

**Cathay United Bank and Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**For the years ended**  
**31 December 2018 and 2017**  
**With Independent Auditors' Report**

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

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## Independent Auditors' Report

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Cathay United Bank

### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay United Bank (“the Bank”) and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Bank and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2018 and 2017, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 in conformity with the requirements of the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks”, the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms” and “International Financial Reporting Standards”, “International Accounting Standards”, “Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee” as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China (“FSC”).

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the “Rules Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements of Financial Institutions by Certified Public Accountants” and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors’ Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the “Norm”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

## **Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

#### **Key Audit Matters (continued)**

##### Loan loss provision

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard 9, the Bank and its subsidiaries developed their own systems to perform both individual and collective assessments of bad debts on loans. The systems assess the bad debts based on external and internal historical experience and parameters from forecast data or estimated future recoverable cash flows. The assessment included determining whether credit risk increases significantly, and that credit has impaired, as well as expected credit loss model and the related expected credit loss parameters. Therefore, we determined the loan loss provision as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included (but not limited to) assessing and testing the internal controls relating to the underlying loan loss provision, including assessing the source of the bad debt and the bad debt assessment system, and reviewing whether the allowance for bad debt assessment approach has been approved by management. For loan loss provisions calculated on a collective basis, we relied on our specialists to verify the effectiveness of those models. We also tested the appropriateness and accuracy of the inputs used in those models on a sampling basis, such as expected lifetime, EAD, probability of default, recovery rates and loss given default. For loan loss provisions calculated on an individual basis, we tested the assumptions which were used to identify and quantify the impairments, on a sampling basis, including estimates of future cash flows, valuation of guarantee and estimates of recovery on default. We reviewed the classification of loans and the provision of allowance for loans comply to ensure that management complied with the related regulations issued by the authorities of the Republic of China.

Please refer to Note 4, 5.(2), 6.(7) and 12.(7) for information about the Bank and its subsidiaries' the provision of allowance for loans.

##### Valuation of financial instruments

The Bank and its subsidiaries use internal model valuation for parts of financial instruments' fair value, and the assumptions used in the valuation will impact the fair value of the reported financial instruments. Therefore, we determined the valuation of financial instruments as a key audit matter.

## **Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

#### **Key Audit Matters (continued)**

Our audit procedures include (but not limited to) assessing and testing the effectiveness of internal controls related to financial instruments valuation, including how management decides and approves the valuation model and its assumptions, the controls related to the valuation model and change of assumptions, and how management reviews the valuation. We use internal valuation experts on a sampling basis to assist in reviewing the valuation techniques adopted by the Bank and its subsidiaries, understanding and assessing the rationality of key valuation assumptions, performing independent valuation calculation, and determining whether the valuation differences are acceptable.

Please refer to Notes 4, 5.(2) and 12 for information about the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial instruments valuation.

#### Assessment of goodwill impairment

IAS 36 requires entities to perform an impairment test annually. However the calculation made by management of the Bank and its subsidiaries is complex and involves major subjective judgments and assumptions. Therefore, we determined the assessment of goodwill impairment as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included but not limited to assessing the rationality of the Bank and its subsidiaries' financial forecasts, and using internal experts to assist in assessing the rationality of the assumptions made by the Bank and its subsidiaries' management.

Please refer to Notes 4, 5.(2) and 6.(14) for information about the Bank and its subsidiaries' goodwill impairment assessment.

## **Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

#### **Emphasis of Matter – Application of New Accounting Standards**

As described in Note 3 of the consolidated financial statements, the Bank and its subsidiaries applied the International Financial Reporting Standard 9, “Financial Instruments” and 15, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” on 1 January, 2018, and elected not to restate the consolidated financial statement for prior periods. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks”, the “Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms” and “International Financial Reporting Standards”, “International Accounting Standards”, “Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee” as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China (“FSC”) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of parent company only financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

## **Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

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

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

## **Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Bank and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the parent company only financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



## Independent Auditors' Report (continued)

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)**

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit for the year ended 31 December 2018 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Others**

We have audited and expressed an unqualified opinion emphasis of matter and unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Bank as of and for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

/s/ Chang, Cheng-Tao

/s/ Huang, Chien-Che

Ernst & Young  
Taipei, Taiwan  
The Republic of China  
21 March 2019

#### Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
Cathay United Bank and Subsidiaries  
Consolidated balance sheets  
31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6, 7	\$67,857,464	\$65,958,532
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	6, 7	104,223,315	125,163,780
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 5, 6	250,685,216	311,985,059
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4, 5, 6	200,572,902	-
Debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost	4, 5, 6	421,022,506	-
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4, 6	44,612,132	87,483,656
Receivables - net	4, 5, 6, 7	85,978,726	76,980,817
Discounts and loans - net	4, 5, 6, 7	1,595,323,251	1,434,558,167
Available-for-sale financial assets - net	4, 5, 6	-	148,480,669
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net	4, 5, 6	-	34,345,085
Investments accounted for using the equity method - net	4, 6	1,768,874	1,744,047
Other financial assets - net	4, 5	1,271	1,276
Investments in debt securities with no active market - net	4, 5, 6	-	388,287,593
Property and equipment - net	4, 6, 7	25,440,564	24,873,298
Investment properties - net	4, 5, 6	1,439,686	1,547,372
Intangible assets - net	4, 5, 6	8,020,939	7,785,984
Deferred tax assets	4, 5, 6	1,872,542	2,223,266
Other assets - net	4, 6, 7	35,061,248	24,285,305
Total assets		<u>\$2,843,880,636</u>	<u>\$2,735,703,906</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay United Bank

Consolidated balance sheets (continued)

31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and equity	Notes	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Liabilities			
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	6, 7	\$81,432,233	\$90,417,859
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4, 5, 6	103,407,778	87,407,651
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4, 6	55,974,509	109,941,425
Payables	6, 7	24,912,970	23,457,177
Current tax liabilities	4, 5	184,817	439,896
Deposits and remittances	6, 7	2,227,661,690	2,098,367,963
Financial debentures payable	4, 6	55,600,000	63,350,000
Other financial liabilities	6	76,509,334	66,057,646
Provisions	4, 5, 6	3,421,427	3,187,664
Deferred tax liabilities	4, 5, 6	1,657,768	1,712,831
Other liabilities	6, 7	7,311,083	9,056,227
Total liabilities		2,638,073,609	2,553,396,339
Equity			
Equity attribute to equity holders of parent			
Capital stock	6		
Common stock		91,197,623	78,604,060
Capital surplus	6	33,610,983	33,610,983
Retained earnings	6		
Legal reserves		51,631,140	45,823,601
Special reserves		2,933,808	1,977,363
Undistributed earnings		21,015,571	19,302,403
Other equity	6	1,376,421	(854,932)
Subtotal		201,765,546	178,463,478
Non-controlling interests	6	4,041,481	3,844,089
Total equity		205,807,027	182,307,567
Total liabilities and equity		\$2,843,880,636	\$2,735,703,906

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
Cathay United Bank  
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income  
For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	Notes	2018.01.01- 2018.12.31	2017.01.01- 2017.12.31
Interest income	4, 6, 7	\$53,787,868	\$46,240,981
Interest expense	6, 7	<u>(20,390,612)</u>	<u>(16,540,184)</u>
Net interest income		<u>33,397,256</u>	<u>29,700,797</u>
Non-interest income			
Net fee income	4, 6, 7	16,678,178	14,862,355
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6, 7	5,892,981	6,611,611
Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets		-	2,098,316
Realized gains from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	2,663,486	-
Realized gains on held-to-maturity financial asset		-	189,886
Gains on foreign currency exchange	4	1,512,717	459,492
Losses on impairment of assets	4, 6, 12	(305,704)	(31,318)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		98,384	114,195
Net other non-interest income	4, 6, 7	<u>917,746</u>	<u>1,216,436</u>
Total net non-interest income		<u>27,457,788</u>	<u>25,520,973</u>
Net operating income		<u>60,855,044</u>	<u>55,221,770</u>
Bad debt expenses, commitments and losses on guarantees	6	<u>(5,031,541)</u>	<u>(3,494,144)</u>
Operating expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	4, 5, 6	(16,057,085)	(14,609,255)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	6	(1,526,862)	(1,256,631)
Other general and administrative expenses	4, 6, 7	<u>(13,756,201)</u>	<u>(13,435,561)</u>
Total operating expenses		<u>(31,340,148)</u>	<u>(29,301,447)</u>
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		24,483,355	22,426,179
Income tax expense	4, 6	<u>(3,230,004)</u>	<u>(2,762,573)</u>
Net income		<u>21,253,351</u>	<u>19,663,606</u>
Other comprehensive income			
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	6	(96,202)	(314,377)
Revaluation surplus	6	-	73,162
Valuation gains on equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	(892,775)	-
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	6	2,402,577	(1,579,937)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6	-	(739)
Income tax relating to the components not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	6	(196,484)	328,080
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	6	(511,263)	(1,571,498)
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets	6	-	1,473,577
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	6	-	29,377
Losses on debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	6	(1,525,090)	-
Income tax relating to the components to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	6	<u>147,946</u>	<u>279,152</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>(671,291)</u>	<u>(1,283,203)</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>\$20,582,060</u>	<u>\$18,380,403</u>
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		\$21,020,332	\$19,302,403
Non-controlling interests		<u>233,019</u>	<u>361,203</u>
		<u>\$21,253,351</u>	<u>\$19,663,606</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the parent		\$20,103,126	\$18,189,671
Non-controlling interests		<u>478,934</u>	<u>190,732</u>
		<u>\$20,582,060</u>	<u>\$18,380,403</u>
Earnings per share (In dollars)			
Net income from continuing operations	6	<u>\$2.30</u>	<u>\$2.17</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay United Bank

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Equity attributable to owners of the parent															
	Stock		Retained earnings				Equity adjustment								Non-controlling interests	Total Equity
	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserves	Special reserves	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Unrealized financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Revaluation surplus	Total				
Balance, 1 January 2017	\$72,099,815	\$23,969,412	\$40,659,384	\$1,892,668	\$17,211,700	\$524,198	\$-	\$468,952	\$120,322	\$(1,079,139)	\$223,467	\$156,090,779	\$3,877,157	\$156,090,779		
Appropriation and distribution for 2016																
Legal Reserves	-	-	5,164,217	-	(5,164,217)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Special Reserves	-	-	-	86,060	(86,060)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cash Dividends	-	-	-	-	(10,814,972)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,814,972)	-	(10,814,972)		
Stock Dividends	1,147,816	-	-	-	(1,147,816)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reversal of special reserves	-	-	-	(1,365)	1,365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	19,302,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,302,403	361,203	19,663,606		
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	-	(1,056,765)	-	1,437,844	(1,311,348)	(261,672)	79,209	(1,112,732)	(170,471)	(1,283,203)		
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	19,302,403	(1,056,765)	-	1,437,844	(1,311,348)	(261,672)	79,209	18,189,671	190,732	18,380,403		
Issuance of common stock for cash	5,356,429	9,641,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,998,000	-	14,998,000		
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(223,800)	(223,800)		
Balance, 31 December 2017	78,604,060	33,610,983	45,823,601	1,977,363	19,302,403	(532,567)	-	1,906,796	(1,191,026)	(1,340,811)	302,676	178,463,478	3,844,089	182,307,567		
Effect on retrospective application and restatement	-	-	-	-	(492,615)	-	5,598,353	(1,906,796)	-	-	-	3,198,942	-	3,198,942		
Balance, 1 January 2018	78,604,060	33,610,983	45,823,601	1,977,363	18,809,788	(532,567)	5,598,353	-	(1,191,026)	(1,340,811)	302,676	181,662,420	3,844,089	185,506,509		
Appropriation and distribution for 2017																
Legal Reserves	-	-	5,807,539	-	(5,807,539)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Special Reserves	-	-	-	951,443	(951,443)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Stock Dividends	12,593,563	-	-	-	(12,593,563)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2018	-	-	-	-	21,020,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,020,332	233,019	21,253,351		
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018	-	-	-	-	-	(476,168)	(2,379,818)	-	1,965,110	(28,617)	2,287	(917,206)	245,915	(671,291)		
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018	-	-	-	951,443	21,020,332	(476,168)	(2,379,818)	-	1,965,110	(28,617)	2,287	20,103,126	478,934	20,582,060		
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(281,542)	(281,542)		
Disposal of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	487,854	-	(487,854)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Other	-	-	-	5,002	50,142	-	-	-	-	-	(55,144)	-	-	-		
Balance, 31 December 2018	\$91,197,623	\$33,610,983	\$51,631,140	\$2,933,808	\$21,015,571	\$(1,008,735)	\$2,730,681	\$-	\$774,084	\$(1,369,428)	\$249,819	\$201,765,546	\$4,041,481	\$205,807,027		

Note 1: Compensation to directors and supervisors were \$7,000 thousand and compensation to employee were \$10,922 thousand had been deducted from consolidated statements of comprehensive income in 2017.

Note 2: Compensation to directors and supervisors were \$6,300 thousand and compensation to employee were \$12,022 thousand had been deducted from consolidated statements of comprehensive income in 2018.

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

## English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

## Cathay United Bank

## Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2018.01.01- 2018.12.31	2017.01.01- 2017.12.31
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	\$24,483,355	\$22,426,179
Adjustment items:		
Income and expense adjustments		
Depreciation expenses	1,180,682	989,617
Amortization expenses	346,180	267,014
Provision for bad debt expense	5,031,541	3,494,144
Interest expense	20,390,612	16,540,184
Interest income	(53,787,868)	(46,240,981)
Dividends income	(1,585,095)	(567,685)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(98,384)	(114,195)
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	39,433	28,046
(Gains) losses on disposal of investment properties	(14,100)	6,095
Losses on impairment of financial assets	305,704	5,393
Losses on impairment of non-financial assets	-	25,925
Losses on valuation of investment properties	21,786	156,008
Foreign currency translation adjustment	48,418	(116,009)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(4,155,043)	(1,745,444)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	82,344,496	(112,904,997)
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(7,714,191)	4,753,783
Increase in discounts and loans	(164,403,763)	(3,106,420)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(25,134,981)	-
Increase in debt instrument investment at amortized cost	(44,893,575)	-
Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets	-	8,887,079
Decrease in held-to-maturity financial assets	-	13,213,329
Decrease in other financial assets	5	2,097
Decrease in investments in debt securities with no active market	-	9,187,415
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(2,338,101)	3,541,508
(Decrease) increase in due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	(9,178,733)	14,125,626
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	18,400,765	(2,303,513)
(Decrease) increase in securities sold under agreements to repurchase	(53,966,916)	53,188,674
Increase in payables	1,076,695	(1,626,200)
Increase in deposits and remittances	128,064,296	68,671,920
Increase in other financial liabilities	10,453,079	4,490,837
Increase (decrease) in provisions	20,829	(180,677)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	160,152	(1,145,366)
Cash (used in) provided by operations	<u>(74,902,722)</u>	<u>53,949,386</u>
Interest received	52,444,000	44,306,953
Cash dividends received	1,585,095	567,685
Interest paid	(19,690,918)	(15,974,871)
Income tax paid	<u>(4,112,514)</u>	<u>(2,381,390)</u>
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	<u>(44,677,059)</u>	<u>80,467,763</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Disposal of investment for using the equity method	-	46,659
Acquisition of property and equipment	(1,980,515)	(1,398,338)
Disposal of property and equipment	1,146	372
Acquisition of intangible assets	(217,554)	(168,502)
Disposal of investment properties	100,000	197,325
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(8,641,530)	9,947,501
Cash dividends received	73,557	60,475
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(10,664,896)</u>	<u>8,685,492</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
(Decrease) increase in financial debentures payable	(7,750,000)	11,450,000
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(1,855,319)	934,650
Distribution of cash dividends	(291,840)	(11,038,772)
Issuance of common stock for cash	-	14,998,000
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(9,897,159)</u>	<u>16,343,878</u>
Effects of foreign exchange rate changes	<u>(883,756)</u>	<u>(1,834,908)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(66,122,870)	103,662,225
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	223,601,859	119,948,410
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>\$157,478,989</u>	<u>\$223,610,635</u>
The components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	\$67,857,464	\$65,958,532
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS 7	45,009,393	70,168,447
Securities purchased under agreements to resell satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS 7	44,612,132	87,483,656
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the periods	<u>\$157,478,989</u>	<u>\$223,610,635</u>

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

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Cathay United Bank and Subsidiaries  
Notes to consolidated financial statements  
For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017  
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

1. Business

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

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

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

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. is the Bank’s parent company and ultimate parent company.

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank and subsidiaries (“the Group”) were authorized for issue in accordance with the Board of Directors’ resolution on 21 March 2019.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

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(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

The Group applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) and became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment that has a material effect on the Group is described below:

### A. IFRS 15 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” (including Amendments to IFRS 15 “Clarifications to IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers”)

IFRS 15 replaces IAS 11 “*Construction Contracts*”, IAS 18 “*Revenue*” and related Interpretations. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 15, the Group elected to recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 15 at the date of initial application (1 January 2018). The Group also elected to apply this standard retrospectively only to contracts that are not completed contracts at the date of initial application.

The Group’s principal activities consist of the service fee income. The impacts arising from the adoption of IFRS 15 on the Group are summarized as follows:

For award credits, part of the consideration was received from customers upon using the credit card, then the Group has the obligation to provide the services subsequently. Before 1 January 2018, the Group recognized the consideration received in advance from customers under other current liabilities (deferred income). Starting from 1 January 2018, in accordance with IFRS 15, it should be recognized as contract liabilities. The amount reclassified from deferred income to contracts liabilities of the Group as at the date of initial application was \$1,487,838 thousand. In addition, compared with the requirements of IAS 18, deferred income decreased by \$1,382,319 thousand and the contract liabilities increased by \$1,382,319 thousand as at 31 December 2018.

Please refer to Note 4, Note 5 and Note 6 for additional disclosure note required by IFRS 15.

### B. IFRS 9 “*Financial Instruments*”

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*”. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the Group elected not to restate prior periods at the date of initial application (1 January 2018). The adoption of IFRS 9 has the following impacts on the Group:



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(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(A) The Group adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018 and it adopted IAS 39 before 1 January 2018. Please refer to Note 4 for more details on accounting policies.

(B) In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the assessment of the business model and classification of financial assets into the appropriate categories are based on the facts and circumstances that existed as at 1 January 2018. The classifications of financial assets and its carrying amounts as at 1 January 2018 are as follow:

<b>IAS 39</b>		<b>IFRS 9</b>	
<b>Measurement categories</b>	<b>Carrying amounts</b>	<b>Measurement categories</b>	<b>Carrying amounts</b>
Fair value through profit or loss	\$311,985,059	Fair value through profit or loss	\$332,975,371
Fair value through other comprehensive income		Fair value through other comprehensive income	177,551,593
Available-for-sale financial assets-net	148,480,669		
At amortized cost		At amortized cost	
Cash and cash equivalents	47,851,927	Cash and cash equivalents	47,849,426
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	125,163,780	Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	125,154,825
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	87,483,656	Debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost	376,053,207
Receivables-net	76,980,817	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	87,477,381
Discounts and loans-net	1,434,558,167	Receivables-net	77,148,805
Held-to-maturity financial assets-net	34,345,085	Discounts and loans-net	1,434,558,167
Other financial assets-net	1,276	Other financial assets	1,276
Investments in debt securities with no active market-net	388,287,593	Other assets-net	18,353,308
Other assets-net	18,354,601		
Subtotal	<u>2,673,492,630</u>	Subtotal	<u>2,677,123,359</u>
Allowance for impairment of off Balance Sheet Items		Allowance for impairment of off Balance Sheet Items	
Reserve for losses on guarantees	(72,897)	Reserve for losses on guarantees	(72,897)
The letters of credit receivables	(5,993)	The letters of credit receivables	(5,993)
Reserve for financing commitments	-	Reserve for financing commitments	(116,847)
Total	<u><u>\$2,673,413,740</u></u>	Total	<u><u>\$2,676,927,622</u></u>

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(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated)

(C) The transition adjustments from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 for the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2018 are as follow:

IAS 39		IFRS 9		Difference	Retained earnings Adjustment	Other components of equity Adjustment
Items	Carrying amounts	Items	Carrying amounts			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Held-for-trading-net	\$311,667,971	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$311,667,830	\$(141)	\$(141)	\$-
		Debt instruments measured at fair value				
	<u>317,088</u>	through other comprehensive income	317,087	(1)	(212)	211
Subtotal	<u>311,985,059</u>					
Available-for-sale financial assets-net	11,491,530	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	11,491,765	235	(334,673)	334,908
		Equity instruments measured at fair value				
	14,721,496	through other comprehensive income	16,452,595	1,731,099	40,446	1,690,653
		Debt instruments measured at fair value				
	<u>122,267,643</u>	through other comprehensive income	122,267,643	-	(18,126)	18,126
Subtotal	<u>148,480,669</u>					
Held-to-maturity financial assets-net	9,843,981	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,642,970	(201,011)	(201,011)	-
		Debt instruments measured at fair value				
	14,036,543	through other comprehensive income	14,968,529	931,986	(3,295)	935,281
	10,464,561	Debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost	10,463,454	(1,107)	(1,107)	-
Subtotal	<u>34,345,085</u>					
Investments in debt securities with no active market-net	162,817	Measured at fair value through profit or loss	172,806	9,989	9,989	-
		Debt instruments measured at fair value				
	22,522,413	through other comprehensive income	23,545,739	1,023,326	(2,724)	1,026,050
	365,602,363	Debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost	365,589,753	(12,610)	(12,610)	-
Subtotal	<u>388,287,593</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	47,851,927	Cash and cash equivalents	47,849,426	(2,501)	(2,501)	-
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	125,163,780	Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	125,154,825	(8,955)	(8,955)	-
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	87,483,656	Securities purchased under agreements to resell	87,477,381	(6,275)	(6,275)	-
Receivables-net	76,980,817	Receivables-net	77,148,805	167,988	167,988	-
Discounts and loans-net	1,434,558,167	Discounts and loans-net	1,434,558,167	-	-	-
Other financial assets-net	1,276	Other financial assets-net	1,276	-	-	-
Other assets-net	<u>18,354,601</u>	Other assets-net	<u>18,353,308</u>	(1,293)	(1,293)	-
Total financial assets	<u>2,673,492,630</u>	Total financial assets	<u>2,677,123,359</u>	3,630,729	(374,500)	4,005,229
Allowance for impairment of off Balance Sheet Items		Allowance for impairment of off Balance Sheet Items				
Reserve for losses on guarantees the letters of credit receivables	(72,897)	Reserve for losses on guarantees the letters of credit receivables	(72,897)	-	-	-
Reserve for financing commitments	(5,993)	Reserve for financing commitments	(5,993)	-	-	-
	-	Reserve for financing commitments	(116,847)	(116,847)	(116,847)	-
Total financial liabilities	<u>(78,890)</u>	Total financial liabilities	<u>(195,737)</u>	(116,847)	(116,847)	-
Total	<u>\$2,673,413,740</u>	Total	<u>\$2,676,927,622</u>	\$3,513,882	\$(491,347)	\$4,005,229

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In addition to the effects of changes on financial assets and liabilities in the above table due to the transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 as at 1 January 2018, the effects of changes in deferred tax assets, deferred tax liabilities and income taxes are represented by the increase of deferred tax assets by \$4,694 thousand, the increase of deferred tax liabilities by \$319,634 thousand, the decrease of retained earnings by \$1,268 thousand and the decrease of other equity by \$313,672 thousand.

### (D) Effects on the date of initial application

In accordance with classification and measurement of financial assets and impairment assessment in IFRS 9, the consolidated companies expect to increase assets by \$3,635,423 thousand, increase liabilities by \$436,481 thousand, decrease retained earnings by \$492,615 thousand and increase other equity by \$3,691,557 thousand on the date of initial application (1 January 2018). The related descriptions are as follows:

#### a. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Parts of held-to-maturity financial assets and Investments in debt securities with no active market are reclassified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and parts of available-for-sale financial assets are reclassified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, thus reflect the impact from adjustments of unrealized gains. The assets increased by \$3,496,801 thousand, the liabilities increased by \$314,205 thousand, retained earnings decreased by \$484,779 thousand and other equity increased by \$3,667,375 thousand.

#### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets which are classified as held-for-trading in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (including stocks, short-term bills, beneficiary certificates, bonds and derivative instruments) in accordance with IAS 39, are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9.

#### Available-for-sale financial assets

In accordance with of IAS 39, the Group's available-for-sale financial assets included investments in beneficiary certificates, stocks and bonds. Adjustment details are described as follow:

#### (a) Beneficiary certificates

As the cash flow characteristics for beneficiary certificates are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, so beneficiary certificates are classified as financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. As at the date of initial application, the Group will reclassify available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

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### (b) Stocks

Upon de-recognition of equity investments currently classified as available-for-sale measured at fair value, the accumulated gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income was recycled to profit or loss from equity. However, under IFRS 9, subsequent fair value changes of the aforementioned equity investments are recognized in other comprehensive income and cannot be recycled to profit or loss. Upon de-recognition, the accumulated amounts in other component of equity is reclassified to retained earnings (reclassification to profit or loss is not allowed).

Based on the facts and circumstances that existed as on 1 January 2018, aside from part of the financial assets which are not held-for-trading investments designated to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income, the others should be reclassified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. No difference from carrying amount exists when stocks are measured at fair value.

### (c) Bonds

As the cash flow characteristics for bonds are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, based on the facts and circumstances that existed as on 1 January 2018, bonds should be reclassified from available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9 if the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The difference between fair value and amortized cost previously recognized will be adjusted to other equity and the carrying amount of the reclassified financial assets. The financial assets should also be assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

Bond investments held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows should be classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9. No difference from carrying amount exists, and the aforementioned assets should be assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

Bond investments whose cash flow characteristics are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding should be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9. The reclassification doesn't result in any difference from carrying amount.

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### Held-to-maturity financial assets and debt instrument investments for which no active market exists

Bond investments classified as held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables (placed in debt instrument investments for which no active market exists) according to IAS 39 and whose cash flow characteristics are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, based on the facts and circumstances that existed on 1 January 2018, should be reclassified from held-to-maturity financial assets and debt instrument investments for which no active market exists to financial assets measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9 if the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. No difference from carrying amount exists, and the aforementioned assets should be assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

Held-to-maturity financial assets and debt instrument investments for which no active market exists held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows should be reclassified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9. The reclassification of business model will increase other equity and the carrying amount of the reclassified financial assets. The aforementioned assets should also be assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

Bond investments classified as loans and receivables (placed in debt instrument investments for which no active market exists) according to IAS 39 and whose cash flow characteristics are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding should be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

### Other effects

The Group applies to the classification and measurement requirements in IFRS 9, and increases the deferred tax assets and liabilities accordingly.

#### b. Impairment assessment of financial assets

The Group recognized adjustments of expected credit losses of on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet debt instruments, which increased assets by \$138,622 thousand, increased liabilities by \$122,276 thousand, decreased retained earnings by \$7,836 thousand and increased other equity by \$24,182 thousand.

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As for financial assets (e.g. on-balance sheet debt instruments and off-balance sheet debt instruments) that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the impairment of debt instruments is evaluated by applying expected credit risk model in accordance with IFRS 9. If the credit risk of the financial assets doesn't increase significantly after the initial recognition, the allowance for losses will be measured at 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk of the financial assets increases significantly after the initial recognition and is not low credit risk, the allowance for losses will be measured at credit losses during remaining term to maturity. For receivables and contractual assets arose from the transactions in the scope of IFRS 15, credit losses are evaluated by simplified method. The aforementioned rule of impairment assessment is different from incurred losses model applied currently.

(E) A reconciliation of the allowance for impairment balance recognized by incurred loss model in IAS 39 “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*” to the allowance for impairment balance under the expected credit loss model in IFRS 9 “*Financial Instruments*” as at 1 January 2018 are as follows:

Accounting item and measurement type	Allowance for impairment balance under			Allowance for impairment balance under
	IAS 39	reclassification	remeasurement	IFRS 9
Receivables	\$2,431,464	\$-	\$(167,805)	\$2,263,659
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	-	-	8,955	8,955
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss(IAS39)				
Classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (IFRS 9)	-	-	37	37
Available-for sale financial instruments (IAS 39)				
Classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (IFRS 9)	146,379	(146,379)	18,126	18,126
Investments in debt securities with no active market (IAS 39)				
Classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (IFRS 9)	-	-	2,724	2,724
Classified as investments in debt instrument measured at amortized cost (IFRS 9)	-	-	13,745	13,745
Held-to-maturity financial assets (IAS 39)				
Classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (IFRS 9)	-	-	3,295	3,295
Classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost (IFRS 9)	-	-	1,107	1,107
Financing commitments	-	-	116,847	116,847
Others (Note 1)	13	-	10,069	10,082
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,577,856</b>	<b>\$(146,379)</b>	<b>\$7,100</b>	<b>\$2,438,577</b>

Note1: Others contained cash and cash equivalents, securities purchased under agreement to resell, other financial assets and other assets.

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Notes: As the Group compares the allowance for doubtful accounts provided in the classification assessment of credit assets with the allowance for losses calculated under the expected credit loss model in IFRS 9 and sets aside the higher one as required by local competent authorities, there is no impact on the balance of allowance for losses provided for the discounts and loans, guarantee receivables and the letters of credit receivables as at 1 January 2018.

(F) Please refer to note 4, 5, 6 and 12 for further details on disclosures under IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" and IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

### C. Prepayment features with negative compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9)

The amendment allows financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require a party to a contract either to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract, to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendment has been issued by IASB (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019), but has not yet been endorsed by FSC. However, for the Q&As issued by FSC on 12 December 2017, the Group considers them to be necessary for adoption, so the Group has early applied them on 1 January 2018. The Group does not expect the adoption of such standards will have significant impact on the consolidated companies.

### D. Disclosure initiative (IAS 7 The correction of the statement of cash flow)

For the financing activities about the bank's liabilities; the information of the reconciliation increasing the year beginning balance to the year end balance, please refer to note 12.

(2) Newly issued, revised or amended standards or interpretations, which have been issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC, but have not yet been adopted by the Group, are listed below:

Item No.	Newly issued/revised/amended standards or interpretations	Effective date issued by IASB
1	IFRS 16 "Leases"	1 January 2019
2	IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"	1 January 2019
3	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28)	1 January 2019
4	Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle)	1 January 2019
5	Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19)	1 January 2019

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### A. IFRS 16 “Leases”

The new standard requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model (subject to certain exemptions). Lessor accounting still uses the dual classification approach: operating lease and finance lease.

### B. IFRIC 23 “Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments”

The interpretation clarifies application of recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

### C. IAS 28 “Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Amendments to IAS 28

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture before it applies IAS 28, and in applying IFRS 9, does not take account of any adjustments that arise from applying IAS 28.

### D. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle)*

#### *IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”*

The amendments clarify that an entity that has joint control of a joint operation shall remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.

#### *IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”*

The amendments clarify that an entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of, a joint operation does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

#### *IAS 12 “Income Taxes”*

The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

#### *IAS 23 “Borrowing Costs”*

The amendments clarify that an entity should treat as part of general borrowings any borrowing made specifically to obtain an asset when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.



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### *E. Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement – Amendments to IAS 19*

The amendments clarify that when a change in a defined benefit plan is made (such as amendment, curtailment or settlement, etc.), the entity should use the updated assumptions to remeasure its net defined benefit liability or asset.

The above-mentioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC. The Bank elected to apply this interpretation prospectively on 1 January 2019. Apart from item A. explained below, this change in accounting principle did not significantly impact the Bank's recognition and measurement.

### *A. IFRS 16 “Leases”*

IFRS 16 “Leases” replaces IAS 17 “Leases”, IFRIC 4 “Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease”, SIC-15 “Operating Leases - Incentives” and SIC-27 “Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease”. The impact arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Group are summarized as follows:

- a. For the definition of a lease, the Group elects not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application (1 January 2019) in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16. Instead, the Group is permitted to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 but not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The Group is a lessee and elects not to restate comparative information in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16. Instead, the Group recognizes the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application.

#### Leases classified as operating leases

For leases that were classified as operating leases applying IAS 17, the Group expects to measure and recognize those leases as lease liability on 1 January 2019 at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019 and; the Group chooses, on a lease-by-lease basis, to measure the right-of-use asset at either:

- (A) Its carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019; or
- (B) an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before 1 January 2019.

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The Group expects the right-of-use asset will increase by 4,347,260 thousand, the other prepayments decrease 17,660 thousand, the lease liability will increase by 4,354,604 thousand and the other payables will decrease 25,004 thousand on 1 January 2019.

B. The additional disclosures of lessee and lessor required by IFRS 16 will be disclosed in the relevant notes.

- (3) Newly issued, revised or amended standards or interpretations, which have been issued by IASB but have not yet been endorsed by FSC, and have not yet been adopted by the Group as at the date of issuance of the Group’s financial report, are listed below:

Item No.	Newly issued/revised/amended standards or interpretations	Effective date issued by IASB
1	Amendments to IFRS 10 “Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be determined by IASB
2	IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	1 January, 2021
3	Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	1 January, 2020
4	Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)	1 January, 2020

A. Amendments to IFRS 10 “Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gains or losses resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or losses resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

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### B. IFRS 17 “*Insurance Contracts*”

On initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

- (A) estimates of future cash flows
- (B) discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows
- (C) a risk adjustment for non-financial risk

Carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts as at the end of each reporting period represents the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred compensation.

In addition to general model, the standard provides:

- (A) a specific application approach for contracts with discretionary participation features (the variable fee approach).
- (B) a simplified approach for short-term contracts (the premium allocation approach).

### C. *Definition of a Business* (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments clarify the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments are intended to assist entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. IFRS 3 continues to adopt a market participant’s perspective to determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business. The amendments clarify the minimum requirements for a business; add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive; and narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs; etc.

### D. *Definition of a Material* (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)

The main amendment is to clarify new definition of material. It states that “information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity.”

The above-mentioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Bank’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Group is currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations.

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### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies

#### (1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks”, the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms” and “International Financial Reporting Standards”, “International Accounting Standards”, “Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee” as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

#### (2) Basis of preparation

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

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments and investment property that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise stated.

The Group classifies their economic activities as operating, investing and financing activities in accordance with management’s judgment. The consolidated statements of cash flows presented the changes in cash and cash equivalents during the reporting period from operating, investing and financing activities. The components of cash and cash equivalents are disclosed in Note 6.(1).

#### (3) Basis of consolidation

Control is achieved when the Bank is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the Investee. Specifically, the Bank controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- A. Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- B. Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- C. The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

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When the Bank has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Bank considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- A. The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- B. Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- C. The Bank's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Bank re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

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

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

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

If the Bank loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- A. Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- B. Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- C. Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- D. Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- E. Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- F. Reclassifies the parent's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

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The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	Ownership (%)	
			2018.12.31	2017.12.31
The Bank	Indovina Bank Limited (“Indovina Bank”) Indovina Bank was incorporated in Vietnam on 21 November 1990.	Wholesale banking	50%	50%
The Bank	Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited (“CUBC Bank”) SBC Bank was incorporated in Cambodia on 5 July 1993, and renamed as CUBC as of 14 January 2014.	Wholesale banking	100%	100%
The Bank	Cathay United Bank (China) Limited (“CUBCN Bank”) CUBCN Bank was incorporated in China on 3 September 2018. (Note)	Wholesale banking	100%	-

Note : The Bank was authorized by the authorities to merge Cathay United Bank-Shanghai Branch, Cathay United Bank-Qingdao Branch, and Cathay United Bank-Shenzhen Branch’s working capital into Cathay United Bank (China) Ltd.

#### (4) Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

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

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

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### (5) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Bank's investment in its associate is accounted for using the equity method. An associate is an entity over which the Bank has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

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

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

In accordance with IAS 28 "*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*" (before 1 January 2018: IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*"), the Bank determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Bank calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the "share of profit or loss of an associate or joint venture" in the statement of comprehensive income as required by IAS 36 "*Impairment of Assets*". If using the investment's value in use as the recoverable amount, the Bank determines the value in use based on the following estimates:

- A. Future cash flows the Bank expects to derive from the investment in the associate or joint venture, including cash flows from the operation of the associate and from the ultimate disposal of such investment, or
- B. Present value of the future cash flows from dividends expected to be received from the associate and from the disposal of the investment.

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

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Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Bank measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, if an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Bank continues to apply the equity method and does not re-measure the retained interest.

### (6) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

- A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- B. IFRS 9 "*Financial Instruments*" (Before 1 January 2018: IAS 39 "*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*") are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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



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### (7) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. When the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, and the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

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

### (8) Cash and cash equivalents

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

### (9) Bills and bonds under repurchase or resell agreements

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

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### (10) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 “*Financial Instruments*” (Before 1 January 2018: IAS 39 “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*”) are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

#### A. Financial assets: Recognition and Measurement

##### **The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 as follow:**

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

The Group classified financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss considering both factors below:

- (A) the Group’s business model for managing the financial assets and
- (B) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

##### Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and presented as note receivables, trade receivables financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

- (A) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- (B) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance) and is not part of a hedging relationship. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or in order to recognise the impairment gains or losses.

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Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:

- (A) purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
- (B) financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

### Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- (A) the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and
- (B) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are described as below:

- (A) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.
- (B) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.
- (C) Interest revenue is calculated by using the effective interest method. This is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for:
  - a. Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset from initial recognition.
  - b. Financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets but subsequently have become credit-impaired financial assets. For those financial assets, the Group applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset in subsequent reporting periods.

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In addition, for the equity instruments within the scope of application in IFRS 9 but neither held for trading nor applicable to the contingent consideration recognized by the acquirer in IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, an irrevocable election can be made at initial recognition to recognize subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. The amount recognized in other comprehensive income should not be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (the accumulated amount included in the other equity items should be transferred to retained earnings directly upon the disposal of such equity instruments), but should be presented as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the balance sheet. Dividends on investments are recognized in profit or loss unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the investment costs.

### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

All financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss except that the aforementioned one that meet specific criterias are measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, and presented as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in the balance sheet.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gain or loss from the remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Dividends or interests on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss.

### **The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 as follow:**

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

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date (i.e. the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset).

### Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets or liabilities include held for trading and designated by the Group at fair value through profit or loss are classified as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

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A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- (A) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- (B) 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; or
- (C) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial asset may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

- (A) It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- (B) A group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performances evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. When it changes in fair value it recognized in profit or loss. Dividends or interests on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss (including those received during the period of initial investment).

For financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit and loss, the recognition of the full amount of change in the fair value in profit or loss only if the presentation of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

If financial assets do not have quoted prices in an active market and their fair value cannot be measured reliably, they are classified as financial assets measured at cost on balance sheet as at the reporting date.

### Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

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### Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity except for impairment loss and foreign currency exchange related gains or losses, until the investment is derecognized at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is transferred to income statement. However, any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount of available-for-sale financial assets shall be amortized by effective interest method as interest income or expense over the relevant periods.

### Loans and receivables

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

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

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

### Other financial assets

#### (A) Investments in debt securities with no active market

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

#### (B) Financial assets carried at cost

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

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### B. Impairment of financial assets

#### **The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 as follow:**

The Group recognizes and measures the allowance for losses of the debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost and off-balance sheet debt instruments on the basis of expected credit losses. The debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognizes the allowance for losses in other comprehensive income without reducing the carrying amount of such investments. In addition to be recognized and measured on the basis of expected credit losses, loans and receivables and off-balance sheet credit assets are also recognized and measured in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”. The higher values are used to make appropriate provisions for the allowance for losses, reserve for losses on guarantees and reserve for financing commitments.

The Group measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

- (A) an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (B) the time value of money; and
- (C) reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measures as follow:

- (A) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date. In addition, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.
- (B) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition or financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset.
- (C) For trade receivables or contract assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

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In addition, in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”, the Bank shall allocate sufficient loan loss provision and reserves against liability on guarantees. Classification system classifies normal credit assets under the first category, with poorer credit assets assessed based on the securities and the length of time overdue, respectively classified as second category special mention, third category expectation of recovery, fourth category difficulty of recovery, and fifth category no hope of recovery.

The minimum loan loss provision and guarantee reserve shall be the sum of 1% of the outstanding balance of Category One credit asset’s claim (excluding assets that represent claims against a Taiwan government agency), 2% of the balance of Category Two credit assets, 10% of the balance of Category Three credit assets, 50% of the balance of Category Four credit assets, and the full balance of Category Five credit assets.

At each reporting date, the Group needs to assess whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

### **The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 as follow:**

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

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

Other loss events include:

- (A) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; or
- (B) a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;  
or
- (C) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- (D) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.



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

### Available-for-sale financial assets

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

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, impairment losses are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in its fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment losses was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment losses are reversed through, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

### Financial assets carried at amortized cost

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

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

### Loans and receivables

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

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

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

In addition, in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans", the Bank shall allocate sufficient loan loss provision and reserves against liability on guarantees. Classification system classifies normal credit assets under the first category, with poorer credit assets assessed based on the securities and the length of time overdue, respectively classified as second category special mention, third category expectation of recovery, fourth category difficulty of recovery, and fifth category no hope of recovery.

The minimum loan loss provision and guarantee reserve shall be the sum of 1% of the outstanding balance of Category One credit asset's claim (excluding assets that represent claims against an ROC government agency), 2% of the balance of Category Two credit assets, 10% of the balance of Category Three credit assets, 50% of the balance of Category Four credit assets, and the full balance of Category Five credit assets.

### C. Derecognition of financial assets

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

- (A) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- (B) The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- (C) The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

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### D. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

#### Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

#### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The transaction cost is allocated to the liabilities and equities on the base of the proportion that convertible bonds allocated to the liabilities and equities at the initial recognition.

When the holders of convertible bonds require to act the conversion rights before the due dates of the convertible bonds, adjust the book values of liabilities elements to the book values that should be at the time point of converting, as the basis of recoding the issuing of common share.

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments” (before 1 January 2018: IAS 39 “*Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*”) are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

#### Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- (A) it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- (B) 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; or
- (C) it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

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If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial liability may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

- (A) it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
- (B) a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid are recognized in profit or loss.

Before 1 January 2018, if the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss do not have quoted prices in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial liabilities measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost as at the reporting date.

### Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include payables and loans that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized and amortized through the effective interest rate method.

Amortized cost is calculated by discount or premium happened in acquisition and transaction costs.

### Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

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### E. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

#### (11) Derivative instrument

The Group uses derivative instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in equity.

Before 1 January 2018, derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value through profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative. The aforementioned policy are applicable to host contracts as financial liabilities or non-financial assets since 1 January 2018.

#### (12) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- A. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

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The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

### (13) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

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### (14) Financial guarantee contracts

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

### (15) Foreclosed properties

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

### (16) Lease

All the leasing contracts of the Group follow the regulations of IAS17 and SIC4 and are categorized as operating lease. If the Group is the lessee, the asset then is recorded as leased asset in the balance sheet. The rent payable and receivable of operating lease are recorded by its rental duration using straight-line method. They are recorded as “Other general and administrative expenses” and “Other net non-interest income”.

### (17) Property and equipment

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

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

Building	5 - 60	years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 8	years
Transportation equipment	3 - 7	years
Miscellaneous equipment	3 - 15	years

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

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

### (18) Investment properties

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

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

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

### (19) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.



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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

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

<u>Category</u>	<u>Useful lives</u>	<u>Amortization method</u>
Computer software	3 - 8 years	Straight-line method
Other intangible assets	4 years	Straight-line method

### (20) Income taxes

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

#### Current income tax

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

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

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### Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act, the Company and its parent company jointly filed corporation income tax returns and 10% surcharge on undistributed retained earnings since 2002 under the integrated income tax system. Such effects on current tax and deferred tax are accounted for as receivable or payables.

Effective from 1 January, 2006, the Company has considered the impact of the “Alternative Minimum Tax Act” to estimate their income tax liabilities.

### (21) Employee benefits

#### Defined contribution plans

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

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

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### Defined benefit plans

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to other equity in the period in which they occur.

Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- A. The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- B. The date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

### Employee preferential interest rate deposits

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

The finite amount preferential deposits that the Bank paid to its current employees are calculated monthly on accrual basis. The difference between the interest rate of preferential deposit and the market rate is recorded as “Employee benefits expenses”. In accordance with the article 30 of the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks”, when the interest incurred from preferential interest rate deposits exceed the interest generated from market rate, it should be considered the actuarial amount according to defined benefit plan regulated on IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” since the employee’s retirement date.

## (22) Provisions

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

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### (23) Interest income

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

### (24) Service fee income and award credits deferred income

The revenues from contracts between the Group and customers mainly include the service fee and award credits deferred income.

The Group earns service fee from a diverse range of services it provides to its customers.

The award credits deferred income represents the award credits granted to the credit card holders by the Group. The accounting treatments are described respectively as follows:

#### **The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:**

The Group earns service fee and award credits and deferred income from services provided at a specific time point, over a period of time or from transaction services provided then recognizes revenue. A contract asset is recognized when it has transferred services to customers but has not yet obtained the right to receive the consideration unconditionally. While, in some cases, the Group has received part of consideration from customers when signing contracts, the Group shall bear the obligation to provide services subsequently, then contract liability is recognized.

Generally, the aforementioned contract liability of the Group should be transferred into income within one year, so there is no significant financial component resulted.

#### **The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 are as follows:**

The Group earns service fee from services provided at a specific time point, over a period of time or from transaction services provided then recognizes revenue. Award credits deferred income is recognized as deferred income at its fair value. The related part of redeemed or expired award credits in deferred income are recognized as revenue when the award credits are redeemed or expired.

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### (25) Operating segment information

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

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

### 5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

#### (1) Judgment

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

##### A. Investment properties

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

##### B. Operating lease commitment — the Group as the lessor

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

#### (2) Estimates and assumptions

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

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### A. Impairment losses on loans and receivables

#### **The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:**

The estimate of impairment losses on loans and receivables of the Group is measured by the amount of expected credit losses during the remaining term to maturity. Under the contract, the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flow (carrying amount) and the expected cash flow (assessment of prospective information) is credit loss, which is measured by the undiscounted difference in case that the impact from discounting of short-term loans and receivables is insignificant. When the future actual cash flow is less than expectation, it may result in significant impairment loss. Please refer to note 12 for further details.

#### **The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 as follow:**

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

### B. Fair value of financial instruments

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

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### C. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

### D. Award credits deferred income

#### **The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:**

As to customer loyalty program, the bank recognizes the fair values of all the relative consideration received and receivable, and also evaluates the cost and the liabilities might derive from award credits and other consideration. The revenue belongs to award credits would be deferred and recognized as contract liabilities. It would be recognized as revenue only when the obligation of the bank is fulfilled. As points issued under the program do not expire, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

#### **The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 as follow:**

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



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### E. Income tax

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

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

### F. Pension benefits

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

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

### G. Fair value of investment property

The fair value of investment property is derived from valuation techniques, including income approach (such as discounted cash flow model and direct capitalization approach), comparison approach, and cost approach, while the assumptions used in applying valuation techniques will have impacts on the fair value of investment property. Please refer Note 6.(13) for more details.

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6. Breakdown of Significant Accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Cash on hand	\$17,003,482	\$18,106,605
Checks for clearance	7,060,146	7,025,587
Due from commercial banks	43,812,218	40,826,340
Subtotal	67,875,846	65,958,532
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts(Note)	(18,382)	-
Net balance	<u>\$67,857,464</u>	<u>\$65,958,532</u>

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

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	\$67,857,464	\$65,958,532
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS7	45,009,393	70,168,447
Securities purchased under agreements to resell satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS7	44,612,132	87,483,656
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the periods in consolidated statements of cash flows	<u>\$157,478,989</u>	<u>\$223,610,635</u>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and assessed the expected credit losses of the components of cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement in accordance with IFRS 9. The allowances as at 31 December 2018 and 1 January 2018 were \$23,076 thousand and \$8,776 thousand respectively.

As of 31 December 2018, certain securities purchased under agreements to resell were sold under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of \$1,505,917 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$1,390,165 thousand were posted to the “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” account on the balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2018 were settled at \$1,394,432 thousand prior to 30 April 2018.

(2) Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Call loans to banks	\$16,518,198	\$30,687,790
Due from the Central Bank - Statutory reserve on deposits	59,260,782	54,995,333
Due from the Central Bank - General deposits	28,491,195	39,480,657
Subtotal	104,270,175	125,163,780
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(46,860)	-
Net balance	<u>\$104,223,315</u>	<u>\$125,163,780</u>

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### A. The Bank

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

As provided by the Central Bank of the ROC, NTD-denominated deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates on average balances of customers' NTD-denominated deposits. These reserves included \$53,222,764 thousand and \$51,180,284 thousand as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, respectively, which are subject to withdrawal restrictions.

In addition, the foreign-currency deposit reserves are determined at prescribed rates on balances of additional foreign-currency deposits. These non-interest bearing reserves may be withdrawn momentarily. As of 31 December 2018, 31 December 2017, the balances of foreign-currency deposit reserves were \$1,683,601 thousand and \$1,531,299 thousand, respectively.

### B. Indovina Bank

In accordance with the relevant local laws and regulations governing credit institutions, the amounts of compulsory reserves for the State Bank of Vietnam were \$705,341 thousand and \$1,112,223 thousand as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, respectively.

### C. CUBC Bank

In accordance with the relevant local laws and regulations governing credit institutions, the amounts of compulsory reserves for the National Bank of Cambodia were \$1,437,362 thousand and \$1,171,527 thousand as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, respectively.

### D. CUBCN Bank

In accordance with the relevant local laws and regulations governing credit institutions, the amounts of compulsory reserves for the People's Bank of China were \$2,211,714 thousands as of 31 December 2018.

### (3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31 (Note)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Stocks	\$3,657	
Short-term bills	162,478,515	
Mutual funds and beneficiary securities	96,786	
Bonds	38,630,552	
Derivative financial instruments	49,475,706	
Total	<u>\$250,685,216</u>	

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	2018.12.31	
	(Note)	2017.12.31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Financial assets held for trading:		
Stocks		\$4,779,697
Short-term bills		170,563,632
Mutual funds and beneficiary securities		49,939
Bonds		103,419,235
Derivative financial instruments		33,172,556
Total		<hr/> <hr/> \$311,985,059

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

A. As of 31 December 2018, 31 December 2017, the amount (the range of fair value for derivative contracts between initial recognition and subsequent measurement) for derivative financial instruments (include hedging) are disclosed as following: (Unit: thousands of US dollars):

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Currency forward contracts	\$89,265,988	\$76,351,206
Interest rate swap	93,366,752	51,136,885
Cross currency swap	1,461,149	3,657,069
Options	5,275,165	3,206,295
Futures	1,731,998	1,970,671

B. As of 31 December 2018, certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$583,927 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$523,342 thousand, which were posted to the “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreement entered prior to 31 December 2018 were settled at \$523,725 thousand prior to 31 January 2019.

As of 31 December 2017, certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$46,143,100 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$43,634,657 thousand, which were posted to the “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreement entered prior to 31 December 2017 were settled at \$43,732,175 thousand prior to 28 February 2018.

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(4) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u> (Note)
Debt instrument investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Corporate bonds	\$42,711,025	
Government bonds	66,677,444	
Financial bonds	75,905,600	
Asset-based bonds	3,191,683	
Subtotal	<u>188,485,752</u>	
Equity instrument investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Stocks	<u>12,087,150</u>	
Total	<u>\$200,572,902</u>	

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

A. Dividend income recognized related to the equity instrument investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Group was \$1,529,632 thousand in the nine-month period ended 31 December of 2018, of which \$602,727 thousand were related to the investment held till the balance sheet date, and the rest were related to the investment derecognized in the year ended 31 December 2018.

In view of investment strategy, the Group sold the equity investments in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income in the year ended 31 December of 2018 (the fair value at the time of sale was \$32,175,518 thousand) and transferred the accumulated unrealized valuation profit of \$487,854 thousand upon disposal from other equity to retained earnings.

B. As at 31 December 2018, certain financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were sold under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of \$46,355,590 thousand. Such repurchase agreement amounting to \$42,613,744 thousand was posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2018 were settled at \$42,764,361 thousand prior to 31 March 2019.

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- C. As at 31 December 2018, \$14,353 thousand of certain financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income were pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees.
- D. Please refer to note 6.(36) for further details on the related information of impairment losses on investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(5) Debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>(Note)</u>
Short-term bills	\$348,485,689	
Bonds	<u>72,568,004</u>	
Subtotal	421,053,693	
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(31,187)</u>	
Net balance	<u><u>\$421,022,506</u></u>	

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

- A. As at 31 December 2018, certain financial assets measured at amortized cost were sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$19,718,692 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$11,447,258 thousand, which were posted to the “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreement entered prior to 31 December 2018 were settled at \$11,477,549 thousand prior to 30 March 2019.
- B. As at 31 December 2018, \$64,423,052 thousand of certain financial assets measured at amortized cost were pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees.
- C. The Group classified certain financial assets as investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost. Please refer to note 6.(36) for further details on the related information of impairment losses on.

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(6) Receivables-net

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Accounts receivable	\$71,956,558	\$65,308,138
Interest receivable	9,480,747	7,630,282
Acceptance	1,591,399	785,112
Factoring receivable	2,607,455	2,248,622
Others	2,413,981	3,450,428
Subtotal	88,050,140	79,422,582
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	(9,465)	(10,301)
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(2,061,949)	(2,431,464)
Net balance	<u>\$85,978,726</u>	<u>\$76,980,817</u>

A. The Group adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment since 1 January 2018. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on movement of gross carrying amount of receivables and loss allowance of receivables.

B. Information on allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2017.01.01-2017.12.31		
	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
Balance, beginning of the period	\$208,096	\$3,628,263	\$3,836,359
(Reversion)Provision of doubtful accounts	(55,907)	86	(55,821)
Write-offs	(1,652,374)	-	(1,652,374)
Debt negotiation recoveries	110,658	-	110,658
Recoveries	459,832	-	459,832
Reclassification	1,080,553	(1,333,904)	(253,351)
Effects of exchange rates changes	(1,697)	(12,142)	(13,839)
Balance, end of the period	<u>\$149,161</u>	<u>\$2,282,303</u>	<u>\$2,431,464</u>

C. Impairment assessment of receivables – the Group

Item		Receivables
		2017.12.31
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$34,688
	Collective assessment	191,529
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	79,196,365

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Item		Allowance for doubtful accounts
		2017.12.31
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$11,165
	Collective assessment	137,996
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	2,282,303

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

(7) Discounts and loans - net

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Outward documentary bills	\$1,722,435	\$1,339,549
Overdrafts	2,031,672	2,191,344
Short-term loans	447,675,391	384,290,373
Medium-term loans	374,265,198	342,713,958
Long-term loans	792,542,874	724,090,995
Delinquent accounts	2,307,439	2,782,300
Subtotal	1,620,545,009	1,457,408,519
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	205,483	389,580
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(25,427,241)	(23,239,932)
Net balance	<u>\$1,595,323,251</u>	<u>\$1,434,558,167</u>

A. Please refer to Note 12.(7) for details on loans by industries and geographic regions.

B. The Group adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment since 1 January 2018. Please refer to Note 12 for more details on movement of gross amount of loans and loss allowance of receivables.

C. Information on allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2017.01.01-2017.12.31		
	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
Balance, beginning of the period	\$3,192,994	\$16,672,454	\$19,865,448
Provision of doubtful accounts	3,395,509	154,761	3,550,270
Write-offs	(1,553,877)	-	(1,553,877)
Debt negotiation recoveries	102,707	-	102,707
Recoveries	1,333,840	-	1,333,840
Reclassification	(1,758,523)	2,011,874	253,351
Effects of changes in exchange rates	(8,679)	(303,128)	(311,807)
Balance, end of the period	<u>\$4,703,971</u>	<u>\$18,535,961</u>	<u>\$23,239,932</u>



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D. Impairment assessment of discounts and loans — the Group

Item		Discounts and loans
		2017.12.31
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$11,086,752
	Collective assessment	7,948,737
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	1,438,373,030

Item		Allowance for doubtful account
		2017.12.31
With objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	\$3,155,218
	Collective assessment	1,548,753
Without objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	18,535,961

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

(8) Available-for-sale financial assets - net

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
	(Note)	
Stocks		\$15,833,022
Mutual funds and beneficiary securities		541,355
Bonds		132,106,292
Total		<u>\$148,480,669</u>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

A. Impairment assessment of available-for-sale financial assets above, please refer to Note 12. (7).

B. As of 31 December 2017, certain available-for-sale financial assets were sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$29,926,975 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$29,338,529 thousand were posted to the “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” account on the consolidated balance sheet. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2017 were settled at \$29,404,419 thousand prior to 30 June 2018.

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C. Available-for-sale financial assets of \$57,613 thousand as of 31 December 2017 was pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees.

(9) Held-to-maturity financial assets - net

	2018.12.31 (Note)	2017.12.31
Short-term bills		\$5,221,668
Bonds		29,123,417
Total		<u>\$34,345,085</u>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

A. As of 31 December 2017, certain held-to-maturity financial assets were sold under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$32,683,560 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$23,242,069 thousand were posted to the “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” account on the consolidated balance sheet. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2017 were settled at \$23,319,479 thousand prior to 31 March 2018.

B. Held-to-maturity financial assets of \$595,043 thousand as of 31 December 2017 was pledged to other parties as collateral of business reserves and guarantees.

(10) Investments accounted for using the equity method – net

	2018.12.31		2017.12.31	
	Carrying value	% of ownership	Carrying value	% of ownership
Investment in associates				
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$103,185	30.15	\$101,936	30.15
Taiwan Finance Corp.	1,665,689	24.57	1,642,111	24.57
Total	<u>\$1,768,874</u>		<u>\$1,744,047</u>	

A. The shares of the subsidiaries and associates that the Bank invested in are not publicly traded. The subsidiaries and associates are not significantly restricted in term of ability to transfer funds to the investors in the form of cash dividends, repayment of loans or advances.

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B. Investment in the associates

The Bank's investment in the associates are not significant. The carrying amount of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$1,768,874 thousand and \$1,744,047 thousand, as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, respectively. The aggregate financial information of the Bank's investment in the associates is as follows:

	2018	2017
Profit from continuing operations	\$98,384	\$105,821
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	-	28,638
Total comprehensive income	98,384	134,459

No investment in the associates had contingent liabilities or capital commitments and were pledged as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017.

C. Selling all shares of the Seaward Card Co., Ltd. to the Symphox Information Co., Ltd. was resolved by the Bank's board of directors on 29 June 2017. The Bank's board of directors authorized the Chairman to handle the follow-up matters.

The Bank received \$46,800 thousand by selling the share of the Seaward Card Co., Ltd. at price \$15.6 per share on 21 July 2017. The amount of the gains on disposal was \$7,755 thousand.

(11) Investments in debt securities with no active market – net

	2018.12.31 (Note)	2017.12.31
Short-term bills		\$318,625,000
Bonds		69,662,593
Total		<u>\$388,287,593</u>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

A. As of 31 December 2017, certain investments in debt securities with no active market assets were sold under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of \$22,555,953 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$13,726,170 thousand were posted to the "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" account on the consolidated balance sheets. Repurchase agreements entered prior to 31 December 2017 were settled at \$13,763,664 thousand prior to 31 January 2018.

B. \$63,800,000 thousand of certificates of deposit as of 31 December 2017, were pledged to other parties as collateral for business reserves and guarantees.

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**(12) Property and equipment - net**

	Land	Buildings	Office equipment	Transportation equipment	Leasehold improvements	Other equipment	Construction in progress and prepayment for equipment	Total
Cost:								
2017.01.01	\$15,582,091	\$10,554,198	\$4,011,829	\$116,086	\$118,508	\$7,469,582	\$558,127	\$38,410,421
Additions	-	545	687,665	2,177	9,442	204,651	494,571	1,399,051
Transfers	(245,639)	(218,904)	19,610	4,104	(62,914)	511,675	(514,562)	(506,630)
Disposals	-	(163)	(447,351)	(5,539)	(981)	(461,996)	-	(916,030)
Revaluation surplus	55,981	17,181	-	-	-	-	-	73,162
Depreciation (Note 1)	(3,241)	(22,684)	-	-	-	-	-	(25,925)
Others (Note 2)	(713)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(713)
Exchange differences	(10,540)	(26,956)	(37,699)	(8,447)	(4,293)	(16,474)	(5,684)	(110,093)
2017.12.31	<u>\$15,377,939</u>	<u>\$10,303,217</u>	<u>\$4,234,054</u>	<u>\$108,381</u>	<u>\$59,762</u>	<u>\$7,707,438</u>	<u>\$532,452</u>	<u>\$38,323,243</u>
2018.01.01	\$15,377,939	\$10,303,217	\$4,234,054	\$108,381	\$59,762	\$7,707,438	\$532,452	\$38,323,243
Additions	-	-	1,062,104	3,003	4,752	260,739	652,317	1,982,915
Transfers	-	(1,675)	134,234	-	580	430,886	(698,338)	(134,313)
Disposals	-	-	(562,089)	(4,617)	(3,861)	(696,600)	-	(1,267,167)
Others (Note 2)	(2,400)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,400)
Exchange differences	3,837	9,822	7,520	3,106	1,816	9,567	2,574	38,242
2018.12.31	<u>\$15,379,376</u>	<u>\$10,311,364</u>	<u>\$4,875,823</u>	<u>\$109,873</u>	<u>\$63,049</u>	<u>\$7,712,030</u>	<u>\$489,005</u>	<u>\$38,940,520</u>
Depreciations and impairments:								
2017.01.01	\$-	\$4,036,824	\$3,271,890	\$77,598	\$57,583	\$6,068,114	\$-	\$13,512,009
Depreciation	-	220,117	319,413	8,848	7,790	433,449	-	989,617
Transfers	-	(112,697)	-	-	(42,972)	42,972	-	(112,697)
Disposals	-	(163)	(443,460)	(5,539)	(980)	(437,470)	-	(887,612)
Exchange differences	-	(6,751)	(29,692)	(5,664)	(1,241)	(8,024)	-	(51,372)
2017.12.31	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,137,330</u>	<u>\$3,118,151</u>	<u>\$75,243</u>	<u>\$20,180</u>	<u>\$6,099,041</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$13,449,945</u>
2018.01.01	\$-	\$4,137,330	\$3,118,151	\$75,243	\$20,180	\$6,099,041	\$-	\$13,449,945
Depreciation	-	215,366	460,080	7,733	8,356	489,147	-	1,180,682
Transfers	-	(551)	-	-	-	(182)	-	(733)
Disposals	-	-	(561,432)	(4,196)	(3,861)	(657,099)	-	(1,226,588)
Exchange differences	-	3,036	86,665	2,293	753	3,903	-	96,650
2018.12.31	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,355,181</u>	<u>\$3,103,464</u>	<u>\$81,073</u>	<u>\$25,428</u>	<u>\$5,934,810</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$13,499,956</u>
Net carrying amount:								
2018.12.31	<u>\$15,379,376</u>	<u>\$5,956,183</u>	<u>\$1,772,359</u>	<u>\$28,800</u>	<u>\$37,621</u>	<u>\$1,777,220</u>	<u>\$489,005</u>	<u>\$25,440,564</u>
2017.12.31	<u>\$15,377,939</u>	<u>\$6,165,887</u>	<u>\$1,115,903</u>	<u>\$33,138</u>	<u>\$39,582</u>	<u>\$1,608,397</u>	<u>\$532,452</u>	<u>\$24,873,298</u>

Note 1: The properties and equipment reclassified to impression of investment properties.

Note 2: Urban renewal resettlement and relocation compensation.

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

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(13) Investment properties - net

	Land	Buildings	Total
<u>Carrying Value:</u>			
2017.01.01	\$1,466,409	\$88,191	\$1,554,600
Transfer of fixed assets	302,241	49,959	352,200
Loss arising from changes in the fair value	(157,780)	1,772	(156,008)
Disposal	(196,394)	(7,026)	(203,420)
2017.12.31	<u>\$1,414,476</u>	<u>\$132,896</u>	<u>\$1,547,372</u>
2018.01.01	\$1,414,476	\$132,896	\$1,547,372
Loss arising from changes in the fair value	(16,791)	(4,995)	(21,786)
Disposal	(85,900)	-	(85,900)
2018.12.31	<u>\$1,311,785</u>	<u>\$127,901</u>	<u>\$1,439,686</u>

	2018	2017
Rental income from investment property	\$-	\$-
Less: Direct operating expenses from investment property not generating rental income	(5,841)	(3,777)
Total	<u>\$(5,841)</u>	<u>\$(3,777)</u>

A. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, no investment property was pledged.

B. The Bank appointed appraisers from REPro Valuation and Professional Services (Fu-Xue Shi, Zhi-Hao Wu, Hong-Xu Wu, You-Xiang Cai) to evaluate the fair value of investment property at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, respectively.

Fair value has been supported by observable evidences in the market. The appraisal approaches used are mainly the income approach (such as discounted cash flow model and direct capitalization approach), sales comparison approach and cost approach, etc.

(A) Office building has market liquidity and their rent levels are more comparable with similar items from the same neighborhood. The fair value has been determined by comparison approach and income approach.

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

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

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

The replacement allowance is calculated renovation cost base on 15% construction cost, presume the useful life of 20 years, according to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No.5, the replacement allowance is based on 0.5% to 1.5% of construction or building cost.

The main parameters are as follows:

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Direct capitalization rate	1.98%-5.73%	2.03%-5.83%
Overall capital interest rate	0.76%-2.89%	0.76%-2.89%

(B) The fair value has been determined by the method of land development analysis and comparison. Reserved area in hillside land, Scenic land site, areas for agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry had fewer market transactions as their uses are restricted by law, and will not have significant changes in the market in the near year.

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Rate of return	15%	15% - 20%
Overall capital interest rate	2.11%	1.63% - 2.11%

(14) Intangible assets - net

	Goodwill	Computer software	Others	Total
Cost:				
2017.01.01	\$7,014,285	\$1,843,629	\$8,257	\$8,866,171
Additions-acquired separately	-	152,212	16,290	168,502
Disposals	-	(85,458)	-	(85,458)
Transfers	-	97,763	(3,886)	93,877
Exchange differences	(25,696)	(11,346)	(618)	(37,660)
2017.12.31	<u>\$6,988,589</u>	<u>\$1,996,800</u>	<u>\$20,043</u>	<u>\$9,005,432</u>
2018.01.01	\$6,988,589	\$1,996,800	\$20,043	\$9,005,432
Additions-acquired separately	-	216,018	1,536	217,554
Disposals	-	(128,096)	-	(128,096)
Transfers	-	352,850	-	352,850
Exchange differences	9,355	(3,195)	591	6,751
2018.12.31	<u>\$6,997,944</u>	<u>\$2,434,377</u>	<u>\$22,170</u>	<u>\$9,454,491</u>

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	Goodwill	Computer software	Others	Total
Amortization and impairment:				
2017.01.01	\$-	\$1,045,165	\$-	\$1,045,165
Amortization	-	267,014	-	267,014
Disposals	-	(85,458)	-	(85,458)
Exchange differences	-	(7,273)	-	(7,273)
2017.12.31	\$-	\$1,219,448	\$-	\$1,219,448
2018.01.01	\$-	\$1,219,448	\$-	\$1,219,448
Amortization	-	346,180	-	346,180
Disposals	-	(128,096)	-	(128,096)
Exchange differences	-	(3,980)	-	(3,980)
2018.12.31	\$-	\$1,433,552	\$-	\$1,433,552
Net carrying amount:				
2018.12.31	\$6,997,944	\$1,000,825	\$22,170	\$8,020,939
2017.12.31	\$6,988,589	\$777,352	\$20,043	\$7,785,984

Impairment testing of goodwill:

A. Key assumptions used in recoverable amount calculations of the cash-generating unit:

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

B. The calculation of value in use for the cash-generating unit is most sensitive to the following assumptions:

(A) Discount rates

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

(B) Projected growth rates, used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period:

Assumptions are based on published industry research.

C. Sensitivity to changes in assumptions:

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

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(15) Other assets - net

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Prepayment	\$1,290,579	\$1,323,144
Temporary payments	262,216	228,550
Interbank settlement fund	6,388,757	4,285,737
Refundable deposits, net	26,380,549	17,633,953
Operating deposits, net	647,932	720,648
Others	91,215	93,273
Total	<u>\$35,061,248</u>	<u>\$24,285,305</u>

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the amounts of land use rights of \$462,056 thousand and \$448,910 thousand were recognized under prepayment, respectively.

(16) Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Due to commercial banks	\$24,588,464	\$14,296,722
Due to Post Co., Ltd.	18,044,685	18,719,644
Overdrafts from banks	250,092	591,665
Call loans from banks	38,548,992	56,809,828
Total	<u>\$81,432,233</u>	<u>\$90,417,859</u>

(17) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss:		
Bonds	\$51,441,482	\$53,639,010
Financial liabilities held for trading:		
Bonds	-	49,945
Derivative financial instruments	51,966,296	33,718,696
Total	<u>\$103,407,778</u>	<u>\$87,407,651</u>

The Bank was authorized to issue subordinated financial debentures amounting to USD\$990 million in September 2014, which issued a subordinated financial debentures amounting to US\$660 million (perpetual) and US\$330 million (fifteen-year) with a fixed interest rate of 5.10% and 4.00% in 8 October 2014, respectively, and the interest is payable annually. The Bank was authorized by the authorities to redeem the US\$660 million bonds at its book value after 12 year by fulfilling the said conditions.



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The Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US\$180 million (thirty-year) in 30 March 2015, in addition to redeeming bond by exercising call option, redeemable on maturity, in the form of zero-coupon bonds, internal rate of return of 4.20%.

The Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US\$195 million (thirty-year) in 11 April 2017, in addition to redeeming bond by exercising call option, redeemable on maturity, in the form of zero-coupon bonds, internal rate of return of 4.30%.

The Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US\$300 million (thirty-year) in 24 November 2017, in addition to redeeming bond by exercising call option, redeemable on maturity, in the form of zero-coupon bonds, internal rate of return of 4.10%.

The Bank converted fixed interest rate into floating interest rate with interest rate swap contract to hedge the fair value risk resulting from interest rate. The interest rate swap valuations for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were net losses \$2,290,940 thousand and \$93,496 thousand, respectively.

### (18) Payables

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Accounts payable	\$7,412,232	\$7,374,046
Interest payable	4,625,435	3,665,969
Accrued expenses	7,615,684	7,556,732
Acceptance	1,600,282	796,185
Tax payable	417,174	370,384
Receipts under custody	424,823	506,995
Others	2,817,340	3,186,866
Total	<u>\$24,912,970</u>	<u>\$23,457,177</u>

### (19) Deposits and remittances

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Check deposits	\$16,283,818	\$15,337,920
Demand deposits	532,446,775	483,481,732
Demand savings deposits	847,465,305	805,442,387
Time deposits	457,517,789	420,512,537
Negotiable certificates of deposit	4,313,300	3,310,000
Time savings deposits	367,920,662	368,394,533
Outward remittances	279,345	890,569
Remittances payable	1,434,696	998,285
Total	<u>\$2,227,661,690</u>	<u>\$2,098,367,963</u>

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(20) Financial debentures payable

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Subordinated financial debentures	<u>\$55,600,000</u>	<u>\$63,350,000</u>

The Bank issued an eight-year subordinated financial debentures totaling \$3,650,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.42% in June 2009, and the interest is payable quarterly. The Bank had redeemed all these debentures in June 2017.

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

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling \$3,850,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in March 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly. The Bank had redeemed all these debentures in March 2018.

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

The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling \$3,900,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in June 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly. The Bank had redeemed all these debentures in June 2018.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling \$2,400,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.50% in April 2017, and the interest is payable annually.

The Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debentures totaling \$12,700,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.85% in April 2017, and the interest is payable annually.

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

(21) Other financial liabilities

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Principal received from the sale of structured products	\$76,509,334	\$66,057,646

(22) Provisions

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Reserve for employee benefits — Defined benefits plan	\$2,401,044	\$2,507,030
Reserve for employee benefits — Preferential interest rate deposits	595,751	579,063
Reserve for losses on guarantees	163,715	72,897
Finance commitment reserve	233,938	-
Other operating reserve	26,979	28,674
Total	<u>\$3,421,427</u>	<u>\$3,187,664</u>

	2018.01.01	Addition (Reversal)	2018.12.31
Reserve for employee benefits — Defined benefits plan	\$2,507,030	\$(105,986)	\$2,401,044
Reserve for employee benefits — Preferential interest rate deposits	579,063	16,688	595,751
Reserve for losses on guarantees	72,897	90,818	163,715
Finance commitment reserve	116,847	117,091	233,938
Other operating reserve	28,674	(1,695)	26,979
Total	<u>\$3,304,511</u>	<u>\$116,916</u>	<u>\$3,421,427</u>

	2017.01.01	Addition (Reversal)	2017.12.31
Reserve for employee benefits — Defined benefits plan	\$2,377,078	\$129,952	\$2,507,030
Reserve for employee benefits — Preferential interest rate deposits	576,083	2,980	579,063
Reserve for losses on guarantees	73,181	(284)	72,897
Other operating reserve	27,622	1,052	28,674
Total	<u>\$3,053,964</u>	<u>\$133,700</u>	<u>\$3,187,664</u>

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### (23) Post-employment benefits

#### Defined contribution plan

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

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were \$381,983 thousand and \$331,604 thousand, respectively, and recorded as "Employee benefits expenses".

#### Defined benefit plan

The Bank adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Bank contributes an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee. Before the end of each year, the Bank assesses the balance in the designated labor pension fund. Based on Article 56 of Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C., if the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the same year, the Bank will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March the following year.

The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandate, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. The Bank expects to contribute \$196,937 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after 31 December 2018.

As of 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Bank expects its defined benefits plan obligation to become due in 2028.

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Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Current period service costs	\$152,137	\$146,608
Early period service costs	440	-
Interest expense from net defined benefit liability	25,965	32,374
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$178,542</b>	<b>\$178,982</b>

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Defined benefit obligation	\$5,296,875	\$5,234,640
Plan assets at fair value	(2,895,831)	(2,727,610)
Other non-current liabilities — Accrued pension liabilities recognized on the consolidated balance sheets	\$2,401,044	\$2,507,030

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
2017.1.1	\$4,940,717	\$(2,563,639)	\$2,377,078
Defined benefit cost recognized in profit or loss			
Current period service costs	146,608	-	146,608
Net interest expense (income)	69,116	(36,742)	32,374
Subtotal	215,724	(36,742)	178,982
Defined benefit cost — recognized in other comprehensive income			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	192,660	-	192,660
Experience adjustments	43,082	-	43,082
Return on plan assets	-	11,266	11,266
Subtotal	235,742	11,266	247,008
Payments from the plan	(157,518)	157,518	-
Contributions by employer	-	(296,013)	(296,013)
Exchange difference	(25)	-	(25)

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	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
2017.12.31	5,234,640	(2,727,610)	2,507,030
Defined benefit cost recognized in profit or loss			
Current period service costs	152,137	-	152,137
Early period service costs	440	-	440
Net interest expense (income)	56,704	(30,739)	25,965
Subtotal	209,281	(30,739)	178,542
Defined benefit cost—recognized in other comprehensive income			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	75,454	-	75,454
Experience adjustments	551	-	551
Return on plan assets	-	(63,595)	(63,595)
Subtotal	76,005	(63,595)	12,410
Payments from the plan	(223,039)	223,039	-
Contributions by employer	-	(296,926)	(296,926)
Exchange difference	(12)	-	(12)
2018.12.31	\$5,296,875	\$(2,895,831)	\$2,401,044

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	Pension plan (%) as at	
	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Cash	32.10%	35.00%
Equity instruments	46.30%	41.00%
Debt instruments	9.00%	9.10%
Others	12.60%	14.90%

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Discount rate	0.97%	1.10%
Expected rate of salary increases	2.00%	2.00%

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A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 are, as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2018		2017	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	\$-	\$280,685	\$-	\$287,877
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	301,869	-	314,047	-
Future salary increase by 0.5%	291,277	-	303,579	-
Future salary decrease by 0.5%	-	275,390	-	282,643

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or future salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

Employee preferential interest rate deposits plan

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

Expenses under preferential interest rate deposits plan amounted to \$283,966 thousand and \$271,804 thousand were recognized for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively, and recorded as "Employee benefits expenses".

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017:

	2018	2017
Current period service costs	\$-	\$-
Interest expense from net defined benefit liability	21,449	21,363
Total	\$21,449	\$21,363

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Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Defined benefit obligation	\$(595,751)	\$(579,063)
Plan assets at fair value	-	-
Other non-current liabilities — Accrued pension liabilities recognized on the consolidated balance sheets	<u>\$(595,751)</u>	<u>\$(579,063)</u>

Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	<u>Defined benefit obligation</u>
2017.1.1	\$576,083
Defined benefit cost recognized in profit or loss	
Net interest expense	21,363
Subtotal	<u>21,363</u>
Defined benefit cost — recognized in other comprehensive income	
Experience adjustments	67,369
Subtotal	<u>67,369</u>
Payments from the plan	<u>(85,752)</u>
2017.12.31	579,063
Defined benefit cost recognized in profit or loss	
Net interest expense	21,449
Subtotal	<u>21,449</u>
Defined benefit cost — recognized in other comprehensive income	
Experience adjustments	83,789
Subtotal	<u>83,789</u>
Payments from the plan	<u>(88,550)</u>
2018.12.31	<u>\$595,751</u>

The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Discount rate	4.00%	4.00%
Expected rate of return on deposited fund	2.00%	2.00%
Withdrawal rate of preferential interest rate deposits	1.00%	1.00%



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A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 is, as shown below:

	Effect on the defined benefit obligation			
	2018		2017	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	\$-	\$29,192	\$-	\$28,374
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	31,575	-	31,269	-
Death rate adjusted to 105%	-	5,958	-	5,791
Death rate adjusted to 95%	5,958	-	5,791	-
Interest rate of premium deposit increase by 0.5%	139,406	-	135,501	-
Interest rate of premium deposit decrease by 0.5%	-	139,406	-	135,501

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or death rate), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(24) Other liabilities

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Unearned receipts	\$592,919	\$558,868
Temporary receipts	1,917,586	1,768,412
Guarantee deposits received	3,418,257	5,226,119
Contract liabilities	1,382,319	-
Deferred income	-	1,487,838
Others	2	14,990
Total	\$7,311,083	\$9,056,227

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### (25) Capital stock

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Bank had issued outstanding capital stock of \$91,197,623 thousand and \$78,604,060 thousand divided into 9,119,762 thousand and 7,860,406 thousand common shares, respectively, with par value \$10 per share.

Issuance of common stock for cash by 535,643 thousand common shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 27 April 2017. The recapitalization was approved by FSC and the recapitalization record date was 13 June 2017. The Bank approved that issue price was \$28 per share on 27 April 2017. The authorized share capital amounted to \$77,456,243 thousand after recapitalization.

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of \$1,147,816 thousand divided into 114,782 thousand common shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 27 April 2017. The recapitalization was approved by the FSC and the recapitalization record date was 29 June 2017. The authorized share capital amounted to \$78,604,060 thousand after recapitalization.

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of \$12,593,563 thousand divided into common shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 26 April 2018. The recapitalization was approved by the Financial Supervisory commission and the recapitalization record date was 2 July 2018. The authorized share capital amounted to \$91,197,623 thousand after recapitalization.

### (26) Capital surplus

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Capital surplus from the merger Bank	\$10,949,303	\$10,949,303
Additional paid-in capital	22,648,873	22,648,873
Others	12,807	12,807
Total	<u>\$33,610,983</u>	<u>\$33,610,983</u>

### (27) Retained earnings

A. According to the Bank's Articles of Incorporation, the Bank's annual earnings, after paying tax and deducting any deficits of prior years, if any, shall be appropriated as legal capital reserve according to the law and appropriated special capital reserve in accordance with the resolution.

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- B. The Company Act provides that the Bank must retain part of its annual net income as legal reserve, and cash dividend declaration, if any, should not exceed the limit of 15% of paid-in capital until such retention of legal reserve reaches the amount of paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used at any time to offset the accumulated deficit, if any. Once the legal reserve reaches 25% of the paid-in capital, the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital may be distributed by issuing new shares or by cash.
- C. Accounting to Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10310000140 and Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1030006415, on the first-time adoption of fair value model for investment properties subsequent measurement, the Bank shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve with transfer the fair value increment of investment properties to retained earnings. After transferring the fair value increment of investment properties to retained earnings, if the Bank could not set aside the enough amount to special reserve, the Bank could only set aside the amount according to the retained earnings balance, and the special reserve that is not enough to be set aside would not be counted in the accumulated fair value increment of investment properties.

When the Bank adopts the fair value model for investment properties subsequent measurement, the Bank shall set aside an equal to amount of special reserve when transfer the fair value increment of investment properties.

For any subsequent reversal of accumulated fair value increment of investment properties or disposal of investment properties, the amount reversed may be distributed.

The Bank has reversed special reserve of investment properties to retained earnings during the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 as results of the use, disposal or reclassification of related assets in the amounts set out below:

	Investment properties	Others	Total
2017.01.01	\$1,621,659	\$271,009	\$1,892,668
Appropriation of special reserve	-	86,060	86,060
Reversal of special reserve	(1,365)	-	(1,365)
2017.12.31	<u>\$1,620,294</u>	<u>\$357,069</u>	<u>\$1,977,363</u>
2018.01.01	\$1,620,294	\$357,069	\$1,977,363
Appropriation of special reserve	-	951,443	951,443
Others	5,002	-	5,002
2018.12.31	<u>\$1,625,296</u>	<u>\$1,308,512</u>	<u>\$2,933,808</u>

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D. On 21 March 2019 and 26 April 2018, the following are appropriations and distribution will be approved by the Bank's board of directors and approved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) and resolved as follows:

	2018		2017	
	Amount	Dividend per share	Amount	Dividend per share
Appropriation of legal reserves	\$6,304,671	\$-	\$5,807,539	\$-
(Reversal) appropriation of special reserves	(749,830)	-	951,443	-
Distribution of cash dividends	10,000,000	1.1	-	-
Distribution of stock dividends	5,460,730	0.6	12,593,563	1.60

Please refer to Note 6.(37) for further details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(28) Unrealized financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2018	2017 (Note)
2018.01.01	\$5,598,353	
Unrealized financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,555,771)	
Unrealized financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income associated with income tax	175,953	
Disposal of equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(487,854)	
2018.12.31	<u>\$2,730,681</u>	

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

(29) Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets

	2018 (Note)	2017
Beginning balance		\$468,952
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets		1,217,946
Income tax of unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets		62,706
Share of unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets of associates accounted for using the equity method		157,192
Ending balance		<u>\$1,906,796</u>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

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(30) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans

	2018	2017
Beginning balance	\$ (1,340,811)	\$ (1,079,139)
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(96,202)	(314,377)
Income tax of remeasurements of defined benefit plans	67,585	53,444
Share of remeasurements of defined benefit plans of associates accounted for using the equity method	-	(739)
Ending balance	<u>\$ (1,369,428)</u>	<u>\$ (1,340,811)</u>

(31) Non-controlling interests

	2018	2017
Beginning balance	\$ 3,844,089	\$ 3,877,157
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	233,019	361,203
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	108,009	(298,287)
Debt instrument investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	137,906	-
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets	-	127,816
Change in non-control interests	(281,542)	(223,800)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 4,041,481</u>	<u>\$ 3,844,089</u>

(32) Net interest income

	2018	2017
Interest income		
Discounts and loans	\$ 38,215,733	\$ 32,328,058
Due from banks and call loans to banks	2,665,875	1,470,179
Securities	9,746,521	9,773,802
Credit cards	2,259,144	2,146,400
Others	900,595	522,542
Subtotal	<u>53,787,868</u>	<u>46,240,981</u>
Interest expense		
Deposits	13,461,527	11,540,398
Due to Central Bank and other banks	534,931	253,359
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and banks	1,184,377	866,673
Bonds liabilities to repurchase	1,768,001	1,062,246
Structured products	2,353,289	1,704,813
Financial debentures	1,031,899	1,073,667
Others	56,588	39,028
Subtotal	<u>20,390,612</u>	<u>16,540,184</u>
Net interest income	<u>\$ 33,397,256</u>	<u>\$ 29,700,797</u>

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(33) Net fee income

	2018	2017
Fee income:		
Trust business	\$3,095,725	\$2,952,344
Cross-selling marketing	6,042,027	5,837,945
Credit card business	7,261,710	6,404,811
Loan business	1,287,529	1,070,593
Others	2,235,840	1,870,252
Subtotal	<u>19,922,831</u>	<u>18,135,945</u>
Fee expense:		
Credit card business	2,126,709	2,298,213
Others	1,117,944	975,377
Subtotal	<u>3,244,653</u>	<u>3,273,590</u>
Net fee income	<u>\$16,678,178</u>	<u>\$14,862,355</u>

The bank also has business for online pay service, service fee revenue were \$636 thousand and \$378 thousand, and fructus or others income which used payment were both \$0 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Contract liabilities

	2018.01.01	2018.12.31	Difference
Contract liabilities	<u>\$1,487,838</u>	<u>\$1,382,319</u>	<u>\$(105,519)</u>

The Group transferred \$2,652,889 thousand from contract liability to income because the performance obligation was acted in the year ended 31 December 2018.

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

	2018	2017
Stocks	\$136,708	\$239,824
Short-term bills	1,141,235	736,178
Funds	(73,208)	(714)
Bonds	(1,012,594)	823,657
Derivative financial instruments	5,700,840	4,812,666
Total	<u>\$5,892,981</u>	<u>\$6,611,611</u>

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Realized gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include interest income \$2,898,969 thousand, \$2,586,019 thousand, interest expense \$55,463 thousand, \$20,426 thousand, and interest expense \$1,792,011 thousand, \$1,657,452 thousand, and gains or losses on disposal of financial assets were gain \$3,034,239 thousand and gain \$3,823,707 thousand and gains on evaluation of financial assets were \$1,696,321 thousand and \$1,838,911 thousand ; net gains were \$5,892,981 thousand and \$6,611,611 thousand ,for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(35) Net other non-interest income

	2018	2017
Income from Securities underwriting	\$75,834	\$83,454
Rental income from operating assets	241,646	252,710
Investment in debt securities with no active market	-	395,193
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	675	337
Loss from retirement of properties and equipment	(40,108)	(28,383)
Loss on valuation of investment properties	(21,786)	(156,008)
Gain (Loss) on valuation of investment properties	14,100	(6,095)
Others	647,385	675,228
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$917,746</b>	<b>\$1,216,436</b>

(36) Reserves for impairment loss of assets, bad debt expenses, commitments and losses on guarantees

	2018	2017
Debt instrument investment at fair value through other comprehensive income impairment losses	\$289,971	(Note)
Debt instrument investment at amortized cost impairment loss	15,733	(Note)
Impairment on Available-for-sale financial assets	(Note)	\$5,393
Impairment on property	-	25,925
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>305,704</b>	<b>31,318</b>
Bad debt expenses for loans	4,609,309	3,550,270
Bad debt expenses for receivables	209,691	(55,821)
Provision (Reversal) of reserve for losses on guarantees	78,414	(284)
Provision of reserve for financing commitments	115,267	-
Other bad debt expenses	18,860	(21)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,031,541</b>	<b>3,494,144</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,337,245</b>	<b>\$3,525,462</b>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

Please refer to Note 12 for further details on credit risk.

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(37) Employee benefits expenses

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Salary	\$14,206,894	\$12,914,088
Insurance	952,882	910,526
Post-employment benefit	595,572	564,357
Director's remuneration	10,574	11,332
Others	291,163	208,952
Total	<u>\$16,057,085</u>	<u>\$14,609,255</u>

Based on profit of current year, the Bank estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors for the year ended 31 December 2018 to be 0.05 % and doesn't exceed 0.1% of profit of current period, and recognized employee benefits and remuneration of directors were 12,022 thousand and 6,300 thousand. The estimation of employee bonus for the year ended 31 December 2017 was \$10,922 thousand and \$7,000 thousand based on profitability of the current period and were recognized as salary expense. The actual amount of payments resolved at the next year shareholders' meeting might differ from the estimation mentioned above and the difference, if any, will be recognized as income or expense in the next year.

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 15 March 2018 to distribute \$10,922 thousand and \$7,000 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and supervisor's compensation. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee's compensation and supervisor's compensation for the year ended 31 December 2017.

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 8 March 2017 to distribute \$9,639 thousand in cash as employees' compensation. No material differences existed between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee bonuses for the year ended 31 December 2016.

The average number of the Group's employees for the years ended 2018 and 2017 were 12,078 and 11,306, respectively. Among them, the number of directors who were not concurrently employees were 16 and 14, respectively.

As of 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Bank and subsidiaries employed 12,203 and 11,661 employees, respectively.



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(38) Depreciation and amortization expenses

	2018	2017
Depreciation expenses - property and equipment	\$1,180,682	\$989,617
Amortization expenses - intangible assets	346,180	267,014
Total	<u>\$1,526,862</u>	<u>\$1,256,631</u>

(39) Other general and administrative expenses

	2018	2017
Rental expenses	\$2,254,483	\$2,135,511
Product promotion expenses	3,626,395	3,251,032
Insurance expenses	697,168	665,658
Tax expenses	2,231,266	2,149,111
Others	4,946,889	5,234,249
Total	<u>\$13,756,201</u>	<u>\$13,435,561</u>

(40) Components of other comprehensive income

2018.01.01-2018.12.31

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustment during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(96,202)	\$-	\$(96,202)	\$67,585	\$(28,617)
Revaluation surplus	-	-	-	2,287	2,287
Valuation gains(losses) on equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(459,049)	(433,726)	(892,775)	171,111	(721,664)
Change of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	2,402,577	-	2,402,577	(437,467)	1,965,110
To be classified to profit of loss:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statement of a foreign operation	(511,263)	-	(511,263)	143,104	(368,159)
Gains(losses) on debt instrument investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	(391,235)	(1,133,855)	(1,525,090)	4,842	(1,520,248)
Total	<u>\$944,828</u>	<u>\$(1,567,581)</u>	<u>\$(622,753)</u>	<u>\$(48,538)</u>	<u>\$(671,291)</u>

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2017.01.01-2017.12.31

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustment during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(314,377)	\$-	\$(314,377)	\$53,444	\$(260,933)
Revaluation surplus	73,162	-	73,162	6,047	79,209
Change of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	(1,579,937)	-	(1,579,937)	268,589	(1,311,348)
Share of other comprehensive associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(739)	-	(739)	-	(739)
To be classified to profit of loss:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statement of a foreign operation	(1,571,498)	-	(1,571,498)	216,446	(1,355,052)
Unrealized gains(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	3,024,635	(1,551,058)	1,473,577	62,706	1,536,283
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	29,377	-	29,377	-	29,377
Total	<u>\$(339,377)</u>	<u>\$(1,551,058)</u>	<u>\$(1,890,435)</u>	<u>\$607,232</u>	<u>\$(1,283,203)</u>

The Group reclassified \$1,138,855 thousand from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit and loss while derecognizing the debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Group reclassified \$487,854 thousand from accumulated other comprehensive income to retain earnings while derecognizing the equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income.

### (41) Income tax

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

B. The amendments to the Income Tax Act was promulgated on 7 February 2018. The amendments raised the corporate income tax rate for the Company from 17% to 20%, and changed the corporation income tax rate for undistributed earnings from 10% to 5% since 2018.

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C. The major components of income tax expense are as follows:

Income tax (expense) income recognized in profit or loss

	2018	2017
Current income tax (expense) income:		
Current income tax charge	\$ (2,988,497)	\$ (2,459,358)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	21,810	(117,897)
Deferred tax (expense) income:		
Deferred tax (expense) income relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(74,517)	53,255
Deferred tax expense relating to changes in tax rate	35,504	-
Income tax of overseas subsidiaries	(224,304)	(238,573)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ (3,230,004)</u>	<u>\$ (2,762,573)</u>

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	2018	2017
Deferred tax (expense) income:		
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$ 67,585	\$ 53,444
Revaluation surplus	2,287	6,047
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	(437,467)	268,589
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	143,104	216,446
Valuation gains on equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	171,111	-
Gains on debit instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,842	-
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	-	62,706
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	<u>\$ (48,538)</u>	<u>\$ 607,232</u>

D. Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	2018	2017
Accounting profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	<u>\$ 24,483,355</u>	<u>\$ 22,426,179</u>
At the Bank's statutory income tax rate of (20%/17%)	\$ (4,896,671)	\$ (3,812,450)
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	1,594,216	1,380,570
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(4,772)	(4,570)
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	34,633	(424,861)
Income tax of overseas branch	245,084	455,208
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	21,810	(117,897)
Income tax of overseas subsidiaries	(224,304)	(238,573)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ (3,230,004)</u>	<u>\$ (2,762,573)</u>

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E. Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relating to the following:

2018

	2018.1.1	Deferred tax income		2018.12.31
		Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	(expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	
Temporary differences				
Allowance for bad debt	\$558,294	\$242,976	\$-	\$801,270
Revaluations of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	24,846	(113,532)	(437,467)	(526,153)
Fair value adjustments arising from investment properties	(63,289)	(6,413)	2,287	(67,415)
Valuation gains (losses) on equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	(319,909)	-	171,111	(148,798)
Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income	46,191	-	4,842	51,033
Impairment on property and equipment	126,437	28,977	-	155,414
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(217,489)	(93,190)	-	(310,679)
Fair value adjustments arising from business combinations	(565,505)	(148,515)	-	(714,020)
Reserve for land value increment tax	(238,701)	13,084	-	(225,617)
Pensions	426,170	8,221	45,818	480,209
Preferential interest rate deposits	98,441	(1,058)	21,767	119,150
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	109,081	-	143,104	252,185
Deferred income on customer loyalty programmes	252,932	23,531	-	276,463
Others	24,251	6,906	-	31,157
Deferred tax expense / (income)		<u>\$(39,013)</u>	<u>\$(48,538)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$261,750</u>			<u>\$174,199</u>
Net deferred income tax assets / (liabilities) of overseas branches	<u>\$66,424</u>			<u>\$42,336</u>
Net deferred income tax assets / (liabilities) of foreign subsidiaries	<u>\$(132,679)</u>			<u>\$(1,761)</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$2,227,960</u>			<u>\$1,872,542</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(2,032,465)</u>			<u>\$(1,657,768)</u>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 from 1 January 2018.

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2017

	2017.1.1	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in profit or loss	Deferred tax income (expense) recognized in other comprehensive income	2017.12.31
Temporary differences				
Allowance for bad debt	\$304,512	\$255,051	\$-	\$559,563
Revaluations of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(182,447)	(61,296)	268,589	24,846
Fair value adjustments arising from investment properties	(71,350)	2,014	6,047	(63,289)
Revaluations of available-for-sale investments to fair value	(22,753)	-	62,706	39,953
Impairment on property and equipment	120,772	5,665	-	126,437
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(152,580)	(64,909)	-	(217,489)
Fair value adjustments arising from business combinations	(504,684)	(60,821)	-	(565,505)
Reserve for land value increment tax	(230,671)	(8,030)	-	(238,701)
Pensions	404,104	(19,925)	41,991	426,170
Preferential interest rate deposits	97,933	(10,945)	11,453	98,441
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(107,365)	-	216,446	109,081
Deferred income on customer loyalty programmes	251,652	1,280	-	252,932
Others	9,080	15,171	-	24,251
Deferred tax expense / (income)		\$53,255	\$607,232	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	\$(83,797)			\$576,690
Net deferred income tax assets / (liabilities) of overseas branches	\$(58,223)			\$66,424
Net deferred income tax assets / (liabilities) of foreign subsidiaries	\$(59,180)			\$(132,679)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	\$1,410,010			\$2,223,266
Deferred tax liabilities	\$(1,611,210)			\$(1,712,831)

F. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset taxable profits amounted to \$625,070 thousand and \$756,905 thousand, respectively.

G. Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities relating to the investment in subsidiaries

The Group did not recognize any deferred tax liability for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of the Bank's overseas subsidiaries.

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### H. The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 December 2018, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Bank is as follows:

The Bank	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u> <u>Assessed and approved up to 2014</u>
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In 2011 to 2014, the income tax return had been assessed; however, the Bank has invoked the administrative remedy to cases about employee benefit of that year.

### (42) Earnings per share

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

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Profit attributable ordinary to owners of the parent (in thousands dollars)	<u>\$21,020,332</u>	<u>\$19,302,403</u>
Retroactive adjustment weight-average shares outstanding (in thousands shares)	<u>9,119,762</u>	<u>8,880,557</u>
Earnings per share (in dollar)	<u>\$2.30</u>	<u>\$2.17</u>

The Group adopt Cash-settled share-based payment transactions. Therefore, the amount of weighted average outstanding shares is unaffected. There is no need to calculate the diluted earnings per share.

Insurance of common stock for cash by 535,643 thousand common shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 27 April 2017. The recapitalization was approved by FSC and the recapitalization record date was 13 June 2017. The Bank approved that issue price was \$28 per share on 27 April 2017. The authorized share capital amounted to \$77,456,243 thousand after recapitalization.

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of \$1,147,816 thousand divided into 114,782 thousand common shares was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 27 April 2017. The recapitalized was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the recapitalization record date was 29 June 2017. The authorized share capital amounted to \$78,604,060 thousand after recapitalization.

The recapitalization of undistributed earnings of \$12,593,563 thousand divided into 1,259,365 thousand common stock was resolved by the Bank's board of directors (according to the Company Act, the board of directors acted on behalf of the Bank's shareholders) on 26 April 2018. The recapitalized was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the recapitalization record date was 2 July 2018. The authorized share capital amounted to \$91,197,623 thousand after recapitalization.

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The recapitalization mentioned above were adjusted retrospectively the calculation of the current and previous periods in accordance with IAS 33 “*Earnings per Share*”.

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

### 7. Related parties transactions

#### Related parties and relationships

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Relationships</u>
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Parent Company
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp	Accociate
Taiwan Finance Corp.	Accociate
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Venture Inc.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Conning Asia Pacific Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	Other related party
Cathay United Bank Culture and Charity Foundation	Other related party
Cathay Life Insurance Employees’ Welfare Committee	Other related party
Cathay Real Estate Development Employees’ Welfare Committee	Other related party
Cathay Private Equity Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Vietinbank	Other related party
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Lin Yuan Property Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Neo Cathay Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Liang Ting Industrial Company	Other related party
PSS Co.,Ltd	Other related party
Others	Other related party

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Significant transactions with the related parties are summarized as follows:

(1) Loans and Deposits

Accounts/Related parties	2018.12.31		2017.12.31	
	Amount	% of Account	Amount	% of Account
<u>Loans</u>				
Associates				
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$30,000	-	\$32,000	-
Other related parties				
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	210,000	0.01%	-	-
Others	1,458,912	0.09%	1,422,061	0.10%
Subtotal	1,668,912	0.10%	1,422,061	0.10%
Total	\$1,698,912	0.10%	\$1,452,061	0.10%
<u>Deposits</u>				
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$139,920	0.01%	\$137,400	0.01%
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	30,744,095	1.38%	28,472,961	1.36%
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,724,193	0.12%	1,827,176	0.09%
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	2,550,090	0.11%	3,414,826	0.16%
Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd.	66	-	66	-
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	1,345,519	0.06%	1,041,691	0.05%
Cathay Venture Inc.	113,380	-	25,765	-
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	149,076	0.01%	179,814	0.01%
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	187,533	0.01%	146,976	0.01%
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	199,127	0.01%	253,682	0.01%
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	16,523	-	9,202	-
Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	1,809,689	0.08%	29,124	-
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	147,705	0.01%	145,661	0.01%
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	137,823	0.01%	106,497	-
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	122,139	0.01%	150,870	0.01%
Conning Asia Pacific Ltd.	78,721	-	90,502	-
Cathay Private Equity Co., Ltd.	33,114	-	49,963	-
Cathay United Bank Culture and Charity Foundation	541,888	0.02%	544,588	0.03%
Cathay Life Insurance Employees' Welfare Committee	2,221,665	0.10%	3,065,254	0.15%
Cathay Real Estate Development Employees' Welfare Committee	386,529	0.02%	363,768	0.02%
Neo Cathay Co., Ltd.	137,979	0.01%	308,836	0.01%
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	623,035	0.03%	-	-
Others	7,457,000	0.33%	9,013,397	0.42%
Subtotal	51,726,889	2.32%	49,240,619	2.34%
Total	\$51,866,809	2.33%	\$49,378,019	2.35%



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Accounts/Related parties	Interest Income	
	2018	2017
<u>Loans</u>		
Associates		
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$562	\$613
Other related parties		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	61	37
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	38	11
Liang Ting Industrial Company	-	272
PSS Co.,Ltd	14	-
Others	24,648	21,453
Subtotal	24,761	21,773
Total	\$25,323	\$22,386
Accounts/Related parties	Interest Expense	
	2018	2017
<u>Deposits</u>		
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$726	\$294
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	50,892	27,653
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	7,808	7,110
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	4,458	4,652
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	7,578	9,198
Cathay Venture Inc.	60	50
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	192	249
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	633	565
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	54	45
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	23	22
Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	53,554	1,438
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	6,652	5,638
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	2	1
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	668	585
Conning Asia Pacific Ltd.	874	504
Cathay Private Equity Co., Ltd.	18	3
Cathay United Bank Culture and Charity Foundation	5,604	5,666
Cathay Life Insurance Employees' Welfare Committee	22,754	23,450
Cathay Real Estate Development Employees' Welfare Committee	4,082	3,761
Neo Cathay Co., Ltd.	97	459
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	8,683	-
Others	63,281	62,043
Subtotal	237,967	153,092
Total	\$238,693	\$153,386

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Accounts / Related parties	Account balance	
	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
<u>Due from commercial banks</u>		
Other related parties		
Vietinbank	\$5,309,375	\$5,340,176
<u>Due to commercial banks</u>		
Other related parties		
Vietinbank	5,360,670	5,334,420
Accounts / Related parties	Interest Income (Expense)	
	2018	2017
<u>Due from commercial banks</u>		
Other related parties		
Vietinbank	\$5,228	\$5,242
<u>Due to commercial banks</u>		
Other related parties		
Vietinbank	(5,205)	(5,561)

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

B. Related parties lending, Guarantee payment, Financial tools trading information: Table 11.

(2) Lease

Accounts/Related parties	2018	2017	Payment term
<u>Rental income</u>			
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$53,239	\$62,552	Monthly
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	9,105	9,004	Monthly
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	9,679	9,930	Monthly
Cathay United Bank Culture and Charity Foundation	4,633	4,633	Monthly
<u>Rental expense</u>			
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	681,206	580,440	Monthly
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	19,706	20,150	Monthly

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Accounts/Related parties	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
<u>Refundable deposits</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$189,738	\$164,798
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,608	4,549
<u>Guarantee deposit received</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$12,019	\$15,367
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	2,247	2,224
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	2,610	2,597

The rental period and the way of rent collection are in accordance with the contract. The main collection method is collected on a monthly basis and the general term is one to three years.

The lease period and the way of payment are in accordance with the contract. The main payment method is paid on a monthly basis and the general term is two to five years.

Accounts/Related parties	2018	2017
<u>(3) Commissions and handling fees income</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$7,088,674	\$6,743,403
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	160,875	154,446
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	67,593	48,216
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	43,295	38,319
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	17,710	19,039
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	5,384	4,636
<u>(4) Other operating income</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$2,760	\$18,269
<u>(5) Commissions and handling fees expense</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	3,408	2,980
<u>(6) Commissions and handling fees expense</u>		

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Accounts/Related parties	2018	2017
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$188,212	\$174,073
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	3,335	2,900
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	5,078	5,055
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	662,504	656,647
Lin Yuan Property Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd.	10,660	10,125
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	22,796	11,524
Seaward Card Co., Ltd	210,023	199,585
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	7,200	4,200
 (7) <u>Insurance expenses paid</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	51,299	78,392
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	178,718	172,376
Accounts/Related parties	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
(8) <u>Related party receivable for allocation of linked tax system</u>		
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$485,773	\$145,836
(9) <u>Receivables</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	3,356	6,957
(10) <u>Related party receivables for commission of collecting insurances</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	89,605	163,342
(11) <u>Refundable deposit</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	78,095	79,854
(12) <u>Accrued expenses</u>		
Other related parties		
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	34,034	24,254
(13) <u>Accounts payable</u>		
Other related parties		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	51,461	9,994
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	19,680	157,938

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(14) Securities trading

Related parties	Securities Name	2017.01.01~2017.12.31	
		Trading stocks	Sale price
Others			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	3,000,000 stocks	\$46,800

The Bank sold the Seaward Card Co., Ltd. to related party, Symphox Information Co., Ltd., on 21 July 2017. Please refer to Note 6.(10.C) for details on sales.

There were no cases of trading of securities with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2018.

(15) Key management personnel compensation

Accounts/Related parties	2018	2017
Short-term employee benefits	\$283,440	\$248,445
Post-employment benefits	4,984	4,583
Other long-term employee benefits	26	45
Total	\$288,450	\$253,073

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

(16) Others

A. Trading of shares issued by the Bank and its related parties

Capital Increased by Cash.

Accounts/Related parties	Trading	2018	2017
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Common stock	\$-	\$14,998,000

B. The Bank paid construction planning and design maintenance services fees to Lin Yuan Property Management and Maintenance Co., Ltd. in the amount of \$15,449 thousand and \$13,552 thousand for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

C. The Bank purchased bonus points in exchange for merchandise for the Bank's customer from Symphox Information Co., Ltd. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the unconverted bonus points amounted to \$15,150 thousand and \$16,690 thousand, respectively.

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

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

### 8. Assets pledged as security

Please refer to Note 6.

### 9. Commitments and contingencies

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Group had the following commitments and contingent liabilities, which are not reflected in the consolidated financial statements:

#### (1) The Bank

##### A. Entrusted Items and Guarantees:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Trust and security held for safekeeping	\$750,988,804	\$684,016,891
Travelers checks for sale	299,765	355,055
Bills for collection	36,044,907	40,718,597
Book-entry for government bonds and depository for short-term marketable securities under management	400,999,309	388,637,503
Entrusted financial management business	21,016,659	8,827,034
Guarantees on duties and contracts	13,534,956	7,167,460
Unused commercial letters of credit	4,217,682	3,765,996
Irrevocable loan commitments	154,605,389	211,222,089
Unused credit card lines commitments	591,612,472	555,478,907
Underwriting securities	1,000,000	230,000

B. As of 31 December 2018, the Bank is subject to major ongoing lawsuits arising due to normal business relations as follows: Lee & Li, Attorneys-at-Law alleged that the embezzlement case of Liu Wei-Chieh (an employee of Lee & Li), which occurred in October 2003 was caused by the negligence of the Bank in its operation, and the plaintiffs claimed damages from the Bank in the amount of approximately \$991,002 thousand. The case has been pending in the court since July 2007, and the Bank won favorable decisions in both first instance and second instances. Now the proceeding is still pending in the Supreme Court. Both the Bank and its attorneys hold that this case will not have material adverse effect on the financial position of the Bank.

C. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the operating leases agreement, rentals for lease that should be paid in future are disclosed in Note 12.(8).

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(2) Indovina Bank

A. Entrusted Item and Guarantees:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Financial guarantee contracts	\$2,262,842	\$2,587,848
Unused commercial letters of credit	1,017,801	1,629,282

B. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017. According to the operating leases agreements of Indovina Bank, rentals for lease that should be paid in the future listed are as follows:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Not later than one year	\$35,813	\$31,454
Later than one year and not later than five years	70,604	61,348
Later than five years	9,342	17,045

(3) CUBC Bank

A. Entrusted Item and Guarantees:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Financial guarantee contracts	\$78,161	\$60,673
Irrevocable loan commitments	-	647,417
Credit card line commitments	447,040	403,120

B. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the rentals for lease that should be paid in the future listed are as follows:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Not later than one year	\$2,912	\$14,845
Later than one year and not later than five years	23,114	27,551
Later than five years	49,341	15,443

(4) CUBCN Bank

A. Entrusted Item and Guarantees:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Financial guarantee contracts	\$170,835	\$-
Unused commercial letters of credit	773,078	-
Irrevocable loan commitments	623,837	-

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B. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the rentals for lease that should be paid in the future listed are as follows:

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2017.12.31</u>
Not later than one year	\$114,211	\$-
Later than one year and not later than five years	25,107	-
Later than five years	-	-

10. Losses due to major disasters

None.

11. Significant subsequent events

None.

12. Other

(1) Disclosure of financial instruments information

A. Information of fair value

	<u>2018.12.31</u>	
	<u>Carrying value</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$250,685,216	\$250,685,216
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	200,572,902	200,572,902
Available-for-sale financial assets- net	(Note)	(Note)
Held-to-maturity financial assets- net	(Note)	(Note)
Investment in debt securities with no active market- net	(Note)	(Note)
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	50,853,982	50,853,982
Due from the Central Bank and call loan to banks	104,223,315	104,223,315
Debt instrument investment at amortized cost	421,022,506	417,858,953
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	44,612,132	44,612,132
Receivables - net	85,978,726	85,978,726
Discounts and loans - net	1,595,323,251	1,595,323,251
Other financial assets - net	1,271	1,271
Other assets - net	27,028,481	27,028,481
Subtotal	<u>2,329,043,664</u>	<u>2,325,880,111</u>
Total	<u>\$2,780,301,782</u>	<u>\$2,777,138,229</u>



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	2017.12.31	
	Carrying value	Fair value
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$311,985,059	\$311,985,059
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(Note)	(Note)
Available-for-sale financial assets- net	148,480,669	148,480,669
Held-to-maturity financial assets- net	34,345,085	35,129,018
Investment in debt securities with no active market- net	388,287,593	389,043,125
Financial assets at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	47,851,927	47,851,927
Due from the Central Bank and call loan to banks	125,163,780	125,163,780
Debt instrument investment at amortized cost	(Note)	(Note)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	87,483,656	87,483,656
Receivables - net	76,980,817	76,980,817
Discounts and loans - net	1,434,558,167	1,434,558,167
Other financial assets - net	1,276	1,276
Other assets - net	18,354,601	18,354,601
Subtotal	1,790,394,224	1,790,394,224
Total	<u>\$2,673,492,630</u>	<u>\$2,675,032,095</u>
2018.12.31		
	Carrying value	Fair value
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$81,432,233	\$81,432,233
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	55,974,509	55,974,509
Payables	24,912,970	24,912,970
Deposits and remittances	2,227,661,690	2,227,661,690
Financial debentures payable	55,600,000	55,600,000
Other financial liabilities	76,509,334	76,509,334
Other liabilities	3,418,257	3,418,257
Subtotal	2,525,508,993	2,525,508,993
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Held for trading	51,966,296	51,966,296
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	51,441,482	51,441,482
Subtotal	103,407,778	103,407,778
Total	<u>\$2,628,916,771</u>	<u>\$2,628,916,771</u>

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	2017.12.31	
	Carrying value	Fair value
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$90,417,859	\$90,417,859
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	109,941,425	109,941,425
Payables	23,457,177	23,457,177
Deposits and remittances	2,098,367,963	2,098,367,963
Financial debentures payable	63,350,000	63,350,000
Other financial liabilities	66,057,646	66,057,646
Other liabilities	5,226,119	5,226,119
Subtotal	<u>2,456,818,189</u>	<u>2,456,818,189</u>
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Held for trading	33,768,641	33,768,641
Designated at fair value through profit or loss	53,639,010	53,639,010
Subtotal	<u>87,407,651</u>	<u>87,407,651</u>
Total	<u>\$2,544,225,840</u>	<u>\$2,544,225,840</u>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

B. The methodologies and assumptions used by the Group to estimate the above fair value of financial instruments are summarized as follows:

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

(B) Quoted market prices, if available, are utilized as estimates of the fair values of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, available-for-sale financial instruments, debt instrument investment at amortized cost held-to-maturity financial assets, purchase of foreign exchange, debt instrument investment without active market. If no quoted market prices exist for certain financial instruments, the fair value of such instruments has been derived based on pricing models. A price model incorporates all factors that market participants would consider in setting a price. The discounted cash flow technique is used to estimate the fair value of a debt instrument where an active market does not exist. The estimates, hypotheses and discount rates for valuation refer to quoted prices, from financial instruments, of financial instruments having substantially the same terms and characteristics, including the credit quality of debtors, the remaining term over which the contractual interest rate is fixed, the remaining term to repayment of the principal, and the currency in which the payments are to be made.

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- (C) Discounts and loans, deposits, financial debentures payable and principals received from the sale of structured products are classified as interest-bearing financial instruments. Thus, their carrying value is equivalent to their fair value. The face value of delinquent accounts deducted from allowance for doubtful accounts is adopted as fair value.
- (D) The fair value of financial debentures payable which designated as at fair value through profit or loss is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms and remaining maturities.
- (E) If the derivatives do not have market prices available to compare, the discounted-cash-flow model is applied to forward currency and interest rate swap and Black-Scholes model, Binomial Option Price model or Monte-Carlo-method are applied to option derivatives.
- (F) The Bank adopts the exchange rates and market interest rates provide by Thomson Reuters' system to evaluate the fair value of forward currency, currency swap, interest rate swap and cross currency swap. The average price or closing price is used to figure the fair value of each contract.
- (G) Under the assumption that the Bank will not default, the Bank determines its credit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, probability of default ("PD"), loss given default ("LGD"), and exposure at default ("EAD") of the counterparty. On the other hand, under the assumption that the counterparty will not default, the Bank calculates its debit value adjustments by multiplying three factors, PD, LGD, and EAD of the Bank.

The estimated exposure at default for current period is evaluated by considering the fair value of the derivative instruments traded at OTC.

The Bank sets estimated LGD at 60 % for most of the counterparties, but may apply other assumptions when risk character and data are available.

The Bank has considered the adjustment of credit risk in the calculation of the fair value of financial instruments to reflect credit risk and credit quality of counterparty and the Bank, respectively.

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### (2) The fair value hierarchy information of the financial instruments

A. The definition of the hierarchy of the financial instruments is measured at fair value:

1<sup>st</sup> Level: Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

2<sup>nd</sup> Level: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

3<sup>rd</sup> Level: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statement on a recurring basis, the bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. The Group measures financial instruments and investment properties based on recurring basis, and assets held for sale are measured on the lower of non-recurring basis and fair value minus cost of goods sold. The Group's fair value hierarchy is described as follows:

Item	2018.12.31			
	1 <sup>st</sup> Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Level	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatory at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	\$3,657	\$-	\$-	\$3,657
Bonds	10,621,146	28,009,406	-	38,630,552
Others	-	162,575,301	-	162,575,301
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	8,529,100	787	3,557,263	12,087,150
Bonds	80,964,720	107,521,032	-	188,485,752
Investment properties	-	-	1,439,686	1,439,686
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	-	51,441,482	-	51,441,482
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	43,421	37,348,068	12,084,217	49,475,706
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	81,433	39,800,646	12,084,217	51,966,296

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Item	2017.12.31			
	1 <sup>st</sup> Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Level	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets held for trading				
Stocks	\$4,779,697	\$-	\$-	\$4,779,697
Bonds	81,440,783	21,978,452	-	103,419,235
Others	49,939	170,563,632	-	170,613,571
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	12,435,887	763	3,396,372	15,833,022
Bonds	85,891,057	46,215,235	-	132,107,292
Others	541,355	-	-	541,355
Investment properties	-	-	1,547,372	1,547,372
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated at fair value through profit or loss				
Bonds	-	53,639,010	-	53,639,010
Financial liabilities held for trading				
Bonds	49,945	-	-	49,945
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
<u>Assets</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	31,724	24,420,485	8,720,347	33,172,556
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,101	24,891,723	8,822,872	33,718,696

### Transfers between 1<sup>st</sup> Level and 2<sup>nd</sup> Level during the period

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the Bank had no assets or liabilities transferred from 1<sup>st</sup> Level to 2<sup>nd</sup> Level.

For the year ended 31 December 2017, the Bank transferred government bonds designed as at fair value through profit or loss, an asset measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from 1<sup>st</sup> Level to 2<sup>nd</sup> Level. A total of \$8,431,930 thousand was transferred as its market price was obtainable.

### Reconciliation for fair value measurements in 3<sup>rd</sup> Level for movements

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in 3<sup>rd</sup> Level of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

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	Assets			Liabilities
	At fair value			At fair value through profit or loss
	At fair value through profit or loss	through other comprehensive income	Investment	
	Derivative	Stock	Properties	
Beginning balances as at 1 January 2018	\$8,720,347	\$3,396,372	\$1,547,372	\$8,822,872
Total gains and losses recognized				
Amount recognized in profit or loss				
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,245,100	-	-	5,141,555
Gains on disposal of investment property	-	-	14,100	-
Losses on valuation of investment properties	-	-	(21,786)	-
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income				
Unrealized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	1,780,883	-	-
Acquisition or issues	53,492	211,749	-	53,492
Disposal or settlements	(1,934,722)	(209,538)	(100,000)	(1,934,722)
Transfer	-	(1,622,203)	-	-
Effects of exchange rates changes	-	-	-	1,020
Ending balances as at 31 December 2018	\$12,084,217	\$3,557,263	\$1,439,686	\$12,084,217
	Assets			Liabilities
	At fair value			At fair value through profit or loss
	At fair value through profit or loss	Available-for- sale	Investment	
	Derivative	Stock	Properties	
Beginning balances as at 1 January 2017	\$17,622,700	\$3,278,958	\$1,554,600	\$17,699,268
Total gains and losses recognized				
Amount recognized in profit or loss				
Gains or losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(8,781,888)	-	-	(8,749,500)
Losses on disposal of investment property	-	-	(6,095)	-
Losses on valuation of investment properties	-	-	(156,008)	-
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income				
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale financial assets	-	223,583	-	-
Acquisition or issues	618,434	4,767	-	618,434
Transfers	-	-	352,200	-
Disposal or settlements	(738,899)	(110,936)	(197,325)	(738,899)
Effects of exchange rates changes	-	-	-	(6,431)
Ending balances as at 31 December 2017	\$8,720,347	\$3,396,372	\$1,547,372	\$8,822,872

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Total gains or losses recognized for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 in the table above contain unrealized gains and losses related to assets on hand as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 in the amount of gains \$5,223,314 thousand and losses \$8,937,896 thousand, respectively.

Total gains or losses recognized for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 in the table above contain unrealized gains and losses related to liabilities on hand as at 31 December 2018 and 2017 in the amount of losses \$5,141,555 thousand and gains \$8,749,500 thousand, respectively.

### Information on 3<sup>rd</sup> Level significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within 3<sup>rd</sup> Level of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

#### 2018.12.31

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
<u>Financial assets</u>				
At fair value				
through other comprehensive Income-Stocks	Market company approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%-20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	Cost of equity rate	6% ~ 7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Value of net assets approach	Value of net assets	Not applicable	The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks
<u>Non-Financial Assets</u>				
Investment properties	Income approach and comparison approach	Direct capitalization rate	1.98% - 5.73%	The higher the direct capitalization rate, the lower the fair value
	Land development analysis approach and cost approach	Composite interest rate for capital interest	0.76% - 2.89%	The higher the composite interest rate for capital interest, the lower the fair value

#### 2017.12.31

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Available-for-sale				
-Stocks	Market company approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%-20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	Cost of equity rate	6% ~ 7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Value of net assets approach	Value of net assets	Not applicable	The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks
<u>Non-Financial Assets</u>				
Investment properties	Income approach and comparison approach	Direct capitalization rate	2.03% - 5.83%	The higher the direct capitalization rate, the lower the fair value
	Land development analysis approach and cost approach	Composite interest rate for capital interest	0.76% - 2.89%	The higher the composite interest rate for capital interest, the lower the fair value

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Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within 3<sup>rd</sup> Level of the fair value hierarchy

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

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

2018.12.31	1 <sup>st</sup> Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Level	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Debt instrument investment at amortized cost				
Bonds	\$46,326,059	\$16,947,965	\$6,061,288	\$69,335,312
Others	-	348,523,641	-	348,523,641
2017.12.31	1 <sup>st</sup> Level	2 <sup>nd</sup> Level	3 <sup>rd</sup> Level	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed:				
Financial assets held to maturity				
Bonds	\$24,588,987	\$5,313,456	\$-	\$29,902,443
Others	-	5,226,575	-	5,226,575
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists				
Bonds	-	66,491,710	3,650,216	70,141,926
Others	-	318,901,199	-	318,901,199

(3) Transfers of financial assets

A. Financial assets transferred that have not been fully removed

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



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The following table analyses financial assets and financial liabilities that have not been fully removed:

2018.12.31	Transferred	Related	Transferred	Related	Net fair value
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	
	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Repurchase Agreements	\$583,745	\$523,342	\$581,159	\$523,342	\$57,817
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Repurchase Agreements	45,534,737	42,613,744	44,424,315	42,613,744	1,810,571
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Repurchase Agreements	14,649,885	11,447,258	14,649,885	11,447,258	3,202,627
Securities sold under agreements					
Repurchase Agreements	1,493,132	1,390,165	1,493,132	1,390,165	102,967
2017.12.31	Transferred	Related	Transferred	Related	Net fair value
	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	Financial Assets	Financial Liabilities	
	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Repurchase Agreements	\$46,111,758	\$43,634,657	\$46,023,858	\$43,634,657	\$2,389,201
Available for sale Financial Assets					
Repurchase Agreements	30,037,560	29,338,529	29,620,525	29,338,529	281,996
Held to Maturity Financial Assets					
Repurchase Agreements	23,492,043	23,242,069	23,491,961	23,242,069	249,892
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists					
Repurchase Agreements	13,877,559	13,726,170	13,877,559	13,726,170	151,389

(4) Offsetting of Financial assets and liabilities

The Bank own financial instruments that do not offset in accordance with IAS 32 but it executed enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements with counterparties. Financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements could be settled at net amount as chosen by the counterparties, or the financial instruments could be settled at gross amount if not. However, if one of the counterparty defaults, the other party could choose to settle the transaction at net amount.

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

2018.12.31						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amount offset in the balance sheet (b)	Amount presented in the balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Amount not offset in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)= (c)- (d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received/pledged	
Derivative Financial Instruments	\$49,475,706	\$-	\$49,475,706	\$49,475,706	\$-	\$-

2018.12.31						
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount offset in the balance sheet (b)	Amount presented in the balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Amount not offset in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)= (c)- (d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received/pledged	
Derivative Financial Instruments	\$51,966,013	\$-	\$51,966,013	\$49,475,706	\$2,490,307	\$-

2017.12.31						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amount offset in the balance sheet (b)	Amount presented in the balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Amount not offset in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)= (c)- (d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received/pledged	
Derivative Financial Instruments	\$33,172,556	\$-	\$33,172,556	\$33,172,556	\$-	\$-

2017.12.31						
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount offset in the balance sheet (b)	Amount presented in the balance sheet (c)= (a)- (b)	Amount not offset in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)= (c)- (d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received/pledged	
Derivative Financial Instruments	\$33,616,157	\$-	\$33,616,157	\$33,172,556	\$443,601	\$-

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

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### (5) Financial risk management

#### Risk control and hedging strategy

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

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

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

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

### (6) Market risk

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

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

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### Market risk management process

#### A. Identification and measurement

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

#### B. Monitoring and reporting

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

### Risk management policy of the trading book

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

#### A. Strategy

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

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### B. Policy and procedure

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

### C. Valuation policy

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

### D. Method of measurement

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

## Interest risk management of trading book

### A. Definition of interest risk

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

### B. Interest risk management procedure of trading book

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

### C. Method of measurement

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

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### Interest risk management of banking book

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

#### A. Strategy

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

#### B. Management procedure

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

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

#### C. Method of measurement

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

### Foreign exchange risk management

#### A. Definition of foreign exchange risk

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

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### B. Policy, procedure and measurement methodology of foreign exchange risk management

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

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

### Risk management of equity securities price

#### A. Definition of risk of equity securities price

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

#### B. Purpose of risk management in equity securities prices

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

#### C. Procedure of risk management of equity securities prices

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

#### D. Measured methodology

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

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

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

2018.12.31			
Factors of market risk(Note)	Average balance	Maximum balance	Minimum balance
Interest rate	\$307,882	\$701,219	\$52,816
Foreign exchange	147,353	202,948	104,364
Equity securities price	318,530	424,067	230,176

2017.12.31			
Factors of market risk(Note)	Average balance	Maximum balance	Minimum balance
Interest rate	\$569,756	\$858,800	\$273,155
Foreign exchange	252,124	554,769	115,940
Equity securities price	232,500	303,251	165,345

Note: The information of factors of market risk is defined by risk management policy of the trading book.

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

### Stress testing

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



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Stress Test(Note)		
Market/ Product	Scenarios	2018.12.31
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$990,610
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(935,918)
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(417,490)
	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	701,613
Foreign Exchange Market	Major Currencies +3%	245,686
	Major Currencies -3%	(233,535)
Composite	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(1,107,722)
	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	
	Major Currencies +3%	

Stress Test(Note)		
Market/ Product	Scenarios	2017.12.31
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$2,668,120
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(2,668,120)
Interest Rate/Bond Market	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(2,433,910)
	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	2,689,997
Foreign Exchange Market	Major Currencies +3%	(196,649)
	Major Currencies -3%	229,928
Composite	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(5,298,679)
	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	
	Major Currencies +3%	

Note: The information of stress test is defined by risk management policy of the trading book.

Sensitivity analysis

A. Interest rate risk

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

B. Foreign exchange risk

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

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C. Equity securities price risk

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

	2018.12.31	
	Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta)		
USD+1%	\$108,556	\$-
HKD+1%	(6,980)	-
JPY+1%	(905)	-
AUD+1%	(354)	-
CNY+1%	2,563	-
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)		
Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	1,347	-
Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	183	-
Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	(1)	-
Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	(359)	-
Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	(210)	-
Equity securities price factor sensitivity (Equity Delta)	(1,011)	66,545
	2017.12.31	
	Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta)		
USD+1%	\$(38,635)	\$-
HKD+1%	32	-
JPY+1%	1,488	-
AUD+1%	4,983	-
CNY+1%	22,123	-
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)		
Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	(5,645)	-
Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	(11)	-
Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	-	-
Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	(129)	-
Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	(895)	-
Equity securities price factor sensitivity (Equity Delta)	48,183	129,692

Note: The information of equity securities price risk test is defined by risk management policy of the trading book.

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### (7) Credit risk

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

#### The Bank, Indovina Bank and CUBCN Bank

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

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

#### CUBC Bank

The CUBC Bank board of directors resolved that a risk management department would be established to manage the credit risk. The CUBC Bank board of directors sets the counterparty credit limits, which are then implemented by the credit committee.

Loan Committee is the top lending authority within the CUBC bank. It is in charged with approval of all credit in excess of CUBC Bank lending authorities. Certain customers are required to provide appropriate collateral for the related loans, and the CUBC Bank retains the legal right to foreclose on or liquidate the collateral. The disclosure of the maximum credit exposure shall not take account of any collateral held or other enhancements.

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

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### The judgement of significant increase in credit risk after the initial recognition

#### The Bank and CUBCN Bank

The Bank and CUBCN Bank assesses the movement in default risk during the expected lifetime of various types of credit assets at each reporting date to determine if the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. To make this assessment, the Group has considered to show the reasonable and corroborative information (including prospective information) on the significant increase in credit risk after the initial recognition. The key indicators for consideration include:

#### A. Quantitative indicators

##### (A) Changes on credit rating

When the credit rating at the reporting date has decreased to some extent compared with that on initial recognition and the credit rating has not met the investment grade (i.e. the credit rating is lower than the credit rating Baa3 of Moody's, an international credit rating agency), it is determined that the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

##### (B) Information on the overdue status of the contract

When the contract payment was overdue for more than 30 days as at the reporting date, it is determined that the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

#### B. Qualitative indicators

When the information observed at the reporting date meets the following conditions, it is determined that the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

##### (A) The refund records are reported

(B) Accountants have expressed significant doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern

(C) Other internal or external information on judging the credit quality changes

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### Indovina Bank

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

#### A. Notch downgrade

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

#### B. Low credit risk criteria

An exposure rated below Moody's investment grade at the reporting date would be classified as a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

#### C. Past Due Information

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

#### D. Internal Credit Assessment Indicators

The indicators with credit quality information that is weaker than upon initial recognition would be classified as a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

### CUBC Bank

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

#### A. Past Due Information

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

#### B. Loan Classification from NBC

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

#### C. Internal Credit Assessment Indicators

The indicators with credit quality information that is weaker than upon initial recognition would be classified as a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

### Default and credit impairment of financial asset

#### The Bank and CUBCN Bank

The Bank and CUBCN Bank definition of default on financial assets is the same with the one of judging the credit impairment of financial assets. Where one or more of the following conditions are met, the Bank determines the financial assets to be subject to default and credit impairment.

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### A. Quantitative indicator

#### (A) Changes on credit rating

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

#### (B) Information on the overdue status of the contract

When the contract payment was overdue for more than 90 days as at the reporting date, it is determined as credit impairment.

### B. Qualitative indicator

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

(A) Bailout, reorganization, individual agreement due to debtor's financial difficulties

(B) Lawsuit action has been taken

(C) Debt settlement, debt negotiation

(D) Issuer or borrower has gone bankrupt or may file for bankruptcy or financial reorganization

(E) Principal or interest failed to be paid according to the issuing terms

(F) Other internal or external information on judging the deterioration in credit quality

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

### Indovina Bank

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

#### A. Notch downgrade

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

#### B. Past Due Information

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

#### C. Internal Credit Assessment Indicators

The indicators with credit deterioration information used for internal credit risk management purpose at the reporting date would be recognized as credit-impaired assets.

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### CUBC Bank

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

#### A. Past Due Information

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

#### B. Loan Classification from NBC

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

#### C. Internal Credit Assessment Indicators

The indicators with credit deterioration information used for internal credit risk management purpose at the reporting date would be recognized as credit-impaired assets.

### The measurement of expected credit loss

#### The Bank and CUBCN Bank

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

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

When the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly after the initial recognition (Stage 1), the allowance for losses should be measured at the expected credit losses over 12 months by the Bank and CUBCN Bank. When the credit risk of the financial instrument has increased significantly (Stage 2) or the credit impairment has existed (Stage 3) after the initial recognition, the allowance for losses should be measured at the expected credit losses over the life time by the Bank and CUBCN Bank.

For the measurement of the expected credit losses, the Bank and CUBCN Bank calculate its expected credit losses over 12 months and the life time respectively by multiplying three factors, i.e. probability of default (“PD”), loss given default (“LGD”) and exposure at default (“EAD”) of the borrower over the next 12 months and the life time, also considering the effect of the life time value of money.

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

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

The PD used in the impairment assessment of the Bank and CUBCN Bank debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortized cost, represents the PD of the issuer, guarantee agency or borrower. The LGD represents the loss rate resulted from the default of the issuer, guarantee agency or borrower. The LGD used in the Bank and CUBCN Bank relevant impairment assessment is based on the information regularly published by Moody's, an international credit rating agency; the PD is based on the information regularly published by Taiwan Ratings and Moody's, and calculated after adjusting the historical data based on the currently observable data and the looking-forward macroeconomic information (eg, gross domestic product and economic growth rate, etc.). The EAD is measured at the amortized cost of financial assets and interests receivable.

The valuation techniques or significant assumptions for assessing the expected credit losses have no significant change in 2018.

### Indovina Bank

Indovina Bank has grouped their exposures on the basis of shared credit risk characteristic, including product and counterparty types as follows.

Category	Description
Loan portfolio	Grouped by product class, counterparty type and enterprise size, such as large corporate, SME and retail loans.
Bond portfolio	Grouped by product class, external credit rating and payment ranks, such as sovereign and corporate bonds.



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### A. Loan portfolio

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

### B. Bond portfolio

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

### Cathay United Bank Cambodia (CUBC)

CUBC measures their expected credit losses by the following segments.

Category	Description
Loan	Grouped by product, counterparty types and loan classification by NBC, such as retail annuity and non-retail annuity.
Credit Card	Grouped as a whole by product characteristic

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The segmentation of the CUBC's loan portfolio is based on its risk characteristics, such as product class, counterparty type and loan classification by NBC. The measurement of expected credit loss is estimated by three main parameters, including probability of default, loss given default and exposure at default. The probability of default and loss given default were built by the internal and external historical delinquent information, default rates and written-off amounts and calibrated by selected macroeconomic factors for forward-looking adjustment. The estimated amounts of exposure at default were calculated by the amortized cost and interest receivable. At each financial reporting date, the above criteria for a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition are not hit, the allowance loss shall be measured on the basis of the 12-month expected credit loss method. If financial assets meet the foregoing conditions of significant increases in credit risk or credit deterioration since initial recognition, the allowance losses shall be estimated according to the respective methods on the basis of lifetime expected credit losses.

### Write-off policy

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

The Group can't expect reasonably to collect the financial assets that including the following index:

- A. The recovery activity has stopped.
- B. Assessed the borrower doesn't have sufficient assets or sources of income to pay the overdraft.

Financial assets have been written-off by the Group may still have ongoing recovery activity, and continue to follow the relevant policies to litigation proceedings.

### The consideration of forward-looking information

#### The Bank and CUBCN Bank

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

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The significant economic factors identified by the Bank and CUBCN Bank in 2018 are as follows:

Credit category	Probability of Default (PD)	Loss Given Default (LGD)
Enterprise loan	GDP%	GDP%
	Inflation Index	
	Proportion of investment in GDP(%)	
Consumer loan	Growth rate of GDP(%)	
	Proportion of savings in GDP(%)	
	Unemployment rate %	
	Implied Purchasing Power Parities(“PPP”) rate	
Credit card	Growth rate of GDP(%)	
	Proportion of government revenue in GDP(%)	

### Indovina Bank

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

The macroeconomic factors selected by the bank for the forward-looking adjustments in 2018 are as follows.

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

### Cathay United Bank Cambodia (CUBC)

Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of historical default data and regional macroeconomic factors, CUBC chooses the local macroeconomic factor for parameter adjustments. The weighted average method and interpolation adjustment were used to estimate the forward-looking parameters complied with regulatory requirements. The selected economic factors and their effects on PDs varied from different groups of products.

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The macroeconomic factors selected by CUBC for the forward-looking adjustments in 2018 are as follows.

Segment	Selected Factors
Retail loan	Cambodia GDP growth rate
Non-retail loan	
Credit Card	

### Loss allowance

#### **Movement of allowance for doubtful accounts of discounts and loans**

The reconciliation from beginning balance to ending balance of allowance for bad debts of discounts and loans for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal	Difference from impairment charged in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”	Total		
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Non-purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9		
Beginning balance	\$3,724,645	\$1,036,509	\$-	\$4,690,540	\$-	\$9,451,694	\$13,788,238	\$23,239,932
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at 1 January:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(99,353)	1,014,519	-	(11,229)	-	903,937	-	903,937
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(31,497)	(46,974)	-	3,067,341	-	2,988,870	-	2,988,870
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	105,340	(543,839)	-	(94,806)	-	(533,305)	-	(533,305)
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(1,846,259)	(172,525)	-	(619,678)	-	(2,638,462)	-	(2,638,462)
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,968,981	516,685	-	1,213,006	-	3,698,672	-	3,698,672
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	-	-	836,288	836,288
Bad Loans Write-offs	-	-	-	(3,070,128)	-	(3,070,128)	-	(3,070,128)
Foreign exchange and other movements	92,592	(137,054)	-	(262,429)	-	(306,891)	308,328	1,437
Ending balance	<u>\$3,914,449</u>	<u>\$1,667,321</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$4,912,617</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$10,494,387</u>	<u>\$14,932,854</u>	<u>\$25,427,241</u>

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### Movement of allowance for doubtful accounts of receivables

The reconciliation from beginning balance to ending balance of allowance for doubtful accounts of receivables for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal				
						Lifetime		Difference from
						expected		impairment charged
						credit losses		in accordance with
						(Purchased or		“Regulations
						originated		Governing the
						credit-		Procedures for
						impaired		Banking Institutions
						financial		to Evaluate Assets
						assets)		and Deal with Non-
						assets)		performing/Non-
						Total of		accrual Loans”
						impairment		Total
						charged in		
						accordance with		
						IFRS 9		
Beginning balance	\$78,157	\$63,923	\$-	\$2,106,749	\$-	\$2,248,829	\$14,830	\$2,263,659
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at 1 January:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(1,861)	64,210	-	(1,634)	-	60,715	-	60,715
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(377)	(637)	-	62,160	-	61,146	-	61,146
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	1,251	(19,979)	-	(2,667)	-	(21,395)	-	(21,395)
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(53,572)	(37,863)	-	(296,585)	-	(388,020)	-	(388,020)
New financial assets originated or purchased	80,911	54,338	-	287,174	-	422,423	-	422,423
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non- performing/Non- accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,522	37,522
Bad Loans Write-offs	-	-	-	(442,217)	-	(442,217)	-	(442,217)
Foreign exchange and other movements	21,513	(7,027)	-	55,512	-	69,998	(1,882)	68,116
Ending balance	\$126,022	\$116,965	\$-	\$1,768,492	\$-	\$2,011,479	\$50,470	\$2,061,949

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### **Movement of impairment loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

The reconciliation from beginning balance to ending balance of impairment loss of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit-impaired financial assets	Lifetime expected credit-impaired financial assets (Purchased or originated)	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
Beginning balance	\$24,182	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$24,182
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at 1 January:						
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(38,897)	-	-	-	-	(38,897)
New financial assets originated or purchased	327,459	-	-	-	-	327,459
Foreign exchange and other movements	1,889	-	-	-	-	1,889
Ending balance	\$314,633	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$314,633

### **Movement of the allowance for impairment debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost**

The reconciliation from beginning balance to ending balance of allowance for impairment of the debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit-impaired financial assets	Lifetime expected credit-impaired financial assets (Purchased or originated)	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
Beginning balance	\$14,852	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$14,852
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at 1 January:						
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(32,282)	-	-	-	-	(32,282)
New financial assets originated or purchased	58,290	-	-	-	-	58,290
Foreign exchange and other movements	(9,673)	-	-	-	-	(9,673)
Ending balance	\$31,187	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$31,187

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### **Movement of Reserve for losses on guarantees, the letters of credit receivables and reserve for financing commitments**

The reconciliation from beginning balance to ending balance of the reserve for losses on guarantees, the letters of credit receivables and reserve for financing commitments for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Subtotal				
			Lifetime expected credit losses (Non- purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9	Difference from impairment charged in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non- performing/Non- accrual Loans”	Total	
Beginning balance	\$114,406	\$21,997	\$-	\$23,394	\$-	\$159,797	\$52,952	\$212,749
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at 1 January:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(434)	19,554	-	(24)	-	19,096	-	19,096
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(24)	(35)	-	8,027	-	7,968	-	7,968
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	873	(11,728)	-	(445)	-	(11,300)	-	(11,300)
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(58,795)	(9,046)	-	(19,919)	-	(87,760)	-	(87,760)
New financial assets originated or purchased	174,392	57,160	-	1,606	-	233,158	-	233,158
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,375	18,375
Foreign exchange and other movements	21,554	(4,366)	-	(7,521)	-	9,667	-	9,667
Ending balance	\$251,972	\$73,536	\$-	\$5,118	\$-	\$330,626	\$71,327	\$401,953

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**Movement of the allowance for doubtful accounts and impairment of others**

The reconciliation from beginning balance to ending balance of allowance for bad debts of the other financial assets for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Subtotal			
			Lifetime expected credit losses (Non-purchased or originated financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated financial assets)	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9	Difference from impairment charged in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”		Total
Beginning balance	\$19,028	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$19,028	\$9		\$19,037
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at 1 January:								
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(1,581)	-	-	-	(1,581)	-		(1,581)
New financial assets originated or purchased	55,191	-	-	-	55,191	-		55,191
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange and other movements	258	-	-	-	258	-		258
Ending balance	\$72,896	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$72,896	\$9		\$72,905

The Group’s other financial assets for assessing the expected credit impairment losses include cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under agreements to resell, refundable deposits and bills purchased.



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### **Movement of the gross carrying amounts of discounts and loans**

The movement of the gross carrying amounts of discounts and loans for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage1	Stage2		Stage3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Non- purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	
Beginning balance	\$1,399,416,842	\$47,973,789	\$-	\$10,407,468	\$-	\$1,457,798,099
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(23,802,859)	23,861,030	-	(58,171)	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit- impaired financial assets	(2,338,666)	(909,935)	-	3,248,601	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	18,817,944	(18,381,206)	-	(436,738)	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(493,360,455)	(16,171,418)	-	(313,462)	-	(509,845,335)
New financial assets originated or purchased	647,027,046	23,815,923	-	2,167,168	-	673,010,137
Foreign exchange and other movements	3,945,197	(912,449)	-	(133,550)	-	2,899,198
Bad loans write-offs	-	-	-	(3,111,607)	-	(3,111,607)
Ending balance	\$1,549,705,049	\$59,275,734	\$-	\$11,769,709	\$-	\$1,620,750,492

### **Movement of the gross carrying amounts of receivables**

The movement of the gross carrying amounts of receivables for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage1	Stage2		Stage3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Non- purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	
Beginning balance	\$74,426,480	\$2,070,086	\$-	\$2,915,898	\$-	\$79,412,464
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(639,711)	642,075	-	(2,364)	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit- impaired financial assets	(81,508)	(9,042)	-	90,550	-	--
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	280,500	(276,613)	-	(3,887)	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(68,728,339)	(1,848,225)	-	(594,290)	-	(71,170,854)
New financial assets originated or purchased	79,100,185	1,081,499	-	459,513	-	80,641,197
Foreign exchange and other movements	(400,794)	1,209	-	1,597	-	(397,988)
Bad loans write-offs	-	-	-	(444,144)	-	(444,144)
Ending balance	\$83,956,813	\$1,660,989	\$-	\$2,422,873	\$-	\$88,040,675

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**Movement of the gross carrying amounts of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

The movement of the gross carrying amounts of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage1	Stage2		Stage3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Non-purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	
Beginning balance	\$159,385,272	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$159,385,272
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(58,653,554)	-	-	-	-	(58,653,554)
New financial assets originated or purchased	85,649,879	-	-	-	-	85,649,879
Foreign exchange and other movements	2,201,136	-	-	-	-	2,201,136
Ending balance	\$188,582,733	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$188,582,733

**Movement of the gross carrying amounts of the debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost.**

The movement of the gross carrying amounts of the debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost and off-balance sheet debt instruments for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage1	Stage2		Stage3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Non-purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	
Beginning balance	\$376,068,060	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$376,068,060
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(321,363,670)	-	-	-	-	(321,363,670)
New financial assets originated or purchased	329,822,852	-	-	-	-	329,822,852
Foreign exchange and other movements	36,526,451	-	-	-	-	36,526,451
Ending balance	\$421,053,693	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$421,053,693

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**Movement of the gross carrying amounts of reserve for losses on guarantees, the letters of credit receivables, reserve for financing commitments and relevant off-balance sheet items.**

The movement of the gross carrying amounts of the reserve for losses on guarantees, the letters of credit receivables, reserve for financing commitments and relevant off-balance sheet items for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage1	Stage2		Stage3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Non-purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	
Beginning balance	\$1,159,174,758	\$20,791,905	\$-	\$2,720,794	\$-	\$1,182,687,457
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	(21,702,661)	21,708,781	-	(6,120)	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(156,808)	(13,707)	-	170,515	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	10,454,858	(10,413,362)	-	(41,496)	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(310,563,088)	(10,285,353)	-	(551,715)	-	(321,400,156)
New financial assets originated or purchased	358,028,697	22,984,631	-	869,489	-	381,882,817
Foreign exchange and other movements	12,092,772	257,474	-	952	-	12,351,198
Ending balance	\$1,207,328,528	\$45,030,369	\$-	\$3,162,419	\$-	\$1,255,521,316

**Movement of the gross carrying amounts of other financial assets**

The movement of the gross carrying amounts of other financial asset for the year ended 31 December 2018 are as follows:

	Stage1	Stage2		Stage3		Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Individually assessed)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Non-purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime expected credit losses (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	
Beginning balance	\$275,151,890	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$275,151,890
Transfer to lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Individual financial assets transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month expected credit losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(80,449,326)	-	-	-	-	(80,449,326)
New financial assets originated or purchased	24,126,618	-	-	-	-	24,126,618
Foreign exchange and other movements	254,825	-	-	-	-	254,825
Ending balance	\$219,084,007	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$219,084,007

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Other financial assets contained cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under agreements to resell, guarantee deposits paid and exchange bills negotiated.

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

### A. Category of credit risk

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

### B. Grade of credit quality

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

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

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

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

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

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

### C. Hedge of credit risk and easing policy

#### (A) Collateral

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

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

#### (B) Limit of credit risk and control of credit risk concentration

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

#### (C) Net settlement agreement

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

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D. Maximum exposures to credit risk

The Group's Discounts and loans

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		2018.12.31		
					Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
	12-month expected credit loss	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	-	-	-	-
Rating grade							
Consumer banking							
Excellent	\$566,722,439	\$471,033	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$567,193,472
Good	365,880,239	867,356	-	-	-	-	366,747,595
General	9,499,671	5,864,797	-	-	-	-	15,364,468
Bad	-	-	5,400,428	-	-	-	5,400,428
Corporate banking							
Excellent	386,965,775	23,866,950	-	-	-	-	410,832,725
Good	198,235,569	21,375,110	-	-	-	-	219,610,679
General	22,401,356	6,830,488	-	-	-	-	29,231,844
Bad	-	-	6,263,226	-	-	-	6,263,226
Credit card							
Excellent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bad	-	-	106,055	-	-	-	106,055
Total carrying amount	1,549,705,049	59,275,734	11,769,709	-	-	-	1,620,750,492
Less : Allowance impairment	(3,914,449)	(1,667,321)	(4,912,617)	-	-	-	(10,494,387)
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	(14,932,854)	(14,932,854)	(14,932,854)
Total	\$1,545,790,600	\$57,608,413	\$6,857,092	\$-	\$(14,932,854)	\$(14,932,854)	\$1,595,323,251

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The Group's receivables

	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		2018.12.31	
	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
Rating grade						
Consumer banking						
Excellent	\$313,967	\$1,520	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$315,487
Good	374,050	4,774	-	-	-	378,824
General	12,336	13,348	-	-	-	25,684
Bad	-	-	21,714	-	-	21,714
Corporate banking						
Excellent	3,200,148	376,766	-	-	-	3,576,914
Good	2,123,609	80,240	-	-	-	2,203,849
General	101,984	10,680	-	-	-	112,664
Bad	-	-	24,603	-	-	24,603
Credit card						
Excellent	44,617,166	23,730	-	-	-	44,640,896
Good	21,461,738	74,408	-	-	-	21,536,146
General	1,364,878	1,075,523	-	-	-	2,440,401
Bad	-	-	1,705,310	-	-	1,705,310
Others	10,386,937	-	671,246	-	-	11,058,183
Total carrying amount	83,956,813	1,660,989	2,422,873	-	-	88,040,675
Less : Allowance impairment	(126,022)	(116,965)	(1,768,492)	-	-	(2,011,479)
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	(50,470)	(50,470)
Total	\$83,830,791	\$1,544,024	\$654,381	\$-	\$(50,470)	\$85,978,726

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The amounts of the financial assets maximum exposures to credit risk that the impairment regulations are invalid to the group are as follow:

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31 (Note)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
– Stocks	\$3,657	
– Short-term bills	162,478,515	
– Mutual funds and beneficiary securities	96,786	
– Bonds	38,630,552	
– Derivative financial instruments	49,475,706	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
– equity instruments	12,087,150	

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

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

a. The Bank

Off balance sheet items	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$154,605,389	\$211,222,089
Credit card commitments	669,232,204	626,829,201
Unused commercial letters of credit	4,217,682	3,765,996
Guarantees on duties and contracts	13,534,956	7,167,460
Total	\$841,590,231	\$848,984,746

b. Indovina Bank

Off balance sheet items	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Unused commercial letters of credit	\$1,017,801	\$1,629,282
Financial guarantee contracts	2,262,842	2,587,848
Total	\$3,280,643	\$4,217,130



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c. CUBC Bank

Off balance sheet items	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$-	\$647,417
Credit card commitments	447,040	403,120
Financial guarantee contracts	78,161	60,673
Total	\$525,201	\$1,111,210

d. CUBCN Bank

Off balance sheet items	Maximum exposure to credit risk	
	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$623,837	\$-
Unused commercial letters of credit	773,078	-
Financial guarantee contracts	170,835	-
Total	\$1,567,750	\$-

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

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

E. Credit concentration risk of the Group

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

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

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Item	2018.12.31		2017.12.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Industry type				
Manufacturing	\$117,141,000	7.16	\$98,481,993	6.72
Financial institutions and insurance	74,995,593	4.58	67,599,101	4.61
Leasing and real estate	140,808,012	8.60	122,798,794	8.38
Individuals	900,573,664	55.03	822,631,846	56.14
Others	403,005,618	24.63	353,911,306	24.15
Total	<u>\$1,636,523,887</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$1,465,423,040</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Item	2018.12.31		2017.12.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Geographic Region				
Domestic	\$1,360,278,586	83.12	\$1,223,249,877	83.47
Asia	160,134,030	9.78	130,593,968	8.91
America	31,418,258	1.92	28,077,424	1.92
Others	84,693,013	5.18	83,501,771	5.70
Total	<u>\$1,636,523,887</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$1,465,423,040</u>	<u>100.00</u>

F. Credit quality analysis of the financial assets

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

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

(A) Credit quality analysis to loans and receivables of the Bank

2018.12.31: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

2017.12.31	Neither past due nor impaired				Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Impairment allowances (D)		Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal (A)				With objective evidence of impairment individual	Without objective evidence of impairment individual	
Receivables										
Credit card business	\$49,329,442	\$10,191,113	\$3,585,181	\$63,105,736	\$170,565	\$161,634	\$63,437,935	\$130,938	\$1,238,855	\$62,068,142
Others	13,169,520	2,658,060	64,064	15,891,644	6,803	52,462	15,950,909	12,657	1,042,859	14,895,393
Discounts and loans	941,240,553	413,585,185	48,456,790	1,403,282,528	868,799	17,579,331	1,421,730,658	4,239,528	18,313,706	1,399,177,424

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(B) The credit quality analysis on neither past due nor impaired discounts and loans of the Bank

2018.12.31: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

2017.12.31	Excellent	Good	Average	Total
Consumer banking				
Residential mortgage loans	\$288,306,859	\$61,393,161	\$9,757,389	\$359,457,409
Unsecured personal loans	33,796,775	19,384,730	5,789,780	58,971,285
Other	362,886,985	68,568,088	9,065,468	440,520,541
Corporate banking				
Secured	41,310,306	162,034,535	20,899,707	224,244,548
Unsecured	214,939,628	102,204,671	2,944,446	320,088,745
Total	<u>\$941,240,553</u>	<u>\$413,585,185</u>	<u>\$48,456,790</u>	<u>\$1,403,282,528</u>

(C) Credit quality analysis on securities investment of the Bank

2018.12.31: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

2017.12.31	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Accumulated impairment (D)	Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)					
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$124,014,858	\$1,824,503	\$125,839,361	\$-	\$-	\$125,839,361	\$-	\$125,839,361
Stocks	1,512,618	14,319,641	15,832,259	-	146,379	15,978,638	146,379	15,832,259
Others	-	541,355	541,355	-	-	541,355	-	541,355
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	24,522,472	2,109,403	26,631,875	-	-	26,631,875	-	26,631,875
Others	5,221,668	-	5,221,668	-	-	5,221,668	-	5,221,668
Investments in debt securities with no active market								
Bonds	69,662,593	-	69,662,593	-	-	69,662,593	-	69,662,593
Others	318,625,000	-	318,625,000	-	-	318,625,000	-	318,625,000

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### (D) Aging analysis on past due but not impaired financial assets of the Bank

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

2018.12.31: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

2017.12.31	Less than 60 days	61-90 days	Total
Receivables			
Credit card business	\$98,072	\$72,493	\$170,565
Others	4,299	2,504	6,803
Discounts and loans			
Consumer banking			
Residential mortgage loans	273,792	50,936	324,728
Unsecured personal loans	91,079	76,553	167,632
Others	255,977	45,463	301,440
Corporate banking			
Secured	60,166	-	60,166
Unsecured	14,833	-	14,833

### G. Impairment analysis of financial assets of the Group

(A) The Group has recognized accumulated impairment loss for available-for-sale financial assets in the amount of \$146,379 thousand as of 31 December 2017, due to the existence of objective impairment evidence.

(B) The Group's impairment assessment of discounts and loans and receivables, please refer to Note 6.(6) and Note 6.(7).

### H. Impairment analysis of non-financial assets of the Group

#### Foreclosed properties management policy

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

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The Bank and Indovina Bank and CUBCN Bank have no foreclosed properties. The foreclosed properties in CUBC Bank has no recognized impairment loss for foreclosed properties for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively, due to the existence of objective impairment evidence. The accumulated impairment loss in the amount of \$49,656 thousand and \$53,726 thousand as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, respectively.

### (8) Liquidity risk

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of funds to meet present and future financial obligations. Liquidity risk is also managed by ensuring that the excess of maturing liabilities over maturing assets in any period is kept to manageable levels relative to the amount of funds the Bank believes it can generate within that period. The management systems and systems includes the measurement of liquidity risk, Interest rate sensitivity analysis, scenario analysis and emergency response plan. And adopt quantitative management to adjust the liquidity gap in order to ensure proper liquidity in response to changes in daily capital flows and market conditions. The strategic planning of the Bank's liquidity management is under the responsibility of the Asset and Liability Management Committee, and the daily operation and execution are the responsibility of the Treasury Marketing Unit Department. As part of our liquidity risk management, the Group focuses on a number of components, including tapping available sources of liquidity, preserving necessary funds at reasonable cost and continuous contingency planning.

#### A. Analysis of financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

##### (A) Financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk

The Group holds highly marketable and diverse financial assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk including cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost, and discounts and loans.

##### (B) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities of the Bank

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

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2018.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$33,388,821	\$17,227,043	\$17,187,533	\$147,450	\$67,950,847
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	610,767	51,992,332	52,603,099
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	30,140,774	10,582,338	-	15,436,901	56,160,013
Payables	12,118,626	6,512,187	909,069	402,186	19,942,068
Deposits and remittances	353,788,658	872,227,988	834,010,982	116,509,145	2,176,536,773
Financial debentures payable	7,800	727,699	1,537,213	53,900,000	56,172,712
Other capital outflow at maturity	27,116,530	40,057,002	8,599,063	1,251,007	77,023,602

2017.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$39,789,043	\$23,513,092	\$18,408,292	\$2,851,614	\$84,562,041
Non-derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	49,914	-	593,179	50,124,009	50,767,102
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	97,261,840	9,954,474	-	2,896,151	110,112,465
Payables	11,947,054	7,208,487	70,925	372,275	19,598,741
Deposits and remittances	326,857,503	809,442,125	815,158,881	106,700,709	2,058,159,218
Financial debentures payable	3,850,000	3,900,000	-	56,190,661	63,940,661
Other capital outflow at maturity	20,427,101	37,656,749	7,500,761	729,552	66,314,163

B. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities

(A) Net settled derivative financial instruments

Net settled derivatives engaged by the Bank include:

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

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

2018.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments	\$86,688	\$45,095	\$229,800	\$199	\$361,782
- Interest rate derivative instruments	21,092	285,082	543,248	23,522,719	24,372,141
Total	\$107,780	\$330,177	\$773,048	\$23,522,918	\$24,733,923

2017.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments	\$98,475	\$14,663	\$213,193	\$463	\$326,794
- Interest rate derivative instruments	3,061,667	292,540	147,564	11,944,700	15,446,471
Total	\$3,160,142	\$307,203	\$360,757	\$11,945,163	\$15,773,265

(B) Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial instruments

Gross settled derivatives engaged by the Bank include:

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

The contract maturity date is the basic element to understand the Bank's gross settled derivative instruments as at balance sheet dates. The disclosed amounts are based on contract cash flows and part of the disclosed are not in conformity with related items on consolidated balance sheet. Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

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2018.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
-Cash outflow	\$ (3,875,082)	\$ (4,718,572)	\$ (558,507)	\$ (296,855)	\$ (9,449,016)
-Cash inflow	24,170	17,928	717	-	42,815
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
-Cash outflow	(10,384)	(56,742)	(107,229)	(423,860)	(598,215)
-Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(3,885,466)	(4,775,314)	(665,736)	(720,715)	(10,047,231)
Cash inflow subtotal	24,170	17,928	717	-	42,815
Net cash flow	\$ (3,861,296)	\$ (4,757,386)	\$ (665,019)	\$ (720,715)	\$ (10,004,416)

2017.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
-Cash outflow	\$ (2,282,100)	\$ (4,014,702)	\$ (744,683)	\$ (111,439)	\$ (7,152,924)
-Cash inflow	11,422	7,488	-	-	18,910
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
-Cash outflow	(59,474)	(233,906)	(130,287)	(205,167)	(628,834)
-Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(2,341,574)	(4,248,608)	(874,970)	(316,606)	(7,781,758)
Cash inflow subtotal	11,422	7,488	-	-	18,910
Net cash flow	\$ (2,330,152)	\$ (4,241,120)	\$ (874,970)	\$ (316,606)	\$ (7,762,848)

C. Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

(A) Irrevocable commitments: include the Bank's irrevocable loan commitments and credit card commitments.

(B) Financial guarantee contracts: the Bank acts as a guarantor or an issuer of credit line in a financing guarantee agreement.



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

<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>Not later than 1 year</u>	<u>1~5 years</u>	<u>Later than 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$109,990,204	\$35,237,143	\$9,378,042	\$154,605,389
Credit card commitments	55,543,412	237,450,848	376,237,944	669,232,204
Financial guarantee contracts	12,492,672	4,793,131	466,835	17,752,638
Leasing commitments				
- Non-cancellable operating lease payments	<u>1,435,798</u>	<u>3,501,147</u>	<u>277,120</u>	<u>5,214,065</u>
Total	<u>\$179,462,086</u>	<u>\$280,982,269</u>	<u>\$386,359,941</u>	<u>\$846,804,296</u>

<u>2017.12.31</u>	<u>Not later than 1 year</u>	<u>1~5 years</u>	<u>Later than 5 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$191,776,099	\$18,595,520	\$850,470	\$211,222,089
Credit card commitments	52,188,926	285,821,408	288,818,867	626,829,201
Financial guarantee contracts	9,933,790	940,456	59,210	10,933,456
Leasing commitments				
- Non-cancellable operating lease payments	<u>1,666,530</u>	<u>2,938,921</u>	<u>75,995</u>	<u>4,681,446</u>
Total	<u>\$255,565,345</u>	<u>\$308,296,305</u>	<u>\$289,804,542</u>	<u>\$853,666,192</u>

### (9) Capital management

#### A. Overview

(A) The capital management objectives of the Group are as follows:

- a. The eligible capital of the Group must conform to the regulatory capital requirements and achieve the minimum adequacy ratio. The calculation of the eligible capital and regulatory capital should follow the rules issued by the competent authority.
- b. To ensure the Group possesses sufficient capital to assume various risk, the Group assesses required capital for the portfolios and characteristics of risk and execute risk management through capital allocation to realize optimization of resources.

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### B. Capital management procedures

- (A) The Group follows the guides and the spirit established by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, “The Banking Act of The Republic of China” and the local regulations governing the foreign operations to assess and monitoring the capital adequacy ratio monthly. The information about capital adequacy ratio is reported to the competent authority quarterly.
- (B) The Group maintains the BIS (Bank for International Settlement) capital adequacy ratio at 8%, the minimum standard set by the competent authority. To implement capital management, the Group considers not only the business development but also the revised regulation from the competent authority, significant fund operations and capital increase plans to evaluate the capital adequacy ratio. To enhance internal monitoring efficiency, the Bank established an early-warning mechanism to reduce the impact of significant events, to maintain the capital adequacy ratio and to ensure the integrity of the capital structures.
- (C) The risk management team is responsible for monitoring the regulatory capital of the Group. The regulatory capital is divided into net Tier 1 Capital and net Tier 2 Capital listed as follows:
- a. Net Tier 1 Capital: The aggregate amount of net Common Equity Tier 1 and net additional Tier 1 Capital.
- Net common equity tier 1 capital: Primarily consists of common equity minus intangible assets (including goodwill), unamortized losses on sales of non-performing loans, deferred tax assets due to losses from the previous year and other statutory adjustments.
- Net additional tier 1 capital: Consists of the aggregate amount of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stocks and non-cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, etc.
- b. Net Tier 2 Capital: Consists of cumulative perpetual preferred stocks, cumulative perpetual subordinated debts, revaluation increments, convertible bonds, operating reserves and allowance for uncollectible accounts.

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(D) According to “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks”, terms of risk-weighted assets are defined as follows:

- a. Total Risk-weighted Assets: The sum of the risk-weighted assets and the capital requirements for market risk and operational risk multiplied by 12.5. Those assets already deducted from the regulatory capital, however, shall be deducted from the total risk-weighted assets.
- b. Risk-weighted Assets for Credit Risk: The measurement of the risk of loss caused by the counterparty’s default. This risk measurement is expressed as the total of each of the bank’s transaction items on and off the balance sheet times a risk weight.
- c. The Capital Requirement for Market Risk: The capital required for assessed losses from the bank’s transaction items on and off the balance sheet arising from movements in market prices (interest rates, exchange rates, and stock prices, etc.).
- d. The Capital Requirement for Operational Risk: The capital required for the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal process, people and systems or external events.

### C. Regulatory capital ratio

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

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the ratio of the Group eligible capital to its consolidated risk-weighted assets were 15.67% and 15.78%, respectively.

### (10) Structured entities

#### Unconsolidated structured entities

A. The Group does not provide financial support or other support to the unconsolidated structured entities. The Group’s maximum exposure to loss from its interests in these structured entities is limited to the carrying amount of assets the Group recognized. The information of the recognized unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

<u>Types of structured entity</u>	<u>Nature and purpose</u>	<u>Interests owned</u>
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed securities to receive returns	Investment in securitization vehicles issued by the entity

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B. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the carrying amount of assets recognized by Group relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$3,191,683	(Note)
Debt instrument investment measured at amortized cost	47,970,374	(Note)
Available-for-sale financial assets-net	(Note)	\$581,533
Held-to maturity financial assets-net	(Note)	9,843,981
Investments in debt securities with no active market-net	(Note)	27,141,758
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51,162,057</b>	<b>\$37,567,272</b>

Notes: The Group has adopted IFRS 9 from 1 January 2018, and prefers not to restate comparative periods under the transitional requirements in IFRS 9.

(11) The assets and liabilities managed under the Bank's trust in accordance with the Trust Enterprise Act

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

Balance Sheet Based on Trust

	Trust Assets		Trust Liabilities	
	2018.12.31	2017.12.31	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Bank deposits	\$27,484,176	\$10,474,729	Payables	\$267
Bonds	53,357,390	53,075,477	Tax payable	80
Stocks	38,234,682	37,580,235	Custody securities payable	120,626,362
Mutual funds	215,085,447	205,412,786	Other liabilities	409
Insurance product	2,854,984	2,837,954	Trust capital	383,385,057
Receivables	4,477	2,492	Accumulated losses	
Real estate			Earnings distribution	(178,337)
Land	45,380,631	44,789,865	Net income	192,056
Buildings, net	37,127	46,079	Accumulated losses	(130,642)
Construction in progress	829,976	882,032	Net assets	
Custody securities	120,626,362	115,412,690	Capital account	-
			Distributable revenue	-
			(Accumulated net invest revenue)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$503,895,252</b>	<b>\$470,514,339</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$503,895,252</b>

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Income Statement Based on Trust

Items	2018	2017
Trust revenue		
Interest income	\$30,456	\$32,885
Rent income	3,461	36
Cash dividends income	313,499	116,244
Realized capital income-stocks	6,060	886
Realized capital income-funds	18,844	8,340
Unrealized investment income-stocks	14,314	20,507
Unrealized investment income-funds	1,616	2,177
Subtotal	<u>388,250</u>	<u>181,075</u>
Trust expense		
Management fee	19,377	18,392
Supervisor fee	1,530	1,251
Taxes	1,225	1,317
Processing fee	1,036	1,383
Realized capital loss-funds	11,743	24,382
Unrealized capital loss-stocks	737	508
Unrealized capital loss-funds	1,289	752
Others	159,257	3,301
Subtotal	<u>196,194</u>	<u>51,286</u>
Income equalization		
Net income before tax	192,056	129,789
Tax expenses	-	-
Net income	<u>\$192,056</u>	<u>\$129,789</u>

Details of Trust Properties

Items	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Bank deposits	\$27,484,176	\$10,474,729
Bonds	53,357,390	53,075,477
Stocks	38,234,682	37,580,235
Mutual funds	215,085,447	205,412,786
Insurance product	2,854,984	2,837,954
Receivables	4,477	2,492
Real estate		
Land	45,380,631	44,789,865
Buildings, net	37,127	46,079
Construction in progress	829,976	882,032
Custody securities	<u>120,626,362</u>	<u>115,412,690</u>
Total	<u>\$503,895,252</u>	<u>\$470,514,339</u>

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B. The Bank conducts trust business by Trust Enterprise Act Article 3. The related trust business information as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Items	2018.12.31	2017.12.31
Special trust of money that invest in foreign securities	\$209,007,455	\$205,950,455
Special trust money that invest in domestic securities	58,425,310	51,048,312
Trust of money-custody securities	120,626,362	115,412,690
Trust of real estate	46,202,109	45,424,195
Trust of real estate price	3,939,531	3,083,420
Trust of insurance claims	212,007	209,081
Personal and corporate trust	61,672,064	46,498,114
Trust of business employee's savings	2,175,526	2,151,132
Trust of securities	1,634,888	736,940
Total	<u>\$503,895,252</u>	<u>\$470,514,339</u>

(12) Implementation of cross-selling marketing strategies implemented between the Bank, Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries

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

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

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

	2018.12.31		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD	\$13,372,308	30.7330	\$410,971,142
CNY	5,166,157	4.4742	23,114,420
HKD	8,325,249	3.9240	32,668,277
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD	12,941,117	30.7330	397,719,349
CNY	8,476,523	4.4742	37,925,659
AUD	1,808,396	21.6775	39,201,504

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	2017.12.31		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD	\$13,335,856	29.8480	\$398,048,630
CNY	11,814,038	4.5789	54,095,299
AUD	915,339	23.2635	21,293,989
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary Items</u>			
USD	12,308,567	29.8480	367,386,108
CNY	8,615,933	4.5789	39,451,496
AUD	1,475,664	23.2635	34,329,109

As the Group has a large variety of foreign currencies, it is not possible to disclose foreign currency exchange gain or loss based on each foreign currency's exposure to major impact. The foreign currency exchange for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were gains \$1,512,717 thousand and \$459,492 thousand.

(14) The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2018:

	<u>Financial bond payable</u>
1 January 2018	\$63,350,000
Cash flows	(7,750,000)
Non-cash changes	-
31 December 2018	<u><u>\$55,600,000</u></u>

The reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended 31 December 2017:

Not applied.

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13. Segment information

For management purposes, the Group is organized into business units based on products and services and have four reportable segments as follows:

- (1) Corporate banking segment - syndication loans, large-sized loans, group loans and general loans, etc.
- (2) Retail banking segment - deposits and consumer loans, foreign exchange services, endorsement guarantees business, note discounting, disbursements and receipts, safe deposit boxes, credit card-related products, and trust business, etc.
- (3) Offshore banking segment, offshore banking unit, overseas branches and representative office, etc.
- (4) Other segments - these parts contain the Bank's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses that cannot be attributed to or allocated reasonably to certain operating segments.

Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessments. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss. Segments' accounting policies are the same as Note 4 mentioned above.

Segment information

	Corporate Banking Segment	Retail Banking Segment	Offshore Banking Segment	Other Segment	Consolidated
2018.01.01-2018.12.31					
Net interest income (from external customer)	\$8,703,277	\$12,846,867	\$6,934,418	\$4,912,694	\$33,397,256
Inter-segment revenues (expense)	\$(3,393,889)	\$11,933,276	\$(251,312)	\$(8,288,075)	\$-
Segment net income	\$4,958,463	\$19,691,327	\$1,586,649	\$(1,753,084)	\$24,483,355
Income tax expense					(3,230,004)
Net income after income taxes					\$21,253,351



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2017.01.01-2017.12.31	Corporate Banking Segment	Retail Banking Segment	Offshore Banking Segment	Other Segment	Consolidated
Net interest income					
(from external customer)	\$7,822,828	\$11,393,161	\$5,828,850	\$4,655,958	\$29,700,797
Inter-segment revenues (expense)	\$(2,737,301)	\$9,660,926	\$(50,432)	\$(6,873,193)	\$-
Segment net income	\$4,345,194	\$15,707,060	\$4,188,942	\$(1,815,017)	\$22,426,179
Income tax expense					(2,762,573)
Net income after income taxes					\$19,663,606

Geographic regions information

Income from external customer :

	2018	2017
Taiwan	\$26,462,838	\$23,871,947
Other countries	6,934,418	5,828,850
Total	\$33,397,256	\$29,700,797

Income is based on the country where the customer is located.

Note:

- A. No revenue from transactions with a single external customer amounted to 10% or more of the Group total revenue for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017.
- B. Operating segments' profit are measured at pre-tax income basis, the income taxes are not allocated to reporting segments for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment.
- C. The Group provide the average of deposits and loans to assess the performance, the disclosed measure amounts of assets and liabilities are zero.

14. Other information

Capital adequacy Ratio

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars,%

Item		Year	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Eligible capital	Common equity		\$173,805,139	\$151,860,690
	Other Tier 1 capital		34,304,206	33,690,073
	Tier 2 capital		64,789,659	68,268,776
	Eligible capital		272,899,004	253,819,539
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,525,409,836	1,373,772,064
		Internal ratings - based approach	-	-
		Securitization	20,415,153	10,723,549
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	-	-
		Standardized approach/alternative standardized approach	90,566,602	83,373,850
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	104,686,276	140,437,191
		Internal model approach	-	-
	Risk-weighted assets		1,741,077,867	1,608,306,654
	Total consolidated capital adequacy ratio			15.67%
Common equity Tier 1 ratio			9.98%	9.44%
Tier 1 capital ratio			11.95%	11.54%
Leverage Ratio			6.81%	6.27%

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

Note 2: The annual financial statement should be filled with BIS ratio for the current period and the previous period. Exposing the current period and the previous period on the semi-annual financial statements, in addition, increasing BIS ratio at the end of the previous year.

Note 3: Formulas used were as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital / Exposure measurement.