

Stock Code:5868

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.  
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**December 31, 2016 and 2015  
(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)**

**Address: No. 120, Sec. 1, Chungching South Road, Taipei,  
Taiwan, R.O.C.**

**Tel: (02)2349-3456**

## **LETTER OF DECLARATION**

The entities that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2016, under the Criteria Governing the Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises are the same as those included in the consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with the International Financial Reporting Standards No.10 endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. In addition, the information required to be disclosed in the combined financial statements is included in the consolidated financial statements. Consequently, Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries do not prepare a separate set of related parties consolidated financial statements.

Truthfully yours,

TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.

By

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Jye-Cherng Lyu  
Chairperson

March 30, 2017



安侯建業聯合會計師事務所  
KPMG

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## Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.:

### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("the Company") and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, based on our audits and the report of other auditors (please refer to Other Matter paragraph), the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and its consolidated operations and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports of Financial Holding Companies" and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), International Financial Reporting interpretations ("IFRICs"), and the Standing Interpretations Committee ("SICs") as well as related guidelines endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements of Financial Institutions by Certified Public Accountants" and the 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 Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China ("the Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, inclusive of the report from other auditors, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Emphasis of Matter

In accordance with the Audit Act and other governmental regulations of Taiwan, the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are required to be examined and certified by the Ministry of Audit (the "MoA"). The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of, and for year ended December 31, 2015 were restated to reflect the adjustments made by the MoA. For further information, please see Note 52 (2).





## Other Matter

As stated in Note 15, we have not audited the financial statements of Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and Tai Yi Real Estate Co., Ltd. The Company and its subsidiaries recognized its investments in Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and Tai Yi Real Estate Co., Ltd. under equity method amounting to \$39,876,361 thousand and \$38,393,606 thousand respectively, constituting 0.78% and 0.76% of the consolidated total assets as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively; and its shares of investment profits in associates accounted for using equity method amounting to \$3,535,129 thousand and \$3,533,636 thousand, respectively, constituting 22.19% and 44.53% of the related consolidated income before income tax for the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. Those financial statements were audited by other auditors, whose reports have been furnished to us, and our review, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for those companies, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors.

## Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016. 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.

### 1. The valuation of financial instruments

Please refer to Note 4 (6) “Financial instrument” for related accounting policy, Note 5 (2) “The valuation of financial instruments” for the uncertainty of the assumptions and estimations, and Note 43 “The fair value and fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments” for details of the valuation of financial instruments.

#### Description of key audit matters

Of the financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss and other comprehensive income held by the Company and its subsidiaries, fair value of the financial instruments, other than those that the fair value can be observed in an open market, shall be calculated via models. The parameters of modeling inputs often involved the exercise of judgment and may have significant impact on the results. The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value held by the Bank as of December 31, 2016 amounted to \$1,698,479,352 thousand and \$46,410,805 thousand, respectively. Among them, the financial assets and liabilities measure at fair value, other than those classified as level 1 in the fair value hierarchy, amounted to \$1,050,044,671 thousand and \$7,813,973 thousand, respectively. The amounts are material to the Company and its subsidiaries. Therefore, the valuation of financial instruments has been identified as a key audit matter in our audit.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included (i) testing the controls over the investment cycle and related financial reporting process, including initial recognition, subsequent measurement and disclosure; (ii) sampling of the financial instruments measured at fair value with an active market to ensure that the prices are appropriate and accurate; (iii) appointing our valuation specialists to assess the reasonableness of the models and parameters the Company and its subsidiaries used to measure their fair value of financial instruments without an active market; (iv) assessing whether the fair value information is disclosed in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

### 2. The assessment of impairment of financial assets

Please refer to Note 4 (12) “Impairment of assets” for related accounting policy, Note 5 (3) “The valuation of financial assets impairments” for the uncertainty of accounting assumptions and estimations, and Note 13 “Available for sale financial assets, net”, Note 14 “Held to maturity financial assets, net” and Note 16 “Other financial assets, net” for details of the valuation of financial assets impairments, respectively.





#### Description of key audit matters

When assessing whether there is any indication that the financial assets other than measured at fair value through profit or loss may be impaired, the Company and its subsidiaries rely on management for considering all kinds of observable data to determine whether objective evidence of impairment exists on the reporting date. If there is such evidence exists, then the Company and its subsidiaries shall calculate the amount of impairment loss by further estimating future cash flow and effective interest rate or current market return. The decision involved the exercise of judgment and the financial assets of \$1,480,785,944 thousand should be included in the scope of test of impairment as of December 31, 2016. The amount is material to the Company and its subsidiaries. Therefore, the assessment of impairment of financial assets has been identified as a key audit matter in our audit.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included (i) inspecting the internal guidelines of impairment assessment and understanding the Company and its subsidiaries' procedures of the assessment of impairment of financial assets ; (ii) assessing the reasonableness of the Company and its subsidiaries' assessment of impairment of financial assets and recognized impairment loss by the understanding of auditors and evidence collected from other audit procedures.

### 3. The assessment of insurance liability

Please refer to Note 4(20) "Insurance liability" for related accounting policies, Note 5(3) "Insurance liability and reserve of insurance policy with financial instrument nature" for the uncertainty of accounting estimation and assumptions, and Note 31 "Insurance contract and financial products with discretionary participation feature" for the details of the assessment of insurance liability.

#### Description of key audit matters

The major business activity of Bank Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.(BTLI) is to provide life insurance. To strengthen its financial structure and the capability of fulfilling future obligation, BTLI is required to set aside various statutory reserves calculated based on each product's characteristic and its undue risk in accordance with the Insurance Act and "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves". The evaluation of the adequacy of insurance liabilities involved the assumptions of morbidity rate, expense rate, discount rate, default rate, future cash flows, etc., which all rely on the judgment and experiences of the management and may cause a significant impact on the recognition of insurance liability. Therefore, the assessment of the insurance liability has been identified as a key audit matter in our audit.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included (i) testing the internal process of the provision of statutory reserves; (ii) inspecting the related minutes of BTLI's Board of Directors and the committee of asset-liability management; (iii) obtaining BTLI's s liability adequacy test report prepared by a third party and assessing the qualification of the actuaries; (iv) appointing KPMG's actuaries to re-assess the reasonableness of significant assumptions and the conformity of the regulations; (v) assessing whether the disclosures of the reserves of BTLI are in compliance with the relevant accounting standards and guidelines.

### 4. The assessment of loans impairment

Please refer to Note 4(16) "Impairment of assets" for related accounting policy, Note 5(4) "Assessments of loans impairment" for the uncertainty for accounting estimation and assumptions, Note 12 "Loans and discounts, net" for details of the assessment of loans impairment.



#### Description of key audit matters

When conducting credit business, Bank of Taiwan(BOT) shall assess whether there is any indication that loans may be impaired because BOT will assume credit risk if the loans are not repaid. BOT first assesses the impairment loss of loans in accordance with IAS 39, and such amount of allowance for doubtful accounts shall not be lower than the amount calculated in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non performing/Non accrual Loans”. When BOT, individually or collectively, assesses its impairment loss of loans according to IAS 39, the uses of assumptions, such as effective interest rates, recovery rates and future cash flows, involved the exercise of judgment which usually has significant impacts on the results. In addition, BOT recognized its loans and allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,307,049,291 thousand and \$32,812,787 thousand, respectively, as of December 31, 2016. The accounts are material to BOT. Therefore, the assessment of loans impairment has been identified as a key audit matter in our audit.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included (i) testing the internal control procedures over credit operations, and inspect the meeting minutes of both Board of Directors and the Assets and Liabilities Management Committee regarding credit business; (ii) executing substantive analytical procedure and analyzing the structure and movement of loans; (iii) inspecting whether the process of determining parameters were conducted in accordance with the related internal guidelines, as well as evaluating the reasonableness of adjusting the parameters (iv) executing the retrospective testing of last year’s allowance for doubtful accounts which had already been recognized; (v) checking the accuracy of allowance for doubtful accounts calculated in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non performing/Non accrual Loans”; (vi) assessing whether the disclosures appropriately reflected BOT’s exposure to credit risk.

### 5. Insurance Regulatory Compliance

Please refer to Note 49(5) “BTLI’s capital management” for the details of the capital management.

#### Description of key audit matters

As of December 31, 2016, BTLI’s capital adequacy ratio was 189.33%, which was lower than 200% regulated in Article 143-4 paragraph 1 of the Insurance Act. Hence, BTLI was categorized as an insurance company without adequate capital according to the Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations"). In accordance with Article 7 paragraph 2 of the Regulations and Article 143-6 of the Insurance Act, the competent authority shall adopt necessary measures, for instance, ordering such company to put forward a plan for capital increase or another corrective action plan for finance or business within the specified period. Among all the measures the competent authority can take, the restriction on the sale of existing products or the launch of new products and the scope of fund utilization may pose a significant impact on BTLI. Therefore, the assessment of insurance regulatory compliance has been identified as a key audit matter in our audit.

In order to raise the capital adequacy ratio, BTLI proactively improves its efficiency on its fund utilization. BTLI also sets up countermeasures to prevent itself from being limited on investment and operations to ensure it can adhere with its 2016 asset-liability matching plan. In addition, on November 19, 2016, the parent company Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd., passed a resolution to include a 10 billion capital injection to BTLI into its 2018 budget. The capital injection was also approved by the BTLI’s board of directors on February 22, 2017.



#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included (i) obtaining BTLI's documents regarding capital adequacy ratio to evaluate the accuracy of calculation; (ii) obtaining the minutes of board of directors meeting, and asset and liability management committee meeting, as well as reviewing the related reports to understand countermeasures, including capital injection; (iii) checking whether the capital injection is included in BTLI's and the Company's 2018 annual budget and approved by the board of directors (the duties and rights of the shareholders' meeting are exercised by the board of directors); (iv) assessing whether the disclosures are sufficient and appropriate.

6. Investments associates accounted for using equity method – the recognition of liquidation surplus of Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.

Please refer to Note 4 (9) "Investments in associates" and Note 4 (10) "Investment property" for related accounting policy, Note 5 (5) "Fair value of investment property" for the uncertainty of accounting estimation and assumptions, Note 15 "Investments accounted for using equity method – net" for details of investments associates accounted for using equity method – recognition of liquidation profit and loss of Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd., and Note 18 "Investment property" for details of the valuation of investment property.

#### Description of key audit matters

Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd., one of the associates of BOT under the equity method, resolved to dissolve and liquidate and then distributed its surplus based on its 2016 shareholder' equity ratio. BOT received the allocation of surplus including cash and several pieces of land amounting to \$232,412 thousand and \$15,238,207 thousand, respectively. The value of the said land was obtained from independent appraisers, wherein its appraisal involved the exercise of judgment and the use of different valuation techniques and assumptions that may generate significant different results. Therefore, the valuation of investment property and the recognition of liquidation surplus have been identified as a key audit matter in our audit.

#### How the matter was addressed in our audit

Our principal audit procedures included (i) reviewing the minutes of shareholders meeting of Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd. about the liquidation and distribution of its residual property; (ii) acquiring the appraisal reports performed by two independent agencies appointed by Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd. and inspecting whether the valuation approaches and parameters have significant difference between the appraisal reports; (iii) evaluating the independence and competence of the evaluator; (iv) assessing whether the related disclosures are sufficient and appropriate.

### **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 "Budget Law", "Account Settlement Law", "Uniform Regulations on Accounting Systems for Banks Governed by the Ministry of Finance", the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports of Financial Holding Companies" and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRICs, and SICs as well as related guidelines endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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





Those charged with governance (including members of the Audit Committee or Supervisors) are responsible for overseeing the Company and its subsidiaries' financial reporting process.

### **Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the 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 Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report are Yen-Ling Fang and Feng-Hui Lee.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)  
March 30, 2017

#### Note to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated statement of financial position, financial performance and its cash flows in accordance with the 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.

The auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language auditors' report and consolidated financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

## (English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

Assets	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015		Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	%	Amount	%			Amount	%	Amount	%
11000 Cash and Cash Equivalents (note 6 and 47)	\$ 136,216,466	3	148,235,818	3	21000 Deposits of Central Bank and Other Banks (note 22)		\$ 227,596,814	\$	225,425,517	\$
11500 Placement with Central Bank and Call Loans to Banks (note 7, 12 and 47)	687,235,976	13	585,963,772	12	22000 Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (note 23 and 47)		7,670,290	-	39,952,611	1
12000 Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Net (note 8 and 47)	213,753,010	4	176,385,509	3	22300 Hedging Derivative Financial Liabilities (note 9)		144,195	-	243,967	-
12100 Available-for-Sale Financial Assets, Net (note 13, 21 and 47)	1,072,928,664	22	1,099,519,771	22	22500 Bills and Bonds Sold under Repurchase Agreements (note 10)		12,836,136	-	17,992,102	-
12300 Hedging Derivative Financial Assets (note 9 and 47)	21,221	-	15,970	-	22600 Commercial Paper Payables, Net (note 24)		1,159,709	-	1,459,660	-
12500 Bills and Bonds Purchased under Resell Agreements (note 10)	3,939,177	-	10,792,264	-	23000 Payables (note 25)		58,492,724	1	63,535,537	1
13000 Receivables, Net (note 11 and 12)	70,123,711	1	80,673,391	2	23200 Current Income Tax Liabilities		708,065	-	463,466	-
13200 Current Income Tax Assets	3,483,836	-	3,215,081	-	23500 Deposits and Remittances (note 26)		3,865,981,443	77	3,825,858,990	76
13500 Loans and Discounts, Net (note 12 and 47)	2,267,854,659	45	2,381,326,379	47	24000 Financial Bonds Payable (note 27)		24,998,082	-	24,997,826	-
13700 Reinsurance Assets	18,624	-	11,799	-	24400 Other borrowings (note )		300,000	-	-	-
14500 Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets, Net (note 14, 21 and 47)	356,316,543	7	300,963,479	6	24600 Provision (note 30, 31, 32 and 33)		608,368,865	12	588,738,072	12
15000 Investments under Equity Method, Net (note 15)	41,160,422	1	41,733,625	1	25500 Other Financial Liabilities (note 29)		762,102	-	1,798,439	-
15500 Other Financial Assets, Net (note 11, 12, 16, 21 and 47)	118,368,288	2	121,178,784	2	29300 Deferred Tax Liabilities (note 35)		18,703,100	-	18,756,564	-
18000 Investments property, Net (note 17)	22,231,247	-	7,037,870	-	29500 Other Liabilities (note 34)		7,262,617	-	8,091,466	-
18500 Property and Equipment, Net (note 18, 21 and 48)	98,743,775	2	98,822,229	2	Total Liabilities		4,834,584,142	95	4,817,314,217	95
19000 Intangible Assets (note 19)	821,948	-	869,211	-	Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent (note 36):					
19300 Deferred Tax Assets (note 35)	1,360,026	-	2,694,045	-	Capital Stock		90,000,000	2	90,000,000	2
19500 Other Assets (note 20)	12,487,328	-	11,558,064	-	Capital Surplus		111,385,217	2	111,385,217	2
					Retained earnings:					
					Legal Reserve		5,392,503	-	4,857,208	-
					Special Reserve		32,983,414	1	29,771,643	1
					Unappropriated Retained Earnings (note 35)		15,625,106	-	5,376,500	-
					Total retained earnings		54,001,023	1	40,005,351	1
					Other Equity		17,076,539	-	12,293,276	-
					Total equity		272,462,779	5	253,683,844	5
Total assets	\$ 5,107,046,921	100	\$ 5,070,998,061	100	Total liabilities and equity		\$ 5,107,046,921	100	\$ 5,070,998,061	100

See accompanying notes to financial statements.



(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

		2016		2015		Percentage
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Change
<b>Revenue and income :</b>						
41000	Interest income (note 37)	\$ 68,328,335	110	73,983,770	998	(8)
51000	Less: Interest expense (note 37)	<u>(33,490,982)</u>	<u>(54)</u>	<u>(36,543,681)</u>	<u>(493)</u>	(8)
	Net interest income (note 37)	34,837,353	56	37,440,089	505	(7)
<b>Non-interest income, net</b>						
49800	Service fees, net (note 38)	3,011,277	5	3,490,806	47	(14)
49825	Gain on real estate investment, net (note 17)	92,181	-	140,710	2	(34)
49890	Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (note 15)	16,955,013	27	4,838,523	65	250
49810	Premiums gain (loss) (note 46)	<u>(13,811,493)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	<u>(52,075,858)</u>	<u>(703)</u>	73
49820	Gain on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 8 and 39)	17,122,608	27	(19,889)	-	86,191
49830	Realized gain on available-for-sale financial assets (note 40)	3,707,986	6	2,365,081	32	57
49840	Realized gain (loss) on held-to-maturity financial assets	242,198	-	37,168	1	552
49870	Foreign exchange gain (loss)	<u>(4,212,373)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>4,290,371</u>	<u>58</u>	(198)
49880	Impairment loss of assets (note 21)	27,659	-	17,323	-	60
49943	Sales income (note 20 and 41)	542,536	1	499,423	7	9
48100	Subsidized income from government (note 41)	13,754,258	22	16,970,331	229	(19)
49999	Other miscellaneous income (note 41)	936,017	2	503,307	7	86
58090	Excess interest expenses (note 11 and 41)	<u>(10,861,359)</u>	<u>(17)</u>	<u>(11,085,764)</u>	<u>(150)</u>	2
	Net Revenue	<u>62,343,861</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>7,411,621</u>	<u>100</u>	741
58100	Bad debt expense and reserve for guarantees (note 12)	<u>(5,172,049)</u>	<u>(8)</u>	<u>(4,526,947)</u>	<u>(61)</u>	14
58300	Provisions for policyholder's reserve premium	<u>19,878,537</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>(26,556,546)</u>	<u>(358)</u>	175
<b>Expenses:</b>						
58501	Employee benefits expenses (note 42)	(12,889,507)	(21)	(12,758,618)	(172)	1
58503	Depreciation and amortization expenses (note 43)	(1,158,996)	(2)	(1,168,242)	(16)	(1)
58599	Other general and administrative expenses (note 44)	<u>(7,310,321)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(7,578,551)</u>	<u>(102)</u>	(4)
	Total Expenses	<u>(21,358,824)</u>	<u>(35)</u>	<u>(21,505,411)</u>	<u>(290)</u>	(1)
	Net income before income tax	15,934,451	25	7,935,809	107	101
61003	Income Tax Expenses (note 35)	<u>(1,122,840)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(1,598,950)</u>	<u>(22)</u>	30
	Net income	<u>14,811,611</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>6,336,859</u>	<u>85</u>	134
69500	<b>Other comprehensive income (losses):</b>					
69560	<b>Items not to be reclassified into profit or loss</b>					
69561	Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	(704,403)	(1)	(725,875)	(10)	3
69563	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method—					
	Items not to be reclassified into profit or loss (note 15)	(122,321)	-	(46,067)	(1)	(166)
69569	Income tax—items not to be reclassified into profit or loss	<u>(5,288)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,351</u>	<u>-</u>	(258)
	Subtotal of items not to be reclassified into profit or loss	<u>(832,012)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(768,591)</u>	<u>(11)</u>	(8)
69570	<b>Items that may be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss</b>					
69571	Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	(470,319)	(1)	634,243	9	(174)
69572	Unrealized losses on available-for-sale financial assets	5,685,402	9	(10,339,697)	(140)	155
69575	Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method					
	(note 15)	(367,213)	(1)	1,315,286	18	(128)
69579	Income tax—items that may be reclassified into profit or loss (note 35)	<u>(48,534)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>171,675</u>	<u>2</u>	(128)
	Subtotal of items that may be subsequently reclassified into profit or loss	<u>4,799,336</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>(8,218,493)</u>	<u>(111)</u>	158
69500	Other comprehensive income (losses) for the period, net of income tax	<u>3,967,324</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(8,987,084)</u>	<u>(122)</u>	144
	Total comprehensive income (loss), net of tax for the year	<u>\$ 18,778,935</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>(2,650,225)</u>	<u>(37)</u>	809
	Basic earnings per share (In dollars) (note 45)	<u>\$ 1.65</u>		<u>0.70</u>		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		Total equity attributable to owners of parent					Other equity interests		
		Retained earnings		Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		Unrealized gains(losses) on available-	Change in fair value of financial liability		
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Total	for-sale financial instruments	attributable to change in credit risk of liability	Total
<b>Balance at January 1, 2015</b>	\$ 90,000,000	111,463,639	4,175,915	26,558,186	7,089,947	37,824,048	310,329	20,077,389	55,862
Appropriation of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	681,293	-	(681,293)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	3,237,006	(3,237,006)	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(3,318,776)	(3,318,776)	-	-	(3,318,776)
Reversal of special reserve—sale of land	-	-	-	(23,549)	23,549	-	-	-	-
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	6,336,859	6,336,859	-	-	6,336,859
Other comprehensive income (losses) for the period	-	-	-	-	(836,780)	(836,780)	952,882	(29,231)	(8,150,304)
Total comprehensive income (losses) for the period	-	-	-	-	5,500,079	5,500,079	952,882	(29,231)	(2,650,225)
Disposal of investment accounted for using equity method	-	(78,422)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(78,422)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2015</b>	90,000,000	111,385,217	4,857,208	29,771,643	5,376,500	40,005,351	1,263,211	11,003,434	253,683,844
Appropriation of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	535,295	-	(535,295)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated	-	-	-	3,211,771	(3,211,771)	-	-	-	-
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	14,811,611	14,811,611	-	-	14,811,611
Other comprehensive income (losses) for the period	-	-	-	-	(815,939)	(815,939)	(732,723)	(16,073)	4,783,263
Total comprehensive income (losses) for the period	-	-	-	-	13,995,672	13,995,672	(732,723)	(16,073)	18,778,935
<b>Balance at December 31, 2016</b>	\$ 90,000,000	111,385,217	5,392,503	32,983,414	15,625,106	54,001,023	530,488	16,535,493	272,462,779

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows  
For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015  
(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	2016	2015
<b>Cash flows from (used in) operating activities :</b>		
Net income before income tax	\$ 15,934,451	7,935,809
Adjustments :		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	897,950	908,893
Amortization expense	367,611	362,489
Provision for bad debt expense	5,219,259	4,553,092
Interest expense	33,490,982	36,543,681
Interest income	(68,328,335)	(73,983,770)
Dividend income	(7,774,544)	(7,955,656)
Provision for guarantee liabilities	(47,210)	(26,145)
Net change in other provisions	19,334,206	(25,712,565)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(16,955,013)	(4,838,523)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	30,690	272,321
Gain on disposal of investments	(242,198)	(37,168)
Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets	(27,659)	(17,323)
Others	(3,430)	(13,942)
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	(34,037,691)	(69,944,616)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :		
Decrease in placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	50,356,525	7,386,604
Increase (decrease) in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(38,060,085)	29,978,045
Decrease (increase) in available-for-sale financial assets	64,031,249	(238,902,462)
Increase (decrease) in hedging derivative financial assets	(5,251)	9,643
Decrease (increase) in bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements	156,043	(17,184)
Decrease (increase) in receivables	6,691,202	(9,930,992)
Decrease (increase) in loans and discounts	108,325,150	(85,857,401)
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets	(56,090,348)	(25,752,157)
Decrease in other financial assets	2,744,641	19,222,032
Increase (decrease) in other assets	(813,908)	8,140
Increase in deposits of Central Bank and other banks	2,171,297	68,436,687
Decrease in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(32,282,321)	(10,158,434)
Decrease (increase) in hedging derivative financial liabilities	(99,772)	140,943
Decrease in bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreement	(5,155,966)	(21,595,857)
Decrease in payables	(3,518,523)	(4,175,554)
Increase in deposits and remittances	40,122,453	288,829,901
Increase in employee benefit obligations	343,601	1,137,019
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(419,779)	51,265
Total adjustments	104,458,517	(51,134,378)
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	120,392,968	(43,198,569)
Interest received	72,170,370	74,209,718
Dividends received	9,342,609	9,573,476
Interest paid	(35,015,222)	(35,409,849)
Income taxes paid	(266,441)	(1,523,594)
Net cash flows from operating activities	166,624,284	3,651,182
<b>Cash flows (used in) from investing activities :</b>		
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	187,907	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	(779,748)	(692,784)
Increase in refundable deposits	(118,961)	(626,101)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(322,138)	(273,417)
Acquisition of investments property	-	(1,561,500)
Decrease in other financial assets	-	2,186,636
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(1,032,940)	(967,166)
<b>Cash flows from (used in) financing activities :</b>		
Decrease in commercial papers payable	(300,000)	(1,018,722)
Increase in other borrowings	300,000	-
Decrease in guarantee deposits received	(409,070)	(335,478)
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(1,036,337)	(580,174)
Net cash flows used in from financing activities	(1,445,407)	(1,934,374)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(734,174)	1,131,843
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	163,411,763	1,881,485
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	936,182,465	934,300,980
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,099,594,228	936,182,465
Compose of cash and cash equivalents :		
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of financial position	\$ 136,216,466	148,235,818
Due from the central bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	318,969,155	167,350,034
Investments qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	644,408,607	620,596,613
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,099,594,228	936,182,465



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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2016 and 2015**

**(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars unless otherwise stated)**

**(1) Organization and business scope**

**1) Taiwan Financial Holdings**

On January 1, 2008, Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (the Company) was incorporated in accordance with the Act of Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and has three investee companies: "Bank of Taiwan" (BOT), "BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd." (BTLI) and "BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd." (BTS). Taiwan Financial Holdings became a public company on November 17, 2009.

The Company engages mainly in investing and managing investee companies. The investing business complies with the Financial Holding Company Act.

**2) Subsidiaries' activities**

Bank of Taiwan (BOT) was established on May 20, 1946. BOT became a legal entity in 1985 in accordance with the Banking Act of the Republic of China, and transformed into a corporate entity since July 1, 2003. BOT became a public company on September 16, 2004.

BOT merged with the Central Trust of China effective on July 1, 2007. The Central Trust of China was the dissolved company, and BOT was the surviving company. BOT is primarily involved in:

1. all commercial banking operations allowed under the Banking Law;
2. foreign exchange operations allowed under the Foreign Regulation Act;
3. operations of offshore banking unit allowed under the Offshore Banking Act;
4. savings and trust operations;
5. overseas branch operations authorized by the respective foreign governments; and
6. other operations authorized by the central competent authority in charge.

The assets of BOT have continuously increased through revaluations of its legal and special reserve over the period since the Government provided the capital for the establishment of BOT. After the currency revolution in June 1949, the Government approved \$5 million as the Bank's capital in May 1950; \$100 million in May 1954; \$300 million in August 1963; \$600 million in September 1967; \$1 billion in May 1973; \$2 billion in September 1977; \$4 billion in September 1980; \$8 billion in November 1982; \$12 billion in May 1990; \$16 billion in April 1992; \$22 billion in December 1994; \$32 billion in August 1998; \$48 billion in September 2002; \$53 billion in July 2007; \$45 billion in January 2008; \$70 billion in November 2010 and \$95 billion in October 2014.

BOT invested \$20 million dollars to set up a subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers, which was approved on January 23, 2013 and officially set up on February 6, 2013. The subsidiary mainly engages in life insurance and property insurance brokerage.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (BTLI) was the life insurance department of BOT and separated from BOT on January 2, 2008, with net assets \$5 billion yielded by BOT as its owner's equity. BTLI have increased its capital by 2 billion, 4 billion, 6 billion and 5.5 billion on June 30, 2009, June 30, 2010, June 28, 2013 and September 30, 2015, respectively. BTLI became a public company on November 18, 2013. Its main businesses are life insurance and related businesses.

BankTaiwan Securities, Co., Ltd. (BTS) was the securities department of BOT and separated from BOT on January 2, 2008, with net assets \$3 billion yielded by BOT as its owner's equity.

BTS became a public company on October 21, 2013. BTS's main businesses include the following: 1. Securities trading brokerage. 2. Providing margin purchases and short sales for securities transactions. 3. Securities dealing and underwriting. 4. Operating as futures introducing brokers.

**(2) Financial statements authorization date and authorization process**

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Audit Committee on March 21, 2017 as well as Board of Directors on March 30, 2017 and then published.

**(3) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted**

- 1) Impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC") but not yet effect

According to Ruling No. 1050026834 issued on July 18, 2016, by the FSC, public entities are required to conform to the IFRSs which were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) before January 1, 2016, and were endorsed by the FSC on January 1, 2017 in preparing their financial statements. The related new standards, interpretations and amendments are as follows:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 "Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception"	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IFRS 11 "Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations"	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14 "Regulatory Deferral Accounts"	January 1, 2016
Amendment to IAS 1 "Disclosure Initiative"	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 "Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization"	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 "Agriculture: Bearer Plants"	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 19 "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions"	July 1, 2014
Amendment to IAS 27 "Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements"	January 1, 2016
Amendments to IAS 36 "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non Financial Assets"	January 1, 2014
Amendments to IAS 39 "Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting"	January 1, 2014
Annual improvements cycles 2010-2012 and 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Annual improvements cycle 2012-2014	January 1, 2016

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
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IFRIC 21 "Levies"	January 1, 2014
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Except for the amendments to IAS 36, "Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets", the Company and its subsidiary assessed that the initial application of the above IFRSs would not have any material impact on the consolidated financial statements:

The newly amended standard clarify that if the recoverable amount for which an impairment loss has been recognized as fair value, less, costs of disposal, an enterprise is required to disclose the fair value hierarchy (Level 2 or Level 3) and the key assumptions used to measure the fair value. The Company and its subsidiary expects the aforementioned amendments will result in a broader disclosure of the recoverable amount for non-financial assets.

2) Newly released or amended standards and interpretations not yet endorsed by the FSC

A summary of the new standards and amendments issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC. The FSC announced that the Company and its subsidiary should apply IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 starting January 1, 2018. As of the date the Company and its subsidiary's financial statements were issued, the FSC has yet to announce the effective dates of the other IFRSs. As of the end of reporting date is as follows:

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	Effective date to be determined by IASB
IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16 "Leases"	January 1, 2019
Amendment to IFRS 2 "Clarifications of Classification and Measurement of Share based Payment Transactions"	January 1, 2018
Amendment to IFRS 15 "Clarifications of IFRS 15"	January 1, 2018
Amendment to IAS 7 "Disclosure Initiative"	January 1, 2017
Amendment to IAS 12 "Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses"	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IFRS 4 " Insurance Contracts"("Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts")	January 1, 2018
Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle:	
IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"	January 1, 2017
IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"	January 1, 2018

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective date per IASB
IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IAS 40 Investment Property	January 1, 2018

The Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards listed below:

Issuance / Release Dates	Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment
May 28, 2014 April 12, 2016	IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"	IFRS 15 establishes a five-step model for recognizing revenue that applies to all contracts with customers, and will supersede IAS 18 "Revenue," IAS 11 "Construction Contracts," and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Final amendments issued on April 12, 2016, clarify how to (i) identify performance obligations in a contract; (ii) determine whether a company is a principal or an agent; (iii) account for a license for intellectual property (IP); and (iv) apply transition requirements.
November 19, 2013 July 24, 2014	IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"	The standard will replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", and the main amendments are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification and measurement: Financial assets are measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income, based on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. Furthermore, there is a requirement that "own credit risk" adjustments be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.</li> <li>• Impairment: The expected credit loss model is used to evaluate impairment.</li> <li>• Hedge accounting: Hedge accounting is more closely aligned with risk management activities, and hedge effectiveness is measured based on the hedge ratio.</li> </ul>

(Continued)

# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Issuance / Release Dates	Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment
January 13, 2016	IFRS 16 "Leases"	<p>The new standard of accounting for lease is amended as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the lessee shall recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability in the balance sheet. In the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, a lessee shall present interest expense on the lease liability separately from the depreciation charge for the right-of use asset during the lease term.</li> <li>• A lessor classifies a lease as either a finance lease or an operating lease, and therefore, the accounting remains similar to IAS 17.</li> </ul>

The Company and its subsidiary are currently assessing the impact on its financial position and financial performance of the adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations. The results thereof will be disclosed once the evaluation is completed.

### (4) Significant accounting policies

The adopted significant accounting policies are summarized as follows. Except for those with interpretations, the following policies have been applied consistently to all reporting periods of these consolidated financial statements.

#### 1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with relevant government regulatory. The Company and its subsidiaries set up their accounting policies and prepare the financial statements according to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holding Companies, and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards and, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Committee, ROC.

The Company and its subsidiary are government-owned enterprises, so its accounting practices mainly follow the Budget Law, Budget Settlement Law and Uniform Regulations on Accounting Systems for Banks Governed by the Ministry of Finance (the MoF). The annual financial statements are examined by the Ministry of Audit (the MoA) to ensure that the Company and its subsidiary comply with the budget approved by the Legislative Yuan, the parliament of ROC Taiwan. The financial statements become final only after such an endorsement by the MoA.

The financial statements of 2015 was certified by the MoA, and the opening balances of retained earnings of 2016 are the same as those certified in the closing balances of 2015. Please refer to note 56 for the government audit adjustments.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2) Basis of preparation

1. Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items.

- (a) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative financial instruments)
- (b) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value
- (c) Derivative financial instruments designated as hedges which are measured at fair value
- (d) The defined benefit assets which is the net amount of the pension fund less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.
- (e) Some property, equipment and investments property of which the revaluation value is used are deemed as cost on revaluation date in accordance with the ROC GAAP;
- (f) Reinsurance assets, insurance liabilities and foreign exchange volatility reserve which are accounted in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves."

2. Preparing the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires not only the use of some critical accounting estimates in the application of the Company's accounting policies but also the management's judgment on significant assumptions and estimates of the financial statements. Please refer to note 5 for further information.

3. The consolidated financial statements are composed of the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flow and the related notes.

4. Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency of each entity of the Company and its subsidiaries is based on the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. These consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan dollars, which also the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries. All financial information represented in New Taiwan dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

3) Basis of consolidation

1. Principle of preparation of the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements comprise the Company and its subsidiaries. The financial statements of its subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2. List of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Principal activities	Shareholdings	
			December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
The Company	Bank of Taiwan (BOT)	Banking	100 %	100 %
The Company	BankTaiwan Life Insurance (BTLI)	Life Insurance	100 %	100 %
The Company	BankTaiwan Securities (BTS)	Broker	100 %	100 %
Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers (BTIB)	Life and Property insurance broker	100 %	100 %

4) Foreign currency

1. Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries at the exchange rates of the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate of that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between the amortized cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the year adjusted for the effective interest and payments during the year, and the amortized cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate of the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items in a foreign currency that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of translation.

Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss, except for the following differences which are recognized in other comprehensive income arising on the retranslation:

- (a) available-for-sale equity investment;
- (b) a financial liability designated as a hedge of the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; or
- (c) qualifying cash flow hedges to the extent the hedge is effective.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to the Company and its subsidiaries' functional currency at the exchange rates of the reporting date. The income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to the Company and its subsidiaries' functional currency at average rate. Foreign currency differences are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the foreign currency translation reserve (translation reserve) in equity.

However, if the foreign operation is a non-wholly owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportion of the translation difference is allocated to non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal. When the Company and its subsidiaries dispose of any part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation while retaining control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. When the Company and its subsidiaries dispose of only part of investment in an associate of joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

When the settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign currency gains and losses arising from such items are considered to form part of a net investment in the foreign operation and are recognized in other comprehensive income, and presented in the translation reserve in equity.

5) Cash and cash equivalents

For consolidated balance sheets, Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, due from banks, demand deposits and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amount of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of change in value. The aforementioned time deposits which are held for short-term cash commitment rather than investment or other purposes are recognized as cash equivalents.

For consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents refer to cash and cash equivalents presented in consolidated statement of balance sheet, deposit in the central bank, call loans to banks, and investments which are in accordance with the definition of cash and cash equivalents in the International Accounting Standards 7 accepted by FSC.

6) Financial instrument

The Company and its subsidiaries adopt the trade date accounting for financial assets. The financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company and its subsidiaries become a contracting party to the financial instrument agreement. Financial instruments are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or where the Company and its subsidiaries have transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****1. Financial asset**

The Company and its subsidiaries classify financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets, financial assets at cost and debt investment without active market.

**(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset is classified in this category if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. The Company and its subsidiaries designate financial assets, other than ones classified as held for trading, as at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition under one of the following situations:

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

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss, and are included in statement of comprehensive income statement.

**(b) Available-for-sale financial assets**

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified in any of the other categories of financial assets. Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus, any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value, and changes therein, other than impairment losses, interest income calculated using the effective interest method, dividend income, and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in the fair value reserve in equity. When an investment is derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is reclassified to profit or loss, and is included in other income and statement of comprehensive income. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that the Company and its subsidiaries' rights to receive payment are established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date. Such dividend income is included in statement of comprehensive income.

Interest income from investment in bond security is recognized in profit or loss, and it is included in statement of comprehensive income.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(c) Held to maturity financial assets

Financial assets which the Company and its subsidiaries have the positive intent and the ability to hold debt securities to maturity, such financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity. Held to maturity financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less, any impairment losses. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

Interest income is recognized in profit or loss, and it is included in statement of comprehensive income.

(d) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables comprise accounts receivable and other receivables. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less, any impairment losses other than insignificant interest on short-term receivables. A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets shall be recognized and derecognized, as applicable, using trade date accounting.

Interests are presented under interest revenue in statement of comprehensive income.

Credit maturing less than one year is called short-term loan; credit maturing more than one year but less than seven years is called medium-term loan; credit maturing more than seven years is called long-term loan. Loans with collateral, pledged assets and qualified guarantees to secure credit are secured loans. Non-performing loans refer to those loans for which interests and principal payments has been in arrears for three months or more, and those loans which the principal or interest has not yet been in arrears for more than three months, but with regards to which the creditor has sought payment from primary/subordinate debtors or has disposed of collateral. All non-performing loans shall be transferred to non-accrual loans within six months after the end of the payment period expect for the loans repaid in installments by agreements. Interest shall not be accrued to non-performing loans that are transferred to non-accrual loans account. However, loan collection shall continue as per the terms of the relevant agreement, and accrued interest shall continue to be posted to the interest column of the non-accrual loans account for each borrower, or a notation of such shall be made.

The write-off of non-performing loans and non-accrual loans of the subsidiary, BOT, shall be discussed by the related committee, reviewed by the general manager and approved by a resolution passed by the board of directors or the board of managing directors and the audit committee shall be notified of the write-off. The Board of Directors shall be notified if the write-off case is passed by the board of the managing directors. Collections after write-off shall be reversed from the allowance for bad debt.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(e) Financial assets at cost

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured, and derivatives those are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments, are measured at cost.

(f) Debts investment without active market

Debt investments without active market are the non-derivative instruments that have fixed or decidable price. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, debts investment without active market are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(g) The derecognition of financial assets

The derecognition of a financial asset takes place if either the contractual rights to the cash flows associated with the financial instrument expire or almost all the risks and rewards have been transferred to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between its carrying amount and the sum of (1) the consideration received or receivable and (2) any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity (other equity- unrealized gain or loss on available-for-sale financial assets) is to be recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(h) Reclassification of financial assets

According to IAS 39, the Company and its subsidiaries are only permitted to reclassify their financial assets, classified as held for trading, out of the fair value through profit or loss category in the rare circumstances prescribed in paragraph 50B. Moreover, as stated in paragraph 50C, if the Company and its subsidiaries reclassify a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category in accordance with paragraph 50B, the financial asset shall be reclassified at its fair value on the date of reclassification. Any gains or losses already recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed. The fair value of the financial asset on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortized cost, as applicable.

2. Financial liability and equity instrument

(a) The classification of liabilities and equity

The liability and equity instrument issued by the Company and its subsidiaries are classified as financial liability and equity based on the substance of the agreement and the definition of financial liability and equity instrument.

Equity instrument refers to any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company and its subsidiaries after deducting all of its liabilities.

If an instrument classified as a liability is reclassified as equity, the difference between the carrying amount before the reclassification and the measurement after reclassification should not be reported as profit or loss.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****(b) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

This type of financial liabilities refer to the held for trading financial liabilities or the financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss.

The held for trading financial liabilities are acquired or incur principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in a short term. Other than held for trading financial liabilities, those financial liabilities will be designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss when one of the following situations takes place:

- a) Eliminate or significantly reduce the measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases.
- b) The performance of the financial liabilities is evaluated on a fair value basis.
- c) Hybrid instrument contains embedded derivative.

These liabilities are recognized initially at fair value with transaction costs taken directly to income statement, and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Gains and losses from changes in the fair value of such liabilities (including interest expenses) are reported in the account of profit or loss of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

The Company and its subsidiaries issue financial guarantee contract and loan commitment and designate them as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Its profit or loss is presented in the account of profit or loss of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

**(c) Other financial liabilities**

The financial liabilities not belong to the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including long-term, short-term loans, payables and other payables) shall be measured at fair value, plus, direct attributable transaction costs upon initial recognition, and they are subsequently measured at amortized cost using effective interest method. The uncapitalized interest expenses are presented as interest expense in profit/loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

**(d) The derecognition of financial liabilities**

The derecognition of a financial liability takes place when the contractual obligations associated with the financial instrument are performed, cancelled or expired.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between its carrying amount and the amount of the consideration paid or payable (including any transferred non-cash assets or assumed liabilities) is to be recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(e) Offsetting the financial assets and financial liabilities

Offsetting is required when, and only when, the Company and its subsidiaries currently have a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and intend either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(f) Financial guarantee contract

Financial guarantee contracts are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due, in accordance with the terms of a contract between the holder and debtor.

When the Company and its subsidiaries issue and not designate the financial guarantee contract as measured at fair value through profit and loss, it shall be assessed at fair value, less, the directly attributable transaction costs initially. After initial recognition, an issuer of such a contract shall measure it at the higher of:

- a) the amount determined in accordance with IAS 37 "Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets"; and
- b) the amount initially recognized, less, when appropriate, cumulative amortization recognized in accordance with revenue accounting policy.

3. Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Derivative financial instruments means forward swaps, FX swaps, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, options and other transactions related to foreign exchange, interest rate and capital market. The derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value and the transaction costs are recognized through profit or loss. The sequential assessment is still assessed by fair value and the resulted gain or loss is recognized as profit or loss. However, for the derivative financial instrument designated as an effective hedging instrument, the recognition timing is decided by the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of the derivative financial instrument is positive, it should be recorded as financial asset. When it is negative, it should be recorded as financial liability.

When the risk and characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract and the host contract is not carried at fair value through profit or loss, the derivative is treated as a separate derivative.

The Company and its subsidiaries document at inception the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company and its subsidiaries also document its assessments, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging instruments that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values of hedged items.

Both of the fair value changes in hedging instruments which are designated for value hedge and in conformity with the fair value hedging definition and the fair value changes in hedged assets or liabilities with respect to the hedged risk are immediately recognized in the account related to the hedged item in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Hedge accounting must be discontinued prospectively if the Company and its subsidiaries revoke the hedge designation or if the hedge instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised or if the hedge no longer meets the hedge accounting criteria.

Where hedge accounting is discontinued, adjustments to the carrying amount of a hedge financial asset for which the effective interest rate is used are amortized to profit or loss. The adjustment is based on a recalculated effective interest rate at the date amortization begins.

7) Pecuniary and securities financing and refinancing

Pecuniary finance represents loans extended to securities investors for the purchase of securities and is accounted as receivables from pecuniary finance. Such loans are secured by the securities purchased by the investors. These securities are not reflected in the financial statements of the subsidiary, BTS. The investors may redeem the collateral securities upon repayment of the loans.

Securities finance represents securities lent to investors and is affected by lending to securities investors securities in custody that are received from pecuniary finance or borrowed from securities finance companies when necessary. Such securities finance is not reflected in the financial statements of the subsidiary, BTS. The investors' deposits for borrowing securities are held by the subsidiary, BTS, as collateral and recorded under securities finance margin deposits received. In addition, investors are required to deposit the proceeds from sales of borrowed securities. Such deposits are accounted for as payables for securities financing.

Pecuniary refinancing represents loans from securities finance companies when the subsidiary, BTS, lacks sufficient funds to perform pecuniary financing. These loans are recorded as refinance borrowings.

Securities refinancing represents securities borrowed from securities finance companies when the subsidiary, BTS, does not have sufficient securities to perform securities financing. For securities refinancing, the subsidiary, BTS, pays margin deposits to securities finance companies. These margin deposits are recorded as refinance margin deposits. The subsidiary, BTS, also provides securities investors' proceeds from selling borrowed securities to securities finance companies as collateral and records them under receivables from securities refinance.

8) Repo and reverse repo transactions involving bill and bond investment or debt

Repo and reverse repo bond transactions are the sale or purchase of a bond coupled with an agreement to repurchase or resell the same or substantially identical bond at a stated price. Such transactions are treated as collateral for financing transactions and not as the sale or purchase of trading securities. When conducting such transactions, the actual attained amount are recognized as "Bills and Bonds Sold under Repurchase Agreement", and the actual lend amount are recognized as "Bills and Bonds Purchased under Resell Agreement".

The related interest revenue or expenses are calculated by agreed interest rates.

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****9) Investments in associates**

Associate refers to an entity in which the Company and its subsidiaries have hold 20% of the voting power or less than 20% of the voting power but have significant influence. If the Company and its subsidiary have rights on the finance and operating policy decisions but not control or joint control these decisions, it is presumed that the company and its subsidiary have significant influence.

The Company and its subsidiaries use equity method for investments in associates. Under the equity method, an equity investment is initially recorded at cost. In the subsequent period, the carrying amount of the investments is adjusted by the share of the profit or loss of the associate and the distributions received. Besides, the Company and its subsidiaries recognize the changes according to the holding shares.

If the Company and its subsidiaries dispose the investment and loss significant influence, the residual investments shall be remeasured at fair value of the disposal date. The difference between the fair value of the residual investment, plus, the disposal price and the carrying amount of the investment at that date is recognized in income statement. The related other comprehensive income is reclassified as profit or loss.

The associate issues additional share capital, but the Company and its subsidiaries do not participate in the share issue on a pro-rata basis. It will lead to change in holding, but the Company and its subsidiaries still have significant influence. As a result, the Company and its subsidiary shall adjust the APIC and investments in equity method accounts according to the changes in net assets of the associate.

Unrealized profits resulting from the transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries and an associate are eliminated to the extent of the Company and its subsidiaries' interest in the associate. Unrealized losses on transactions with associates are eliminated in the same way, except to the extent that the underlying asset is impaired.

When the Company and its subsidiaries' share of losses exceeds its interest in associates, the carrying amount of the investment, including any long-term interests that form part thereof, is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Company and its subsidiaries has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

**10) Investment property**

Investment property is the property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost including costs and expenses are directly attributed to the acquisition of the investment property on initial recognition and subsequently. The depreciation is computed along with the depreciable amount. The method, the useful life and the residual amount are the same with those of property and equipment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property and equipment, the carrying amount at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

11) Property, plant and equipment

1. Recognition and measurement

Items of property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributed to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of a self-constructed asset comprises material, labor, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, and any borrowing cost that is eligible for capitalization. Cost also includes transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property and equipment. The cost of the software is capitalized as part of the property and equipment if the purchase of the software is necessary for the property and equipment to be capable of operating.

Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately, unless the useful life and the depreciation method of a significant part of an item of property and equipment are the same as the useful life and depreciation method of another significant part of that same item.

The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property and equipment shall be determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the item, and it shall be recognized as other gains and losses.

2. Reclassification to investment property

When there is a change in use, the Company and its subsidiaries treat the owner-occupied property as investment property; the property shall be reclassified to investment property at carrying amount from then on.

3. Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and its subsidiaries. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. Ongoing repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred.

4. Depreciation

The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual amount, and it shall be allocated on straight-line basis over its useful life. Items of property, plant and equipment with the same useful life may be grouped in determining the depreciation charge. The remainder of the items may be depreciated separately. The depreciation charge for each period shall be recognized in profit or loss.

The depreciable amount of a leased asset is allocated to each accounting period during the period of expected use on a systematic basis consistent with the depreciation policy the lessee adopts for depreciable assets that are owned. If there is reasonably certainty that the lessee will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the period of expected use is the useful life of the asset; otherwise, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and its useful life.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	8 to 55 years
Machinery and equipment	2 to 20 years
Transportation equipment	2 to 15 years
Miscellaneous equipment	2 to 25 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

12) Reinsurance assets

To limit the potential damage of the exposure events, the insurance subsidiaries follows Insurance Act to process reinsurance contract. Even the reinsurer not perform obligation, the insurance subsidiaries can't reject to fulfill the contract obligation for the insured.

The insurance subsidiaries have the following rights over reinsurer: ceded unearned premium reserve, ceded claim reserve, claims recoverable from reinsurers, and due from reinsurers and ceding companies, net. The method used for estimating claims recoverable from reinsurers should be the same as the method used for estimating the claim reserve liabilities.

The Company should not offset reinsurance assets against the related insurance liabilities, or income or expense from reinsurance contracts against the expense or income from the related insurance contracts.

If there is evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset, that the insurance subsidiary may not receive all amounts regulated under the terms of the contract, and that event has a measurable amounts in terms of the influence of the event, the insurance subsidiary shall recognize the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying amount of the previously stated right as impairment loss.

In addition, in determining the classification of a reinsurance contract, insurance subsidiary considers whether a significant insurance risk should be transferred to the reinsurer. If there is no significant risk that are being transferred, the contract shall be recognized and measured in accordance with deposit accounting and the consideration received or paid for reinsurance contracts shall be treated as a financial liability or a financial asset, rather than as revenue or expense..

If a reinsurance contract on the ceded date or balance sheet date is deemed unqualified ceded reinsurance under the "Regulation Governing Insurance Enterprises Engaging in Operating Reinsurance and Other Risk Spreading Mechanisms", the Company utilizes "The Provision of Unqualified Reinsurance Reserve" to evaluate the effect of unqualified reinsurance in supervision reports, and the results are disclosed in its financial statements. The Company has no unqualified reinsurance so far.

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# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### 13) Insurance contract

The insurance subsidiary classifies a contract as an insurance contract is when the insurance subsidiary accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder. The insurance risks refer to the risks that policyholder transfer to the contract issuer excluding financial risks. Financial risks refer to the risk resulting from possible changes in specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable in the future. If the previously stated variables are non-financial variables, then the variables do not belong to any specific side of the contract. Insurance contract may possibly transfer part of the financial risks.

The insurance subsidiary identifies the significant insurance risk if, and only if, an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario but excluding the situation of lack of commercial substance. A contract that qualified as an "insurance contract" remains an "insurance contract" until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expired. The insurance contract of which the significant insurance risks are not transferred are classified as insurance contract with financial instrument features. However, if an insurance contract with financial instrument features transfers significant insurance risk to the insurance subsidiary in subsequent periods, it will be reclassified as "insurance contract".

Insurance contracts and insurance contracts with financial instrument features can be further divided into 2 categories, which are insurance with discretionary participation feature or without discretionary participation feature.

A discretionary participation feature is a contractual right to receive both the guaranteed benefits and also the additional benefits:

1. that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
2. whose amount or timing of distribution of additional benefit is contractually at the discretion of the company; and
3. the additional benefit are contractually based on:
  - (a) the performance of a specified pool of the contracts or a specified type contract;
  - (b) the rate of return of a specific asset portfolio, or
  - (c) the profit or loss of the company, fund or other entity that issues the contract.

If the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, it is required to be separated from the host contract and the value embedded derivate shall be measured at fair value through profit or loss, and the change shall be recognized as current gains or losses. If the embedded derivate is itself an insurance contract or in the case of an insurer need not separate it and is able to measure it at fair value through profit or loss, the company does not need to separate the embedded derivate and the insurance contract in terms of recognition.

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# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### 14) Lease

#### 1. Operating Lease

A lease is classified as operating lease if it retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. No matter the Company and its subsidiaries are lessors or lessees, the rent is calculated over the lease term on a straight-line basis and recorded as rental incomes or rental expenses respectively.

#### 2. Financial Lease

(a) The Company and its subsidiaries are lessors. The assets under financial lease will be recognized as lease payment receivables by the net investment value. The original cost which is cause by the operating lease agreement is included in the net lease investment. Lease investment is recognized as financial lease because of it has a steady rate of return, apportioning into each lease period.

(b) The Company and its subsidiaries are lessees. They capitalize the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments made are allocated as a reduction of the obligation and interest expenses. Interest expenses are calculated by the opening balance of lease obligation using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest and recognized in the income statement. The attained property, plant and equipment are measured at cost.

### 15) Intangible assets

#### 1. Computer Software

The Company and its subsidiaries measure the computer software at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated loss.

#### 2. Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

#### 3. Amortization

The depreciable amount is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill and intangible assets with all indefinite useful life, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Computer software	5 years
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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The residual value, amortization period, and amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life shall be reviewed at least annually at each fiscal year-end. Any change shall be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible asset is derecognized when disposed or expected that the usage or disposal will not generate economic benefit in the future. The resulted gain or loss is recognized in the income statement.

**16) Impairment of assets**

**1. Impairment of financial assets**

The financial assets with are not measured at fair value through profit or loss shall be assessed for impairment at each reporting date. A financial asset is impaired if, and only if, there is an objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired includes default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to BOT on terms that the Company and its subsidiary would not consider otherwise indications that a debtor or issuers, economic conditions that correlate with defaults, or the disappearance of an active market for a security. In addition, for an investment in an equity security, a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value below its cost is accounted for as objective evidence of impairment.

Impairment losses and recoveries are recognized in profit or loss, and they are included in statement of comprehensive income.

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognized by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity to profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized on available-for-sale equity security are not reversed through profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognized in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in other equity. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale debt security increases and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized, then the impairment loss is reversed, with the amount of the reversal recognized, in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss of a financial asset measured at amortized cost decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed its amortized cost before impairment was recognized at the reversal date.

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate.

All individually significant receivables are assessed for specific impairment. Receivables that are not individually significant are collectively assessed for impairment by grouping together assets with similar risk characteristics. In assessing collective impairment, the Bank and its subsidiary uses historical trends of the probability of default, the timing of recoveries, and the amount of loss incurred, adjusted for management's judgment as to whether current economic and credit conditions are such that the actual losses are likely to be greater or lesser than those suggested by historical trends.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset is deducted from the carrying amount, except for trade receivables, for which an impairment loss is reflected in an allowance account against the receivables. When it is determined a receivable is uncollectible, it is written off from the allowance account. Any subsequent recovery of receivable written off is recorded in the allowance account. Changes in the amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company and its subsidiaries evaluates the categories and recognizes allowance for doubtful accounts according to the higher of the Regulations of the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Past Due/Non Performing Loans and the Regulation of Evaluating the Impairment Loss of Loans and Receivables. A bank shall classify credit assets on and off balance sheet. 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."

In accordance with aforementioned rules, 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 the central and local government in Taiwan), 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.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows, discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss is not reversible in subsequent periods.

To improve domestic banks' control and affordability of credit risk exposure in order to mortgage on land and loans to institutions in Mainland Area, FSC issued the letters No. 10300329440 and 10410001840 to require the banks that have business activities in Mainland Area to maintain a loan loss coverage ratio of at least 1.5%.

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

According to the "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises", the amount of the allowance for bad debts cannot be lower than the amount as follow:

- (a) the sum of 0.5% of the first category (other than insurance loans, premium loans and loans to ROC government), 2% of the second category, 10% of the third category, 50% of the forth category and 100% of the fifth category.
- (b) 1% of the sum of all credit loans, less, insurance loans, premium loans and loans to ROC government.
- (c) tthe total unsecured portions of nonperforming loans and non accrual receivables.

In accordance with the "Accounting Guidelines for The Delinquent Debt Legal Right Urges to Accept The Payment and The Delinquent Debt Processing" issued by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, the Company will write off the loans and credit when those are authorized and are in conformity with the regulations.

2. Impairment loss of non financial assets

For non financial assets except for the deferred tax asset and asset caused by the employee benefit, the Company and its subsidiary shall assess at the end of each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company and its subsidiary shall estimate the recoverable amount of the asset. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset individually, they shall determine the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset shall be reduced to its recoverable amount. That reduction is an impairment loss which shall be recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company and its subsidiary assess at the end of each reporting date whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior years for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist or may have decreased. If any such indication exists, the entity shall estimate the recoverable amount of that asset.

An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill shall be reverse if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset shall be increased to its recoverable amount, but the increased carrying amount of an asset or an cash generating unit other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or the cash generating unit in prior years.

Notwithstanding whether indicators exist, recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or those not yet in use are required to be tested at least annually. Impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination shall, from the acquisition date, be allocated to each of the acquirer's cash generating units, or groups of cash generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units or group of units.

If the carrying amount of the cash generating units exceeds the recoverable amount of the unit, the entity shall recognize the impairment loss, and the impairment loss shall be allocated to reduce the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

Reversal of an impairment loss for goodwill is prohibited.

**17) Provision**

1. The Company and its subsidiaries must recognize a provision if, and only if:
  - (a) There is a legal or constructive present obligation as a result of a past event, and
  - (b) Payment is probable, and
  - (c) The amount can be reliably estimated.
2. The amount recognized as a provision should be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. In reaching its best estimate, the Company and its subsidiaries shall take into account the risks, uncertainties that surround the underlying events and the time value of the currency.
3. The Company and its subsidiaries evaluate the provision at every end of the reporting date, and adjust the carrying amount according to the best estimation.

**18) Other reserves**

Provision for civil servants', teachers' and labor's insurance: The bank subsidiary recognizes the surplus of the insurance as provision and withdraws when there is a deficit according to the "Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance Act" and "Guidelines for Management and Employment of Public Servants and Teachers Insurance Reserve".

**19) Separate account – insurance instrument assets**

The insurance subsidiary is engaged in selling investment linked products. The payment of premiums (net of administrative expense) is recorded in a separate account which shall only be used in a way agreed by the proposer. The assets of separate accounts are valued at market price on the valuation date, and the insurance subsidiary follows the related rules and financial accounting standards in the IFRS to determine the net asset value.

In accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Companies", the assets and liabilities are recorded as "Assets on insurance product, separated account" and "Liabilities on insurance product, separated account", no matter it is caused by a insurance contract or the insurance contract with financial instrument feature. The revenue and expenses in accordance with the definition of IFRS No.4 (including insurance products, separated account with discretionary participating features) are recorded as "Income on insurance product, separated account" and "Disbursements on insurance product, separated account", respectively.

(Continued)

# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### 20) Insurance liability

Reserves for insurance contracts are provided in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves" and are also certified by an appointed actuary approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. (FSC). Except the reserves for short-term group insurance, the reserve basis shall be based on the greater amount of actual premium income or the premium income as calculated under the Tai Tsai Pao No. 852367814 and other reserve basis listed below:

In addition, partial insurance contracts contain a discretionary participation feature as well as a guaranteed element; the insurance subsidiary classifies the whole contract as a liability rather than recording them separately.

#### 1. Unearned premium reserve

The unearned premium reserve should be provided based on the unexpired risk for the in force policies with an insurance term of less than one year, the accident insurance with an insurance term of more than one year, and the investment linked insurance and universal insurance agreed to collecting fees periodically based on the calculation in accordance with one year term insurance cost method.

#### 2. Claims Reserve:

- (a) Claim reserves for businesses with less than one year insurance term and for accident insurance with more than one year insurance term shall be provided as follows:

Claim reserves provided for health and life insurance which became effective after January 1, 2010, and accident insurance are set aside using the loss development triangle method based on the previous claim experience. The reserves are respectively provided for "Reported but Not Paid Claims" and "Not Reported and Not Paid". For "Reported but Not Paid Claims", a reserve has been provided on a per policy claim report basis for each type of insurance.

- (b) Claim reserves provided for "Reported but Not Paid claims" derived from investment-linked insurance, universal insurance, and life insurance, health insurance, and annuity insurance with insurance terms more than one year are determined in accordance with actual information on a per-policy-claim-report basis and are respectively set aside for each type of insurance.

#### 3. Policy reserve

The provision for policy reserves is based on mortality tables and prescribed interest rates approved by the FSC and calculated based on the modified reserve method in accordance with the Article 12 of the "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves" and other regulations and approved calculation instructions filed with the FSC.

Since 2003, if the dividends of in-force policies are calculated in accordance with Tai Tsai Pao No. 800484251, then the reduction in dividends resulting from the offsetting of mortality margin and interest loss should be provided as long-term policy reserve.

(Continued)



# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Starting from 2012, the insurance subsidiary should provide the provision of policy reserve for in-force policies to comply with Jin Guan Pao Tsai No. 10102500530 on January 19, 2012. Calculated based on the terms of the "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves," the recovery of the special catastrophe reserve should be provided as policy reserve of life insurance-reversed catastrophe reserve. However, to comply with Jin Guan Pao Tsai No. 10202124790 on November 21, 2013, the insurance subsidiary no longer has to provide the new reserve since 2013.

Starting from 2012, in accordance with the Gin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10102500530 on January 19, 2012 and Article 11 of Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act, a liability reserve based on 3% of sales is provided for purposes of writing off overdue loans or providing allowance for bad debts when the percentage of overdue loans is lower than 1%.

### 4. Special reserve

(a) For retained business with an insurance period of one year or less, the insurance subsidiary shall set aside the following catastrophe reserve and special risk volatility reserve in accordance with the following provisions:

#### a) Special catastrophe reserve:

- a. a special catastrophe reserve shall be set aside at the reserve ratio prescribed by the competent authority.
- b. upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event, actual retained losses in excess of NT\$30 million may be withdrawn from special catastrophe reserve and shall be reported to the competent authority for recordation.
- c. a special catastrophe reserve that has been set aside for more than 15 years can be released based on the evaluation by actuary and calculation methodology approved by the competent authority.

#### b) Special risk-volatility reserve:

- a. For each type of insurance, when the balance of actual losses minus the amount reversed from a special catastrophe reserve is lower than expected losses, a special risk-volatility reserve shall be provided at 15 percent of the difference.
- b. When the balance of actual losses minus the amount reversed from a special catastrophe reserve is greater than expected losses, the amount in excess of expected losses may be reversed from the special risk-volatility reserve previously provided. If the reserve for special risk-volatility reserve for a particular type of insurance is insufficient to cover losses, the losses may be reversed from the special risk-volatility reserve previously provided for another type of insurance and shall be reported to the competent authority.
- c. When cumulative provisions for the special risk-volatility reserve exceed 30 percent of the amount of retained earned premiums for the current year, that portion in excess shall be released and treated as income.

(Continued)

# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Special reserves shall be set aside every year while the newly provided special reserves (net of taxes determined in accordance with IAS 12 – “Income Taxes”) shall be recognized as special reserve under shareholders’ equity each year. Also, the withdrawal or the released amount of special reserve (net of taxes determined in accordance with IAS 12 – “Income Taxes”) based on the above-mentioned regulations shall offset with special reserves of Special surplus recorded under shareholders’ equity.

In addition, according to the Tai Cai Bao No.0910074195, the insurance subsidiary should provide the special reserve for the withdrawal amount of special risk-volatility reserve (net of taxes), and should be authorized by the competent authority before distributing or using those reserve for other purpose.

- (b) According to the Tai Cai Bao No.0910712459, BTLI should recognize the special reserves for the participating insurance policy and write off the reserves when the bonuses are declared.
- (c) According to the Jin Guan Bao Shou No.10302125060, if the result of the insurance profit testing is negative, BTLI should recognize the special reserves according to the related operating principles.

### 5. Premium deficiency reserve

For life insurance, health insurance, or annuities with an insurance term over one year, and policies issued after January 1, 2001, a deficiency reserve is provided when the actual premium written is less than the premium on the policy reserve prescribed by the competent authority.

In addition, the Company shall evaluate expected future claims and expenses for in-force contracts with contract term less than one year and for accident insurance contracts with terms over one year, and if the amount exceeds unearned premium reserve and expected future premium income, a premium deficiency reserve should be provided for the difference.

### 6. Liability adequacy reserve

BTLI shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether its recognized insurance liabilities recognized by BTLI are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. BTLI’s liability adequacy test is based on all insurance contracts that BTLI issues and adheres to Actuarial Practice Guidance of IFRS 4 “Contracts Classification and Liability Adequacy Test” and its related regulations issued by The Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China. The test is conducted on each balance sheet date by comparing the net carrying amount of its insurance liabilities less related acquisition costs and intangible assets and current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. If the assessment shows that the net carrying amount is inadequate in the light of the estimated future cash flows, the entire deficiency shall be recognized in loss as liability adequacy reserve.

Policy reserve and premium deficiency reserve are discounted using the pre-decided rate, liability adequacy reserve are discounted using the best-estimate for the return on investment, based on current information. However, unearned premium reserve, claim reserve and special reserve are not discounted.

(Continued)

# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### 21) Reserve for foreign exchange valuation

In accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises", starting on March 1, 2012, BTLI should set up a reserve for foreign exchange valuation under liabilities for their foreign investments. In addition, BTLI transfers some of the special reserve to the reserve for foreign exchange valuation as the opening balance. The maximum amount may not exceed half of the special reserve for significant incidents and the special reserve for risk volatility of various insurance types recorded under the liabilities as of December 31, 2011.

The accumulated limit, provision, and offsetting of the reserve are as follows:

1. Limit of provision: the total amount of its foreign investment assets in the current month times the exposure ratio times 0.042% equals the provision. If any, the foreign exchange gain from the non hedged foreign currency assets times 50% equals the additional provision.
2. Limit of offsetting: If any, the foreign exchange loss from the non-hedged foreign currency assets times 50% equals the reverse amount of this reserve. The balance of this reserve at the end of each month shall not be less than the 20% of the accumulated balance of this reserve last year.
3. If the current balance of the reserve decreased to 20% (the lower limit) of that of the prior year end and last for more than 3 months, the ratio of setting aside non-hedging foreign assets profit shall increase from 50% to 60% until the balance bounces back twice as high as the lower limit.
4. The definitions of the amount of "overseas investment", "exposure ratio", "non-hedge asset dominated in foreign currency", and "hedging cost" are in accordance with Article 2 and 3 of the "Regulation Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reverses by Insurance Enterprise".
5. BTLI shall provide the same amount as the reduction of hedging cost attributable to the application of this rule as special earnings reserve each year. If BTLI does not have enough retained earnings for the reserve in the current year, BTLI shall compensate for the insufficient amount in the following year when it has earnings. The amounts provided as the special earnings reserve shall only be used to increase the capital or to offset the accumulated deficit in the subsequent periods.
6. If there are earnings after tax in the current year, 10% of the earnings amount should be provided as special earnings reserves. However, BTLI may not provide such reserves if the regulatory authority approves.

### 22) Future trader's equity

The future trader's equity is the future's margin and premium from future traders, plus, the daily market value of the future. It is allowed to offset accounts, if, and only if, they belong to the same client and same type. If the margin account is a debit balance, then a margin call is made and the account owner must replenish the margin account.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

23) Revenue and operating expense recognition

Subsidiary, BOT:

1. Revenue is the gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary operating activities of an entity when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increase relating to contributions from equity participants.
2. The amount of revenue arising on a transaction is usually determined by agreement between the entity and the buyer or user of the asset. It is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable taking into account the amount of any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed by the entity. Revenue shall be recognized when all of the following criteria have been satisfied:
  - (a) the seller has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership.
  - (b) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the seller
  - (c) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably,
  - (d) the seller retains neither continuing managerial involvement to degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold, and
  - (e) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.
3. Except for the financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss, the interest revenue and interest expense caused by the interest-bearing financial assets or liabilities are calculated by effective interest method. For loans and receivables, the Company and its subsidiaries shall consider the materiality principle to decide to measure the interest by agreed interest rate or effective interest rate.
4. Service fee income
  - (a) The service fee income arising from offering loan service or other services shall be recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.
  - (b) The service fee or expense arising from the loan service shall be amortized in the service period or taken into account for calculating the effective interest of loans and receivables in accordance with the materiality principle.
5. Dividend revenue: it shall be recognized if and only if the Company and its subsidiaries have right to receive the dividend revenue.
6. According to the "Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance Act", if GESSI experiences a loss, the loss before May 31, 1999, would be covered by the Ministry of Finance; and the loss after that date would be covered by an adjustment of the insurance premium.
7. Revenue and expense that relate to the same transaction or other event are recognized simultaneously; this process is commonly referred to as the matching of revenue and expense.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**Subsidiary, BTLI:**

**1. Premium revenue recognition and policy acquisition costs**

First-year and renewal premiums of insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation features are respectively recognized as income when premiums are received and the policies are approved or due. Acquisition costs, including commissions and other costs related to acquiring new business, are recognized as expenses as incurred.

Premiums collected from the financial instruments without discretionary participation features under insurance product, separated account shall be recognized as premium income to the extent of insurance component. The remaining, after being subtracted by other revenues, including upfront fee or investment management service fee income, shall be fully recognized as "Liabilities on insurance product, separated account" on the balance sheet.

Investment management service fee income is recognized as revenue when received. However, under the circumstance that the Company is obligated to provide future services for the service fee received (such as up-front fee) the revenue recognition shall be deferred as "unearned revenue liability" until the services are provided and amortized using the straight-line method over the passage of service period as "fee income." Furthermore, the incremental transaction cost paid due to investment management services provided for these insurance contracts (including commission fee and overriding) shall be deferred to match its corresponding unearned revenue liability as "deferred acquisition cost" and amortized using the straight-line method over the passage of service period as other operating costs.

In accordance with the recognition and calculation principles provided in the "Life Insurance Industry Accounting System Guidance," the Company determines whether to recognize the unearned revenue liability and the deferred acquisition cost based on the design of the insurance products and the comparison of service revenue received and service cost incurred.

**2. Interest revenue**

The interest revenue derived from bank deposit, loans, and bonds investments are accounted on an accrual basis. For the over-due receivables, the interest will not be recognized as revenue until they are received.

**3. Lease income**

Lease income from operating lease is recognized in profit or loss on a straight basis over lease term. Incentives granted to the lessee to enter into the operating lease are spread over the lease term on a straight-line basis so that the lease income received is reduced accordingly.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****The Subsidiary, BTS**

Revenue is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the subsidiary, BTS, and these benefits can be measured reliably.

1. Brokerage commissions, profit or loss from the sale of securities, and the relevant charges are recognized on the trade date.
2. Interest income or expenses of margin loans, securities financing and refinancing and bonds purchased under agreement to resell and sold under agreement to repurchase are recognized during the transaction periods on an accrual basis.
3. Consulting revenue and underwriting business revenue and expense are recognized according to agreements on an accrual basis.
4. While offering future exchange supporting business, the future commission revenues received from futures commission merchants are recognized during transaction period on accrual basis.
5. The disposal profit and loss of equity investments measured through fair value are recognized on transaction date.
6. Profit or loss of future: The future margin is recognized at cost. Futures are measured through market price method every day. The valuation and disposal profit or loss shall be recognized in the income statement. The related brokerage fees shall be recognized at the trading date.
7. The profit or loss of options: The margin is recorded at cost. Options are evaluated using market price method every month before they are exercised. The valuation profit or loss and the disposal profit or loss shall be recognized in the income statement.
8. Interest revenue is calculated using the effective interest rate method.
9. Revenue and expense that relate to the same transaction or other event are recognized simultaneously; this process is commonly referred to as the matching of revenue and expense.

**24) Employee benefit**

1. Short-term employee benefit

The payroll, annual bonus, paid annual leave, interest expense arising from preferential interest rate and non-monetary benefit are recognized in the accounting year in which the services are rendered by employees.

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2. Pension

(a) Employee pension:

The grant of employees' pension compromise: a) the contributions made by the Bank at the rate from 4% to 8.5% of the employee's monthly wage (depending on the employee's 'salary point' and service period before the Labor Standards Act was applied) and the contributions made by the employee at the rate of 3% of his or her monthly wage under Article 9 and Article 8, respectively, of the aforementioned regulations. (The Bank ceased to continue the contributions mentioned above after the Labor Standards Act was applied.) The Bank also contributed 3% of the total amount of the wages as reserve. ;b) the contributions calculated based on the employee's monthly wage and service period (after May 1, 1997) in accordance with Article 41.1 and the related regulations set forth in the Labor Standards Act. All the contributions are made to the fund managed by the Pension Supervision Committee for future payments.

(b) Labor pension:

Labor Pension is a defined contribution pension plan. The grant of labors' pension is conducted under the Bank's Work Rules before the Labor Standards Act was applied. Under the Article 73 of the Rules, the service period before and after May 1, 1997 is accumulated in accordance with the Rules and the Labor Standard Act, respectively. The contributions calculated at a certain rate under Labor Pension are made to a designated Labor Retirement Reserve Account for future payments. In addition, the Bank is required to allocate 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of the Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act, effective July 1, 2005.

(c) For defined contribution plan, the employer has no further legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions in accordance with the Labor Pension Act.

(d) For the definite benefit plan, the independent actuary uses the projected unit credit method to calculate the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is the projected future cash flow discounted by the market yields at the end of the reporting period on the bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the obligation and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the other comprehensive income when they occur. Prior period servicing costs should recognize in profit or loss immediately. The prior period's service costs which are due to the modification of retirement plan are currently recognized as personnel expenses in profit or loss.

(e) The oversea branches of the bank subsidiary follow the foreign government's regulations.

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

3. Preferential interest deposits

- (a) The Company and its subsidiaries provide their employees the preferential interest deposits, including that for current employees and retired employees. The difference between the preferential interest rate and the market rate are the employee benefit.
- (b) In accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by the Financial Holding Companies, if the preferential interest rate for retired employees exceeds the market rate, the Company and its subsidiaries shall calculate the excess interest using the actuarial method by adopting the IAS 19 when the employees retire. However, the actuarial assumptions shall follow the government's related regulations. For the preferential interest deposits paid for current employees, the Company and its subsidiaries shall calculate the interest monthly on accrual basis. The different amount of the preferential interest rate and market interest rate is recognized under the preferential interest account in the comprehensive Income statement.

4. Civil servant and teacher insurance excess annuity benefit plans

According to the "Civil Servant and Teacher Insurance Act" (the CSTI Act) that took effect on May 29, 2015 and Tui Yi Zi No. 10440257582 issued by the Ministry of Finance, BTLI's employees who are not qualified for preferential interest deposits are entitled to receive annuity when retiring or getting laid off if they meet the requirements prescribed in Article 16 and 18 of the CSTI Act. The sum of the monthly payments from this annuity and the total amount of the defined benefit plan shall not exceed 80% of twice the amount of the employee's salary at the time of retirement. Moreover, if the payment rate of the annuity is lower than the basic rate of annuity (0.75%), the annuity will be calculated using the latter rate. However, if the payment rate is higher than the upper limit (1.3%), the annuity is calculated based on 1.3%.

BTLI is responsible for the portion of the annuity payments that exceeds 0.75% and the calculation is reviewed by the insurance carrier (Department of Government Employees' Insurance, Bank of Taiwan) on a monthly basis in accordance with the CSTI Act.

5. Other employee's retirement benefits

- (a) Include three Chinese festival gifts, survivors benefit, and special benefits to retired employees who were paid pension in early times.
- (b) It belongs to the definite benefit plan, and the independent actuary uses the projected unit credit method to calculate the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the current service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is the projected future cash flow discounted by the market yields at the end of the reporting period on the bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the obligation and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The actuarial gains and losses are recognized in the other comprehensive income when they occur.

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****25) Income tax**

Income tax expenses include both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss.

**1. Current income tax**

Current taxes include tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date or the actual legislative tax rate, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years.

**2. Deferred Tax**

When measuring the deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability, the Company and its subsidiaries shall use the enacted tax rate for the periods in which deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability are expected to be settled or realized. Due to the temporary difference between the carrying amount of the asset or liability in the consolidated financial report and the tax basis, the deferred income tax is recognized. The main temporary differences are resulted from the valuation of part financial instruments (including derivatives), pension and the reserves of other retirement benefits. If the temporary differences are arising from goodwill or original recognition of other assets and liabilities (excluding the merger) and the transaction does not affect the taxable income and the accounting income, it will not be recognized as deferred tax asset or deferred tax liabilities.

The deferred tax liability shall be recognized for all taxable temporary differences. But the deferred tax asset can only be recognized when there is enough taxable income for deductible temporary differences.

The temporary difference related to the investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates shall be recognized as deferred income liability. If the parent company can control the time to reverse the temporary difference and the temporary difference will probably not be reversed in the foreseeable future, the temporary difference is not recognized.

**26) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share: The earnings per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss by the weighted average number of common stocks outstanding over the reporting term.

**27) Operating segments**

An operating segment is a component of the Company and its subsidiaries that engage in business activities that can generate revenues and expenses (including the revenues and expenses arising from inter-company transactions). The segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company and its subsidiaries' chief operating officer in order to decide the resource allocation and assess the segments' performance. Each segment has separate financial information.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

28) Due from Representative Organization

According to Military Insurance Act, the BTLI engages in the military insurance business and the related transactions are recorded in due from representative organization based on military insurance accounting requirement. Charges from military insurance business are recorded as fee income, and the agent fee from other institutions on behalf of the company to collect premiums and to release of benefit payments are recorded as expenses. Moreover, funding for military insurance is kept by BTLI, and the interest is paid and recorded as interest expense.

**(5) Significant accounting judgments, estimations, assumptions, and sources of estimation uncertainty**

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holding Companies, and the International Financial Reporting Standards, the International Accounting Standards and IFRS interpretation endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C. ("FSC"), requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The management continued to monitor the accounting assumptions, estimates and judgments. It recognized the changes in the accounting estimates during the period and the impact of the changes in the accounting estimates in the next period.

Determination of the book value of the assets and the liabilities were influenced by the accounting estimations and judgments that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may significantly differ from the followings due to the changes in accounting assumptions and judgments.

1) The valuation of financial instruments

The Company and its subsidiaries hold certain financial instruments without active markets, including financial instruments lacking of active market quotes and financial instruments that turned out to be inactive due to market conditions (ex: low market liquidity). When a market is inactive, it is usually only a few or no observable market data available to measure the fair value of financial instruments. Determination of the existence of an active market for a financial instrument requires management's judgments.

If the market of an investment held by the Company and its subsidiaries is not active, the fair value of the instrument is determined with valuation techniques. The Company and its subsidiaries apply quotes from independent third parties (such as brokers or valuation service providers) or valuation model internally developed to determine the fair value of those financial instruments. When the fair value may be publicly obtained from independent sources, it shall be adopted. Overall, the Company and its subsidiaries would decide a source and / or a valuation technique as a fair value determination method that can reflect the price achieved between market participants through regular trading as of the balance sheet date. Valuation techniques include adoption of recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments with substantially identical basis, application of discounted cash flow analysis, etc., which may also include a number of assumptions related to each variable (such as credit risk and interest rate). Adoption of different valuation techniques or assumptions may lead to significant discrepancies in fair value determination results.

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Please refer to note 47 relating to the fair value of financial instruments content description for the above the estimated fair value of financial instruments.

2) The valuation of financial assets impairments

1. Available for sale securities

The Company and its subsidiaries are required to assess whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. The objective evidence includes a significant or prolonged decline in its fair value, a significant financial difficulty of an issuer or debtor, default, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization and so on.

2. Financial assets carried at amortized cost

If any such evidence exists, the insurance subsidiary is required to determine whether an impairment loss should be recognized. The aforementioned evidence is usually as below:

- (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer/obligor.
- (b) Default or breach of contract such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments.
- (c) Granting of a concession by the lender.
- (d) Bankruptcy or financial reorganization of the borrower.
- (e) Disappearance of an active market for the assets concerned.
- (f) Adverse effects of changes in technological, market, economic or legal environment, in which the issuer operates.
- (g) Significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in the equity instrument.

The management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when estimating expected future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly in order to decrease the difference between estimated loss and actual loss.

The inherent risks of the impairment evaluation for any financial assets include the following.

- (a) The actual result in the market may differ from the expectation,
- (b) The event and the condition may change in the future and differ from the original estimations and assumptions, or
- (c) The Company and its subsidiaries may decide to sell its related assets due to the changes in condition in the future.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****3) Insurance liability and reserve of insurance policy with financial instrument nature**

BTLI measures insurance liabilities based on the “Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves.”

Reserves for life insurance are accrued using the lock in interest rate assumptions at issue for reserves provision instead of the current market rate.

Unearned premium reserves are calculated by each insurance unexpired risk. The methods of reserve provision are determined by actuaries about each insurance characteristic.

Claims reserve is estimated based on the loss of accrued triangle method. The major assumptions are loss development factors and expected claims rate; hence, it results in ultimate claims costs. The loss development factors and expected loss rates are based on BTLI's historical claims experiences, and it also considers expense rates, claims management and other corporation's policy adjustments.

Liability Adequacy Test is estimated based on “Code of Conduct of Actuarial Practice Under the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No 40 — Contracts Classification and Liability Adequacy Test” announced by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China. BTLI evaluates liability adequacy test using future insurance benefits, premiums, related fees and other reasonable estimates for the current estimates of future cash flows under its insurance contracts. Please refer note 31 for further information.

During the assessment process of liabilities, the use of professional judgment will affect the financial statements regarding the net change in claim liability, insurance contract reserves net change with the nature of financial, and the recognized amounts of the aforementioned.

**4) Impairment loss on loans**

BOT reviews loan portfolios to assess impairment periodically. In determining whether an impairment loss should be recorded in the income statement, BOT makes judgments as to whether there is any observable data indicating a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a portfolio of loans before the decrease can be identified with an individual loan in that portfolio. This evidence may include observable data indicating that there has been an adverse change in the payment status of borrowers (e.g. payment delinquency or default), or economic conditions that correlate with defaults on assets. The management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when estimating expected future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly in order to decrease the difference between estimated loss and actual loss.

For the valuation of impairment loss of loans and discounts, please see note 12.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****5) Fair value of investment property**

At the initial recognition, the fair value of investment property was calculated via valuation techniques, including comparative approach and land analysis approach. The changes in the assumptions used in these approaches may have a material impact on the fair value of investment property.

For the Fair value of investment property, please see note 17.

In addition to the aforementioned policies which may have a material impact on the amounts recognized by the Company and its subsidiary, there are other accounting policies that also involved significant judgment.

**1. Income tax**

The Company and its subsidiaries need to pay income tax for various countries. When estimating the globe income tax, the Company and its subsidiaries rely on significant accounting estimations. Determine the final tax amount need to go through numerous transactions and calculations. The additional recognition of income tax liability which is related to the tax issue is based on deliberate evaluation of the affection by the issue. The difference between the amount of original estimation and the final amount will affect current income tax and deferred tax.

**2. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans**

The present value of retirement benefit obligation is based on several actuarial assumptions (including the decisions made by Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C.). Any changes on these assumptions will influence the fair value of the retirement benefit obligations. One of the assumptions used to determine net pension cost (income) is the discount rate. The Company and its subsidiaries determined the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, and used the rate to calculate the present value of future cash flows on estimated payment of retirement benefit obligation. To determine the appropriate discount rate, the Company and its subsidiaries should consider the followings: (1) interest rate of high quality corporate bonds or government bonds, (2) the currency used for the corporate bonds or government bonds should be inconsistent with the currency used for retirement benefit payments, (3) and the maturity period should be inconsistent with related pension liability periods.

**3. Classification of insurance policy and significant risk transfer test**

BTLI is required to recognize insurance risks, other risks and other elements of the issued insurance policies, and determine whether the elements of these contracts can be split and separately calculated and whether the results will affect the classification of insurance contracts.

In addition, BTLI shall determine whether the insurance transfer insurance risk exists and contains a nature of business, as well as whether the transfer of insurance risk is materially significant. BTLI also makes a significant insurance risk transfer test and the judgments of the test results will affect the classification of insurance contracts.

Identification and separation of the insurance contracts elements and the classification of the insurance contracts will affect BTLI's revenue recognition, liabilities measurements and presentation of the financial statements.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 4. Reinsurance reserves

Reinsurance reserve assets include ceded unearned premium reserve, ceded Claims reserve, ceded Premium deficiency reserve and ceded Liability adequacy reserve. They shall be estimated according to the "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves" and the "Directions Concerning Compliance with Application of Reinsurance Business" with Over One Year by Life Insurance Enterprises which Recognize Receded Liability Reserves at the Balance Sheet".

The actuary uses the actuarial principles and related assumptions to estimate the reinsurance reserves. The actuarial assumptions include the characteristics of insurances, the historical claims, the loss development factors, the expected claim rate and the estimated future cash flow. The actuary's professional judgments will affect the recognized amount of the net change of insurance liabilities and reinsurance reserves.

## (6) Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash on hand	\$ 12,456,306	12,147,326
Foreign currency on hand	11,813,908	9,387,186
Bank deposits	13,807,772	12,813,370
Notes and checks for clearing	10,860,257	5,039,875
Placement with banks	87,268,215	108,848,061
Cash equivalents	10,008	-
Total	<u>\$ 136,216,466</u>	<u>148,235,818</u>

The balance of cash and cash equivalents presented in the statements of cash flows were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents in consolidated balance sheets	\$ 136,216,466	148,235,818
Placement with Central Bank of R.O.C. and other banks that meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	318,969,155	167,350,034
Investments qualifying cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	644,408,607	620,596,613
Total	<u>\$ 1,099,594,228</u>	<u>936,182,465</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (7) Placement with Central Bank and Call Loans to Banks

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Call loans to banks	\$ 220,021,403	154,125,778
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts—call loans to banks	(45,819)	(55,427)
Deposit reserve—account A and account B	104,699,725	85,185,155
Deposit reserve—foreign—currency deposits	470,500	576,860
Deposits in Central Bank—oversea branches	6,828,487	3,322,191
Deposits in Central Bank	<u>355,261,680</u>	<u>342,809,215</u>
Total	<u>\$ 687,235,976</u>	<u>585,963,772</u>

According to the Central Bank of the Republic of China Act and the Banking Act, the deposit reserves are determined monthly at prescribed rates based on the average balances of customers' New Taiwan Dollar denominated deposits. The account B deposit reserve is subject to withdrawal restrictions, but reserve for account A and foreign currency denominated deposit may be withdrawn anytime and are non interest earning.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, 60% of the reserve deposits collected by the subsidiary, BOT, on behalf of a government institution amounting to \$4,362,710 thousand dollars and \$4,728,694 thousand dollars, respectively, were deposited in the Central Bank and their use is restricted according to the regulations.

## (8) Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, Net

(a) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial assets held for trading	\$ 171,892,398	143,589,902
Add: Valuation adjustment	<u>23,770,314</u>	<u>19,364,632</u>
Subtotal	<u>195,662,712</u>	<u>162,954,534</u>
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	18,004,143	13,334,634
Add: Valuation adjustment	<u>66,155</u>	<u>96,341</u>
Subtotal	<u>18,070,298</u>	<u>13,430,975</u>
Total	<u>\$ 213,733,010</u>	<u>176,385,509</u>

(b) For details of the valuation of the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, please see note 47, "The Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of the Financial Instruments".

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) Details of financial assets held for trading were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Commercial papers	\$ 16,139,250	9,993,145
Government bonds	183,242	493,311
Stocks and beneficiary certificates	132,071,798	121,816,782
Treasury bills	1,994,714	3,405,242
Exchange Traded Funds	312,260	-
Domestic convertible bonds	439,526	1,255,886
Corporate and financial bonds	283,453	14,230
Foreign government bonds	2,218,242	2,077,970
Foreign exchange call options	18,619	20,574
Structured time deposits	-	1,509,129
Value of asset swap IRS contracts	6,833	7,622
Asset swap options	762	211
Negotiable certificates of deposits	18,223,699	2,995,800
Add: Valuation adjustment		
Non derivative financial instruments	13,452,008	5,477,302
Cross currency swaps	27,086	689,329
Swaps	9,428,518	13,017,046
Interest rate swaps	179,791	38,632
Forward foreign exchange	555,059	126,247
Fixed rate commercial papers	4,488	11,338
Asset swaps (note)	127,837	6,991
Structured time deposits	-	232
Foreign exchange call options	(3,712)	610
Value of asset swap IRS contracts	(2,573)	(2,900)
Asset swap	(71)	(195)
Exchange Traded Funds	1,883	-
Total	<u>\$ 195,662,712</u>	<u>162,954,534</u>

Note: The fix rate of financial bonds issued by BOT converted interest rate swaps of floating interest rate.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(d) Details of Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Foreign government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds and others	\$ 18,004,143	13,334,634
Add: Valuation adjustment	<u>66,155</u>	<u>96,341</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,070,298</u>	<u>13,430,975</u>

(e) Details of unexpired derivative financial instruments (Notional principal amount) were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Foreign exchange call options	\$ 2,321,240	3,566,272
Swaps	634,508,377	607,465,777
Interest rate swaps	16,673,850	17,294,607
Forward foreign exchange	20,733,429	12,630,323
Fixed rate commercial paper	415,650	1,500,000
Structured time deposit	-	1,509,129
Asset swaps (note)	2,190,960	3,419,520
Cross currency swaps	1,323,220	6,849,000
Value of asset swap IRS contract	209,100	225,500
Asset swap options	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 678,378,826</u>	<u>654,463,128</u>

Note: The fix rate of financial bonds issued by BOT converted interest rate swaps of floating interest rate.

**(9) Hedging Derivative Financial Instruments**

The content of hedging asset is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fair value hedges :		
Interest rate swap	<u>\$ 21,221</u>	<u>15,970</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The content of hedging liability is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fair value hedges :		
Interest rate swap	\$ <u>144,195</u>	<u>243,967</u>

In order to decrease the fair value volatility caused by changes of market interest rate, the Company and its subsidiaries use interest rate swaps and asset swaps for dome debt investments with fixed interest rate. In doing so, the risk exposure position will calculated by floating interest rate and the interest rate risk will be hedge.

Hedged Item	Designated Hedging Instruments	Hedging Investments Fair Value	
		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
USD financial bonds	interest rate swap	\$ (18,069)	(59,348)
USD corporate debts	"	2,098	(7,780)
USD government debts	"	(107,003)	(160,859)

The net losses of above hedging instruments in 2016 and 2015 are \$37,095 thousand dollars and \$359,402 thousand dollars, respectively. The net gains and losses of hedged items embedded in hedging instrument in 2016 and 2015 are \$(111,645) thousand dollars and \$152,609 thousand dollars, respectively.

**(10) Bills and Bonds Purchased / Sold under Resell (Repurchase) Agreements**

The details of bonds and bills purchased / sold under resell (repurchase) agreements were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements:		
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$ 1,704,703	3,051,608
Commercial paper	1,843,893	7,143,992
Government bonds	40,500	194,311
Corporate bonds	<u>350,081</u>	<u>402,353</u>
Total	\$ <u>3,939,177</u>	<u>10,792,264</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements:		
Commercial papers	\$ 549,382	139,917
Government bonds	10,411,842	16,391,273
Corporate bonds	1,255,908	1,360,893
Financial bonds	150,137	100,019
Treasury bill	468,867	-
Total	<u>\$ 12,836,136</u>	<u>17,992,102</u>

**(11) Receivables, Net**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,419,656	945,086
Long-term receivables — payment on behalf of the government	17,054,885	21,521,114
Accrued incomes	544,006	832,746
Interests receivable	14,865,931	18,707,967
Premiums receivable	114,148	122,412
Notes receivable and acceptance notes receivable	2,537,380	2,170,441
Accounts receivable factoring without recourse	9,414,652	9,973,985
Margin loans receivable	2,993,359	2,735,682
Accounts receivable for settlement	1,273,748	1,985,279
Accounts receivable — others	84	224
Others — settlement prices	317,451	-
Others — replenishment of national treasury	16,910,332	17,738,453
Others — undelivered spot exchange	4,813	698
Other — ATM temporary receipts, payments and interbank difference	1,589,410	1,698,101
Others — FX Swaps	49,673	39,637
Others	<u>1,162,493</u>	<u>3,520,764</u>
Subtotal	70,252,021	81,992,589
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>128,310</u>	<u>1,319,198</u>
Total	<u>\$ 70,123,711</u>	<u>80,673,391</u>

In accordance with Executive Yuan Tai-79-JEN-Cheng-SZU-tsu No. 14525, and regulations of Retired Civil Servants Lump-sum Retirement Payment and Old-age Benefits and Preferential Interest Deposits which excess preferential interest expenses recognized as Excess interest expenses of Non-interest income, net were \$8,284,655 thousand and \$8,245,6288 thousand in 2016 and 2015, respectively, due to executing the government premium savings policy.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

As of the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the subsidiary, BOT, had paid the following premium savings interest expenses on behalf the government:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Long-term receivables	\$ 17,054,885	21,521,114
Short-term advances ( booked under other financial assets, net)	48,703,199	51,284,809
Total	<u>\$ 65,758,084</u>	<u>72,805,923</u>

## (12) Loans and Discounts, Net

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Discounts and export / import bills negotiations	\$ 3,872,121	4,562,863
Short-term loans and overdrafts	356,315,237	424,130,489
Short-term secured loans and secured overdrafts	91,034,002	90,450,672
Life insurance loans	5,676,245	5,856,111
Accounts receivable financing	235,309	416,348
Accounts receivable secured financing	5,201	5,733
Medium-term loans	550,638,619	615,794,231
Medium-term secured loans	247,694,164	260,183,469
Long-term loans	176,933,311	174,758,213
Long-term secured loans	863,563,543	828,713,453
Overdue loans	<u>4,772,500</u>	<u>4,431,686</u>
Subtotal	2,300,740,252	2,409,303,268
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	<u>32,885,593</u>	<u>27,976,889</u>
	<u>\$ 2,267,854,659</u>	<u>2,381,326,379</u>

The movements of allowance for doubtful accounts of loans and receivables were as follows:

	2016	2015
Loans:		
Beginning balance	\$ 27,976,889	26,138,879
Allowance for doubtful accounts	5,146,570	4,504,773
Write-off	(2,634,547)	(4,153,575)
Recovery from written-off	2,403,571	1,430,148
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	<u>(6,890)</u>	<u>56,664</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 32,885,593</u>	<u>27,976,889</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	2016	2015
Receivables (including call loans to banks and other financial assets):		
Beginning balance	\$ 1,446,103	377,639
Allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal)	72,689	48,319
Write-off (note)	(1,185,890)	(20,223)
Recovery from written-off	13,335	15,295
Effects of exchange rate changes and others*	(34,775)	1,025,073
Ending balance	<u>\$ 311,462</u>	<u>1,446,103</u>
Total	<u>\$ 33,197,055</u>	<u>29,422,992</u>

Note: The bond-backed security 2007-1 No.B-1 issued by E. SUN Bank and held by BOT amounting to \$995,505, which was overdue and confirmed defaulted in 2016. The write-off was approved by the board of directors of Bank of Taiwan on February 26, 2016.

Details of allowance for doubtful accounts were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Call loans to bank	\$ 45,819	55,427
Receivables	128,310	1,319,198
Loans and discounts	32,885,593	27,976,889
Other financial assets	<u>137,333</u>	<u>71,478</u>
Total	<u>\$ 33,197,055</u>	<u>29,422,992</u>

Details of bad debt expense and provisions for guarantee liabilities were as follows:

	2016	2015
Bad debts	\$ 5,219,259	4,553,092
Provisions for guarantee liabilities	<u>(47,210)</u>	<u>(26,145)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 5,172,049</u>	<u>4,526,947</u>

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the amounts of loans and receivables on which the interests stopped to accrue were \$4,872,177 thousand dollars and \$4,456,007 thousand dollars, respectively, which were booked under loans and discounts - non-performing loans and other financial assets-overdue receivables. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the estimation of non-accrued interests were \$337,301 thousand dollars and \$343,454 thousand dollars, respectively.

For the date as above, the subsidiary, BOT, did not write off any loan without legal proceedings having been initiated.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (13) Available-for-Sale Financial Assets, Net

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$ 847,664,916	888,310,000
Government bonds	37,742,856	35,702,178
Financial bonds	12,628,685	4,015,920
Corporate bonds	28,142,301	32,942,820
Financial asset securitization investments	6,113,337	6,067,571
TSEC and OTC stocks and certificates	46,970,073	53,980,235
Real estate securitization	932,056	865,101
Exchange traded funds	521,060	3,112,468
Foreign bonds	64,655,480	51,621,999
Foreign exchange traded funds	9,373,726	10,387,587
Foreign stocks	1,368,453	1,397,442
Add: Adjustment valuation	<u>16,815,721</u>	<u>11,116,450</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,072,928,664</u>	<u>1,099,519,771</u>

- 1) Please see note 47 "The Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of the Financial Instruments", for valuation of available-for-sale financial assets.
- 2) Please see note 40 for realized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets.

## (14) Held-to maturity Financial Assets, Net

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Domestic:		
Financial bonds	\$ 40,490,937	42,581,906
Corporate bonds	25,283,618	34,049,988
Negotiable certificates of deposits	2,605,284	2,503,296
Commercial papers	9,494,908	18,132,757
Government bonds	<u>102,230,164</u>	<u>75,304,748</u>
	<u>180,104,911</u>	<u>172,572,695</u>
Foreign:		
Bonds	173,442,133	126,790,614
Negotiable certificates of deposits	1,543,860	1,600,170
Treasury bills	<u>1,225,639</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>176,211,632</u>	<u>128,390,784</u>
Total	<u>\$ 356,316,543</u>	<u>300,963,479</u>

BTLI recognizes impairment loss for the held to maturity financial assets having an objective evidence of impairment. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, no impairment loss was recognized.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

BTLI disposed its held-to-maturity financial assets due to the changes of military insurance regulations and the future cash demand of Ministry of National Defense. The amounts of disposals and the gains (losses) on disposals of the held-to-maturity financial assets during 2016 and 2015, respectively, were as follows:

	2016	2015
Carrying amount	3,611,479	18,068,542
Gains (losses) on disposal	242,198	37,168

The amount of disposals of held-to-maturity financial assets was 1.93% of its ending balance as of December 31, 2015.

## (15) Investments under Equity Method, Net

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Amount
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	25.07	\$ 39,856,719	25.07	38,374,097
Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	-	-	91.86	2,158,300
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	21.37	1,284,061	21.37	1,181,719
Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	30.00	19,642	30.00	19,509
Total		<u>\$ 41,160,422</u>		<u>41,733,625</u>

- 1) The Company and its subsidiary use equity method for investments in associates and the other comprehensive income:

	2016	2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ (484,311)	208,586
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	-	1,057,758
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	(5,223)	2,875
Total	<u>\$ (489,534)</u>	<u>1,269,219</u>

- 2) The Company and its subsidiary use equity method for investments in associates, and Investment gains and losses recognized in the following table:

Name of Investee	2016	2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,531,785	3,530,225
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	-	1,539,178
Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	13,312,318	(35,452)
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	107,566	(198,839)
Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	3,344	3,411
Total	<u>\$ 16,955,013</u>	<u>4,838,523</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

3) Individually significant associate(s)

The Company and its subsidiaries acquired Hua Nan Financial Holdings Company 25.07% shares, which had maturity effect, using equity method for accounting, other information as follows:

Associates Company	The relations between the Combined company	Business place/ registration country	The proportion of ownership interest and voting rights	
			December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Followed the FHC to investment, such as banking, finance bills industry	Taiwan	25.07 %	25.07 %

The Company and its subsidiaries has major affiliates of the listed or OTC companies, its fair value is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 42,865,775	37,879,361

1. Summarized of Financial Information  
Hua Nan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total Assets	\$ 2,545,941,962	2,350,288,574
Total Liabilities	(2,386,958,692)	(2,197,219,247)
Net Assets	<u>\$ 158,983,270</u>	<u>153,069,327</u>
The Company holding shares	<u>\$ 39,856,719</u>	<u>38,374,097</u>
	2016	2015
Net income	\$ 14,086,800	14,080,661
other comprehensive income	(1,931,831)	831,014
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 12,154,969</u>	<u>14,911,675</u>
The Company holding shares		
Investment income	\$ 3,531,785	3,530,225
other comprehensive income	(484,311)	208,586

- There are no significant restrictions on the ability of Hua Nan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. to transfer funds to its investors by distributing dividends, repaying loans or advances.
- The summarized financial information of Hua Nan Financial Holding Co., Ltd. has been adjusted to align the accounting results with those of the Bank accounted for using the equity method.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

4. Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.'s financial statements is audited by other auditors. The related investment gains is \$3,531,785 thousand and \$3,530,225 thousand in 2016 and 2015, respectively.

## 4) Maturity associate enterprise

1. Summarized of Financial Information- The Company and its subsidiaries holding shares

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Total investment in book value	\$ <u>1,303,703</u>	<u>3,359,528</u>
	2016	2015
Investment income	\$ 13,423,228	1,308,298
Other comprehensive income	<u>(5,223)</u>	<u>1,060,633</u>
Total comprehensive income	\$ <u>13,418,005</u>	<u>2,368,931</u>

2. Some invested company were accounted for using the equity method and have not audited by auditors. The related investment loss is \$35,452 thousand in 2015 .
3. Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd. is one of the associates of BOT under the equity method, resolved to liquidate and dissolve on January 15, 2016. The shareholders' meetings of Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd. held on February 4 2016 then resolved to distribute the surplus based on shareholding equity ratio. BOT received an allocation of the surplus, including \$232,412 thousand in cash and \$15,238,207 thousand worth of land (recognized as investment property) whose value was evaluated by independent appraisers. BOT also recognized a gain amounting to \$13,312,318 thousand.
4. Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. agreed to be acquired as a subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ('CTBC') through swapping shares and both of these two companies have obtained approval from their board of directors for the deal on June 29, 2015. Under the agreement, the baseline date was set on October 15, 2015 and every 1 equity share of Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. can exchange for 1.6129 equity shares of CTBC.

On the baseline date, the Bank held \$174,424 thousand shares of Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and could exchange for 281,328 thousands of CTBC. After the exchange, the shareholding of the Company and its subsidiaries dropped to 1.76%, which makes Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. no longer an associate accounted for using the equity method of the bank due to the lack of significant influence. As such, the bank reclassified the investment to available-for-sale financial assets was \$5,757,536 thousand and recognized the \$1,679,506 thousand gain on disposal as the CTBC's stock price was 18.2 per share on the baseline date.

## 5) Collateral

No investment in associates was used as collateral of December 31, 2016.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (16) Other Financial Assets, Net

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Short-term advances	\$ 52,253,321	54,833,878
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts — Short-term advances	(32,088)	(34,816)
Debt investments without quoted price in active markets	42,955,960	53,997,677
Financial assets carried at cost	8,599,826	8,599,826
Less: cumulative impairment — financial assets carried at cost	(15,049)	(15,049)
Remittances purchased	5,765	7,739
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts — remittances purchased	(58)	(77)
Overdue receivables	123,106	47,879
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts — overdue receivables	(105,187)	(36,585)
Separate account insurance product assets	13,247	13,009
Time deposits over three months	14,550,000	3,746,150
Others	19,445	19,153
Total	<u>\$ 118,368,288</u>	<u>121,178,784</u>

- 1) Please see note 47, "The Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of the Financial Instruments", for details of the valuation of hedging derivative financial assets and debt investments without quoted price in non-active markets for December 31, 2016 and 2015.
- 2) Concerning for the payment of excess interest for the government, booked under "short term payment" for December 31, 2016 and 2015, please refer to note 11 for further information.
- 3) BOT hold 250 million shares of Taiwan High Speed Rail Corporation for the repurchase of convertible preferred stocks. The above mentioned had a par value of \$10, NT\$2.5 billion totally, and recognized as financial assets carried at cost. The Company announced that recovered preferred stocks by par value on July 6, 2015. And the Bank received the shares on August 7, 2015.

## (17) Investment property

- 1) The movement of investment property were as follows:

	Land and improvements	Buildings	Total
Cost or deemed cost:			
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 4,767,779	2,538,131	7,305,910
Additions	15,238,207	-	15,238,207
Reclassification from property and equipment	12,902	4,803	17,705
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 20,018,888</u>	<u>2,542,934</u>	<u>22,561,822</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Land and improvements	Buildings	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 3,556,036	2,133,431	5,689,467
Additions	1,180,567	380,933	1,561,500
Reclassification from property and equipment	31,176	23,767	54,943
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 4,767,779</u>	<u>2,538,131</u>	<u>7,305,910</u>
Depreciation:			
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ -	268,040	268,040
Depreciation	-	61,335	61,335
Reclassification from property and equipment	-	1,200	1,200
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>330,575</u>	<u>330,575</u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ -	202,002	202,002
Depreciation	-	60,220	60,220
Reclassification from property and equipment	-	5,818	5,818
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>268,040</u>	<u>268,040</u>
Carrying amounts:			
December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 20,018,888</u>	<u>2,212,359</u>	<u>22,231,247</u>
January 1, 2015	<u>\$ 3,556,036</u>	<u>1,931,429</u>	<u>5,487,465</u>
December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 4,767,779</u>	<u>2,270,091</u>	<u>7,037,870</u>

- 2) The fair values of the investment properties of the Company and its subsidiaries were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Fair value of investment properties	<u>\$ 25,160,432</u>	<u>9,812,066</u>

The fair value of investment properties (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) was based on a valuation by a qualified independent appraiser who has recent valuation experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The inputs of levels of fair value hierarchy in determining the fair value is classified to Level 3.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 1. The Bank of Taiwan

As noted in Note 15, Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd. distributed its several pieces of land to BOT as surplus to BOT after its dissolution and liquidation. The appraisers engaged by the bank determined to use the comparison approach and the land development analysis approach for the land in commercial-use areas by reviewing it accurately right and analyzing the general factors, area factors, specific factors, market situations of real estate and its highest and best use, as well as their professional judgment. In addition, as the land reserved for roads is public service facilities and qualified to be conducted through transfer of floor area rights based on the appraisers' survey, the market value usually ranges within 30% and 35% of the average current value of the neighboring non-public facility land announced by the government during the fiscal year. Therefore, the appraisers use 30% as one of the major assumptions for the price of land for roads. The relevant contract information and key assumptions are as follows:

Rate of return	19%
Overall capital interest rate	4.31%
Appraised by external independent appraiser or self appraisal	External independent appraiser
Appraiser office(s)	Honda Real estate appraiser firm
Appraiser name(s)	Hsiang Ming Nieh
Appraisal date	104/12/03
Fair value by external independent appraiser(s)	NT\$16,588,863 thousand (NT\$15,238,207 thousand recognized by original shareholding percentage)

2. BOT's plan for the development land includes determining the scope of the land to be developed, estimating the duration of development, surveying and analyzing costs, obtaining current market prices, conducting on-site surveys, and investigating and analyzing the degree of development in the local environment. There was no significant fluctuation revealed after the assessment on macroeconomic factors, i.e., market indexes, population, employment rate, market prices and rates, market equilibrium, and other relevant market factors; hence, these data were used for estimating the total selling price after development or construction, and this expected selling price was used as a basis in determining the price prior to development and construction.

The following table shows the valuation technique used in measuring the fair value of investment property, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
The management evaluate and measure the effect of using techniques of comparison approach or Land development analysis approach. After evaluating, the bank make judgment about the assessment that is using to align the market participants.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The rate of return</li> <li>• Overall capital interest rate</li> </ul>	<p>The estimated fair value would increase (decrease) if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the rate of return were lower (higher); or</li> <li>• the overall capital interest rate were lower (higher).</li> </ul>

The investment property was subsequently measured at cost, and the fair value was used as the recoverable amount for impairment testing. The fair value of investment property was evaluated by using comparison approach and land development analysis approach, and the recent market transaction prices are also taken into consideration. The valuation technique is consistent with the technique used for initial acquisition. After evaluating, BOT did not recognized impairment loss.

## 3. The Bank Taiwan life insurance

The fair value of investment property (as measured or disclosed in the financial statements) is based on a valuation by an independent appraiser who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The range of yields applied to the net annual rentals to determine fair value of property for which current prices in an active market are unavailable was as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Capitalization of earning percentage	0.20%~2.14%	1.80%~3.18%

## 3) Detail of operating lease of the Company and its subsidiaries were as follows:

Location	2016	2015
Rental revenue	\$ 231,147	234,285
Direct operating cost of the investment property for the period (comprise maintenance fee)	(138,966)	(93,575)
Net profit of investment property	<u>\$ 92,181</u>	<u>140,710</u>

## 4) As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company and its subsidiaries' investment property neither served as a guarantee or collateral, nor they were pledged.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(18) Property and Equipment, Net**

Changes in the cost, depreciation, and impairment of the properties and equipments of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	Land and Land improvements	Buildings	Machinery and equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress and prepayment for equipment	Total
<b>Cost:</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 87,569,510	15,540,548	6,611,591	1,071,823	1,027,900	785,271	474,409	113,081,052
Additions	-	14,418	408,248	29,152	30,199	12,479	285,252	779,748
Disposals	-	(11,800)	(374,451)	(46,570)	(35,951)	(52)	-	(468,824)
Reclassification	(12,902)	38,678	22,628	35,668	990	32,789	(135,679)	(17,828)
Effect of change in exchange rates	-	-	(927)	(435)	(447)	(2,117)	-	(3,926)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 87,556,608</u>	<u>15,581,844</u>	<u>6,667,089</u>	<u>1,089,638</u>	<u>1,022,691</u>	<u>828,370</u>	<u>623,982</u>	<u>113,370,222</u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 87,775,755	15,688,372	6,623,885	1,090,398	1,039,726	728,927	310,953	113,258,016
Additions	-	7,682	310,862	39,213	30,572	38,797	265,658	692,784
Disposals	(175,065)	(137,334)	(397,957)	(62,157)	(43,454)	-	-	(815,967)
Reclassification	(31,179)	(18,173)	75,518	4,799	805	15,165	(102,202)	(55,267)
Effect of change in exchange rates	-	-	(714)	(431)	250	2,381	-	1,486
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 87,569,511</u>	<u>15,540,547</u>	<u>6,611,594</u>	<u>1,071,822</u>	<u>1,027,899</u>	<u>785,270</u>	<u>474,409</u>	<u>113,081,052</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation:</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 14,423	6,717,415	5,046,986	888,438	833,929	683,036	-	14,184,227
Depreciation	362	298,691	422,410	43,579	35,431	36,142	-	836,615
Disposal	-	(12,994)	(347,175)	(45,129)	(32,784)	(52)	-	(438,134)
Reclassification	-	-	95	-	(38)	(93)	-	(36)
Effect of change in exchange rates	-	-	(396)	(218)	(326)	(1,222)	-	(2,162)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 14,785</u>	<u>7,003,112</u>	<u>5,121,920</u>	<u>886,670</u>	<u>836,212</u>	<u>717,811</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,580,510</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 14,062	6,488,954	4,987,780	905,521	836,095	651,584	-	13,883,996
Depreciation	362	306,125	430,915	44,442	37,323	29,506	-	848,673
Disposal	-	(71,847)	(371,082)	(61,126)	(39,550)	(41)	-	(543,646)
Reclassification	-	(5,818)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,818)
Effect of change in exchange rates	-	-	(625)	(359)	60	1,946	-	1,022
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 14,424</u>	<u>6,717,414</u>	<u>5,046,988</u>	<u>888,478</u>	<u>833,928</u>	<u>682,995</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,184,227</u>
<b>Accumulated impairment:</b>								
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 73,596	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,596
Impairment loss	(27,659)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(27,659)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 45,937</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45,937</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 90,919	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,919
Impairment loss	(17,323)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,323)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 73,596</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>73,596</u>
<b>Carrying amounts:</b>								
December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 87,495,886</u>	<u>8,578,732</u>	<u>1,545,169</u>	<u>202,968</u>	<u>186,479</u>	<u>110,559</u>	<u>623,982</u>	<u>98,743,775</u>
January 1, 2015	<u>\$ 87,670,774</u>	<u>9,199,418</u>	<u>1,636,105</u>	<u>184,877</u>	<u>203,631</u>	<u>77,343</u>	<u>310,953</u>	<u>99,283,101</u>
December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 87,481,491</u>	<u>8,823,133</u>	<u>1,564,606</u>	<u>183,344</u>	<u>193,971</u>	<u>102,275</u>	<u>474,409</u>	<u>98,823,229</u>

The Company and its subsidiaries have conducted a few revaluations of land and buildings for many times over these years, and the latest was in December, 2011. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the total revaluation increments for land were \$82,119,093 thousand. The total revaluation increments for Buildings were \$154,628 thousand dollars and \$155,372 thousand dollars.

As of December 31, 2016, the Company and its subsidiaries' property and equipment neither served as a guarantee or collateral, nor were they pledged, please refer to note 51.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (19) Intangible Assets

Changes in the costs, amortization, and impairment loss of intangible assets of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	<b>Computer software</b>
Costs:	
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 2,969,406
Additions	<u>322,138</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u><u>\$ 3,291,544</u></u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 2,696,930
Additions	273,417
Reclassification	<u>(70)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u><u>\$ 2,970,277</u></u>
Amortization and Impairment loss:	
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 2,100,195
Amortization for the year	<u>367,401</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u><u>\$ 2,467,596</u></u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 1,738,801
Amortization for the year	362,335
Reclassification	<u>(70)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u><u>\$ 2,101,066</u></u>
Carrying value:	
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u><u>\$ 823,948</u></u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	<u><u>\$ 958,129</u></u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u><u>\$ 869,211</u></u>

## (20) Other Assets

	<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>December 31, 2015</b>
Foreclosed collaterals and residuals taken over, net	\$ 1,076,959	1,076,959
Advance payments	5,785,130	5,479,379
Operating guarantee deposits and settlement funds	107,617	101,625
Refundable deposits	3,984,217	3,865,256
Temporary payments and suspense accounts	368,224	288,344
Inventories	1,163,603	746,112
Others	<u>1,578</u>	<u>389</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 12,487,328</u></u>	<u><u>11,558,064</u></u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 1) Foreclosed collaterals and residuals taken over, net

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Foreclosed collaterals and residuals taken over	\$ <u>1,076,959</u>	<u>1,076,959</u>

## 2) Advance payment

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Prepaid expenses	\$ 314,778	355,012
Prepaid interests	5,434	11,871
Business tax paid	170	-
Business tax carry forward	699	775
Other prepayment—Interbank Fund Transfer Special Accounts	5,350,068	5,001,812
Other prepayment—other	<u>113,981</u>	<u>109,909</u>
Total	\$ <u>5,785,130</u>	<u>5,479,379</u>

## 3) Inventories

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Inventories	\$ 1,163,603	749,542
Less: allowance for inventory valuation	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,430)</u>
Total	\$ <u>1,163,603</u>	<u>746,112</u>

The effects on the cost of goods sold derived from the inventory write-off or reversal for the year ended 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Sale gain	\$ <u>3,430</u>	<u>13,942</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(21) Impairment**

For the year ended 2016 and 2015, the movements of the accumulated impairment were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Beginning balance	\$ 88,645	1,260,085
Reversal of impairment loss for the current period	(27,659)	(17,323)
Write-off	-	(1,158,875)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes and others	-	4,758
Ending balance	<u>\$ 60,986</u>	<u>88,645</u>

Note: It was mainly because the financial bonds and beneficiary certificates of financial asset securitization became due and then were reclassified to account receivables other receivables as well as the accumulated impairment to allowance for doubtful accounts – other receivables.

Details of accumulated impairment were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Other financial assets	\$ 15,049	15,049
Property and equipment	45,937	73,596
Ending balance	<u>\$ 60,986</u>	<u>88,645</u>

**(22) Deposits of Central Bank and other banks**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deposits from Central Bank	\$ 11,350,048	10,108,456
Deposits from banks—others	49,661,259	43,422,012
Postal deposits transferred	1,001,178	1,213,859
Bank overdrafts	778,312	787,631
Call loans from bank	164,806,017	169,893,559
Total	<u>\$ 227,596,814</u>	<u>225,425,517</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (23) Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

- 1) Details of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial liabilities held for trading	\$ 50,002	87,736
Add: Valuation adjustment	<u>7,620,288</u>	<u>6,589,471</u>
Subtotal	<u>7,670,290</u>	<u>6,677,207</u>
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	-	33,537,600
Add: Valuation adjustment	<u>-</u>	<u>(262,196)</u>
Subtotal	<u>-</u>	<u>33,275,404</u>
Total	<u>\$ 7,670,290</u>	<u>39,952,611</u>

- 2) For valuation of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, please refer to note 47 "The Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of the Financial Instruments".

- 3) Financial liabilities held for trading

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Foreign exchange options premium	\$ 25,709	33,763
Asset swaps options	23,849	38,359
Value of asset swap IRS contract	224	184
Issuing warrants	(869)	15,430
Commodity option	1,089	-
Add: Valuation adjustment		
Foreign exchange options premium	(8,409)	2,419
Swaps	6,693,957	5,615,491
Cross currency swaps	266,770	105,644
Interest rate swaps	173,441	128,911
Forward foreign exchanges	384,692	526,736
Issuing Warrants	1,380	(12,430)
Asset swaps	104,798	227,492
Asset swaps options	3,801	(4,792)
Value of asset swaps IRS contract	10	-
Commodity option	(152)	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,670,290</u>	<u>6,677,207</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

- 4) The details of the financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial bonds	\$ -	33,537,600
Add: Valuation adjustment	-	(262,196)
Total	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>33,275,404</u>

The Bank was approved by the FSC to issue USD \$1.5 billion of 2014-2 Senior Unsecured Financial Bonds denominated in U.S. dollar within one year on October 23, 2014. The authorized but not publicly offered and issued amount, USD \$0.48 billion, expired automatically on October 23, 2015.

The details of the financial bonds were as follow:

Name of bond	Beginning date	Maturity date	Conditions Coupon rate	Face value	Type	Bond	
						December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
2014-2 Senior unsecured financial bonds-A	2014/11/26	2034/11/26	0 %	USD \$100 million	Senior unsecured financial bond	\$ -	3,228,000
2014-2 Senior unsecured financial bonds-B	2014/11/26	2044/11/26	0 %	USD \$480 million	Senior unsecured financial bond	-	15,782,400
2014-2 Senior unsecured financial bonds-C	2014/12/01	2044/12/01	0 %	USD \$440 million	Senior unsecured financial bond	-	14,467,200
Valuation adjustment						-	(262,196)
						<u>\$ -</u>	<u>33,215,404</u>

BOT has embedded call options to the above bonds. The Call options may be exercised 2 years after the issuing date. If the call options are not exercised prior to the bonds maturity date, BOT will pay the principal and interests accrued in full upon maturity. BOT exercised the call options to buy back all its financial bonds on November 28 and December 1, 2016.

- 5) Unexpired derivative financial instruments (stated at notional amount)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Foreign exchange options premium	\$ 3,163,326	3,799,753
Swaps	516,889,589	547,759,691
Cross currency swaps	3,234,820	2,597,800
Interest rate swaps	16,454,661	9,933,676
Forward foreign exchanges	28,700,130	25,000,759
Asset swaps	1,288,800	32,207,933
Asset swaps options	13,000	25,000
Warrants	85,776	722
Total	<u>\$ 569,830,102</u>	<u>621,325,334</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (24) Commercial paper payable, net

Details of the short-term notes payable of the Company and its subsidiaries were as follow

December 31, 2016			
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Range of interest rates	Amount
Commercial paper payable	International Bills Finance Corporation	0.428%~0.868%	\$ 420,000
	Taishin International Bank	0.438%~0.818%	740,000
			<u>1,160,000</u>
Less: discount			<u>(291)</u>
Total			<u><u>\$ 1,159,709</u></u>

December 31, 2015			
	Guarantee or acceptance institution	Range of interest rates	Amount
Commercial paper payable	International Bills Finance Corporation	0.858%~1.068%	\$ 840,000
	Mega Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	0.848%~1.018%	120,000
	China Bills Finance Corporation	0.858%~1.068%	500,000
			<u>1,460,000</u>
Less: discount			<u>(340)</u>
Total			<u><u>\$ 1,459,660</u></u>

The Company and its subsidiaries have no assets which were served as a guarantee or collateral, nor they were pledged for the short-term notes payable.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (25) Payables

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Accounts payable	\$ 11,887,529	5,954,001
Collection payable	1,056,890	1,316,211
Accrued expense	2,808,208	2,831,416
Other tax payable	459,148	541,311
Accrued interests	11,567,850	13,092,140
Banker's acceptance payable	2,508,820	2,143,698
Payables to representative organizations	14,898,326	17,811,159
Construction payable	15,204	14,244
Commission payable	181,747	202,633
Other payables—collection bills	1,271,059	2,319,808
Other payables—payments awaiting transfer	6,471,553	5,783,459
Other payables—ATM temporary receipts, payments and inter branch difference	1,753,455	1,722,094
Other payables—foreign exchange awaiting transfer	556,826	500,296
Other payables—non-recourse factoring	347,180	316,680
Other payables—amounts awaiting settlement	82,543	5,209,447
Other payables—settlement accounts payable	1,601,373	1,115,273
Other payables—settlement prices	-	883,055
Other payables—overdue accounts	164,970	168,143
Other payables—check deposit	122,373	122,753
Other payables—collections	29,931	-
Other payables—others	707,739	1,487,716
Total	<u>\$ 58,492,724</u>	<u>63,535,537</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (26) Deposits and Remittances

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Check deposits	\$ 36,101,134	32,868,515
Government deposits	258,655,614	247,463,233
Demand deposits	386,074,882	374,288,214
Time deposits	616,357,574	661,571,152
Remittances	676,407	587,182
Savings account deposits:		
Demand savings deposits	835,507,981	807,918,761
Staff accounts	24,761,970	24,230,401
Club saving deposits	918,514	1,009,183
Non-drawing time savings deposits	382,729,099	346,590,130
Interest withdrawal on principal deposited	860,048,514	865,905,386
Preferential Interest deposits	464,149,754	463,426,833
Total	<u>\$ 3,865,981,443</u>	<u>3,825,858,990</u>

## (27) Financial Bonds Payable

Name of bond	Beginning date	Maturity date	Condition Interest rate	Type	Bond Amount	
					December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
2013-1 TWD subordinated unsecured financial bond	2013/12/2	2023/12/2	The BOT listed annual interest rate of time deposits plus 0.15%	Subordinated unsecured financial bond	\$ 16,000,000	16,000,000
2014-1 TWD subordinated unsecured financial bonds-A	2014/6/25	2024/6/25	TAIBOR 3M plus 0.3%.	Subordinated unsecured financial bond	5,500,000	5,500,000
2014-1 TWD subordinated unsecured financial bonds-B	2014/6/27	2024/6/27	1.70%	Subordinated unsecured financial bond	2,000,000	2,000,000
2014-1 TWD subordinated unsecured financial bonds-C	2014/6/27	2024/6/27	The BOT listed annual interest rate of time deposits plus 0.15%, unsecured financial bond	Subordinated unsecured financial bond	1,500,000	1,500,000
			Unamortized discount amount		(1,918)	(2,174)
Total					<u>\$ 24,998,082</u>	<u>24,997,826</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (28) Borrowings

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the credit loan and guarantee loan were 300,000 thousand dollars, and 0 thousand dollar, respectively, and the short term borrowings which were not utilized by the Company's subsidiary, BankTaiwan Securities, were 17,344,400 thousand dollars, and 16,263,040 thousand dollars, respectively.

Bank	December 31, 2016		Interest rate
	Nature	Total amount	
Hua Nan Bank	Short-term loans	1,000,000	Itemized bargaining
	Overdrafts		0.30 %
	Guaranteed loans		0.50 %
Yuanta Bank	Short-term loans	1,000,000	Itemized bargaining
	Guaranteed loans		0.25 %
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Short-term loans	5,000,000	Itemized bargaining
	Guaranteed loans		0.40 %
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	Short-term loans	1,000,000	Itemized bargaining
	Overdrafts		0.18 %
Bank Sinopac.	Short-term loans	1,000,000	Itemized bargaining
	Overdrafts		0.40 %
	Guaranteed loans		0.40 %

Bank	December 31, 2015		Interest rate
	Nature	Total amount	
Hua Nan Bank	Short-term loans	1,000,000	1.43~1.45%
	Overdrafts		0.30 %
	Guaranteed loans		0.50 %
Yuanta Bank	Short-term loans	1,000,000	Itemized bargaining
	Guaranteed loans		0.25 %
Taiwan Cooperative Bank	Short-term loans	5,000,000	1.35 %
	Guaranteed loans		0.30~0.40%
Chinatrust Commercial Bank	Short-term loans	1,000,000	1.02~1.03%
	Overdrafts		0.18 %

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

**(29) Other Financial Liabilities**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Appropriated loan funds	\$ 52,626	64,900
Liability of insurance product-separate account	13,247	13,009
Principal from structured products	<u>696,229</u>	<u>1,720,530</u>
Total	<u>\$ 762,102</u>	<u>1,798,439</u>

For hedged derivative financial liabilities, please refer to note 47 "The Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of the Financial Instruments".

**(30) Provision**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Reserve for unearned premiums	\$ 393,944	420,430
Claims reserve	91,070	77,337
Liability reserve	317,976,340	319,274,456
Special reserve	227,341	228,097
Reserve for premium deficiency	4,930,707	2,683,251
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	425,059	869,492
Employee benefit obligations	18,411,770	18,068,169
Guarantee reserve	1,071,798	1,119,204
Reserve for government employees insurance	<u>264,840,836</u>	<u>245,997,636</u>
Total	<u>\$ 608,368,865</u>	<u>588,738,072</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(31) Insurance contract and financial products with discretionary participation feature**

Information on insurance contract and financial product with the discretionary participation feature of the subsidiary, BTLI, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

1) Details of reserve for unearned premium:

	<b>December 31, 2016</b>		
	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Personal life insurance	\$ 14,567	1,249	15,816
Personal injury insurance	66,555	-	66,555
Personal health insurance	119,842	-	119,842
Group insurance	191,683	-	191,683
Investment-linked insurance	<u>48</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48</u>
Total	<u>392,695</u>	<u>1,249</u>	<u>393,944</u>
Deduction of reserve for unearned premium outward:			
Personal life insurance	908	33	941
Personal injury insurance	4,259	-	4,259
Group insurance	6,114	-	6,114
Investment-linked insurance	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>11,282</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>11,315</u>
Net	<u><u>\$ 381,413</u></u>	<u><u>1,216</u></u>	<u><u>382,629</u></u>

	<b>December 31, 2015</b>		
	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Personal life insurance	\$ 15,516	2,235	17,751
Personal injury insurance	68,696	-	68,696
Personal health insurance	121,555	-	121,555
Group insurance	212,370	-	212,370
Investment-linked insurance	<u>58</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58</u>
Total	<u>418,195</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>420,430</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	December 31, 2015		
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Deduction of reserve for unearned premium outward:			
Personal life insurance	\$ 832	62	894
Personal injury insurance	4,430	-	4,430
Group insurance	4,032	-	4,032
Investment-linked insurance	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>9,295</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>9,357</u>
Net	<u>\$ 408,900</u>	<u>2,173</u>	<u>411,073</u>

The reconciliations of reserve for unearned premium were listed below:

	2016		
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 418,195	2,235	420,430
Provision	378,755	1,249	380,004
Reclaim	(404,240)	(2,235)	(406,475)
Other	<u>(15)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>392,695</u>	<u>1,249</u>	<u>393,944</u>
Deduction of reserve for unearned premium outward			
Balance at January 1, 2016, net	9,295	62	9,357
Provision	11,282	33	11,315
Reclaim	<u>(9,295)</u>	<u>(62)</u>	<u>(9,357)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016, net	<u>11,282</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>11,315</u>
Total	<u>\$ 381,413</u>	<u>1,216</u>	<u>382,629</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	Insurance Contract	2015 Financial products with discretionary participation feature	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 413,623	3,732	417,355
Provision	413,480	2,235	415,715
Reclaim	(408,899)	(3,732)	(412,631)
Other	(9)	-	(9)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>418,195</u>	<u>2,235</u>	<u>420,430</u>
Deduction of reserve for unearned premium outward			
Balance at January 1, 2015, net	9,652	84	9,736
Provision	9,295	62	9,357
Reclaim	(9,652)	(84)	(9,736)
Balance at December 31, 2015, net	<u>9,295</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>9,357</u>
Total	<u>\$ 408,900</u>	<u>2,173</u>	<u>411,073</u>

## 2) Details of claims reserve:

	Insurance Contract	December 31, 2016 Financial products with discretionary participation feature	Total
Personal life Insurance			
Reported but not paid	\$ 12,817	818	13,635
Not reported and not paid	4,214	265	4,479
Personal injury insurance			
Reported but not paid	163	-	163
Not reported and not paid	9,713	-	9,713
Personal health insurance			
Reported but not paid	3,216	-	3,216
Not reported and not paid	17,742	-	17,742
Group insurance			
Reported but not paid	1,925	-	1,925
Not reported and not paid	<u>40,197</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,197</u>
Total	<u>89,987</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>91,070</u>

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	December 31, 2016		
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Deduction of claims reserve-outward:			
Personal life Insurance	\$ 1	37	38
Personal injury insurance	436	-	436
Personal health insurance	2,616	-	2,616
Group insurance	837	-	837
Total	3,890	37	3,927
Net	<u>\$ 86,097</u>	<u>1,046</u>	<u>87,143</u>

	December 31, 2015		
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Personal life Insurance			
Reported but not paid	\$ 7,832	3,137	10,969
Not reported and not paid	622	564	1,186
Personal injury insurance			
Reported but not paid	26	-	26
Not reported and not paid	7,101	-	7,101
Personal health insurance			
Reported but not paid	1,387	-	1,387
Not reported and not paid	17,384	-	17,384
Group insurance			
Reported but not paid	5,137	-	5,137
Not reported and not paid	34,147	-	34,147
Total	73,636	3,701	77,337
Deduction of claims reserve-outward:			
Personal life Insurance	1,046	1	1,047
Personal injury insurance	248	-	248
Personal health insurance	2	-	2
Group insurance	757	-	757
Total	2,053	1	2,054
Net	<u>\$ 71,583</u>	<u>3,700</u>	<u>75,283</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The reconciliations of claims reserve were listed below:

	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>2016 Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 73,636	3,701	77,337
Provision	300,114	2,509	302,623
Recovery	<u>(283,763)</u>	<u>(5,127)</u>	<u>(288,890)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>89,987</u>	<u>1,083</u>	<u>91,070</u>
Deduction of claims reserve-outward			
Balance at January 1, 2016, net	2,053	1	2,054
Provision	8,582	80	8,662
Recovery	<u>(6,745)</u>	<u>(44)</u>	<u>(6,789)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2016, net	<u>3,890</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>3,927</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>\$ 86,097</u></u>	<u><u>1,046</u></u>	<u><u>87,143</u></u>

  

	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>2015 Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 74,200	1,837	76,037
Provision	278,018	5,486	283,504
Recovery	<u>(278,582)</u>	<u>(3,622)</u>	<u>(282,204)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>73,636</u>	<u>3,701</u>	<u>77,337</u>
Deduction of claims reserve-outward			
Balance at January 1, 2015, net	1,383	5	1,388
Provision	6,363	2	6,365
Recovery	<u>(5,693)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(5,699)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015, net	<u>2,053</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2,054</u>
Closing balance	<u><u>\$ 71,583</u></u>	<u><u>3,700</u></u>	<u><u>75,283</u></u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 3) Details of liability reserve :

	December 31, 2016		
	Insurance Contract	Financial products with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	\$ 234,091,634	32,828,613	266,920,247
Health insurance	6,579,463	-	6,579,463
Annuity insurance	47,608	43,120,952	43,168,560
Reclaim of reserve for major accidents	2,429	-	2,429
Strengthen increasing reserve	1,160,000	-	1,160,000
Reserve for life insurance – reduce sales tax (the accumulated unwritten-off allocation of 3% of sales)	145,641	-	145,641
Total	<u>\$ 242,026,775</u>	<u>75,949,565</u>	<u>317,976,340</u>

	December 31, 2015		
	Insurance Contract	Financial products with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	\$ 219,252,240	50,618,229	269,870,469
Health insurance	5,897,354	-	5,897,354
Annuity insurance	42,161	42,546,402	42,588,563
Reclaim of reserve for major accidents	2,429	-	2,429
Strengthen increasing reserve	770,000	-	770,000
Reserve for life insurance – reduce sales tax (the accumulated unwritten-off allocation of 3% of sales)	145,641	-	145,641
Total	<u>\$ 226,109,825</u>	<u>93,164,631</u>	<u>319,274,456</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The reconciliation of the above mentioned changes in liability reserve is listed below:

	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>2016 Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 226,109,825	93,164,631	319,274,456
Provision	43,577,354	3,009,209	46,586,563
Reclaim	(27,047,433)	(20,199,763)	(47,247,196)
Gain from cancellation of insurance	(65,887)	(24,512)	(90,399)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	(547,084)	-	(547,084)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 242,026,775</u>	<u>75,949,565</u>	<u>317,976,340</u>

	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>2015 Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 246,443,558	105,082,299	351,525,857
Provision	29,647,951	8,212,204	37,860,155
Reclaim	(50,856,471)	(20,106,067)	(70,962,538)
Gain from cancellation of insurance	(57,347)	(23,805)	(81,152)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	932,134	-	932,134
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 226,109,825</u>	<u>93,164,631</u>	<u>319,274,456</u>

4) Details of special reserve:

	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>December 31, 2016 Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Provision for dividend policy	<u>\$ 227,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>227,341</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

		December 31, 2015	
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Provision for dividend policy	\$ <u>228,097</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,097</u>

The movements of special reserve were listed below:

		2016	
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 228,097	-	228,097
Provision of dividend policy	36,678	-	36,678
Recovery of dividend policy	(37,434)	-	(37,434)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 227,341</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>227,341</u>

		2015	
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 317,003	-	317,003
Provision of dividend policy	4,639	-	4,639
Recovery of dividend policy	(93,545)	-	(93,545)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 228,097</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>228,097</u>

## 5) Reserve for premium deficiency:

		December 31, 2016	
	Insurance	Financial	
	Contract	products with	
		discretionary	
		participation	
		feature	Total
Personal life insurance	\$ 4,929,870	-	4,929,870
Personal health insurance	837	-	837
Total	<u>\$ 4,930,707</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,930,707</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

	<b>December 31, 2015</b>		
	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Personal life insurance	\$ 2,682,579	-	2,682,579
Personal health insurance	672	-	672
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,683,251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,683,251</b>

The reconciliations of reserve for premium deficiency were listed as below:

	<b>2016</b>		
	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 2,683,251	-	2,683,251
Provision	2,427,093	-	2,427,093
Reclaim	(178,952)	-	(178,952)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	(685)	-	(685)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2016</b>	<b>\$ 4,930,707</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,930,707</b>

	<b>2015</b>		
	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 991,750	-	991,750
Provision	1,740,125	-	1,740,125
Reclaim	(50,514)	-	(50,514)
Effect of changes in exchange rates	1,890	-	1,890
<b>Balance at December 31, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 2,683,251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,683,251</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

6) Details of provision for liability adequacy:

1. Information on provision for liability adequacy of the subsidiary, BTLI, as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Liability reserve	\$ 317,867,943	319,163,286
Reserve for unearned premium	185,382	189,628
Special reserve	227,341	228,097
Reserve for premium deficiency	<u>4,930,707</u>	<u>2,683,251</u>
Book value of insurance liability	<u>\$ 323,211,373</u>	<u>322,264,262</u>
Estimate of present cash flow	<u>\$ 278,394,562</u>	<u>290,677,124</u>

There is no concern of provision for liability adequacy since the subsidiary, BTLI, had no deficiency on net value between book value of insurance liability and estimate of present cash flow.

Inward reinsurance: Starting from 2015, the Central Reinsurance Corporation no longer transfers the business of reinsurance to the Company, due to the policy adjustment. There is no need to conduct the liability adequacy test of inward reinsurance.

2. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the short-term insurance of liability adequacy reserve of the Company is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Claim and reserve within a year	\$ 87,408	92,090
Less: Premium not received within a year	<u>2,543</u>	<u>3,138</u>
Subtotal	<u>\$ 84,865</u>	<u>88,952</u>
Unearned premium reserve	<u>\$ 208,539</u>	<u>229,584</u>
Liability adequacy reserve	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

The amount of claim and reserve within a year, deducted by the current unpaid premium, were lower than the amount of unearned premium reserve; and therefore, the liability adequacy was sufficient.

Inward reinsurance: Starting 2015, the Central Reinsurance Corporation ceased to continue to transfer its reinsurance business to BTLI due to its reinsurance policy adjustment. It is not required to conduct a liability adequacy test for inward reinsurance.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

3. The liability adequacy test methods used by the subsidiary, BTLI, were listed below:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Test Method	Long term insurance : gross premium evaluation method: Short term insurance (including inward reinsurance) : loss evaluation method	Long term insurance : gross premium evaluation method: Short term insurance (including inward reinsurance) : loss evaluation method
Group	Test long and short term insurance separately	Test long and short term insurance separately
Significant assumption	Based on the newest composed of asset on the time of evaluating and the level of risk free interest rate, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2015 (with steady state assumption for discount rates after 30 year).	Based on the newest composed of asset on the time of evaluating and the level of risk free interest rate, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2014 (with steady state assumption for discount rates after 30 year).

**(32) Foreign exchange volatility reserve**

## 1) Hedging strategy and risk exposure:

The Company's subsidiary, BTLI, has hedged its foreign exchanges by considering the market situation and the hedging cost.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the primary foreign exchange exposures were USD assets, amounting \$52,553,858 thousand dollars and \$27,800,944 thousand dollars, respectively.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- 2) The movements in foreign exchange volatility reserve were as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance as at 1 January, 2016	\$ 869,492	1,376,324
Current provision:		
Compulsory provision	297,894	159,627
Additional provision	<u>602,108</u>	<u>924,088</u>
Subtotal	<u>900,002</u>	<u>1,083,715</u>
Current write-off	<u>(1,344,435)</u>	<u>(1,590,547)</u>
Balance as at 31 December, 2016	<u>\$ 425,059</u>	<u>869,492</u>

- 3) Comparisons table shows the effects on profit/loss, liability, equity and earnings per share due to not applying this rule was as follow:

Items	Amount not applied	Amount applied	Changes
<b>Liability and equity</b>			
<b>December 31, 2016</b>			
Reserve for foreign exchange valuation	\$ -	425,059	(425,059)
Equity	272,815,578	272,462,779	352,799
<b>December 31, 2015</b>			
Reserve for foreign exchange valuation	-	869,492	(869,492)
Equity	254,405,522	253,683,844	721,678
Items	Amount not applied	Amount applied	Changes
<b>Income (loss) after tax and earnings (loss) per share</b>			
<b>2016</b>			
Income (loss) after tax	\$ 14,442,732	14,811,611	(368,879)
Earnings (loss) per share	1.60	1.65	(0.05)
<b>2015</b>			
Income (loss) after tax	5,916,188	6,336,859	(420,671)
Earnings (loss) per share	0.66	0.70	(0.04)

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(33) Employee benefit obligations**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Recognized in Consolidated Balance Sheet:		
— Defined benefit plans	\$ 10,197,199	9,564,733
— Employees preferential interest deposits	8,170,364	8,209,886
— Three Chinese festival bonus	176	256,441
— Civil servant and teacher insurance excess annuity benefit plans	44,031	37,109
Total	<u>\$ 18,411,770</u>	<u>18,068,169</u>

**(34) Other Liabilities**

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Advance collections	\$ 2,098,432	2,406,164
Guarantee deposits received	2,913,911	3,322,981
Temporary receipt awaiting suspense accounts	970,868	665,066
Other liabilities to be settled	8,239	8,239
Compensation arising from land revaluation	1,264,803	1,264,803
Collections for underwriting stock value	6,364	424,213
Total	<u>\$ 7,262,617</u>	<u>8,091,466</u>

**(35) Income Tax Expenses**

## 1) Income tax expenses (benefit)

The income tax expenses for 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Current income tax expense	\$ 438,948	1,707,606
Deferred tax expenses (benefit)	683,892	(108,656)
Income tax expenses	<u>\$ 1,122,840</u>	<u>1,598,950</u>

Income tax (expenses) benefits recognized directly in other comprehensive income were as follows:

	2016	2015
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	\$ (358)	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on available-for-sale financial assets	48,892	(171,675)
Actuarial gain (loss) on defined benefit plans	5,288	(3,351)
	<u>\$ 53,822</u>	<u>(175,026)</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Reconciliations of income tax expense (benefit) and profit before tax for 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Profit before tax	\$ <u>15,934,451</u>	<u>7,935,809</u>
Income tax based on domestic tax rate	2,708,857	1,349,088
Income basic tax	21,110	-
Income tax expense of overseas branches	789,611	636,074
Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities	831,510	(108,656)
Tax-exempt income	(2,962,466)	(1,246,299)
Others	(265,782)	968,743
Total	\$ <u>1,122,840</u>	<u>1,598,950</u>

## 2) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

## 1. Unrecognized deferred tax assets

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deductible temporary difference	\$ <u>4,996,300</u>	<u>3,928,256</u>

## 2. Recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities

Changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities for 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Deferred Tax Assets:

	Defined Benefit Plans	Fair Value Gains	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Foreign Exchange	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 62,888	771,032	247	1,859,878	2,694,045
Recognized in profit or loss	78,476	(39,829)	501,555	(1,795,604)	(1,255,402)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	(5,288)	(73,687)	358	-	(78,617)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ <u>136,076</u>	<u>657,516</u>	<u>502,160</u>	<u>64,274</u>	<u>1,360,026</u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 41,755	881,319	88	1,294,011	2,217,173
Recognized in profit or loss	17,782	(310,202)	159	565,867	273,606
Recognized in other comprehensive income	3,351	199,915	-	-	203,266
Balance at December 31, 2015	\$ <u>62,888</u>	<u>771,032</u>	<u>247</u>	<u>1,859,878</u>	<u>2,694,045</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Deferred Tax Liabilities:

	Defined benefit plans	Land value increment tax	Fair value gains	Unrealized gain or loss on foreign exchange	Other	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 6,446	18,226,204	138,419	290,593	94,902	18,756,564
Recognized in profit or loss	4,253	-	(47,427)	(290,593)	(94,902)	(428,669)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	(24,795)	-	-	(24,795)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 10,699</u>	<u>18,226,204</u>	<u>66,197</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,780</u>	<u>18,303,100</u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ -	18,262,442	110,179	91,343	99,410	18,563,374
Recognized in profit or loss	6,446	(36,238)	-	199,250	(4,508)	164,950
Recognized in other comprehensive income	-	-	28,240	-	-	28,240
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 6,446</u>	<u>18,226,204</u>	<u>138,419</u>	<u>290,593</u>	<u>94,902</u>	<u>18,756,564</u>

- 3) Information related to the unappropriated earnings and deduction tax account was summarized below:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Unappropriated earnings of 1998 and after	<u>\$ 15,625,106</u>	<u>5,376,500</u>
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Balance of deductible tax account	<u>\$ 58,443</u>	<u>662</u>
	2016(Projected)	2015(Actual)
Imputed tax creditable ratio for appropriating net income	<u>3.55 %</u>	<u>11.71 %</u>

The integrated income tax is calculated according to the Tai Cai Shui No.10204562810 (October 17, 2013).

**(36) Equity**

1) Capital stock

On 1 January 2008 TFH was established by the Bank of Taiwan in a share swap, the capital from share exchange were 9,000,000 thousand shares, and capital stock had a par value of \$10. As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company's authorized capital and issued capital were \$90,000,000 thousands.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2) Capital surplus

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Equity premium	\$ <u>111,385,217</u>	<u>111,385,217</u>

According to the ROC Company Act prior to the new amendment on January 4, 2012, capital surplus can only be used to increase share capital by using the realized capital surplus after making good the deficit. Capital surplus cannot be used for distribution of cash dividends. According to the new amendment of the ROC Company Act, the Company can declare dividend with capital surplus when which without loss and resolution by the shareholders. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium and the income from endowment received by the Company. The share capital capitalized in any one year may not exceed a certain percentage for the Company's increasing share capital under the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers. The Company may only increase its capital reserve out of the share capital from cash premium on capital stock once a year. The additional capital reserve from the share capital may not be increased during the same fiscal year as the additional share capital from cash premium on capital stock.

## 3) Legal reserve

In accordance with the Company Act prior to the new amendment on January 4, 2012, the Company shall set aside 10 percent of the net income after tax as legal reserve until such legal reserve amounts have reach the authorized capital. The legal reserve can only be used to make good the deficit but not use to distribute any cash dividends. According to the amendment of the ROC Company Act, the distribution of the legal reserve by issuing new shares or by cash is allowed only with the approval granted through the shareholder's meeting when the Company does not have any deficit, and only the portion of legal reserve which exceeds 25 percent of the paid-in capital may be distributed.

## 4) Appropriation of earnings

The articles of incorporation of the Company and its subsidiaries stipulate that net income should be distributed in the following order:

1. to settle all outstanding tax payable;
2. to offset prior years losses;
3. to appropriate 10% as legal reserve;
4. special reserve

to appropriate 40~60% as special reserve; to appropriate 20~40% as special reserve; In accordance with the Order No. 1010012865 issued by the FSC on April 6, 2012, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded in the shareholders equity which the Company and its subsidiaries elect to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRSs No. 1, the Company and its subsidiaries shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. When the Company and its subsidiaries subsequently use, dispose of, or reclassify the relevant assets, it may be reversed to distributable earnings a proportional amount of the special reserve originally set aside.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 5. to appropriate dividends

The remaining balance would be appropriated, combining accumulated retained earnings, in accordance with related laws and regulations.

According to the Company's policy, before the legal reserve balance amounts to the authorized capital, cash dividend distributions cannot exceed 15% of the authorized capital.

6. To accelerate the accumulation BOT's regulatory capital, the Company submitted the application (Jin-Kung-Tsai-Tsu No. 10515400091 ) to the Ministry of Finance and the Executive Yuan on January 15, 2016 for the Company and BOT not to distribute the surplus of 2015 to the Ministry of Finance. On March 31, 2016, the Ministry of Finance responded to the Company in accordance with the reply from the Executive Yuan that the surplus can be kept as retained earnings, except for the distribution of 4 hundred million of the Company's budgeted working capital in 2016.
7. To strengthen the Group's operation and development in order to help its subsidiaries boost their Tier 1 capital ratio and total capital adequacy ratio, the Company submitted its application to the Executive Yuan in accordance with the resolution of the Legislative Yuan and related regulations on January 16, 2017 for not distributing its 2016 surplus and BOT. The application was approved by the Executive Yuan on March 14, 2107.

## 5) Other equity

	Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	Unrealized gain (loss) on available- for-sale financial assets	Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ 1,263,211	11,003,434	26,631	12,293,276
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(732,723)	-	-	(732,723)
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	-	5,532,059	-	5,532,059
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability	-	-	(16,073)	(16,073)
Balance at December 31, 2016	<u>\$ 530,488</u>	<u>16,535,493</u>	<u>10,558</u>	<u>17,076,539</u>
Balance at January 1, 2015	\$ 310,329	20,077,389	55,862	20,443,580
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	952,882	-	-	952,882
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets	-	(9,073,955)	-	(9,073,955)
Change in fair value of financial liability attributable to change in credit risk of liability	-	-	(29,231)	(29,231)
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 1,263,211</u>	<u>11,003,434</u>	<u>26,631</u>	<u>12,293,276</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (37) Net interest income

	2016	2015
Interest income:		
Loans and discounts	\$ 39,687,442	44,158,073
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	8,165,323	9,109,597
Securities investment	19,376,731	19,384,960
Credit cards	29,085	30,693
Bonds purchased under resell agreements	24,891	36,002
Others	<u>1,044,863</u>	<u>1,264,445</u>
Subtotal	<u>68,328,335</u>	<u>73,983,770</u>
Interest expense:		
Deposits from customers	\$ 30,750,261	33,744,507
Deposits of Central Banks and other banks	2,175,375	2,032,233
Bonds sold under repurchased agreements	58,015	152,285
Financial bonds	322,410	364,053
Structured deposits	15,616	27,345
Others	<u>169,305</u>	<u>223,258</u>
Subtotal	<u>33,490,982</u>	<u>36,543,681</u>
Total	<u>\$ 34,837,353</u>	<u>37,440,089</u>

## (38) Service fees, net

	2016	2015
Service fees revenue:		
Bank business	\$ 4,920,347	5,044,810
Insurance business	95,839	107,703
Securities business	<u>335,542</u>	<u>379,042</u>
Subtotal	<u>5,351,728</u>	<u>5,531,555</u>
Service fees expense:		
Bank business	622,033	578,156
Insurance business	1,697,389	1,438,076
Securities business	<u>21,029</u>	<u>24,517</u>
Subtotal	<u>2,340,451</u>	<u>2,040,749</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,011,277</u>	<u>3,490,806</u>

The Company and its subsidiaries provide custody, trust, investment management and advisory services to third parties, therefore, the Company and its subsidiaries plan, manage and make trading decisions about these financial instruments. Trust funds or portfolios, entrusted with management and application, prepare financial statements for internal management purposes and will not include in the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

**(39) Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss**

	2016	2015
Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Dividend income	\$ 3,946,347	3,877,014
Net interest income	(562,055)	(499,686)
Net gain on disposal	<u>4,818,958</u>	<u>1,789,589</u>
	<u>8,203,250</u>	<u>5,166,917</u>
Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss—valuation:		
Net gain on valuation	<u>8,919,358</u>	<u>(5,186,806)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 17,122,608</u>	<u>(19,889)</u>

**(40) Realized gain (loss) on available-for-sale financial assets**

	2016	2015
Dividend income	\$ 3,546,796	3,845,783
Gain (loss) on disposal	<u>161,190</u>	<u>(1,480,702)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 3,707,986</u>	<u>2,365,081</u>

**(41) Other non-interest income (expenses)**

	2016	2015
Sales revenue, net	\$ 542,536	499,423
Subsidized income from government	13,754,258	16,970,331
Others	936,017	503,307
Excess preferential interest expenses	<u>(10,861,359)</u>	<u>(11,085,764)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,371,452</u>	<u>6,887,297</u>

Note: According to Government Employees and School Insurance Act, if GESSI experiences a loss, the loss before May 30, 1999, would be covered by the Ministry of Finance; and the loss after that date would be covered by an adjustment of the insurance premium.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

**(42) Employee benefits expenses**

	2016	2015
Salaries	\$ 11,131,362	11,032,287
Labor and health insurances	548,890	534,680
Pensions	917,679	893,786
Others	291,576	297,865
Total	<u>\$ 12,889,507</u>	<u>12,758,618</u>

**(43) Depreciation and amortization expenses**

	2016	2015
Depreciation expenses	\$ 791,385	805,753
Amortization expenses	367,611	362,489
Total	<u>\$ 1,158,996</u>	<u>1,168,242</u>

**(44) Other general and administrative expenses**

	2016	2015
Taxes	\$ 3,350,671	3,671,035
Rental expenses	706,652	690,871
Insurance expenses	935,231	892,789
Postage and phone / fax expenses	247,769	239,681
Utilities	207,926	225,541
Supplies expense	169,357	174,478
Repair and maintenance expenses	409,901	417,267
Marketing expenses	425,512	433,758
Professional service fees	407,343	402,191
Others	449,959	430,940
Total	<u>\$ 7,310,321</u>	<u>7,578,551</u>

**(45) Earnings per Share**

The consolidated basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net income by the number of shares outstanding. The net income in 2016 and 2015 are \$14,811,611 thousand and \$6,336,859 thousand, respectively. The weighted average outstanding shares are 9,000,000 thousand.

The Company's basic earnings per share were calculated as follows:

	2016	2015
Consolidated net income	<u>\$ 14,811,611</u>	<u>6,336,859</u>
Weighted average outstanding shares	<u>9,000,000</u>	<u>9,000,000</u>
Basic earnings per share (In dollars)	<u>\$ 1.65</u>	<u>0.70</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**(46) Insurance income, net**

	<b>2016</b>		
	<b>BOT government employees' insurance department</b>	<b>BTLI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Premium income	\$ 22,779,133	41,129,853	63,908,986
Amortized reinsurance claims payment	-	25,081	25,081
Income on insurance product-separated account	-	1,552	1,552
Insurance business income	<u>22,779,133</u>	<u>41,156,486</u>	<u>63,935,619</u>
Reinsurance expense	-	90,911	90,911
Direct business expenses	-	741	741
Insurance claims payment	29,871,353	47,701,170	77,572,523
Disbursement toward industry stability	-	81,385	81,385
Disbursement on insurance product separated account	-	1,552	1,552
Insurance business expenses	<u>29,871,353</u>	<u>47,875,759</u>	<u>77,747,112</u>
Net income from insurance business	<u>\$ (7,092,220)</u>	<u>(6,719,273)</u>	<u>(13,811,493)</u>

  

	<b>2015</b>		
	<b>BOT government employees' insurance department</b>	<b>BTLI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Premium income	\$ 20,918,139	31,413,540	52,331,679
Amortized reinsurance claims payment	-	28,756	28,756
Income on insurance product-separated account	-	(26,972)	(26,972)
Insurance business income	<u>20,918,139</u>	<u>31,415,324</u>	<u>52,333,463</u>
Reinsurance expenses	-	81,444	81,444
Direct business expenses	-	1,093	1,093
Insurance claims payment	32,810,111	71,497,665	104,307,776
Disbursement toward industry stability	-	45,980	45,980
Disbursement on insurance product separated account	-	(26,972)	(26,972)
Insurance business expenses	<u>32,810,111</u>	<u>71,599,210</u>	<u>104,409,321</u>
Net income from insurance business	<u>\$ (11,891,972)</u>	<u>(40,183,886)</u>	<u>(52,075,858)</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

The retained earned premium and retained benefits and claims paid were as follow:

1) Retained earned premiums

	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>2016 Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Direct written premium	\$ 39,769,357	1,360,451	41,129,808
Reinsurance premium	<u>45</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>45</u>
Premium income	<u>39,769,402</u>	<u>1,360,451</u>	<u>41,129,853</u>
Less: Reinsurance premium ceded	90,844	67	90,911
Net change in unearned premium reserve	<u>(27,486)</u>	<u>(958)</u>	<u>(28,444)</u>
	<u>63,358</u>	<u>(891)</u>	<u>62,467</u>
Retained earned premium	<u><u>\$ 39,706,044</u></u>	<u><u>1,361,342</u></u>	<u><u>41,067,386</u></u>

  

	<b>Insurance Contract</b>	<b>2015 Financial products with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Direct written premium	\$ 25,194,845	6,216,259	31,411,104
Reinsurance premium	<u>2,436</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,436</u>
Premium income	<u>25,197,281</u>	<u>6,216,259</u>	<u>31,413,540</u>
Less: Reinsurance premium ceded	81,321	123	81,444
Net change in unearned premium reserve	<u>4,928</u>	<u>(1,475)</u>	<u>3,453</u>
	<u>86,249</u>	<u>(1,352)</u>	<u>84,897</u>
Retained earned premium	<u><u>\$ 25,111,032</u></u>	<u><u>6,217,611</u></u>	<u><u>31,328,643</u></u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2) Retained benefits and claims paid

	Insurance Contract	2016 Financial products with discretionary participation feature	Total
Claims payment incurred	\$ 27,503,867	20,196,870	47,700,737
Reinsurance claims	<u>433</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>433</u>
Insurance claims payment	27,504,300	20,196,870	47,701,170
Less: Claims payment recovered from reinsures	24,921	160	25,081
Retained benefits and claims paid	<u>\$ 27,479,379</u>	<u>20,196,710</u>	<u>47,676,089</u>

	Insurance Contract	2015 Financial products with discretionary participation feature	Total
Claims payment incurred	\$ 51,389,232	20,107,143	71,496,375
Reinsurance claims	<u>1,290</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,290</u>
Insurance claims payment	51,390,522	20,107,143	71,497,665
Less: Claims payment recovered from reinsures	28,756	-	28,756
Retained benefits and claims paid	<u>\$ 51,361,766</u>	<u>20,107,143</u>	<u>71,468,909</u>

## (47) The Fair Value and Fair Value Hierarchy of the Financial Instruments

## 1) The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments are as follows.

- For certain financial instruments, the Company and its subsidiaries consider their carrying amounts measured at amortized cost to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. These financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks, bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements, notes receivables and other receivables, other financial liabilities (other than financial assets carried at cost and debt investments without quote price in an active market), margin loans and stock loans, deposits of central bank and other banks, commercial paper payables, bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements, payables, deposits, other borrowings and other financial liabilities.

(Continued)

# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

2. For financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets and hedging derivative financial assets, the fair value is based on quoted market price in an active market. If a quoted market price is not available, the fair value is determined based on valuation technique or quoted price from other financial institution.
  3. For loans and discounts, negotiations, factoring receivables, credit card receivables, acceptance receivables, and overdue, the fair value is the balance of adjustment unamortized discount or premium and accumulated impairment loss.
  4. Debt investments without quoted price in an active market use the valuation model or quoted price from financial institution as reference.
  5. Other financial assets- financial assets carried at cost are composed of unlisted stocks without quoted price in an active market; hence the Company and its subsidiaries measure them at cost.
  6. Deposits and Remittances: The Company and its subsidiary consider the bank industries characteristic to decide the fair value. The deposits with market interest rate are almost those due within one year and their carrying amount are reasonable basis for estimating the fair value. The long-term deposits with fixed interest rate are measured using the discounted present value of expected future cash flow. Because the term to maturity is less than three years, it's reasonable using the carrying amount to estimate the fair value.
  7. Financial Bonds Payable: It refers to the convertible corporate bonds and financial bonds issued by the Company and its subsidiary. Their coupon rates are almost equal to the market interest rate, so it is reasonable to using the discounted present values of expected future cash flow to estimate their fair values. The present values are almost equal to the carrying amounts.
  8. The fair value of the financial instruments is the attainable or payable amount if the contract is terminated at the reporting date. The fair value includes the unrealized gain (loss) of unexpired contracts. The derivatives are measured using the quoted price from financial institutions or valuation model.
- 2) The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments
1. The Three-level Definition
    - (a) Level 1
 

Inputs are quoted prices of same financial instruments in an active market. An active market indicates the market that is in conformity with all the following conditions: (i) the products in the market are identical; (ii) it is easy to find a willing party; (iii) the price information is attainable for the public. The equity investments, beneficiary certificates, certain Taiwan government bonds, and derivatives with quoted prices in an active market are classified as level 1.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (b) Level 2

Inputs are those that are observable for asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), other than quoted prices included within Level 1. The non popular government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, convertible bonds, most of the derivatives, and financial bonds issued by the Bank and its subsidiary are classified as level 2.

## (c) Level 3

Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs parameters), i.e., historical volatility which cannot represent an expected value of all the market participants but is used as a model for the calculation of options. Certain derivatives and equity investments without a non-active market belong to level 3.

## 3) Fair value measurement

## 1. The fair value hierarchy

The following tables present for each of the fair value hierarchy levels the Company and its subsidiaries' assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

Financial instruments measured at fair value	December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b><u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u></b>				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	203,579,322	148,448,554	55,130,768	-
Financial assets held for trading	185,509,024	148,448,554	37,060,470	-
Investment in stocks	78,456,868	78,264,004	192,864	-
Investment in bonds	3,197,654	2,706,662	490,992	-
Others	103,854,502	67,477,888	36,376,614	-
Financial assets designated at fair value measured through profit or loss	18,070,298	-	18,070,298	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,072,928,664	88,189,670	984,738,994	-
Investments in stocks	80,648,600	80,648,600	-	-
Investment in bonds	140,581,177	6,866,690	133,714,487	-
Others	851,698,887	674,380	851,024,507	-
<b><u>Derivative financial instruments</u></b>				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	10,153,688	-	10,153,688	-
Hedging derivative financial assets	21,221	-	21,221	-
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	7,670,290	512	7,669,778	-
Hedging derivative financial liabilities	144,195	-	144,195	-

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Financial instruments measured at fair value	December 31, 2015			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<b><u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u></b>				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	161,004,557	129,626,933	31,377,624	-
Financial assets held for trading	147,573,582	129,626,933	17,946,649	
Investment in stocks	61,255,180	61,208,199	46,981	-
Investment in bonds	3,941,891	2,475,965	1,465,926	-
Others	82,376,511	65,942,769	16,433,742	-
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	13,430,975	-	13,430,975	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,099,519,771	95,036,715	1,004,483,056	
Investment in stocks	85,188,823	85,188,823	-	-
Investment in bonds	123,322,093	8,825,687	114,496,406	-
Others	891,008,855	1,022,205	889,986,650	-
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	33,275,404	-	33,275,404	-
Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss	33,275,404	-	33,275,404	-
<b><u>Derivative financial instruments</u></b>				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	15,380,952	-	15,380,952	-
Hedging derivative financial assets	15,970	-	15,970	-
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,677,207	3,000	6,674,207	-
Hedging derivative financial liabilities	243,967	-	243,967	-

**2. Valuation techniques**

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. In addition, when measuring fair value, the following must be considered:

- (a) The asset or liability being measured, including its condition, location and any restrictions on sale
- (b) The principal (or most advantageous) market in which an orderly transaction would take place for the asset or liability
- (c) The highest and best use of the asset and whether the asset is used in combination with other assets or on a stand-alone basis
- (d) The assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Financial instruments are recognized initially at fair values. In many case, they usually refers to transaction price. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are also measured at fair value except for those that are measured at amortized cost. The best evidence of fair value is the quoted price in an active market. If a financial instrument do not have a quoted market price in an active market, BOT uses the valuation techniques or refers to the quoted prices set by Bloomberg, Reuters or the Counterparties to determine the fair value.

The fair value of financial instruments is based on the quoted prices in an open market. These include trading prices of equity instruments listed on a major stock exchange or of the government bonds in an over the counter (“OTC”) market.

When a quoted price of a financial instrument is timely available in a stock exchange or an OTC market or from brokers, underwriter, industry associations, pricing service organizations and the authorities and the price is often used in a arm’s length transaction, the financial instrument is considered having a quoted price in an active market. If the above criteria are not met, the market is considered inactive. In general, a large or significantly increasing bid-ask spread and very low transaction volume indicate that the market where the financial instrument is trade is not active.

Other than those traded in an active market, the fair value of all other financial instruments is determined by using a valuation model or referring to the quoted price of the counterparty. The Company and its subsidiaries refers to the present values, the discounted cash flow or the values calculated under other valuation methods of financial instruments with similar terms and characteristics, including the one calculated by a model which uses the available market data at the financial statement day as inputs. (i.e. the applicable yield curve of bonds traded in the Taipei exchange and average prices of commercial papers quoted on Reuters)

When measuring a financial instrument which no specific techniques can be applied to but do not create challenge in valuation, such as bonds traded in an inactive market, interest rate swap, FX swaps and options, the Company and its subsidiary adopt the valuation methods which are widely used and accepted by other market participants. The parameters used are usually the observable market data or information.

For complex financial instruments, the Company and its subsidiary not only refers to the valuation methods which are widely used and accepted by other banks but also develops its own valuation models to determine the fair value. These valuation models are usually applied to the valuation of derivatives, debt instruments with embedded derivatives, or securitization products. The parameters used in such models are usually not observable in a market, and therefore, BOT has to make proper estimates based on assumptions and judgments.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

3. Fair value adjustment

(a) Limitations of valuation models and inputs

Outputs of valuation models are approximate values and valuation techniques may not be able to reflect critical factors of all the financial and non financial instruments. As such, additional parameters shall be incorporated into the fair value measurement, such as modeling risk and liquidity risk, when necessary. The management of the Company and its subsidiary believe that the adjustments made to the fair value of financial and non financial instruments are appropriate and necessary since they are performed in accordance with the Company and its subsidiary's policies governing the fair value of valuation models and related internal controls. All the information and parameters are based on current market conditions and thoroughly reviewed by the Company and its subsidiary.

(b) Credit risk valuation adjustment

Credit risk valuation adjustment consists of credit valuation adjustments and debit valuation adjustments to the derivatives traded in an OTC market instead of a stock exchange market. The definitions are as follows:

- a) Credit value adjustments (CVA): adjust the valuation on transactions that occurs outside the exchange market, which refers to OTC derivative contracts, to reflect the possibility of the counter parties' delayed payment and default into fair value.
- b) Debit value adjustments (DVA): adjust the valuation on transactions that occurs outside the exchange market, which refers to OTC derivative contracts, to reflect the possibility of the Company and its subsidiaries' delayed payment and default into fair value.

The key inputs of the measurement of credit risk and the quality of the Company and its subsidiary's counterparties are the probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

CVAs are calculated by considering counterparty's probability of default (PD) under the condition that the Bank is not in default, Loss give default (LGD) and Exposure at default (EAD). On the contrary, DVAs are calculated by considering the Bank's PD under the condition that the counterparty is not in default, LGD and EAD.

The Company and its subsidiary refers to the counterparty's default rate graded by Moody's, experiences of John Gregory (scholar), and foreign financial institutions, to determine the PD at 60%. The Company and its subsidiary may also use other alternative PD assumptions if data availability is limited. Moreover, the Company and its subsidiary also take the credit risk valuation adjustments into consideration when calculating fair value by referring to the Mark to Market values of derivatives traded in the OTC markets to reflect the counterparty's credit risk and the Company and its subsidiary's creditworthiness.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

4. Reconciliations for financial assets measured at fair value classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no financial instruments categorized in level 3 as of December 31, 2016 and 2015.

5. The process of fair value measurements in Level 3

Referring to IFRS 13, the Trading Department should inform the Risk Management Department regarding the related valuation methods before any financial instruments categorized in Level 3 are bought or sold. The valuation result of such financial instruments is quarterly reported to Asset and Liability Management Committee.

6. The sensitivity analysis for the financial assets measured at fair value classified to the Level 3.

The Company and its subsidiaries considers the valuation techniques used by the Company and its subsidiaries for fair value measurements in Level 3 reasonable. However, any changes in one or more of the parameters or assumptions may lead to a different result.

The favorable and unfavorable effects represent the changes in fair value, and the fair value are based on a variety of unobservable inputs calculated using a valuation technique. There are no such effects as of December 31, 2016 and 2015. The analysis only reflects the effects of changes in a single input, and it does not include the inter relationships with another input.

- 4) Hierarchy information of financial instruments not measured at fair value

1. Fair value information

In addition to the following items, the Company and its subsidiaries' financial instruments that are not measured at fair value include cash and cash equivalents, due from the central bank and call loans to banks, securities purchased under resell agreements, receivables, other financial assets, discounts and loans, deposit from and due to the central bank and banks, securities sold under repurchase agreements, commercial papers issued, payables, deposits, other borrowings and other financial liabilities. Since their book value is a reasonable approximation to fair value, there is no fair value disclosure.

Item	Book value	Fair value
<b>December 31, 2016</b>		
Financial assets:		
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$ 356,316,543	343,861,398
Other financial assets – Debt investments without quoted price in active markets	42,955,960	42,303,533
<b>December 31, 2015</b>		
Financial assets:		
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$ 300,963,479	299,684,338
Other financial assets – Debt investments without quoted price in active markets	53,997,677	53,671,552

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2. Fair value hierarchy

		<b>December 31, 2016</b>		
		<b>Quoted prices in active markets for identical asset (Level1)</b>	<b>Significant other observable inputs (Level2)</b>	<b>Significant observable inputs (Level3)</b>
<b>Assets and liabilities item</b>	<b>Total</b>			
<b>Financial Assets:</b>				
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$343,861,398	105,626,496	238,234,902	-
Other financial assets – Debt investments without quoted price in active markets	42,303,533	2,116,012	40,187,521	-

		<b>December 31, 2015</b>		
		<b>Quoted prices in active markets for identical asset (Level1)</b>	<b>Significant other observable inputs (Level2)</b>	<b>Significant observable inputs (Level3)</b>
<b>Assets and liabilities item</b>	<b>Total</b>			
<b>Financial Assets:</b>				
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$299,684,338	113,296,807	186,387,531	-
Other financial assets – Debt investments without quoted price in active markets	53,671,552	1,483,716	52,187,836	-

**(48) Financial Risk Management**

1) Risk management structure

1. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework.
2. The Board has established the Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the risk management policies of the Company and its subsidiaries to reduce risk exposure. The committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.
3. Risk management department is an independent organization responsible for monitoring the group's risk management practices, keeping track of the progress of the execution of resolutions made by the Board or the Committee and submitting the risk reports to the Board and the Committee regularly. If a significant risk exposure is identified, the Department shall take necessary action and report them to the Board and the Committee.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

4. The Board of each subsidiary is the highest organization to make decisions on major company issues. Their respective risk management committees and risk management departments are charged with monitoring risks.
5. Each subsidiary is responsible for identify, evaluate, and control the risks of new products or business, set up related risk management guideline, and monitor the risk management to ensure the risk control of the company.
6. The risk management departments of the Company and its subsidiaries should periodically report the risk control situation to the Board of Directors and Risk management committee to enable the Committee to assess the risk involved in the Company's business and how they are controlled and monitored by the management.

#### 2) Risk management strategies

The various risks resulted from the business no matter on/off the financial statements should be managed in order to optimize compliance and enhance the operating and development. Except for regulations requested by the competent authority, the Company and its subsidiaries also set related risk management regulations as a guideline to ensure the risk control of various risks.

The subsidiary, BOT

#### 1) Overview

The Bank and its subsidiary's activities have exposed to various risks from financial instruments, which include credit risk, market risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, national risk, legal risk and so forth. The principle of risk management is as follow:

1. Monitor the BIS Capital Adequacy Ratio in response to operation scale, credit risk, market risk, operational risk and the operating trades in the future.
2. Establish a systematic risk measure and control mechanism to measure, monitor and control every risk.
3. Manage every business risk considering the risk capacity, capital reserve, nature of debts and performance.
4. Establish a valuation method for the quality and classification of assets, control the intensity of exposure and significant exposure, check periodically and recognize allowance for loss.
5. Establish information system protection mechanism and emergency plan for bank operation, transactions, and information. Build an independent and effective risk management mechanism and strengthen the risk management of business through appropriate policies, procedures, and systems.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2) Risk management committee

The risk management committee of BOT is composed of the Board of Directors, risk management committee, risk management department and every operational unit.

1. The Board of Director is the final decision maker for risk management and is responsible for the result of risk. The Board of Director should decide the entire risk management policies in view of operational strategies and business environment to monitor the risk management mechanism which understand the risk status and maintain the appropriate Capital Adequacy Ratio in response to all risk.
2. Risk management committee under the Board of Directors is responsible for executing risk management policies and coordinating interdepartmental management of risk.
3. Risk management department is responsible for monitoring, tracing the execution status of risk management policies and submitting reports to the Board of Directors or risk management committee. If a significant risk exposure is discovered, the risk management department has to make appropriate procedures and report them to the Board of Directors.
4. Every department should identify, evaluate, and control the risks of new products or business, set related risk management regulations as a guideline, and monitor the risk management to ensure the risk control of entire company.
5. All operational units shall comply with the regulations for risk management.

3) Credit Risk

1. Causes and definition of credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to BOT if a borrower, issuer or a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations principally due to their credit deterioration or other factors (i.e. disputes between a loanee and its counterparty). Credit risk is derived both from on and off balance sheet items. On balance sheet items include loans, placement with banks, call loans to banks, acceptance bills, debt instruments, derivatives, etc. Off balance sheet items include guarantees, acceptances, letter of credits, loan commitments, etc.

2. Identification and measurement of credit risk

To ensure the credit risk is in a tolerable range, BOT sets the credit risk management policies which identified that the credit risk includes all the transactions and business related to the assets, liabilities and off balance sheet items. Before executing present or new businesses, BOT shall identify the credit risk, understand the risk exposure through appropriate evaluation and assess the possibilities of default.

Except that the local financial supervisory institutions have their own regulations, the overseas business units of the BOT shall conduct the credit ability of the loans and discounts, and recognized impairment in accordance with the "Operational Manual of Evaluating the Impairment of Loans and Receivables". The followings are the detailed information of how major businesses of BOT measures and manages credit risk.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(a) Credit business

a) Credit assets categories and post-loan management

BOT has established the “Operational Manual of Evaluating the Impairment of Loans and Receivables” and classify the credit assets into five categories. Except for the normal credit assets that are classified at the first category, the other bad credit rating assets are classified as the second category requiring attention, the third category collectable, the forth category hard to collect and the fifth category impossible to collect by assessing the collaterals and overdue days. In order to reinforce the post loan management, BOT set the “Credit Review and Follow up Evaluations Provision”, the “Review of the Credit Conducted by Managers Provision” and “Warning Mechanism Provision” and evaluate and monitor the quality of credit assets regularly. Also, the BOT keep retrial according to rating of credit cases and check significant credit case periodically to enhance the management of abnormal credit for the intention of warning and interim monitor.

b) Internal credit rating

When conducting credit review, BOT will obtain necessary collateral to mitigate risk arising from financial loss due to the environment, economic changes, risk factors of business development strategies and policies. In order to balances the credit risk and earnings target, they strengthen the market competitiveness of products strive for customer identification and broaden the business. The following are the credit process of corporate finance and consumer finance.

a. Corporate Finance

BOT has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the interest rate is offered. BOT review includes external rating, when available, and in some cases, the information that is publicly available. The corporate credit rating score classify companies into two types, the large scale enterprise and the medium scale enterprise. Then they measure their scale, financial and business status, business management and industry characteristic. There are eight credit ratings, all in all.

b. Consumer Finance

BOT uses the credit application scorecard and behavior scorecard both of which have five grades to consider the credit risk evaluation and differential interest rate. Unsecured consumer loans are graded based on seven scoring items and classified into five ratings. BOT will reject those below the lowest scores; the others are reviewed in accordance with related provisions.

(b) Due from banks and call loans to banks

BOT will assess the counterparty's creditworthiness, and refer to external ratings, provided by domestic and international credit rating agencies, to set up different credit risk limits before any transactions are carried out.

(Continued)

# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

### (c) Investment in debt instruments and derivative

BOT identifies and manages credit risk of debt instruments by reviewing the external ratings, bonds' creditworthiness, and geographic region of its counterparties.

Most of the BOT's derivative contracts with its counterparties are financial institutions with good credit ratings. For those financial institutions whose ratings are not available, the BOT reviews the transactions individually. All the counterparties, including non financial institutions, are managed based on their lines of credit (including loans at call).

### 3. Management of maximum exposure to credit risk and excessive risk concentration

- (a) In accordance with the Banking Law, there is a credit limitation management for the Company and its subsidiaries' person in charge, employees, and any interested party. In respect to credit intensity, BOT provides credit and investment quota rules for the same enterprise, and industry. BOT also limits and manages the credit amount for enterprises, groups and every industry.
- (b) BOT's Treasury Department, OBU, and foreign branches provide different credit amount according to external credit evaluation and rankings when having a transaction in the currency market or capital market, foreign exchange, new financial instruments transactions and negotiable security transactions.
- (c) To diversify the risk for countries, BOT allocates different credit amount according to the ranking of the countries in Euromoney to the Financing Department, OBU, and foreign branches. The covered businesses are loan assets, transaction assets, and off balance sheet positions.

### 4. Policies of credit risk deduction

#### (a) Collateral

BOT has established policy and procedures to mitigate credit risk. Among them, one of the most common ways, is to demand for collateral. In terms of collateral management and valuation, BOT established policies governing the scope of collateral and related procedures to secure debts. Moreover, BOT also requires the provisions that secure debts and collateral should be contained within a credit agreement to reduce credit risk by clearly defining the amounts BOT can cut and the grace periods the banks can offer or even requesting for a prepayment.

Non-credit businesses are not required to collect collateral, depending on the nature of the financial instruments. Only asset backed securities and other similar financial instruments are required to pledge an asset pool of financial instruments as collateral.

Considering both credit control and business expansion, BOT shall request collaterals or guarantees to decrease the credit risk. The permitted collaterals and guarantees included mortgages on real estate or properties (i.e., land, building, machinery, car, ship, aircraft, etc.), pledges of securities or other rights (i.e., certificates of deposit; various bonds, stocks, or other securities), guarantees provided by the government agencies, banks, or credit guarantee institutions authorized by the government, and any other guarantees or collaterals approved by the Bank and its subsidiary.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (b) Master netting agreement

BOT's transactions are usually settled individually without bundling or netting with any other transactions. However, BOT also enters into netting agreements or chooses to settle net and terminates the deal if the counterparty is in default.

## (c) Other credits enhancement

BOT's credit contract contains the term that BOTs are entitled to offset the obligation by claiming the deposits of the borrower who are in default to mitigate credit risk.

## 5. The maximum credit exposure to the credit risk of financial assets (without considering the allowance for bad debt, collaterals and guarantees)

## (a) Assets in the Financial Statements

Item	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Book Value	Maximum credit exposure (Note 1)	Book Value	Maximum credit exposure (Note 2)
Cash and cash equivalents	81,044	45,914	102,648	76,074
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	687,282	226,850	586,019	157,448
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	67,334	65,174	46,449	42,623
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,037,838	152,394	1,053,599	128,998
Hedging derivative financial assets	21	21	16	16
Bonds and bills purchased under resell agreements	-	-	50	50
Receivables	45,795	28,044	55,952	33,159
Loans and discounts	2,307,049	2,236,786	2,414,484	2,323,111
Held-to-maturity financial assets	81,983	16,564	50,617	19,252
Other financial assets	76,716	28,017	68,897	21,051
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,385,062</b>	<b>2,799,764</b>	<b>4,378,731</b>	<b>2,801,782</b>

Note 1: December 31, 2016

- (1) The amount of non-performing loans which included the department of loan management was \$4,749 million).
- (2) Apart from cash, the maximum exposure to credit risk of other assets shall exclude the debts (including tax receivables, placement with Central Bank and deposits in Central Bank) from the government and the Central Bank. Explanations were as follows:
  - 1) Cash and cash equivalents excludes cash and notes and checks for clearing (\$35,130 million).
  - 2) Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks excludes placement with Central Bank and deposits in Central Bank (\$460,432 million).
  - 3) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss exclude treasury bonds (\$1,993 million) and government bonds (\$167 million).
  - 4) Available-for-sale financial assets exclude government bonds (\$38,028 million) and negotiable certificate of deposits (\$847,416 million).
  - 5) Receivables exclude tax receivable (\$696 million) and long-term receivables (\$17,055 million).
  - 6) Loans and discounts exclude loans to government (\$70,263 million).

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- 7) Held-to-maturity financial assets exclude government bonds (\$65,419 million).  
 8) Other financial assets exclude short-term advance to government (\$48,699 million).  
 (3) The book value of hedging derivatives is the principal of the hedging instruments (IRS); and the amount of greatest credit exposure is the adjusted amount of hedging derivatives at fair value.  
 (4) This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.

Note 2: December 31, 2015

- (1) The amount of non-performing loans which included the department of loan management was \$4,408 million).  
 (2) Apart from cash, the maximum exposure to credit risk of other assets shall exclude the debts (including tax receivables, placement with Central Bank and deposits in Central Bank) from the government and the Central Bank. Explanations were as follows:  
 1) Cash and cash equivalents excludes cash and notes and checks for clearing (\$26,574 million).  
 2) Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks excludes placement with Central Bank and deposits in Central Bank (\$428,571 million).  
 3) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss exclude treasury bonds (\$3,401 million) and government bonds (\$425 million).  
 4) Available-for-sale financial assets exclude government bonds (\$36,587 million) and negotiable certificate of deposits (\$888,014 million).  
 5) Held-to-maturity financial assets exclude government bonds (\$31,365 million).  
 6) Receivables exclude tax receivable (\$1,272 million) and long-term receivables (\$21,521 million).  
 7) Loan and discount exclude loans to government (\$91,373 million).  
 8) Other financial assets exclude short-term advance to government (\$47,846 million).  
 (3) The greatest impact of the credit exposure is the fair value at the balance sheet date; the book value of hedging derivatives is the principal of the hedging instruments (IRS); and the amount of greatest credit exposure is the adjusted amount of hedging derivatives at fair value.  
 (4) The carrying amounts excluded the assets of the Department of Government Employees Insurance.

## (b) Off-balance Sheet Items

Item	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Book Value	Maximum credit exposure (Note 1)	Book Value	Maximum credit exposure (Note 2)
Unused of irrevocable loan commitment (with credit agreement)	344,599	5,797	526,250	23,950
Letter of credit receivables	28,935	26,766	30,734	28,568
Deposits receivables	75,684	75,684	80,330	80,330
Total	<u>\$ 449,218</u>	<u>108,247</u>	<u>637,314</u>	<u>132,848</u>

Note 1: December 31, 2016

- (1) While measuring the maximum exposure to credit risk, BOT only considers the items that are positive at reporting date and the off-balance commitments and guarantee contracts and exclude the position to the government.  
 1) Irrevocable loan commitment with credit agreement excludes \$338,802 million.  
 2) Letter of credit receivables exclude \$2,169 million.

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## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (2) This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.

Note 2: December 31, 2015

- (1) While measuring the maximum exposure to credit risk, BOT only consider the items that are positive at the reporting date, the off balance commitments and guarantee contracts and exclude the position to the government.
- 1) Irrevocable loan commitment with credit agreement excludes \$502,300 million.
- 2) Letter of credit receivables exclude \$2,166 million.
- (2) This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.
- (c) The assets in the balance sheet and off-balance sheet items held as collateral, master netting arrangement and other credit enhancements related information on the financial impact the maximum amount of the violence risk in credit risk shows in the following table:

December 31, 2016	Collateral	ment of net am	ement of other	Total
<u>In balance sheet :</u>				
Receivables				
Others	\$ 329	69	4,561	4,959
Loans and discounts	1,333,311	-	972,576	2,305,887
<u>Off-balance sheet</u>				
Irrevocable loan commitments	795	-	343,952	344,747
Standby letters of credit	2,731	-	26,199	28,930
Financial guarantees	5,354	-	70,328	75,682
Total	<u>\$ 1,342,520</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>1,417,616</u>	<u>2,760,205</u>
December 31, 2015	Collateral	ment of net am	ement of other	Total
<u>In balance sheet:</u>				
Receivables				
Others	\$ 1,087	31	8,287	9,405
Loans and discounts	1,311,093	-	1,102,382	2,413,475
<u>Off-balance sheet</u>				
Irrevocable loan commitments	7,943	-	518,146	526,089
Standby letters of credit	1,966	-	28,768	30,734
Financial guarantees	6,435	-	73,895	80,330
Total	<u>\$ 1,328,524</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1,731,478</u>	<u>3,060,033</u>

The Management believes that the reason why the BOT can continuously manage and minimize the exposure of credit risk to off balance sheet items is because a stricter review process is adopted, and cases are reviewed regularly in subsequent periods

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 6. Concentration of credit risk

When the transaction of financial instruments is concentrated in a single industry or region, the ability to oblige the contract would be impacted by similar factors, thereby, causing concentration of credit risk.

The credit risk of BOT is derived from credit, placement with banks, call loans to banks, security investments and so on. Disclosures of concentration of credit risk by industries, regions and collaterals were as follows:

## (a) Industry

Industry type	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Book Value (Note 1)	%	Book Value (Note 2)	%
Finance and insurance	1,409,055	36.98 %	1,371,945	35.80 %
Individuals	853,804	22.41 %	833,697	21.76 %
Manufacturing	370,483	9.72 %	375,421	9.80 %
Government agencies	475,771	12.49 %	520,066	13.57 %
Electricity and gas supply	130,645	3.43 %	122,013	3.18 %
Shipping, warehousing and communications	100,166	2.63 %	108,289	2.83 %
Others	470,203	12.34 %	500,636	13.06 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,810,127</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>3,832,067</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

## Note 1: December 31, 2016

(1) The carrying amounts include loans (\$2,307,049 million), call loans to banks, overdraft of banks and placement with banks (\$265,934 million), security investments (\$1,237,144 million) and so on. Loans refer to discounts, overdrafts, government overdrafts, secured overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, medium-term loans, medium-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, import bill advance and nonperforming loans (\$4,749 million). Security investments include bonds and stocks. Bonds are measured at fair value. However the bonds classified as held-to-maturity financial assets or bond investments in non-active market are carried at cost. Equity investments are measure at fair value but those classified as cost of long-term equity investments under the equity method and financial assets carried at cost are measured at cost.

(2) This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.

## Note 2: December 31, 2015

(1) The carrying amounts include loans (\$2,414,484 million), call loans to banks, overdraft of banks and placement with banks (\$230,200 million), security investments (\$1,187,383 million) and so on. Loans refer to discounts, overdrafts, government overdrafts, secured overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, medium-term loans, medium-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, import bill advance and nonperforming loans (\$4,408 million). Security investments include bonds and stocks. Bonds are measured at fair value. However the bonds classified as held-to-maturity financial assets or bond investments in non-active market are carried at cost. Equity investments are measure at fair value but those classified as cost of long-term equity investments under the equity method and financial assets carried at cost are measured at cost.

(2) This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

## (b) Region

Areas type	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Book Value (Note 1)	%	Book Value(Note 2)	%
Domestic	\$ 3,339,650	87.65 %	3,369,995	87.94 %
Foreign	470,477	12.35 %	462,072	12.06 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,810,127</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>3,832,067</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Note 1: December 31, 2016

(1) The carrying amounts include loans (\$2,307,049 million), call loans to banks, overdraft of banks and placement with banks (\$265,934 million), security investments (\$1,237,144 million) and so on. Loans refer to discounts, overdrafts, government overdrafts, secured overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, medium-term loans, medium-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, import bill advance and nonperforming loans (\$4,749 million). Security investments include bonds and stocks. Bonds are measured at fair value. However the bonds classified as held-to-maturity financial assets or bond investments in non-active market are carried at cost. Equity investments are measure at fair value but those classified as cost of long-term equity investments under the equity method and financial assets carried at cost are measured at cost.

(2) This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.

Note 2: December 31, 2015

(1) The carrying amounts include loans (\$2,414,484 million), call loans to banks, overdraft of banks and placement with banks (\$230,200 million), security investments (\$1,187,383 million) and so on. Loans refer to discounts, overdrafts, government overdrafts, secured overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, medium-term loans, medium-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, import bill advance and nonperforming loans (\$4,408 million). Security investments include bonds and stocks. Bonds are measured at fair value. However the bonds classified as held-to-maturity financial assets or bond investments in non-active market are carried at cost. Equity investments are measure at fair value but those classified as cost of long-term equity investments under the equity method and financial assets carried at cost are measured at cost.

(2) This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.

## (c) Collateral

Name of collateral	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Book Value (Note 1)	%	Book Value (Note 1)	%
Non-secured bonds	\$ 973,737	42.21 %	1,103,390	45.70 %
Secured bonds	1,333,312	57.79 %	1,311,094	54.30 %
Guarantee	164,646	7.14 %	164,626	6.82 %
Securities	89,334	3.87 %	101,862	4.22 %
Real estate	1,006,275	43.62 %	966,540	40.03 %
Chattel	72,864	3.15 %	77,840	3.22 %
Valuables	193	0.01 %	226	0.01 %
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,307,049</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>	<b>2,414,484</b>	<b>100.00 %</b>

Note 1: The carrying amounts only contain loans which refer to discounts, overdrafts, government overdrafts, secured overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, medium-term loans, medium-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, import bill advance and non-performing loans (\$4,749 million at December 31, 2016; \$4,408 million at December 31, 2015).

Note 2: This table excluded the Department of Government Employees Insurance and the subsidiary, BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 7. The analysis of credit quality and overdue cases

The financial instruments held by BOT, such as cash and cash equivalents, due to the Central Bank and other banks, financial assets measured at fair value through profit, bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements, guarantees deposits paid, operating guarantee deposits and settlement funds, are considered to have “very low risk” since all counterparties have good credit ratings.

## (a) Credit quality analysis for bills purchased, discounts and loans

December 31, 2016	Performing loans						NPL but not impair amount(B)	Impairment Amount(C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Impairment loss(D)		Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal(A)				With objective	No objective	
Account receivable												
Credit card business	261,909	84,243	119,903	342,867	413	809,335	26,871	9,744	845,950	6,650	697	838,603
Others	374,308	2,647,760	1,192,862	351,260	305,845	4,872,035		220,896	5,092,931	144,688	67,677	4,880,566
Loans and Discount	175,802,682	1,243,583,117	560,255,867	164,977,714	143,647,262	2,288,266,642		18,782,651	2,307,049,293	10,325,824	22,486,963	2,274,236,506

  

December 31, 2015	Performing loans						NPL but not impair amount(B)	Impairment Amount(C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Impairment loss(D)		Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal(A)				With objective	No objective	
Account receivable												
Credit card business	178,934	56,749	92,601	72,150	472,541	872,975	26,205	7,618	906,798	4,692	733	901,373
Others	783,181	5,028,261	2,289,334	690,514	578,137	9,369,427		144,835	9,514,262	89,033	93,344	9,331,885
Loans and Discount	200,281,483	1,285,867,727	585,447,137	176,583,911	147,845,769	2,396,026,027		18,458,238	2,414,484,265	9,294,867	18,590,603	2,386,598,795

## (b) Credit quality analysis for either overdue nor impaired bill purchases discounts and loans by customers

December 31, 2016	Performing loans					
	Very good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Total
Government agencies	70,263,218	289,673,990	-	-	-	359,937,208
Financial, investment, and insurance	16,750,000	9,413,719	31,207,584	3,230,748	746,961	61,349,012
Corporate and business	84,476,184	119,075,878	452,992,586	134,103,274	27,387,743	818,035,665
Individual	-	808,288,362	7,895,469	-	29,093,548	845,277,379
Other	4,313,280	17,131,168	68,160,228	27,643,692	86,419,010	203,667,378
Total	175,802,682	1,243,583,117	560,255,867	164,977,714	143,647,262	2,288,266,642

  

December 31, 2015	Performing loans					
	Very good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Total
Government agencies	91,373,411	352,188,283	-	-	-	443,561,694
Financial, investment, and insurance	17,050,000	13,330,517	33,424,359	678,637	187,194	64,670,707
Corporate and business	88,604,410	108,358,106	480,833,271	142,431,885	21,680,262	841,907,934
Individual	-	788,888,251	7,010,729	-	29,599,112	825,498,092
Other	3,253,662	23,102,570	64,178,778	33,473,389	96,379,201	220,387,600
Total	200,281,483	1,285,867,727	585,447,137	176,583,911	147,845,769	2,396,026,027

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (c) Credit quality analysis for security investments

December 31, 2016

Item	Performing loans						NPL but not impair amount(B)	Impairment Amount(C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	(D) With objective evidence	Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal(A)					
Available-for-sale Financial Assets											
Bond investment	83,620,167	33,740,890	14,988,676	1,413,145	770,842	134,533,720	-	-	134,533,720	-	134,533,720
Stock investment	669,899	36,937,457	11,314,924	-	2,783,830	51,706,110	-	-	51,706,110	-	51,706,110
Others	847,417,427	1,262,204	2,642,040	-	279,840	851,601,511	-	-	851,601,511	-	851,601,511
Held-to-maturity Financial Assets											
Bond investment	117,251,810	1,968,018	3,109,631	644,269	-	122,973,728	-	-	122,973,728	-	122,973,728
Others	13,325,831	-	1,868,370	940,737	-	16,134,938	-	-	16,134,938	-	16,134,938
Other financial assets											
Stock investment	-	-	6,805,780	12,501	1,750,857	8,569,138	-	27,687	8,596,825	15,000	8,581,825
Bond investment	13,291,193	2,441,472	-	-	-	15,732,665	-	-	15,732,665	-	15,732,665

December 31, 2015

Item	Performing loans						NPL but not impair amount(B)	Impairment Amount(C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	(D) With objective evidence	Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal(A)					
Available-for-sale Financial Assets											
Bond investment	72,856,020	27,456,586	12,559,564	976,992	798,992	114,648,154	-	-	114,648,154	-	114,648,154
Stock investment	1,207,484	34,192,868	11,215,052	-	1,697,328	48,312,732	-	-	48,312,732	-	48,312,732
Others	888,013,335	658,246	1,315,068	-	651,175	890,637,824	-	-	890,637,824	-	890,637,824
Held-to-maturity Financial Assets											
Bond investment	80,297,028	3,352,805	4,625,106	927,755	-	89,202,694	-	-	89,202,694	-	89,202,694
Others	21,993,358	-	1,604,128	986,211	-	24,583,697	-	-	24,583,697	-	24,583,697
Other financial assets											
Stock investment	-	-	6,805,780	12,501	1,750,857	8,569,138	-	27,687	8,596,825	15,000	8,581,825
Bond investment	3,122,135	2,284,580	-	-	-	5,406,715	-	-	5,406,715	-	5,406,715

## 8. Aging Analysis of Overdue but Not Impaired Financial Assets

Item	December 31, 2016			Total
	Overdue less than 1 month	Overdue 1 to 3 months		
Accounts Receivable				
— Credit Card Business	\$ 3,175	3,305		6,480

Item	December 31, 2015			Total
	Overdue less than 1 month	Overdue 1 to 3 months		
Accounts Receivable				
— Credit Card Business	\$ 2,715	3,065		5,780

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 9. The analysis of allowance for doubtful accounts of loans and receivable

## Loans

December 31, 2016			
Item		Total Loans	Allowance for doubtful accounts
There is objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Individual assessment of impairment	6,554,812	1,337,971
	Collective assessment of impairment	12,227,839	3,392,253
There is no objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Collective assessment of impairment	2,288,266,640	28,082,563
Subtotal		2,307,049,291	32,812,787

## Receivables (including other financial assets)

December 31, 2016			
Item		Total Loans	Allowance for doubtful accounts
There is objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Individual assessment of impairment	26,334	8,084
	Collective assessment of impairment	229,610	149,869
There is no objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Collective assessment of impairment	335,575,225	143,765
Subtotal		335,831,169	301,718
Total			33,114,505

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

## Loans

December 31, 2015			
Item		Total Loans	Allowance for doubtful accounts
There is objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Individual assessment of impairment	6,702,400	1,585,017
	Collective assessment of impairment	11,755,838	3,542,567
There is no objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Collective assessment of impairment	2,396,026,027	22,757,886
Subtotal		2,414,484,265	27,885,470

## Receivables (including other financial assets)

December 31, 2015			
Item		Total Loans	Allowance for doubtful accounts
There is objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Individual assessment of impairment	1,194,223	1,185,506
	Collective assessment of impairment	160,240	84,618
There is no objective evidence of impairment on individual asset	Collective assessment of impairment	281,051,164	174,351
Subtotal		282,405,627	1,444,475
Total			29,329,945

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 10. Disclosures required by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

## (a) Asset Quality of overdue loans and receivables

December 31, 2016						
Type / Item		Amount of overdue loans (Note 1)	Total amount of loans	Ratio (%) (Note 2)	Allowance for doubtful debt	Coverage ratio (%) (Note 3)
Enterprise	Secured (Note 8)	1,825,875	569,790,985	0.32 %	10,715,741	586.88 %
	Non secured (Note 8)	704,723	939,146,795	0.08 %	12,809,461	1,817.66 %
Consumer finance	House mortgage (Note 4)	1,799,702	550,621,979	0.33 %	5,835,403	324.24 %
	Cash card	-	-	- %	-	- %
	Micro credit (Note 5)	32,367	5,135,618	0.63 %	144,878	447.61 %
	Others Secured	1,339,404	212,898,316	0.63 %	2,731,454	203.93 %
	(Note 6) Non secured	236,607	29,455,598	0.80 %	575,850	243.38 %
Total		5,938,678	2,307,049,291	0.26 %	32,812,787	552.53 %
		Overdue receivables	Account receivable	Ratio (%)	Allowance for bad debt	Cover ratio
Credit card business		4,088	847,454	0.48 %	12,432	304.11 %
Non-recourse factoring (Note 7)		-	9,359,683	- %	51,582	- %

  

December 31, 2015						
Type / Item		Amount of overdue loans (Note 1)	Total amount of loans	Ratio (%) (Note 2)	Allowance for doubtful debt	Coverage ratio (%) (Note 3)
Enterprise	Secured (Note 8)	1,706,533	575,321,952	0.30 %	9,185,538	538.26 %
	Non secured (Note 8)	619,452	1,065,158,902	0.06 %	10,140,647	1,637.04 %
Consumer	House mortgage (Note 4)	1,765,865	525,972,421	0.34 %	5,529,527	313.13 %
	Cash card	-	-	- %	-	- %
	Micro credit (Note 5)	27,166	5,486,791	0.50 %	108,010	397.59 %
	Others Secured	1,254,761	209,799,744	0.60 %	2,450,531	195.30 %
	(Note 6) Non secured	229,168	32,744,455	0.70 %	471,217	205.62 %
Total		5,602,945	2,414,484,265	0.23 %	27,885,470	497.69 %
		Overdue receivables	Account receivable	Ratio (%)	Allowance for doubtful debt	Cover ratio
Credit card business		2,593	864,717	0.30 %	11,446	441.42 %
Non-recourse factoring (Note 7)		-	9,973,986	- %	71,485	- %

Note 1: Nonperforming loans are reported to the authorities and disclosed to the public, as required by the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/Non-accrued Loans." Nonperforming credit card receivables are reported to the authorities and disclosed to the public, as required by the Banking Bureau's letter dated July 6, 2005 (Ref. No. 0944000378).

Note 2: Ratio of nonperforming loans: Nonperforming loans ÷ Outstanding loan balance. Ratio of nonperforming credit card receivables: Nonperforming credit card receivables ÷ Outstanding credit card receivables balance.

Note 3: Coverage ratio of loans: Allowance for possible losses for loans ÷ Nonperforming loans. Coverage ratio of credit card receivables: Allowance for possible losses for credit card receivables ÷ Nonperforming credit card receivables.

Note 4: The mortgage loan is for house purchase or renovation and is fully secured by housing that is purchased (owned) by the borrower, the spouse or the minor children of the borrowers.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 5: Based on the Banking Bureau's letter dated December 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 09440010950), small-scale credit loans are unsecured, involve small amounts, and exclude credit cards and cash cards.

Note 6: Other consumer banking loans refer to secured or unsecured loans that exclude housing mortgages, cash cards, credit cards and small-scale credit loans.

Note 7: As required by the Banking Bureau in its letter dated July 19, 2005 (Ref. No. 0945000494), factored accounts receivable without recourse are reported as nonperforming receivables within three months after the factors or insurance companies refuse to indemnify banks for any liabilities on these accounts.

Note 8: Include secured and non secured loans for government institutions.

## (b) Non performing Loans and Overdue Receivables Exempted from Reporting

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Excluded NPL	Excluded overdue receivables	Excluded NPL	Excluded overdue receivables
As a result of debt consultation and loans agreement	707	-	950	-
As a result of debt solvency and restart plan	38,692	22,192	50,562	22,703
Total	39,399	22,192	51,512	22,703

## (c) Concentration of Credit Risk

December 31, 2016			
Rank	Group Name	Credit Extensions Balance	% of Net Asset Value
1	A Company — Transport via Railways	63,823	23.26 %
2	B Group — Air Transport	45,963	16.75 %
3	C Group — Manufacture of Petroleum and Coal Products	33,065	12.05 %
4	D Group — Rolling, Extruding and Drawing of Aluminum	22,964	8.37 %
5	E Group — Real Estate Development Activities	16,417	5.98 %
6	F Group — Ocean Transportation	15,394	5.61 %
7	G Group — Manufacture of Made up Textile Articles	12,943	4.72 %
8	H Group — Manufacture of Made up Textile Articles	12,356	4.50 %
9	I Group — Ocean Transportation	12,298	4.48 %
10	J Group — Manufacture of Liquid Crystal Panel and Components	12,079	4.40 %

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015			
Rank	Group Name	Credit Extensions Balance	% of Net Asset Value
1	A Company—Transport via Railways	70,068	27.49 %
2	B Group—Manufacture of Petroleum and Coal Products	38,541	15.12 %
3	C Group—Air Transport	35,762	14.03 %
4	D Group—Smelting and Refining of Iron and Steel	27,704	10.87 %
5	E Group—Real Estate Development Activities	16,682	6.55 %
6	F Group—Other Retail Sale in Non-specialized Stores	16,131	6.33 %
7	G Group—Manufacture of Made up Textile Articles	15,337	6.02 %
8	H Group—Manufacture of Liquid Crystal Panel and Components	14,511	5.69 %
9	I Group—Real Estate Activities for Sale and Rental with Own or Leased Property	12,949	5.08 %
10	J Group—Ocean Transportation	12,633	4.96 %

## (d) Average balance and current average interest rates of interest bearing assets and liabilities

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Average	Average interest rate (%)	Average	Average interest rate (%)
<b>Interest earnings assets</b>				
Call loans and placement with banks	\$ 354,531,288	1.19	249,166,134	1.75
Placement with Central Bank	487,587,720	0.71	524,503,383	0.82
Financial assets	1,117,203,415	0.91	962,565,401	1.07
Negotiation, discounts and total loans	2,336,875,064	1.69	2,329,836,513	1.88
<b>Interest bearing liabilities</b>				
Deposit of Central Bank	12,978,220	-	13,754,794	-
Deposits and call loans from banks	229,170,621	0.71	210,878,248	0.62
Demand deposit	390,112,955	0.12	361,926,476	0.13
Demand savings	872,819,625	0.57	812,223,369	0.71
Time savings	1,701,113,006	1.67	1,656,096,915	1.85
Time deposits	633,072,303	1.24	617,584,497	1.27
Government deposits	249,531,567	0.22	231,531,208	0.31
Structured products	2,045,694	0.76	2,543,629	1.07
Financial bonds	25,000,000	1.29	25,000,000	1.46

Note 1: Each average balance is calculated by respectively summing up the daily average balances and then dividing the number of days in the year starting from January to the financial statement date.

Note 2: The balances are derived from the Department of banking, credit cards, trusts and securities.

Note 3: The interest rates used in calculation include preferential interests.

(Continued)

# TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 4: Finance bonds excluded financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss.

### 4) Liquidity Risk

#### 1. Causes and definition of liquidity risk

The definition for liquidity risk is BOT encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations with its financial liabilities and causes the losses, for example, a saving account cancels its saving ahead of time, the ways or conditions to call loans to banks drop, creditors' credit become worsen and cause an exceptional condition, financial instruments cannot be financed and etc. The situation mentioned above may reduce the cash flow for lending, trading, and investing activities. In some extreme situation, the poor liquidity position may decrease the level of balance sheet, sale assets, or the possibility of not fulfilling the contractual loan balance. Liquidity risk is containing in the inherent risk of bank operation, and could be affected by a separate industry or whole market's incident, which are included but not only as: credit event, consolidation or merger and acquisition, system shock, and natural disaster.

#### 2. Management policies of liquidity risk

- (a) To optimize the structure of assets and liabilities, BOT sets up an Assets and Liabilities Management Committee of which the chairperson is the general manager and the vice chairpersons are the vice general managers to decide the direction of assets and liabilities management, to manage the liquidity portion, interest rate risk, and to review the structure of deposits and loans and so on.
- (b) To enforce the management of liquidity and interest rate risk and maintain suitable liquidity for higher effectiveness of capital and good operations, BOT sets up policies for liquidity and interest rate risk. Assets and Liabilities Management Committee discusses the liquid position and risk management every month and reports to the Board of Directors periodically.
- (c) Management of liquidity risk
  - a) Maintain liquidity reserve ratio: According to "Liquidity Guidelines for Financial Institutions" published by the Center Bank, BOT has to maintain the liquidity reserve ratio of deposit balances greater than 15%.
  - b) Management of loan and deposit ratio: Set the loan and deposit ratio of NTD between 65% and 87% as a risk indicator.
  - c) Short term gap analysis: Calculate 1~10 day and 11~30 day gaps which should be greater than zero.
  - d) Liquidity coverage ratio: calculate their liquidity coverage ratio and report it to the authorities on a monthly basis. In accordance with the "Standards Implementing the Liquidity Coverage Ratio of Banks" announced by FSC and Central Bank, the ratio shall be higher than 100%.
  - e) Foreign currency gap management: Make sure the ratio of accumulated capital liquidity gap to each currency assets of the major foreign currencies of the Bank measured for every month and every term under one year between  $\pm 50\%$  and  $\pm 40\%$ .

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- f) Fund management: Utilize the assets and Liabilities Management Information System to analyze the gaps of assets and liabilities and the change of the structure. Allocate appropriate fund and adjust the fund structure according to financial status. For NTD fund management, the Bank maintains appropriate cash and cashable securities on hand, draw up notice about NTD fund management and request every unit to notify significant cash transactions, analyze the gaps for maturity amount of purchased bills, bonds and call loans to control the fund trend and decrease the liquidity risk. For foreign currencies, manage the financial gap of actual amount received on due date and payment in a year by using the maturity method.
- g) Establish "Bank of Taiwan operational crisis management plan" to prevent and response quickly to the crisis.

## 3. Maturity date analysis of non derivative financial assets and liabilities

These tables represent the cash outflow analysis of non derivative financial liabilities according to the unexpired term of the contracts. The disclosed amounts are presented on the basis of contract cash flows, so some disclosed items are not correspond to the accounts in the financial statements.

December 31, 2016	0~30days	31~90 days	91days~1year	Over one year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	35,130,441	-	-	-	35,130,441
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	58,187,886	248,004,626	197,693,087	270,664,412	774,550,011
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	14,749,440	16,875,512	8,086,642	172,849,404	212,560,998
Available-for-sale financial assets, net	606,533,709	100,914,037	175,258,219	155,135,374	1,037,841,339
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	834,950	6,512,386	1,254,459	130,210,533	138,812,328
Financial assets carried at cost	-	-	-	8,581,825	8,581,825
Debt investments without quoted price in active markets	-	-	966,600	14,766,065	15,732,665
Investments under equity method, net	-	-	-	35,055,524	35,055,524
Receivables, net	21,476,827	1,178,499	357,692	23,371,800	46,384,818
Loans and discounts, net	194,728,793	238,896,916	408,917,906	1,455,884,484	2,298,428,099
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	4,872,178	4,872,178
Total assets	931,642,046	612,381,976	792,534,605	2,271,391,599	4,607,950,226
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks	101,040,170	34,964,693	31,822,400	59,769,551	227,596,814
Payables	19,036,632	48,202	77,110	22,863,327	42,025,271
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	6,709,063	6,709,063
Bonds and bills sold under repurchase agreements	1,930,925	9,136,811	270,178	-	11,337,914
Other financial liabilities	667,849	25,003	-	56,003	748,855
Deposits and remittances	323,985,682	393,903,349	143,891,262	3,012,202,471	3,873,982,764
Total liabilities	446,661,258	438,078,058	176,060,950	3,101,600,415	4,162,400,681

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

December 31, 2015	0~30days	31~90days	91days~1year	Over one year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	26,574,387	-	-	-	26,574,387
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	100,381,382	245,760,589	236,305,247	112,420,041	694,867,259
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	13,578,657	3,879,989	5,655,286	149,891,273	173,005,205
Bonds and bills purchased under resell agreements	50,040	-	-	-	50,040
Available-for-sale financial assets, net	609,671,736	54,123,756	260,718,506	129,084,712	1,053,598,710
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	1,108,095	7,001,402	4,309,493	101,367,401	113,786,391
Financial assets carried at cost	-	-	-	8,581,825	8,581,825
Debt investments without quoted price in active markets	-	-	-	5,406,715	5,406,715
Investments under equity method, net	-	-	-	35,856,579	35,856,579
Receivables, net	29,664,877	989,312	1,278,057	19,924,859	51,857,105
Loans and discounts, net	209,868,308	221,996,610	478,162,348	1,495,486,008	2,405,513,274
Non-performing loans	-	-	-	4,456,007	4,456,007
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>990,897,482</b>	<b>533,751,658</b>	<b>986,428,937</b>	<b>2,062,475,420</b>	<b>4,573,553,497</b>
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks	113,824,750	44,216,680	37,964,942	29,419,145	225,425,517
Payables	26,757,952	63	943,623	14,927,044	42,628,682
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	12,636	3,479	3,858	39,204,502	39,224,475
Bonds and bills sold under repurchase agreements	10,912,656	4,847,062	576,901	-	16,336,619
Other financial liabilities	1,619,185	101,345	-	64,900	1,785,430
Deposits and remittances	345,202,053	420,489,720	1,211,842,618	1,859,986,025	3,837,520,416
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>498,329,232</b>	<b>469,658,349</b>	<b>1,251,331,942</b>	<b>1,943,601,616</b>	<b>4,162,921,139</b>

**4. Maturity analysis of derivatives**

December 31, 2016	1. Overdue less than 1 month	2. Overdue 1 to 3 months	3. Overdue 3 to 6 months	4. Overdue 6 months to 1 year	5. Overdue 1 to 5 years	6. Overdue more than 5 years	Total
Derivative financial instruments							
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, Derivative instruments (Foreign exchange)							
Foreign exchange outflow	16,007,441	15,653,076	2,552,111	728,858	427,462	-	35,368,948
Foreign exchange inflow	16,010,653	15,653,072	2,552,111	728,858	427,462	-	35,372,156
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, Derivative instruments (Interest)							
Interest outflow	460,559,109	382,003,567	155,951,545	28,889,785	5,643,435	-	1,033,047,441
Interest inflow	483,945,507	398,872,859	168,338,659	39,902,553	5,575,269	-	1,096,634,847
Hedging derivative financial instruments (Interest)							
Interest outflow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest inflow	-	1,089	-	-	-	-	1,089
December 31, 2015							
Derivative financial instruments							
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, Derivative instruments (Foreign exchange)							
Foreign exchange outflow	12,238,343	11,849,387	4,757,998	1,453,250	451,401	-	30,750,379
Foreign exchange inflow	12,237,184	11,849,108	4,757,998	1,453,250	451,401	-	30,748,941
Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, Derivative instruments (Interest)							
Interest outflow	491,114,868	359,974,859	136,238,917	49,807,068	(480,455)	245,021	1,036,900,278
Interest inflow	510,220,229	373,416,695	142,768,841	76,366,129	3,496,416	-	1,106,268,310
Hedging derivative financial instruments (Interest)							
Interest outflow	19,700	110,463	71,241	-	-	-	201,404
Interest inflow	11,054	51,315	36,757	-	-	-	99,126

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 5. Maturity analysis of off balance sheet items

If the off balance credit items of BOT are classified as "Under One Year", "One to Five Years" and "Above Five Years", the maturity analysis of both off balance items and lease agreements and capital expenditures are disclosed together.

December 31, 2016	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitment	-	171,086,300	91,170	168,964,907	4,311,062	344,453,439
Irrevocable credit card commitment	-	-	-	-	145,626	145,626
Letter of credit receivables	6,359,406	1,708,362	4,523,176	13,396,273	2,942,243	28,929,460
Guarantee receivables	53,633,221	3,422,482	5,149,124	5,598,768	7,878,560	75,682,155
Total	59,992,627	176,217,144	9,763,470	187,959,948	15,277,491	449,210,680

December 31, 2015	0-30 days	31-90 days	91 days-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Irrevocable loan commitment	487,650	16,628,101	1,415,396	289,399,670	218,158,086	526,088,903
Irrevocable credit card commitment	-	-	-	-	160,645	160,645
Letter of credit receivables	14,265,854	1,215,206	5,617,940	6,944,844	2,689,992	30,733,836
Guarantee receivables	62,026,841	2,578,657	4,640,207	1,839,581	9,244,810	80,330,096
Total	76,780,345	20,421,964	11,673,543	298,184,095	230,253,533	637,313,480

## 6. Maturity analysis of lease agreements and capital expenditures

The lease agreements of BOT refer to operational lease.

Maturity analysis of lease agreements and capital expenditures was as follows:

December 31, 2016	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	Over 5 year	Total
Lease commitments				
Operating lease payments (Lessee)	(353,773)	(731,209)	-	(1,084,982)
Operating lease income(Lessor)	152,489	109,502	-	261,991
Total	(201,284)	(621,707)	-	(822,991)

December 31, 2015	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	Over 5 year	Total
Lease commitments				
Operating lease payments (Lessee)	(378,372)	(627,858)	-	(1,006,230)
Operating lease income(Lessor)	137,953	151,245	-	289,198
Total	(240,419)	(476,613)	-	(717,032)

## 7. Disclosures requested by the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Publicly Banks"

## (a) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2016

	Total	Amount for each remaining period to maturity					
		Less than 10 days	11-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Over 1 year
Major matured capital inflow	\$ 4,040,338,530	311,399,548	737,168,092	652,255,605	343,306,304	442,509,506	1,553,699,475
Major matured capital outflow	4,262,128,400	155,002,003	374,300,680	596,221,167	543,802,825	916,752,263	1,676,049,462
Capital gap	(221,789,870)	156,397,545	362,867,412	56,034,438	(200,496,521)	(474,242,757)	(122,349,987)

December 31, 2015

	Total	Amount for each remaining period to maturity					
		Less than 10 days	11-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	Over 1 year
Major matured capital inflow	\$ 3,984,098,202	337,915,856	652,414,855	565,558,126	361,230,114	546,056,749	1,520,922,502
Major matured capital outflow	4,251,497,044	165,729,525	347,433,709	560,235,640	500,876,175	938,030,784	1,739,191,211
Capital gap	(267,398,842)	172,186,331	304,981,146	53,322,486	(139,646,061)	(391,974,035)	(218,268,709)

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(b) Maturity analysis of assets and liabilities (United State Dollars)

December 31, 2016

Unit: In Thousand of USD

	Total	Amount for each remaining period to maturity				
		Less than 30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181~365 days	Over 1 year
Major matured capital inflow	\$ 41,235,359	13,366,111	10,309,276	5,360,255	2,941,194	9,258,523
Major matured capital outflow	41,235,359	16,271,096	11,089,307	4,442,059	3,338,991	6,093,906
Capital gap	-	(2,904,985)	(780,031)	918,196	(397,797)	3,164,617

December 31, 2015

Unit: In Thousand of USD

	Total	Amount for each remaining period to maturity				
		Less than 30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181~365 days	Over 1 year
Major matured capital inflow	\$ 45,983,000	16,709,602	9,740,900	5,826,801	4,883,939	8,821,758
Major matured capital outflow	45,983,000	20,038,883	10,755,802	4,260,065	4,001,894	6,926,356
Capital gap	-	(3,329,281)	(1,014,902)	1,566,736	882,045	1,895,402

5) Market risk

1. Causes and definition of market risk

Market risk means that changes in market price lead to the fair value and future cash flow volatility risk of the held financial instruments, even if it is not included in the financial statements. The risk factors usually refer to interest rate, exchange rate, equity investment and price. When the factors change, BOT's net operating income and the value of investment portfolio will have volatility risk.

The main market risks of BOT are interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and equity investment risk. The main position of interest rate risk includes transactions with conditions, bonds, securities investments, interest rate swaps and so on. The main position of exchange risks includes forward exchange, foreign exchange swaps, FX options and so on. The main position of equity investment risk includes stocks, funds, stock market index futures and so on.

2. Management policies of market risk

BOT sets up market risk management regulations and policies according to the risk management strategies approved by the board of directors, the Basel Accord and government regulations. In order to identify, assess, measure and monitor various risks of investments, they also decide the quota of investments and stop-loss point for financial instruments by types and characteristics in accordance with whole management target and offer reports to the board of directors, risk management committee and high-level managers.

3. Procedure of market risk management

(a) Identification

The identification procedures are as follows. First, use the business analysis or product analysis to identify the market risk factors of financial instruments. Second, measure the market risk of all financial instruments according to the risk factors changes of the important exposure. Finally, identify the market risk factors of every constitution of structured products and use the factors as the measurement basis. The above risk factors include interest rate, exchange rate and price of equity security.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****(b) Measurement**

BOT's market risk exposure can be classified into trading book and banking book. The financial instruments classified in trading book are measured at daily market value (please refer to 6 "Other risks - Interest rate risk management for banking book" on risk management policy and process of banking book.); those classified in banking book are measured at market value at least once a month. Following IFRS 13, BOT ensures that Level 1 inputs (i.e. quoted prices in an active market, such as OTC or Bloomberg) and Level 2 inputs (those which can be directly or indirectly observed in the market) are available. When the aforementioned inputs are not available, the related instruments shall be classified to Level 3. The sources from which BOT obtains inputs largely remain the same as prior periods and BOT will check if a financial instrument can be reasonably measured before entering into a transaction.

**(c) Monitor and Report**

BOT conduct various risks monitoring for ordinary trading activities. The monitor includes the control of market risk position and profit and loss, the control of exposure and quota of investments, the control of concentration, the sensitivity analysis and the stress testing. They report to the risk management committee or the Board of Directors to let the directors understand the market risk control status. BOT also have communication mechanism. Each operating units put forward transaction information to management departments periodically in order to ensure accuracy and effectiveness, and communicate the events when trading amount exceeds the quota, important events and abnormal conditions.

**4. Management policies of trading book risk**

The trading book refers to the financial instruments held for trading or hedging. The positions held for trading mean the positions that are held to earn profit from the buy-sell spread. The positions not belong to trading book are regarded as banking book.

**(a) Policy and Procedure**

The Bank formulates "Taiwan Bank Trading Book Management Provision" as important guideline for all trading units.

**(b) Valuation Policy**

BOT's market risk exposure can be classified into trading book and banking book. Following IFRS 13, BOT ensures that Level 1 inputs (i.e. quoted prices in an active market, such as OTC or Bloomberg) and Level 2 inputs (which can be directly or indirectly observed in the market) are available. When the aforementioned inputs are not available, the related instruments shall be classified to Level 3. The sources from which the BOT obtains inputs largely remain the same as prior periods and the BOT will check if a financial instrument can be reasonably measured before entering into a transaction.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(c) Measurement Method

- a) BOT conduct stress test every quarter under unfavorable economic scenarios which are set up risk factors: equity securities, interest rate, foreign exchange and commodities, setting the scene to calculate possible impacts by inputting different on profit or loss of each risk factor.
- b) Check the market price every month.
- c) Prepare the risk monitor report to chief director and put it on BOT's website as reference.

5. Interest rate risk management for trading book

(a) Definition of interest rate risk

The interest rate risk means that the changes of interest rate lead to the fair value changes or loss. The main products include securities related to interest rate and derivatives.

(b) Procedures of interest rate risk management

BOT sets quota and stop-loss points for short-term securities, bonds and derivatives related to interest rate. Each trading units measure the market price for the position of trading book every day and submit monthly reports to risk management department and quarterly reports to the risk management committee and the board of directors.

(c) Measurement method

BOT also uses the PV01 and Duration to monitor the influence of interest risk.

6. Interest rate risk management for banking book

The main management purpose is to strengthen the interest rate risk management, increase the effectiveness of capital usage and improve the business.

(a) Strategy

The interest rate risk management increases BOT's flexibility in order to measure, manage and hedge the interest rate risk. BOT formulates "Liquidity and Interest Rate Management Strategies" to reinforce the management and maintain proper liquidity and adjust the interest rate sensitivity gap for the steady long-term profitability and business .

(b) Management procedure

In order to adapt the economic financial environment changes and to fulfill the capital requirement, BOT conducts different pricing management strategies, such as adopting variable or fixed interest rate, and use financial futures, foreign exchange swaps, interest rate swaps to manage the interest rate sensitivity gap. To adjust the interest rate sensitivity gap properly, the risk management department monitors the ratio of interest rate sensitivity assets to interest rate sensitivity liabilities, the ratio of NTD capital gap to equity and the interest rate sensitivity gap of foreign exchange and report monthly to the risk management committee and board of directors.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (c) Measurement method

BOT uses the “Assets and Liabilities Management Information System” to identify interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities and analyses the maturity gap and changes of maturity structure as the basis of interest rate risk management and pricing strategies. They also make proper financial transfer and adjust the capital structure to lower the liquidity risk and increase the profit.

## 7. Exchange rate risk management

## (a) Definition of exchange rate risk

The exchange rate risk refers to the profit or loss resulted from two different currencies transferred at different times. BOT exchange rate risk is derived from exchange, forward exchange, FX swaps, cross currency swaps, and foreign exchange options. Because BOT squares customer's position every day, the exchange rate does not have any significant risk.

## (b) Management procedures and measurement method of exchange rate risk

To control the exchange rate risk, BOT sets different quotas and stop-loss point for employees with different levels and have annual total loss quota to control the loss in a tolerable range.

BOT conducts stress testing. The simulated situations are  $\pm 3\%$  changes of exchange rate for every currency. The relevant statements are disclosed at sensitivity analysis.

## 8. Equity security risk management

## (a) Definition of equity security risk

The market risk of holding equity securities includes the respective risk arising from the market price changes of respective equity security and general market risk resulted from the whole market price changes.

## (b) The intention of equity security price risk management

The intention is to avoid loss and worse financial status due to violent fluctuations of equity security price and increase the effectiveness of capital usage and improve the business.

## (c) Procedure of equity security price risk management

BOT sets different investment quotas by industries, enterprises and groups. They use the  $\beta$  value to measure the influence of systematic risk monthly and monitor the risk value of equity securities and unrealized profit/loss ratio every day. The stop-loss point mechanism is approved by the security investment committee and executed by the risk management department.

## (d) Measurement method

The control of the equity security price risk is based on the unrealized gain (loss) ratio,  $\beta$  value and the aforementioned investment limitations.

BOT conducts stress testing every season. The simulated situations are  $\pm 15\%$  changes of equity security price. The relevant statements are disclosed at sensitivity analysis.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

9. Market risk valuation technique

(a) Interest Rate Risk Sensitivity

BOT assumes that other factors are unchanged and the yield curve of the whole world moves upward by 100 bps at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Under this assumption, the income after tax will decrease \$5,265 million and \$1,253 million, respectively and the other comprehensive income will decrease \$5,665 million and \$5,339 million, respectively. If the yield curve moves downward by 100 bps, the income after tax will increase \$5,935 million and \$1,382 million, respectively and the other comprehensive income will increase \$5,966 million and \$5,588 million, respectively.

(b) Exchange Rate Risk Sensitivity

BOT assumes that other factors are unchanged and the foreign currency to New Taiwan Dollars exchange rate appreciates by 3% at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Under this assumption, the income after tax will increase \$2,624 million and \$2,365 million, respectively and the other comprehensive income will increase \$2,440 million and \$1,977 million, respectively.

If the exchange rate depreciates by 3%, the income after tax will decrease \$2,624 million and \$2,367 million, respectively and the other comprehensive income will decrease \$2,440 million and \$1,977 million, respectively.

(c) Equity Security Price Risk Sensitivity

BOT assumes that other factors are unchanged and the market prices of the equity securities increase by 15% at December 31, 2016 and 2015. Under this assumption, the income after tax will increase \$7,648 million and \$7,244 million, respectively and the other comprehensive income will increase \$7,779 million and \$7,346 million, respectively.

If the market prices decrease by 15 %, the income after tax will decrease \$7,648 million and \$7,244 million, respectively and the other comprehensive income will decrease \$7,779 million and \$7,346 million, respectively.

(d) Sensitivity analysis is as follows:

December 31, 2016			
Main risk	Range	Amount Influence	
		Equity	Gain or loss
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve rise 100BPS	(5,665)	(5,265)
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve fall 100BPS	5,966	5,935
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currency/ NTD rise 3%	2,440	2,624
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currency / NTD fall 3%	(2,440)	(2,624)
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock rise 15%	7,779	7,648
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock fall 15%	(7,779)	(7,648)

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015			
Main risk	Range	Amount Influence	
		Equity	Gain or loss
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve rise 100BPS	(5,339)	(1,253)
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve fall 100BPS	5,588	1,382
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currency/ NTD rise 3%	1,977	2,365
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currency / NTD fall 3%	(1,977)	(2,367)
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock rise 15%	7,346	7,244
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock fall 15%	(7,346)	(7,244)

## 10. Information of currency risk concentrate

Units: In Thousands of stated currencies

December 31, 2016		
Amount in original currency		Amount in New Taiwan Dollars
USD	992,029	31,963,174
CNY	1,205,142	5,572,577
GBP	24,509	970,801
JPY	2,983,514	826,732
KRW	13,858,455	370,021

Units: In Thousands of stated currencies

December 31, 2015		
Amount in original currency		Amount in New Taiwan Dollars
USD	989,862	32,546,663
CNY	622,838	3,109,830
GBP	18,482	900,998
JPY	3,032,924	827,988
SGD	15,120	351,540

Note 1: The major foreign currencies were the top 5 currencies by position expressed in New Taiwan Dollars after exchange rate conversion.

Note 2: The net position represented the absolute value of each currency.

All held foreign financial assets and liabilities are classified by currencies and represented using the carrying amounts. The following tables are the information at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

December 31, 2016			
Assets	USD to NTD	Other currency to NTD	Total NTD
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,116,033	44,451,890	65,567,923
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	58,864,822	89,908,956	148,773,778
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	68,742,875	16,079,536	84,822,411
Available-for-sale financial assets	16,952,654	61,064,521	78,017,175
Hedging derivative financial assets	-	21,221	21,221
Receivables, net	6,296,325	3,991,314	10,287,639
Current income tax assets	204,732	213,909	418,641
Loans and Discounts, net	141,656,340	88,781,135	230,437,475
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	10,080,990	25,545,850	35,626,840
Other financial assets, net	2,104,042	13,653,881	15,757,923
Property and equipment, net	78,966	21,806	100,772
Intangible assets	8,442	3,082	11,524
Deferred income tax assets, net	222,514	65,465	287,979
Other assets, net	153,833	95,665	249,498
Total assets	<u>\$ 326,482,568</u>	<u>343,898,231</u>	<u>670,380,799</u>
December 31, 2016			
Liabilities	USD to NTD	Other currency to NTD	Total NTD
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks	\$ 64,963,069	67,860,227	132,823,296
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	499,977	22,349	522,326
Hedging derivative financial liabilities	-	144,195	144,195
Payables	5,012,940	(232,736)	4,780,204
Current income tax liabilities	17,314	88,255	105,569
Deposits and remittances	355,495,039	237,940,297	593,435,336
Other financial liabilities	212,972	483,257	696,229
Provisions	12,124	1,039	13,163
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	66,197	66,197
Other liabilities	98,700,099	35,696,048	134,396,147
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 524,913,534</u>	<u>342,069,128</u>	<u>866,982,662</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Assets	December 31, 2015		
	USD to NTD	Other currency to NTD	Total NTD
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,772,703	68,977,974	88,750,677
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	98,992,797	58,961,605	157,954,402
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, net	55,179,375	25,831,689	81,011,064
Available-for-sale financial assets	11,658,438	53,075,783	64,734,221
Hedging derivative financial assets	-	15,970	15,970
Receivables, net	6,482,558	5,436,136	11,918,694
Current income tax assets	192,281	208,835	401,116
Loans and Discounts, net	165,978,982	89,623,578	255,602,560
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	7,297,402	29,622,750	36,920,152
Other financial assets, net	986,387	4,507,368	5,493,755
Property and equipment, net	73,655	17,932	91,587
Intangible assets	3,960	1,260	5,220
Deferred income tax assets, net	169,284	99,211	268,495
Other assets, net	191,504	72,187	263,691
Total assets	<u>\$ 366,979,326</u>	<u>336,452,278</u>	<u>703,431,604</u>

Liabilities	December 31, 2015		
	USD to NTD	Other currency to NTD	Total NTD
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks	\$ 43,715,878	99,097,384	142,813,262
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	286,207	33,603,281	33,889,488
Hedging derivative financial liabilities	-	243,967	243,967
Payables	5,574,702	446,041	6,020,743
Current income tax liabilities	8,836	81,375	90,211
Deposits and remittances	362,585,053	228,309,341	590,894,394
Other financial liabilities	213,642	1,506,888	1,720,530
Provisions	11,083	2,630	13,713
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	90,992	90,992
Other liabilities	92,273,593	27,893,506	120,167,099
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 504,668,994</u>	<u>391,275,405</u>	<u>895,944,399</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 11. Disclosures required by the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks

## (a) Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities analysis (New Taiwan Dollars)

December 31, 2016					
Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days to one year	Over one year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 1,778,022,449	1,290,382,982	217,875,054	354,541,173	3,640,821,658
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	365,304,321	2,745,230,523	333,722,350	133,837,865	3,578,095,059
Interest rate sensitive gap	1,412,718,128	(1,454,847,541)	(115,847,296)	220,703,308	62,726,599
Net worth					273,114,708
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					101.75
Ratio of interest rate sensitive gap to net worth (%)					22.97

  

December 31, 2015					
Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days to one year	Over one year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 1,629,531,364	1,472,564,685	254,393,149	252,371,479	3,608,860,677
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	344,060,000	2,737,548,699	337,299,385	121,934,922	3,540,843,006
Interest rate sensitive gap	1,285,471,364	(1,264,984,014)	(82,906,236)	130,436,557	68,017,671
Net worth					252,072,974
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					101.92
Ratio of interest rate sensitive gap to net worth (%)					26.98

Note 1: The above amount included only new Taiwan dollar amounts held by the Bank, and excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities are interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with revenues and costs affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap=Interest-rate-sensitivity assets-Interest-rate-sensitivity liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest-rate-sensitivity assets to liabilities=Interest-rate-sensitivity assets/Interest-rate-sensitivity liabilities (in New Taiwan Dollars).

## (b) Assets and liabilities interest rate sensitivity analysis (United States Dollars)

Unit: In Thousand of USD

December 31, 2016					
Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days to one year	Over one year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 27,014,893	4,917,394	3,143,912	1,213,969	36,290,168
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	22,373,842	6,573,443	2,547,247	511,782	32,006,314
Interest rate sensitive gap	4,641,051	(1,656,049)	596,665	702,187	4,283,854
Net worth					(42,746)
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					113.38
Ratio of interest rate sensitive gap to net worth (%)					(10,021.65)

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Unit: In Thousand of USD

December 31, 2015					
Item	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days to one year	Over one year	Total
Interest rate sensitive assets	\$ 24,519,105	5,689,805	3,104,461	1,060,503	34,373,874
Interest rate sensitive liabilities	24,075,527	5,990,444	2,055,545	1,223,067	33,344,583
Interest rate sensitive gap	443,578	(300,639)	1,048,916	(162,564)	1,029,291
Net worth					(59,738)
Ratio of interest rate sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					103.09
Ratio of interest rate sensitive gap to net worth (%)					(1,723.01)

Note 1: The above amount included only U.S. dollar amounts held by the Bank, and excluded contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities are interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities with revenues and costs affected by interest rate changes.

Note 3: Interest rate sensitivity gap=Interest-rate-sensitivity assets-Interest-rate-sensitivity liabilities.

Note 4: Ratio of interest-rate-sensitivity assets to liabilities=Interest-rate-sensitivity assets/Interest-rate-sensitivity liabilities (in U.S. dollars).

## 6) Other risks

## (a) Operational risk and legal risk

The Bank and its subsidiary have identified, measured and monitored operational risk and legal risk and also disclosed qualitative and quantitative information in accordance with the "Information of the Capital Adequacy and the Risk Managements" and the FSC's requirements.

According the "The Explanations and Formats of Calculation of Bank's Self-Owned Capital and Risk-Weighted Assets," operation risks is the risk of a change in value caused by the fact that actual losses, incurred for inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events (including legal risk), differ from the expected losses. As legal risk is part of the operational risk, where it involves legal risk to be reported together with the operation risk to the appropriate management level.

## (b) Compliance risks and reputation risks

The Department of Compliance has set up the "Regulations and Guidelines of Legal Compliance" which clearly states the responsibility of the competent unit (Department of Compliance), the task units (each unit of the head office, Secretary Department of the Board of directors, Department of Internal Auditing of the Board of Directors), training unit (Department of Human Resources), and the self-assessment unit (each operational unit, excluding Department of Internal Auditing Board of Directors). The Department of Compliance also holds the responsibility of planning, managing and executing the overall legal compliance of the Bank. For instance, the task unit should look into potential risks of legal compliance and obtain the opinion and approval of the department of compliance before new services and products are introduced to the market or applications are submitted to the authorities for the approval of sales.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

In response to continuous changes in external regulations, the Department of Compliance prepares the “Legislation and Amendment of External Financial Regulations Checklist” to let each operation unit recheck their internal guidelines and make necessary adjustments in time. The Department of Compliance passes the information to colleagues about changes in financial regulations related to the Bank’s operations to lower the risk of legal compliance. If any operational loss events involving legal compliance occur and cause loss, they will be reported as part of operation risk to the appropriate management level.

The Bank’s “Declaration of Operation Risk Appetite” stresses that the Bank should attach importance not only to the direct financial loss cause by operational loss events, but also the indirect loss which might damage its quality of service and reputation. In view of an internal fraud that may cause enormous loss and seriously jeopardize reputation, the Bank actively establishes the enterprise culture with risk awareness. In addition to enhance its colleagues’ concept of risk (e.g. collecting and compiling the information as a report about the concept of risk), and to firmly execute internal controls, the Bank also avoids internal fraud by emphasizing the importance of compliance with regulations and laws. Any events that may damage the Bank’s reputation will be reported as part of operation risk to the appropriate management level.

In the future, the Bank shall meet the requirements proposed by the authorities. Moreover, the Bank will keep collecting domestic and international information and refer them to other banks’ practical operations to enhance the quantitative measurement and qualitative management on operation risk, legal risk, compliance risk and reputation risk.

7) Transfer of financial assets—transferred financial assets without overall derecognition

The transferred financial assets of BOT that are not qualified for de-recognition in the daily operation are mainly debt securities under repurchase agreements. Since the right to receive cash flow is transferred and it reflects the associated liabilities to repurchase transferred financial assets at fixed price in future period, BOT cannot use, sell or pledge these transferred financial assets during the valid transaction period. However, since BOT still bear the interest rate risk and credit risk, transferred financial assets are not completely derecognized. Analysis of financial assets that are not completely derecognized and the associated liabilities are as follows.

Financial assets type	Transferred financial assets book value	Financial liability book value	December 31, 2016		Net fair
			Transferred financial assets fair value	Financial liability fair value	
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss					
Issued under repurchase agreement	\$ 1,072,336	1,071,878	1,072,336	1,071,878	458
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Issued under repurchase agreement	9,315,866	10,265,271	9,315,866	10,265,271	(949,405)

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Financial assets type	Transferred financial assets book value	Financial liability book value	December 31, 2015		Net fair
			Transferred financial assets fair value	Financial liability fair value	
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss					
Issued under repurchase agreement	\$ 282,767	299,050	282,767	299,050	(16,283)
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Issued under repurchase agreement	15,130,960	16,037,569	15,130,960	16,037,569	(906,609)

## 8) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

BOT hold financial instruments which meet Section 42 of the IAS 32 endorsed by FSC. Therefore, the financial instrument will be offset on the balance sheet.

Although BOT do not engage in transactions that meet the offsetting condition in IFRSs, they have signed the net settlement contracts of similar agreements with counterparties, such as global master repurchase agreement, global securities lending agreement and similar repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement. If both parties choose to net settle, the abovementioned executable net settlement contracts or similar agreements will be allowed to be settled in net amount after offsetting the financial assets and financial liabilities. Otherwise, the transaction will be settled in gross amount. However, if one party defaults, the other party could opt for net settling.

The offsetting information of financial assets and financial liabilities is shown below:

December 31, 2016						
Financial assets under offsetting or general agreement of net amount settlement or similar norms						
Financial assets	Total recognized financial assets (a)	Total recognized financial liabilities offsetting on the balance sheets (b)	Net amount of financial assets on the balance sheets (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant amount not offset on the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instrument (note)	Cash received as collaterals	
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>10,320,504</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,320,504</u>	<u>1,199,479</u>	<u>3,441</u>	<u>9,117,584</u>
Financial liabilities under offsetting or general agreement of net amount settlement or similar norms						
Financial liabilities	Total recognized financial liabilities (a)	Total recognized financial assets offsetting on the balance sheets (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities on the balance sheets (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant amount not offset on the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instrument (note)	Pledged cash Collaterals	
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ <u>6,667,566</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,667,566</u>	<u>1,199,479</u>	<u>50,263</u>	<u>5,417,824</u>

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**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

December 31, 2015

**Financial assets under offsetting or general agreement of net amount settlement or similar norms**

Financial assets	Total recognized financial assets (a)	Total recognized financial liabilities offsetting on the balance sheets (b)	Net amount of financial assets on the balance sheets (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant amount not offset on the balance sheet (d)		
				Financial instrument (note)	Cash received as collaterals	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>14,239,009</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14,239,009</u>	<u>1,907,055</u>	<u>294,919</u>	<u>12,037,035</u>

**Financial liabilities under offsetting or general agreement of net amount settlement or similar norms**

Financial liabilities	Total recognized financial liabilities (a)	Total recognized financial assets offsetting on the balance sheets (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities on the balance sheets (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant amount not offset on the balance sheet (d)		
				Financial instrument (note)	Pledged cash Collaterals	Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial liabilities agreements	\$ <u>6,180,612</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,180,612</u>	<u>1,907,055</u>	<u>121,656</u>	<u>4,151,901</u>

Note: Netting settlement agreement and non-cash financial collaterals are included.

The subsidiary, BTLI

1) Risk management system

1. Risk management structure

(a) The structure, organization and the responsibility of the risk management

The risk management structure of BTLI is composed of the Board of Directors, the risk management committee, the director of the heads of risk management, the internal audit department, the risk management department and all the operational units. Their responsibilities are described as follows:

a) Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of the Company's risks. They should identify risks in business operations and ensure the effectiveness of risk management.

b) Risk management committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for formulating risk the management policies and organization functions: (i) establish qualified and quantified management standards, structure; (ii) regularly report the performance and provide advice to the Board of Directors.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

c) The Chief Risk Officer is responsible for overseeing the overall risk management.

d) Risk management department

The Risk Management Department is responsible for monitoring, measuring and evaluating the implementation of the risk management on a daily basis. The Risk Management Department shall remain independent of other operational units.

e) All the operational units

Each department shall identify, measure, response and monitor the risk of implementation.

f) The internal audit department

The internal audit department shall audit the risk management performance of each department in accordance with the applicable regulations and legislations.

(b) Risk management procedures and protocols

a) Risk management procedures include risk identification, risk measurement, risk response, risk monitoring, data communication and documentation. Moreover, integrating risk management procedures to an operational level is helpful to reflect the impact on risk arising from changing in business environment.

b) BTLI establishes the relevant risk indicators for the risks in business operations concerning the procedures, period and frequency of identification, measurement and evaluation of risk as means of decision making. It also includes performance evaluation and resource allocation.

c) After the evaluation and compilation of risks, the appropriate responding procedure from the Company shall include the followings:

a. Risk averse: to exclude any participation or terminate the operations and activities.

b. Risk transfer: to reinsure or transfer all or partial risks to a third party.

c. Risk control: to adopt risk controlling procedures in order to minimize any impact.

d. Risk tolerance: to tolerate any possible impact of risk by not initiating procedures as means of changing the probabilities of outcome.

d) BTLI establishes a risk monitoring system, timely scrutinize and monitor all the risks. If a risk is higher than expected or the tolerant limit, the Company should report and respond accordingly.

e) The aforementioned risk monitoring and reporting system shall change along with the adjustment of operating objectives, risk exposure and external conditions of BTLI, including the effectiveness of the risk management system and the appropriateness of risk elements.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****2. Credit risk management**

BTLI sets credit limits for each rating and continuous credit risk mechanism for the credit risk management of securities investment. Performs strict credit analysis based on the different characteristics of financial instruments in order to control the credit risk exposure by investment instrument, issuer, counterparty, nation and industry, and to set the credit limits for each rating. Also prepares its related reports periodically to ensure it abides by the law.

BTLI performs strict credit analysis before undertaking mortgage loans and insurance loans. The mortgage loan policy not only limits the Loan to Value but also requests the evaluation of personal financial ranking to decide whether or not to undertake the loan. For the insurance loans, the loan amount shall be under the policy value reserves of the insurance product.

BTLI uses the Probability of Default (PD) and Loss Given Default (LGD) to measure the credit risk of risk related instruments, including the investments without quoted price in active market and the held to maturity investments. Also performs pressure tests to evaluate the effect of abnormal credit changes on investment portfolio as a reference for making corresponding countermeasures.

**3. Liquidity risk management**

BTLI manages sufficient cash and cash equivalents so as to cope with its operations and mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

**4. Market risk management**

BTLI performs evaluations before any financial instruments investment. Furthermore, the Company uses VaR model, scenario analysis, stress test, back test, position limit, risk limit, and stop loss system to manage market risk derived from financial investments.

**5. Operational risk**

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from fraud, unauthorized authorities, error, omission, inefficiency system failure or external events. BTLI manages the risk through a control-based environment in which processes are documented, authorization is independent and transactions are reviewed and monitored.

BTLI sets up operation regulations and internal control system for each product and operating activity. BTLI also sets emergency management and recovery plan (Business Continuity Plan) with respect to some events caused by nature or human, such as the regional disasters, significant infectious diseases, employee's strikes, system interruptions and so on. In doing so, BTLI can ensure operations can continue even if a material incident occurs.

The risk management department monitors the operation risk exposure periodically and offers suggestions on topics regarding operational risk management. If a significant operation risk event happens, the risk management department should immediately prepare a risk management report.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 6. The insurance risk management

Insurance risk refers to the risk resulting from the assumption of risks transferred from policy holders and unexpected changes in benefit claims, including product design and pricing risk, underwriting risk, reinsurance risk, catastrophe risk, claim risk, provision risk, etc. By implementing appropriate risk management procedures, such as risk identification and measurement in advance, risk responding and risk monitoring during the business process, and risk reporting thereafter, the Company and its subsidiaries can limit their potential damage to a reasonable and acceptable level.

## 2) Credit risk

## 1. The Credit Risk Exposure

After deducting the government bonds and treasury bills, the maximum exposure of the credit risk were as follows:

Item	December 31, 2016	
	Carrying amount	Maximum credit exposure
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,752,046	24,752,046
Receivables	2,152,607	2,152,607
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	503,092	503,092
Available-for-sale financial assets	33,494,243	33,494,243
Debt investments without quoted price in active market	27,223,295	27,223,295
Held-to-maturity financial assets	217,504,215	182,287,788
Other financial assets	14,550,000	14,550,000
Loans	10,368,155	10,368,155
Refundable deposits	3,535,675	40,610
Total	<u>\$ 334,083,328</u>	<u>295,371,836</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Item	December 31, 2015	
	Carrying amount	Maximum credit exposure
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,595,006	33,595,006
Receivables	3,894,709	3,894,709
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	2,544,003	2,544,003
Available-for-sale financial assets	44,179,000	44,179,000
Debt investments without quoted price in active market	48,590,962	48,590,962
Held-to-maturity financial assets	187,177,088	146,241,670
Other financial assets	3,746,150	3,746,150
Loans	11,777,584	11,777,584
Refundable deposits	3,568,127	49,443
Total	<u>\$ 339,072,629</u>	<u>294,618,527</u>

## 2. Concentration of Credit Risk

When the transaction of financial instruments is concentrated in a single industry or region, the ability to oblige the contract would be impacted by similar factors, thereby causing concentration of credit risk.

BTLI maintains a diversified portfolio, limits its exposure to any one geographic region, country or individual creditor and monitors the exposure continuously. BTLI's most significant concentrations of credit risk are summarized as follows:

## (a) Industry

Item	Finance	Government	Petrochemical			Electricity	Other
			Industry	Manufacturing			
December 31, 2016							
<u>Financial assets</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,752,046	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	907,198	568,136	-	19,977	13,489	643,807	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	188,949	-	-	-	-	-	
Available-for-sale financial assets-debt instruments	4,105,712	-	-	-	-	549,918	
Debt investments without quoted price in active market-debt instruments	10,600,725	13,781,610	-	-	-	2,840,960	
Held-to-maturity financial assets-debt instruments	155,584,974	43,293,172	-	3,495,679	1,696,988	13,433,402	
Other financial assets-net	14,550,000	-	-	-	-	-	
Loans	-	-	1,366,688	-	280,732	8,720,735	
Refundable deposits	38,647	3,495,065	-	-	-	1,963	

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Item	Finance	Government	Petrochemical Industry	Manufacturing	Electricity	Other
December 31, 2015						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,595,006	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	2,550,521	653,717	-	22,895	18,880	648,696
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	43,915	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-debt instruments	4,940,650	-	-	-	-	2,986,478
Debt investments without quoted price in active market-debt instruments	24,597,292	22,545,700	-	-	-	1,447,970
Held-to-maturity financial assets-debt instruments	114,917,196	53,504,415	-	3,969,202	2,596,383	12,189,892
Other financial assets-net	3,746,150	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	1,440,563	234,824	647,195	9,455,002
Refundable deposits	47,343	3,518,684	-	-	-	2,100

## (b) Region

Item	Taiwan	America	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Other
December 31, 2016						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,752,046	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	1,358,164	279,502	125,320	243,154	122,853	23,614
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	186,402	-	-	2,547	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-debt instruments	3,501,166	643,614	-	510,850	-	-
Debt investments without quoted price in active market-debt instruments	2,200,000	14,829,349	6,531,751	2,549,251	1,112,944	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets-debt instruments	76,919,423	60,634,443	44,254,871	21,172,436	14,198,585	324,457
Other financial assets-net	14,550,000	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	10,368,155	-	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	3,535,675	-	-	-	-	-

Item	Taiwan	America	Europe	Asia	Oceania	Other
December 31, 2015						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,595,006	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	1,891,382	1,264,415	389,729	272,241	54,797	22,145
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	43,915	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-debt instruments	4,709,876	2,355,691	-	861,561	-	-
Debt investments without quoted price in active market-debt instruments	200,000	22,573,364	11,536,190	10,298,108	3,983,300	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets-debt instruments	95,031,735	31,610,326	32,298,185	19,524,662	8,087,345	624,835
Other financial assets-net	3,746,150	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	11,777,584	-	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	3,568,127	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

3. Credit Quality Analysis of the subsidiary, BTLI:

(a) Credit Quality Analysis for Securities Investment

December 31, 2016	Non-overdue nor non-impaired amount						NPL but not impair amount (B)	Impairment Amount (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Recognized Impairment Amount (D)	Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very Good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal (A)					
Available-for-sale financial assets											
Debt investments	205,960	3,633,771	815,899	-	-	4,655,630	-	-	4,655,630	-	4,655,630
Held-to-maturity financial assets											
Debt investments	56,971,258	112,498,041	48,034,916	-	-	217,504,215	-	-	217,504,215	-	217,504,215
Debt investments without a quoted price in active market											
Debt investments	16,083,228	10,277,667	862,400	-	-	27,223,295	-	-	27,223,295	-	27,223,295
Refundable deposits	3,495,065	-	-	-	-	3,495,065	-	-	3,495,065	-	3,495,065

December 31, 2015	Non-overdue nor non-impaired amount						NPL but not impair amount (B)	Impairment Amount (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Recognized Impairment Amount (D)	Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very Good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal (A)					
Available-for-sale financial assets											
Debt investments	961,524	4,444,158	2,521,446	-	-	7,927,128	-	-	7,927,128	-	7,927,128
Held-to-maturity financial assets											
Debt investments	30,998,494	121,777,022	34,401,572	-	-	187,177,088	-	-	187,177,088	-	187,177,088
Debt investments without a quoted price in active market											
Debt investments	25,849,736	20,744,026	1,997,200	-	-	48,590,962	-	-	48,590,962	-	48,590,962
Refundable deposits	3,518,684	-	-	-	-	3,518,684	-	-	3,518,684	-	3,518,684

Internal Credit Risk Grades of The Subsidiary, BTLI

Very Good  
Good  
Medium  
Weak  
Non-evaluate

Credit Rating of Taiwan Ratings

twAAA~twAA+  
twAA~twA+  
twA~BBB+  
twBBB

(b) Credit Quality Analysis for Discounts and Loans (other than insurance loans and premium loans) and Receivables

December 31, 2016	Non-overdue nor non-impaired amount						NPL but not impair amount (B)	Impairment Amount (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Recognized Impairment Amount		Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very Good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal (A)				With objective	No objective	
Receivables	\$				2,152,646	2,152,646	9	9,048	2,161,703	9,048	48	2,152,607
Loans	\$				4,738,681	4,738,681	2,606	23,429	4,764,716	104	72,702	4,691,910

December 31, 2015	Non-overdue nor non-impaired amount						NPL but not impair amount (B)	Impairment Amount (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Recognized Impairment Amount		Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Very Good	Good	Medium	Weak	Non-evaluate	Subtotal (A)				With objective	No objective	
Receivables	\$				3,894,683	3,894,683	81	581	3,895,345	566	70	3,894,709
Loans	\$				5,966,584	5,966,584	20,975	25,333	6,012,892	534	90,885	5,921,473

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (c) Aging Analysis of discounts and loans (Other than insurance loans and premium loans) and receivables which overdue but not impaired

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Overdue 1 to 3 months	\$ <u>2,615</u>	<u>21,056</u>

## 3) Liquidity Risk

The followings are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments but excluding the impact of netting agreements.

Derivatives settled in net

	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-181 days	December 31, 2016 181 days ~1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss								
Foreign exchange derivatives	\$ (1,066)	700	-	-	-	-	-	(366)

Derivatives settled in total

	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-181 days	December 31, 2016 181 days ~1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss								
Foreign exchange derivatives								
- Foreign exchange outflow	\$ (31,318,040)	(39,931,918)	(14,716,300)	-	-	-	-	(85,966,258)
- Foreign exchange inflow	31,245,783	39,788,387	14,618,449	-	-	-	-	85,652,619
Foreign exchange derivatives								
- Foreign exchange outflow	-	(627,802)	(3,111)	(3,111)	(649,711)	-	-	(1,283,735)
- Foreign exchange inflow	-	625,000	-	-	646,600	-	-	1,271,600
Subtotal of outflows	\$ (31,318,040)	(40,559,720)	(14,719,411)	(3,111)	(649,711)	-	-	(87,249,993)
Subtotal of inflows	\$ 31,245,783	40,413,387	14,618,449	-	646,600	-	-	86,924,219
Net cash flows	\$ (72,257)	(146,333)	(100,962)	(3,111)	(3,111)	-	-	(325,774)

Derivatives settled in net

	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-181 days	December 31, 2015 181 days ~1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss								
Foreign exchange derivatives	\$ (16,563)	(3,020)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,583)

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

Derivatives settled in total

	December 31, 2015						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-181 days	181 days ~1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss							
Foreign exchange derivatives							
— Foreign exchange outflow	\$ (12,583,910)	(44,981,214)	(23,450,210)	(3,147,360)	-	-	-
-- Foreign exchange inflow	12,562,978	44,882,320	23,385,525	3,127,776	-	-	-
Foreign exchange derivatives							
— Foreign exchange outflow	-	-	(2,875)	(2,875)	(627,859)	-	-
-- Foreign exchange inflow	-	-	-	-	625,000	-	-
Subtotal of outflows	<u>\$ (12,583,910)</u>	<u>(44,981,214)</u>	<u>(23,453,085)</u>	<u>(3,150,235)</u>	<u>(627,859)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal of inflows	<u>\$ 12,562,978</u>	<u>44,882,320</u>	<u>23,385,525</u>	<u>3,127,776</u>	<u>625,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash flows	<u>\$ (20,932)</u>	<u>(98,894)</u>	<u>(67,560)</u>	<u>(22,459)</u>	<u>(2,859)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Maturity analysis of non-derivative:

Assets	December 31, 2016						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-181 days	181 days ~1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,406,673	1,356,764	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	8,419	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	13,855	-	10,761	1,047,380	1,525,218	1,082,799	1,969,819
Held-to-maturity financial assets	5,034,142	3,048,783	4,522,614	6,820,274	18,884,565	37,713,144	415,704,106
Debt investments without quoted price in active market	138,741	247,522	3,184,488	1,217,144	1,755,899	6,416,617	34,009,514
Other financial assets-net	2,705,006	5,806,693	6,053,701	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	38,647	-	-	-	458,698	167,559	2,868,807
Total	<u>\$ 31,345,483</u>	<u>10,459,762</u>	<u>13,771,564</u>	<u>9,084,798</u>	<u>22,624,380</u>	<u>45,380,119</u>	<u>454,552,246</u>

  

Assets	December 31, 2015						
	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-181 days	181 days ~1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Over 5 years
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 31,493,224	2,111,854	-	-	-	-	-
Receivables	1,693,846	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	165,164	8,582	361,818	1,054,599	1,177,243	2,872,721	5,307,034
Held-to-maturity financial assets	639,694	4,663,254	5,098,749	19,403,116	16,672,298	48,329,756	246,043,754
Debt investments without quoted price in active market	642,964	3,021,269	13,096,024	2,436,323	3,707,936	8,037,381	50,918,891
Other financial assets-net	761,583	970	2,283,404	775,148	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	-	24,750	-	62,564	87,314	640,192	3,838,646
Total	<u>\$ 35,396,475</u>	<u>9,830,679</u>	<u>20,839,995</u>	<u>23,731,750</u>	<u>21,644,791</u>	<u>59,880,050</u>	<u>306,108,325</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

4) Market Risk

1. Exchange rate risk

- (a) The significant exchange rate risk exposure of the financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015			
	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency	Exchange rate	NTD	
<u>Financial assets</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
AUD	\$	386,457	23.3450	9,021,835	451,076	23.9750	10,814,551
CAD		69,113	23.9200	1,653,185	90,703	23.7200	2,151,464
EUR		20,466	33.9800	695,448	19,222	35.9200	690,467
HKD		555,659	4.1540	2,308,208	538,056	4.2420	2,282,435
JPY		33	0.2771	9	33	0.2730	9
NZD		18	22.4600	409	18	22.5000	404
USD		4,698,418	32.2200	151,383,037	3,819,840	32.8800	125,596,347
CNY		4,180,692	4.6240	19,331,520	5,041,324	4.9930	25,171,329
ZAR		288,678	2.3700	684,166	428,354	2.1200	908,110
SGD		70,496	22.3100	1,572,766	67,559	23.2500	1,570,753
<u>Financial liabilities</u>							
<u>Monetary items</u>							
USD		773,664	32.2200	24,927,469	807,124	32.8800	26,538,250

- (b) The concentration of the exchange rate risk is as follows:

	December 31, 2016										
	USD	AUD	HKD	EUR	CAD	NZD	CNY	JPY	ZAR	SGD	Total
<u>Foreign financial assets</u>											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,322,192	194,688	249,153	247,452	27,107	409	229,181	9	4,671	22	3,274,884
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	14,867	148,622	-	-	11,317	-	9,817	-	-	4,326	188,949
Available for sale financial assets	4,334,125	-	2,059,051	447,997	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,841,173
Loans and receivables	270,032	85,359	4	-	12,145	-	366,655	-	30,117	-	764,312
Held-to-maturity financial assets	108,960,189	7,177,673	-	-	650,945	-	15,307,874	-	412,627	1,572,745	134,082,053
Debt investments without quoted price in active market	9,226,986	1,564,115	-	-	962,988	-	3,427,811	-	227,751	-	15,409,651
Total	<u>\$125,128,391</u>	<u>9,170,457</u>	<u>2,308,208</u>	<u>695,449</u>	<u>1,664,502</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>19,341,338</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>675,166</u>	<u>1,577,093</u>	<u>160,561,022</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

	December 31, 2016										
	USD	AUD	HKD	EUR	CAD	NZD	CNY	JPY	ZAR	SGD	Total
<b>Foreign financial liabilities</b>											
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 1,147,030	1,329	-	-	-	-	1,778	-	-	-	1,150,137
Payables	2,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,731
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,149,761</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,152,868</b>

Note: December 31, 2016: 1 USD = 32.220 NTD; 1 AUD = 23.345 NTD; 1 HKD = 4.154 NTD; 1 EUR = 33.98 NTD; 1 CAD = 23.92 NTD; 1 NZD = 22.46 NTD; 1 CNY = 4.624 NTD; 1 JPY = 0.2771 NTD; 1 ZAR = 2.37 NTD; 1 SGD = 22.31 NTD

	December 31, 2015										
	USD	AUD	HKD	EUR	CAD	NZD	CNY	JPY	ZAR	SGD	Total
<b>Foreign financial assets</b>											
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,973,832	404,214	529,181	85,773	103,310	404	904,400	9	58,574	22	7,059,719
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,839	-	132	-	39,944	-	-	-	-	-	43,915
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,901,461	-	1,753,246	604,694	-	-	1,139,894	-	-	-	7,399,295
Loans and receivables	176,165	369,963	8	-	12,060	-	372,605	-	22,530	-	953,331
Held-to-maturity financial assets	65,718,852	7,954,549	-	-	1,077,575	-	14,559,997	-	624,835	1,570,730	91,506,538
Debt investments without quoted price in active market	23,311,730	2,085,825	-	-	958,519	-	5,448,284	-	202,172	-	32,006,530
Other financial assets-net	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,746,150	-	-	-	2,746,150
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 98,085,879</b>	<b>10,814,551</b>	<b>2,282,567</b>	<b>690,467</b>	<b>2,191,408</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>25,171,330</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>908,111</b>	<b>1,570,752</b>	<b>141,715,478</b>
<b>Foreign financial liabilities</b>											
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 941,822	117,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,059,280
Payables	1,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,461
Insurance liability	25,748,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,748,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 26,691,680</b>	<b>117,458</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,809,138</b>

Note: December 31, 2015: 1 USD = 32.880 NTD; 1 AUD = 23.975 NTD; 1 HKD = 4.242 NTD; 1 EUR = 35.92 NTD; 1 CAD = 23.72 NTD; 1 NZD = 22.50 NTD; 1 CNY = 4.993 NTD; 1 JPY = 0.2730 NTD; 1 ZAR = 2.12 NTD; 1 SGD = 23.25 NTD.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2. Interest rate risk

The changes in the interest rates of financial assets and financial liabilities were addressed in the notes of liquidity risk management of BTLI.

The sensitivity analysis represents the interest rate risk exposure of the derivatives and non derivatives at the reporting date. The risk of interest rate is mainly derived from the risk of interest reprising. The measurement of monitoring account interest rate risk is to compute the reprising gap of risk sensitive assets/ liabilities and to develop risk standard as the monitoring benchmark. Its measurements are to set the interest rate, which increases or decreases 50 basis points to evaluate the risk.

## 3. Sensitivity analysis

The subsidiary, BTLI, uses risk value analysis and sensitivity analysis to manage the market risk. The sensitivity analysis is used to measure the effects of each risk factor.

December 31, 2016			
Main risk	Range	Amount Influence	
		Equity	Gain or loss
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currencies / NTD rise 5%	5.32	33.09
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currencies / NTD fall 5%	(5.32)	(33.09)
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve rises 50BPS	(1.29)	-
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve falls 50BPS	1.40	-
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock rises 10%	28.84	0.31
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock falls 10%	(28.84)	(0.31)

Note: the analysis timing is on December 31, 2016.

December 31, 2015			
Main risk	Range	Amount Influence	
		Equity	Gain or loss
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currencies / NTD rise 5%	6.76	32.26
Exchange rate risk	Other foreign currencies / NTD fall 5%	(6.76)	(32.26)
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve rises 50BPS	(3.20)	-
Interest rate risk	Interest rate curve falls 50BPS	3.46	-
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock rises 10%	36.25	0.50
Price of equity stock risk	Price of equity stock falls 10%	(36.25)	(0.50)

Note: the analysis timing is on December 31, 2015.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

5) The nature and scope of the Insurance Contract Risk

1. Information of insurance risk

- (a) Sensitivity of insurance risk – Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary feature:

		<b>December 31, 2016</b>	
	<b>Change in assumption</b>	<b>Changes in profit or loss before tax</b>	<b>Changes in shareholder's equity</b>
Death rate	X1.1	(10,010)	(8,308)
Morbidity	X1.1	(27,015)	(22,423)
Contract Default Rate	X0.9	(41,279)	(34,262)
Expense	X1.1	(402,307)	(333,915)
Ratio of Return on Investment	(0.25)%	(787,957)	(654,005)

		<b>December 31, 2015</b>	
	<b>Change in assumption</b>	<b>Changes in profit or loss before tax</b>	<b>Changes in shareholder's equity</b>
Death rate	X1.1	(9,951)	(8,259)
Morbidity	X1.1	(25,011)	(20,759)
Contract Default Rate	X0.9	(26,347)	(21,868)
Expense	X1.1	(344,962)	(286,318)
Ratio of Return on Investment	(0.25)%	(824,696)	(684,497)

- (b) The interpretation for the concentration of insurance risk

BTLI does not target its insurance product at any group, age or gender. Insurance service area includes the whole Taiwan. In order to increase its management in insurance risk, BTLI established "BankTaiwan Life Insurance reinsurance management plan" to further implement all sorts of risk managing strategies. As a result, the concentration risks are minimal.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (c) Claim development trend

## a) Development trend of direct business loss

The development trends of the accumulated claims for the past seven to nine years on December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

## December 31, 2016

Occurrence year	Development year										Claim Provision
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
96	425,676	532,759	547,878	549,554	550,644	550,647	550,672	550,673	550,681	550,695	-
97	165,310	213,533	216,353	221,841	221,880	221,881	221,909	221,919	221,938	221,951	13
98	160,616	202,266	207,255	208,577	208,657	208,739	208,740	208,740	208,752	208,766	26
99	150,536	200,284	207,399	208,700	208,778	208,889	208,907	208,910	208,922	208,936	29
100	158,363	203,032	210,554	211,065	211,107	211,109	211,123	211,127	211,141	211,155	46
101	174,121	224,805	228,749	229,003	229,080	229,126	229,142	229,146	229,161	229,177	97
102	184,516	240,433	246,777	247,047	247,160	247,205	247,220	247,224	247,239	247,254	207
103	194,838	238,044	245,947	247,877	247,969	248,018	248,034	248,039	248,054	248,071	2,124
104	194,813	243,357	249,119	250,932	251,028	251,078	251,095	251,100	251,115	251,133	7,776
105	197,950	251,209	257,248	259,569	259,669	259,715	259,730	259,734	259,748	259,763	61,813

Provision for unreported and within 1 year unpaid claims

72,131

Add: over 1 year reported but unpaid claims

18,939

Unreported provision claims

91,070

## December 31, 2015

Occurrence year	Development year										Claim Provision
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
95	168,989	210,053	217,422	218,071	218,164	218,466	218,522	218,550	218,629	218,631	-
96	425,676	532,759	547,878	549,554	550,644	550,647	550,672	550,673	550,681	550,687	6
97	165,310	213,533	216,353	221,841	221,880	221,881	221,909	221,918	221,935	221,937	19
98	160,616	202,266	207,255	208,577	208,657	208,739	208,739	208,748	208,763	208,764	25
99	150,536	200,284	207,399	208,700	208,778	208,888	208,912	208,921	208,938	208,940	52
100	158,363	203,032	210,554	211,065	211,106	211,191	211,216	211,226	211,242	211,243	137
101	174,121	224,805	228,749	229,003	229,154	229,261	229,289	229,299	229,315	229,317	314
102	184,516	240,433	246,756	248,077	248,273	248,362	248,390	248,400	248,422	248,423	1,667
103	194,838	237,694	242,559	244,352	244,507	244,636	244,665	244,676	244,691	244,693	6,999
104	194,813	243,742	248,740	250,598	250,756	250,889	250,919	250,930	250,946	250,948	56,135

Provision for unreported and within 1 year unpaid claims

65,354

Add: over 1 year reported but unpaid claims

11,983

Unreported provision claims

77,337

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

b) Development trend of retained business loss

The development trends of the accumulated claims for the past seven to nine years on December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

December 31, 2016

Occurrence year	Development year										Claim Provision
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
96	281,376	355,445	364,533	365,509	366,428	366,431	366,456	366,457	366,465	366,479	-
97	151,816	196,181	198,907	203,895	203,934	203,935	203,963	203,973	203,992	204,005	13
98	153,588	193,488	198,157	199,358	199,438	199,521	199,521	199,521	199,534	199,547	26
99	143,101	189,407	196,245	197,440	197,518	197,629	197,647	197,650	197,662	197,676	29
100	152,753	195,787	202,928	203,439	203,481	203,483	203,497	203,501	203,515	203,529	46
101	166,896	216,798	220,742	220,995	221,073	221,119	221,134	221,138	221,153	221,169	96
102	177,367	230,284	236,228	236,498	236,603	236,648	236,663	236,667	236,681	236,697	199
103	192,337	233,129	241,031	242,942	243,031	243,079	243,096	243,100	243,115	243,132	2,101
104	193,219	239,697	245,258	247,056	247,149	247,199	247,216	247,220	247,236	247,253	7,556
105	195,632	248,019	253,893	256,194	256,292	256,337	256,353	256,357	256,370	256,386	60,754

December 31, 2015

Occurrence year	Development year										Claim Provision
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
95	159,622	198,715	205,620	206,227	206,320	206,622	206,678	206,706	206,785	206,787	-
96	281,376	355,445	364,533	365,509	366,428	366,431	366,456	366,457	366,465	366,469	4
97	151,816	196,181	198,907	203,895	203,934	203,935	203,963	203,972	203,986	203,989	17
98	153,588	193,488	198,157	199,358	199,438	199,521	199,521	199,530	199,543	199,545	24
99	143,101	189,407	196,245	197,440	197,518	197,628	197,651	197,660	197,676	197,677	49
100	152,753	195,787	202,928	203,439	203,480	203,562	203,587	203,596	203,611	203,612	132
101	166,896	216,798	220,742	220,995	221,138	221,239	221,267	221,277	221,292	221,293	298
102	177,367	230,284	236,207	237,471	237,652	237,740	237,767	237,777	237,797	237,798	1,591
103	192,337	232,779	237,417	239,189	239,336	239,465	239,494	239,504	239,519	239,521	6,742
104	193,219	241,612	246,512	248,361	248,516	248,649	248,679	248,690	248,705	248,708	55,489

BTLI provides claim reserve based on the expected future payments and relevant compensation processing cost of reported and unreported claims. In computation of such provision involves vast uncertainty, estimates and judgments, and is highly complicated. Any changes of estimation and judgment are regarded as changes in accounting estimates and the amount of changes is recognized in profit or loss. Some customers may be delayed to inform the claims to BTLI. In addition, when estimating the potential compensation of unreported claims, it involves vast past experience and subjective judgment; therefore, it is not able to confirm that the estimated reserve for claims on the balance sheet date will be the same as the actual compensation. The estimate of reserve for claims is based on the information currently available; however, the final result may be different from the original estimation due to the subsequent development.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The above table shows the development trend of claims (excluding the claims of which the compensation will be confirmed in a year). The vertical shaft represents the year when the claim event occurred, and the horizontal shaft represents the development years. Every slash represents the accumulated compensation at the end of each year. The compensation refers to the claims whether they are ruled or not. It explains how BTLI estimates the compensation of each year as time passes by. The scenario and trend which affect the amount of reserve for claims may not be consistent in the future; therefore, the estimated future compensation cannot be determined by the claim development trend revealed in the above table.

## 2. Credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk of insurance contracts

## (a) Credit risk

December 31, 2016			
Name	Credit rating agent	Credit rating	Date of rating
Central Re	S&P	A	102.06.10
Munich Re	S&P	AA-	95.12.22
Swiss Re	S&P	AA-	100.10.28
Cologne Re	S&P	AA+	99.02.04
Gibraltar Re	S&P	A+	104.09.17
France Re	S&P	AA-	104.09.07
Dai-ichi Mutual Life	S&P	A+	103.11.26

December 31, 2015			
Name	Credit rating agent	Credit rating	Date of rating
Central Re	S&P	A	102.06.10
Munich Re	S&P	AA-	95.12.22
Swiss Re	S&P	AA-	100.10.28
Cologne Re	S&P	AA+	99.02.04
Gibraltar Re	S&P	A+	104.09.17
Dai-ichi Mutual Life	S&P	A+	103.11.26

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

(b) Liquidity risk

Formulating relative actuarial assumption including death rate, contract default rate, expense, commission expense, morbidity and declared interest rate, by the actual rate of occurrence and valid insurance contract, without considering premium income from new contracts and beginning cash equivalent, of Conventional Insurance Product, Universal Life Insurance Product, Interest Sensitive Annuity Insurance Product, Participating Policy and Foreign Currency Policy up to December 31, 2015, the Company estimate future cash flow of provisions found that there will be negative value of net cash flow from assets and liabilities in next 10 years. However, after considering premium income from new contracts and beginning cash equivalent, the circumstance of cash flow from assets and liabilities mismatching may not occur.

The maturity analysis of insurance and investment contract liabilities on December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

					Units: In Millions of NTD	
<b>Undiscounted expected cash outflow (inflow) on December 31, 2016</b>						
< 12 months		1~5 years		>5 years		total
\$	8,054	24,074	878,380	\$		910,508
<b>Undiscounted expected cash outflow (inflow) on December 31, 2015</b>						
< 12 months		1~5 years		> 5 years		total
\$	26,712	78,808	716,112	\$		821,632

(c) Market risk

Market risk in insurance contracts refers to the adverse changes in the market resulting in the returns on investment lower than the forecasted interest rate. As a result, insurers are subjected to financial losses. Considering BTLI's forecasted interest rate with the return on investment for the year ended December 31, 2015, the undertaken risk is within the acceptable level.

3. Information regarding risk exposure for embedded insurance contracts not measured using fair value: None.

6) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

BTLI engages in the transactions of financial instruments that meet the offsetting conditions set forth in paragraph 42 of IAS 32 endorsed by the FSC. Those transactions are presented at the net amount on the balance sheet.

BTLI also engages in the transactions on repurchase agreement or reversed repurchase agreement that do not meets the offsetting condition. Such transactions include global master repurchase agreement, global securities lending agreement and related agreements. If both parties agree to settle the transactions on a net basis, BTLI can settle the transactions by netting the assets and liabilities. If there are no such agreements, BTLI shall settle the transaction on a gross basis. However, one party can choose to settle a transaction on a net basis if the other party defaults.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The offsetting information of financial assets and financial liabilities is shown below:

December 31, 2016						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial assets (a)	Recognized financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial assets reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d) Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>188,949</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>188,949</u>	<u>188,949</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial liabilities (a)	Recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial liabilities reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d) Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ <u>1,150,137</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,150,137</u>	<u>112,866</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,037,271</u>

Note: Include master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral.

December 31, 2015						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial assets (a)	Recognized financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial assets reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d) Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>43,915</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43,915</u>	<u>43,915</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial liabilities (a)	Recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial liabilities reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d) Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ <u>1,059,280</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,059,280</u>	<u>43,915</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,015,365</u>

Note: Include master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**The Subsidiary, BTS**

**1) Risk Management Strategies and Organization Structure**

The risk management strategies are the highest principles for BTS's risk management system. The risk management strategies include the risk management principles, the scope, the authority, the procedures and so on.

The risk management strategies are designed to measure various risks including market risks, credit risks, liquidity risk, operational risks, legal risks, strategy risks, reputation risks and so on. The business units are required to identify the potential risks and offer a risk management plan to the management in the course of conducting business.

The risk management mechanism is as follows:

1. Measure, monitor and control every risk under an affordable level in order to achieve the goal of the risk management.
2. Build risk indicators and precaution system to conduct proper risk monitor.
3. Establish a communication mechanism to report the complete risk information to the management periodically or properly, to announce to the subordinate units and to communicate between different departments; and to disclose to the public according to the regulations.
4. Assessing risk and preparing paper work before creating new business or products, changing operating process, or developing information system.
5. Enforcing the professional knowledge and training, and harness risk sensitivity within the corporation culture.

BTS sets a risk management department which is directly responsible to the general manager to ensure that the risks are well-controlled. The risk management organization of BTS is composed of the Board of Directors, the risk management committee, the risk management department and business units. Through a proper division of authority and responsibility, BTS establishes a risk management culture to make sure that the risk management system operates effectively.

**1. Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that BTS will suffer losses due to the changes in market interest rate, exchange rate or the security price fluctuation.

BTS manages its market risk through the following risk management mechanism:

- (a) The content, range of transaction, and authorization of levels should be clearly defined.
- (b) Risk should be identified, measured, supervised, and controlled while operating financial instrument, the risk undertaken should be within the risk appetite of BTS.
- (c) Establishing risk target of market, precaution system, overrunning handling, and communication system to take proper policy of market risk, in order to accomplish fully supervising and prevention.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- (d) Establishing market risk information management system, including transaction system, operating system, and risk management system to define the responsibility, ensure the independence of the system, and keep the system proper and in balance. °
- (e) Create a model of market risk to assess and express the exposure of BTS; furthermore, to systematically manage the risk exposed.
- (f) Assessing market risk and preparing paper work before creating financial instrument, changing operating process, or developing information system and explore new financial services and products.
- (g) Enforcing the professional knowledge and training, and harness risk sensitivity within the corporation culture.

## 2. Credit risk

The causes of credit risk are derived from both balance sheet and off balance sheet items. The major credit risks arise from discounts and loans, investments, over-due receivables, risk mitigation instruments (such as collaterals, guarantees and hedge instruments), securities financing, and derivatives.

The subsidiary, BTS, uses the following mechanism to manage credit risks:

- (a) Formulate the acceptable business and transactions and the division of the authority and responsibility.
- (b) Identify, measure, monitor and control the risks in the course of business.
- (c) Establish the credit risk indicators, the credit rating management, the alarm system, the communication mechanism to improve and prevent the risk supervision.
- (d) Establish a complete credit risk information system and define the access rights to ensure that the credit risk monitoring operates independently.
- (e) Build a quantification model of credit risk to assess the exposures.
- (f) Assess credit risk and prepare paper work before creating financial instrument, changing operating process, or developing information system and new financial services and products.
- (g) Enforce the professional knowledge and training, and harness risk sensitivity within the corporation culture.

## 3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes market liquidity risk and capital liquidity risk (financial risk). Market liquidity risk is the risk of facing market price movement in processing or offsetting assets caused by a low-volume market. Capital liquidity risk, on the other hand, is the risk of default at maturity due to inability to sell assets or obtain sufficient capital.

BTS has different policies in accordance with capital demands for different kinds of business aiming to effectively monitor market liquidity risk. The risk management department is in charge of the overview of capital and conducts a daily review to respond to system risk and capital demand in abnormal conditions.

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## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

In order to enhance the fund liquidity, BTS requests all business units to report the cash flow status every day. In addition, BTS also maintains sufficient cash and convertible securities consistently.

BTS's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions. If BTS is unavailable to meet its obligations, the following emergency plans should be used:

- (a) Ask for a loan from the financial institutions.
- (b) Sell the short-term securities, government bonds or corporate bonds.
- (c) Adjust the financing rate and the LTV ratio.
- (d) Sell the stocks of listed company and funds.

4. Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from fraud, unofficial authorities, error, omission, inefficiency system failure or external events. BTS manages the risk through a control-based environment in which processes are documented, authorization is independent and transactions are reviewed and monitored.

If any risk loss is defined, the business unit shall report it to the risk management department before the end of the month. The risk management department shall build an operational risk loss database to summarize, analyze and offer suggestions to the risk management committee or the Board of Directors.

2) Credit Risk

1. Credit risk exposure

The carrying amounts of the financial assets represent the maximum exposure amount. The maximum exposure to credit risk at reporting date is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 98,785	164,450
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss-current	461,610	1,112,795
Available-for-sale financial assets-current	1,469,203	1,117,843
Loans and receivables	4,707,945	4,813,538
Other receivables (note)	1	54
	<u>\$ 6,737,544</u>	<u>7,208,680</u>

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The maximum exposure amounts by regions are as follows:

	December 31, 2016 (Taiwan)	December 31, 2015 (Taiwan)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 98,785	164,450
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss-current	461,610	1,112,795
Available-for-sale financial assets-current	1,469,203	1,117,843
Loans and receivables	4,707,945	4,813,538
Other receivables (note)	1	54
	<u>\$ 6,737,544</u>	<u>7,208,680</u>

The maximum exposure amounts by counterparties are as follows:

	Government	Finance	Other companies	Individuals	Total
<b>December 31, 2016</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	98,785	-	-	98,785
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss— current	-	9,971	451,639	-	461,610
Available-for-sale financial assets— current	49,549	612,419	807,235	-	1,469,203
Loans and receivables	387,057	232	-	4,320,656	4,707,945
Other receivables	-	-	-	1	1
	<u>\$ 436,606</u>	<u>721,407</u>	<u>1,258,874</u>	<u>4,320,657</u>	<u>6,737,544</u>
<b>December 31, 2015</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	164,450	-	-	164,450
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss— current	-	400,108	712,687	-	1,112,795
Available-for-sale financial assets— current	49,039	767,777	301,027	-	1,117,843
Loans and receivables	46,385	1,083	-	4,766,070	4,813,538
Other receivables (note)	-	-	-	54	54
	<u>\$ 95,424</u>	<u>1,333,418</u>	<u>1,013,714</u>	<u>4,766,124</u>	<u>7,208,680</u>

Note: recorded in other current assets

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2. Impairment loss

Aging analysis of loans and receivables:

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Impairment	Amount	Impairment
Non-overdue	\$ 4,709	-	4,814	-
Overdue 0 to 30 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue 31 to 120 days	-	-	-	-
Overdue over 1 year	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 4,709</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,814</u>	<u>-</u>
	-	-	-	-

There is no recognition of impairment due to both loans and receivables are non-overdue on December 31, 2016 and 2015.

The movements of the impairment were as follows:

	2016	2015
Beginning balance	\$ 991	513
Reversal	(343)	478
Ending balance	<u>\$ 648</u>	<u>991</u>

The allowance for bad debt of other receivables is used to record bad debt or impairment. In the case where BTS believes the receivables cannot be collected, the receivables will be directly offset by the allowance for bad debt previously booked.

3. The credit quality information

		December 31, 2016		
	Normal	Caution	Abnormal	Subtotal
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 98,785	-	-	98,785
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss-current	461,610	-	-	461,610
Available-for-sale financial assets-current	1,469,203	-	-	1,469,203
Loans and receivables	4,707,945	-	-	4,707,945
Other receivables	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>649</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,737,544</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>6,738,192</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

		December 31, 2015		
	Normal	Caution	Abnormal	Subtotal
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 164,450	-	-	164,450
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss-current	1,112,795	-	-	1,112,795
Available-for-sale financial assets-current	1,117,843	-	-	1,117,843
Loans and receivables	4,813,538	-	-	4,813,538
Other receivables	4	55	986	1,045
Total	<u>\$ 7,208,630</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>986</u>	<u>7,209,671</u>

## 3) Liquidity Risk

The following tables represent the expiration date of the financial liabilities. The amounts included the estimated interest expenses but without considering the effects of the netting agreements.

	1~30 days	31~90 days	91days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
<b>December 31, 2016</b>					
Non-derivatives financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 300,000	-	-	-	300,000
Commercial paper payable	1,159,709	-	-	-	1,159,709
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	1,456,060	42,162	-	-	1,498,222
Deposits received from securities borrowers	20,065	20,065	40,129	-	80,259
Guaranteed price deposits received from securities borrowers	21,878	21,878	43,756	-	87,512
Accounts payables	1,608,269	-	-	-	1,608,269
Collections	12,885	-	-	-	12,885
Other payables	46,048	-	-	-	46,048
Other payables- related-party	53,874	-	-	-	53,874
Other current liabilities	103	-	-	-	103
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	4,193	4,193
Derivatives financial liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss – current	28,395	-	-	-	28,395
	<u>\$ 4,707,286</u>	<u>84,105</u>	<u>83,885</u>	<u>4,193</u>	<u>4,879,469</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

	1~30 days	31~90 days	91days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
<b>December 31, 2015</b>					
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short-term borrowings	\$ 65,760	-	-	-	65,760
Commercial paper payable	1,459,660	-	-	-	1,459,660
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	1,655,483	-	-	-	1,655,483
Deposits received from securities borrowers	25,063	25,063	50,125	-	100,251
Guaranteed price deposits received from securities borrowers	25,420	25,420	50,840	-	101,680
Payables	2,031,592	-	-	-	2,031,592
Collections	429,530	-	-	-	429,530
Other payables	63,680	-	-	-	63,680
Other payables-related-party	67,962	-	-	-	67,962
Other current liabilities	103	-	-	-	103
Other non-current liabilities	-	-	-	5,866	5,866
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss — current	36,751	-	-	-	36,751
	<u>\$ 5,861,004</u>	<u>50,483</u>	<u>100,965</u>	<u>5,866</u>	<u>6,018,318</u>

BTS does not expect the occurrence of the actual cash flow will be earlier or significantly different.

4) Market Risk

1. Equity securities price risk

Sensitivity analysis

	Units: In Million of NTD	
	Equity	Gain or loss
<b>December 31, 2016</b>		
Price increases 10%	(0.25)	44.63
Price decreases 10%	(99.60)	(40.19)
	Equity	Gain or loss
<b>December 31, 2015</b>		
Price increases 10%	31.14	16.99
Price decreases 10%	(168.50)	(0.69)

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## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2. Interest rate risk

The overview of the financial instruments held with interest rates is as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Financial instruments with fixed rate :		
Convertible bonds	\$ 456,659	1,108,057
Government bonds	49,549	49,039
Corporate bonds	895,609	497,837
Financial bonds	151,162	199,936
	<u>\$ 1,552,979</u>	<u>1,854,869</u>

## 5) Currency Risk

December 31, 2016			
	Foreign currency (in thousand dollars)	Exchange rate (in dollars)	NTD
Financial assets:			
Monetary items:			
CNY	24,488	4.6240	113,234
USD	27	32.2200	876
December 31, 2015			
	Foreign currency (in thousand dollars)	Exchange rate (in dollars)	NTD
Financial assets:			
Monetary items:			
CNY	74,664	4.390	327,775
USD	1,100	32.880	36,168
Financial liabilities:			
Monetary items:			
USD	2,000	32.880	65,760

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

The currency risk mainly arises from the available-for-sale financial assets and receivables denominated in foreign currencies. Foreign currency difference arises from the retranslation of the report. A 1% strengthening/ weakening of the TWD against the CNY at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit before tax by \$1,141 thousand dollars and \$2,982 thousand dollars, respectively, in 2016 and 2015. The analysis assumes that all other variables in particular interest rates remained constant.

## 6) Reclassification of financial assets

1. The reclassified amount from the original category and the reason for the reclassification are as follows:

Beginning July 2015, the global economy was suffering from a dramatic economic downturn which was mainly caused by the Greek sovereign debt crisis. In addition, the plunge of China's stock market and the rapid depreciation of CNY also led to a panic slide in the domestic stock market. BTS believed that the conditions above have met all the needed requirement (as prescribed in paragraph 50B of IAS 39) to reclassify its financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – current to available for sale financial assets. The reclassification is consistent with other security companies, which is in line with the letter (No.1040006663) issued by Taiwan Securities Association on October 12, 2015, with the authorities' oral approval, stating that a security company can reclassify its financial assets in accordance with paragraph 50C of IAS 39 (other than those held for market making purposes).

Due to the reclassification, the income before tax of BTS for the year ended December 31, 2015 increased by \$104,087 thousand.

2. The book values and fair values of the reclassified financial assets

	December 31, 2016	
	book value	fair value
Available-for-sale financial assets – current	\$ <u>29,260</u>	<u>20,460</u>
	December 31, 2015	
	book value	fair value
Available-for-sale financial assets – current	\$ <u>122,202</u>	<u>104,281</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 3. The information regarding the changes in fair value of reclassified financial assets

	Original category: financial asset measured at fair value through profit or loss—current	Gains (losses) recognized in other comprehensive income following the reclassification
	Gains (losses) would be recognized in profit of loss if not reclassified	
2016	\$ <u>(19,318)</u>	<u>(8,800)</u>

The fair value gains or losses on the reclassified financial assets recognized in profit or loss for the year 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Valuation profit (loss)	\$ <u>(8,800)</u>	<u>(21,782)</u>

## 7) Transfer of Financial Assets—Transferred Financial Assets Without Overall Derecognition

The transferred financial assets of BTS that are not qualified for de recognition in the daily operation are mainly debt securities under repurchase agreements. Since the right to receive cash flow is transferred and it reflects the associated liabilities to repurchase transferred financial assets at fixed price in future period, BTS cannot use, sell or pledge these transferred financial assets during the valid transaction period. However, since BTS still bear the interest rate risk and credit risk, transferred financial assets are not completely derecognized. Analysis of financial assets that are not completely derecognized and the associated liabilities are as follows.

Financial assets type	Transferred financial assets book value	Financial liability book value	December 31, 2016		Net fair value
			Transferred financial assets fair value	Financial liability fair value	
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss					
Issued under repurchase agreemen	\$ 113,815	105,108	113,815	105,108	8,707
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Issued under repurchase agreemen	1,007,946	1,000,430	1,007,946	1,000,430	7,516
Financial assets type	Transferred financial assets book value	Financial liability book value	December 31, 2015		Net fair value
			Transferred financial assets fair value	Financial liability fair value	
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss					
Issued under repurchase agreemen	\$ 680,288	660,422	680,288	660,422	19,866
Available-for-sale financial assets					
Issued under repurchase agreemen	450,910	449,508	450,910	449,508	1,402

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

8) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

BTS and its subsidiary hold financial instruments which meet Section 42 of the IAS 32 endorsed by FSC. Therefore, the financial instrument will be offset on the balance sheet.

Although BTS does not engage in transactions that meet the offsetting condition in IFRSs, they have signed the net settlement contracts of similar agreements with counterparties, such as global master repurchase agreement, global securities lending agreement and similar repurchase agreement or reverse repurchase agreement. If both parties choose to net settle, the abovementioned executable net settlement contracts or similar agreements will be allowed to be settled in net amount after offsetting the financial assets and financial liabilities. Otherwise, the transaction will be settled in gross amount. However, if one party defaults, the other party could opt for net settling.

The offsetting information of financial assets and financial liabilities is shown below:

December 31, 2016						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial assets (a)	Recognized liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial assets reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d)		
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>4,951</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,951</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,668</u>

Note: Netting settlement agreement and non-cash financial collaterals are included.

Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial liabilities (a)	Recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial liabilities reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d)		
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ <u>27,883</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,883</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>27,600</u>

Note: Netting settlement agreement and non-cash financial collaterals are included.

December 31, 2015						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial assets (a)	Recognized liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial assets reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d)		
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>4,738</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,738</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,439</u>

Note: Netting settlement agreement and non-cash financial collaterals are included.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015						
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Description	Recognized financial liabilities (a)	Recognized financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net financial liabilities reported in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Related amount not offset in the balance sheet (d) Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ <u>33,751</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,751</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>33,452</u>

Note: Netting settlement agreement and non-cash financial collaterals are included.

## (49) Capital management

## 1) The capital management objectives and processes

The Company and its subsidiaries' basic objective of capital management shall be in compliance with the capital requirements of FSC and achieve the minimum statutory capital adequacy ratio. The qualified capital calculation is in accordance with regulation by competent authorities.

Maintain an optimal capital structure to respond to possible operational or economic risks, and to sustain future development of the business. The Company and its subsidiaries also make appropriate and effective capital allocation to react the different capital portfolio and risk characteristics.

The Company and its subsidiaries comply with the "Regulations Governing the Consolidated Capital Adequacy of Financial Holding Companies" and the "Standards Governing the Capital Adequacy Management of Taiwan Financial Holdings" and report the ratio to the authority twice a year. However, the subsidiaries shall comply with the regulations of different industries.

The Company and its subsidiaries set target ratios and alarm ratios in order to react properly if the capital adequacy ratio is close to or lower than the alarm ratio.

## 2) Capital adequacy ratio

December 31, 2016

Unit: %			
Name	Item the financial holding company's shareholding in the subsidiary	net eligible capital	statutory capital requirement
The Company	100 %	272,462,778	288,756,469
Subsidiary BOT	100 %	240,967,261	172,594,143
Subsidiary BTS	100 %	2,572,896	862,052
Subsidiary BTLI	100 %	11,675,786	12,333,702
Deducted Amount	-	(301,227,704)	(288,727,704)
Subtotal		226,451,017	185,818,662
The Group Capital Adequacy Ratio (C)=(A)÷(B)			121.87

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015

Unit: %

Name	Item	the financial holding company's shareholding in the subsidiary	net eligible capital	statutory capital requirement
The Company		100 %	253,684,460	270,185,332
Subsidiary BOT		100 %	226,726,439	162,046,964
Subsidiary BTS		100 %	2,510,371	1,008,746
Subsidiary BTLI		100 %	14,504,121	12,454,844
Deducted Amount		-	(282,662,702)	(270,162,702)
Subtotal			214,762,689	175,533,184
The Group Capital Adequacy Ratio (C)=(A)÷(B)				122.35

Explain: 1. The numbers are accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Consolidated Capital Adequacy of Financial Holding Companies"

2. The term "capital adequacy ratio of a financial holding company calculated on a consolidated basis" shall mean the group's net eligible capital divided by the group's statutory capital requirement.

3. Do not need to prepare the format for the first and third quarters.

## 3) financial holding company's eligible capital

December 31, 2016	
Item	Amount
Common stock	90,000,000
Capital instruments with Tier 1 capital	-
Other preferred stock and subordinated bonds	-
Advance receipts for common stock	-
Capital surpluses	111,385,217
Legal reserve	5,392,503
Special reserve	32,983,414
Cumulative gain or loss	15,625,106
Other equity	17,076,539
Reduce : Goodwill and other intangible assets	-
Reduce : Deferred assets	1
Reduce : Treasury stocks	-
Total qualifying capital	272,462,778

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015	
Item	Amount
Common stock	90,000,000
Capital instruments with Tier 1 capital	-
Other preferred stock and subordinated bonds	-
Advance receipts for common stock	-
Capital surpluses	111,385,217
Legal reserve	4,857,208
Special reserve	29,770,947
Cumulative gain or loss	5,377,817
Other equity	12,293,276
Reduce : Goodwill and other intangible assets	-
Reduce : Deferred assets	5
Reduce : Treasury stocks	-
Total qualifying capital	253,684,460

Explain: 1. The numbers are accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Consolidated Capital Adequacy of Financial Holding Companies".

2. No need to prepare the format for the first and third quarters.

- 4) Where the aggregate transactions taken place between all subsidiaries of a financial holding company reach the following things: lending; guarantee or endorsement; other transactions for the same natural person or same affiliate, please review the Schedule (a).
- 5) The major objectives of BTLI are to safeguard the interests of the policy holders, to support the sustainable development of BTLI, and to protect the interests of its shareholders and stakeholders. BTLI is also subject to external capital requirement, such as setting aside legal reserve or special reserve.

In accordance with the Article 143-4 of the Insurance Act, the ratio of the risk based capital, divided by the total adjusted net capital of BTLI, shall not be lower than 200%. Besides, according to the Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies and other requirements from the authorities, BTLI shall calculate its capital adequacy ratio and evaluate the future level of its capital adequacy at least once semiannually to ensure that BTLI is able to continually comply with the regulations.

As of December 31, 2016, BTLI's capital adequacy ratio was 189.33%, which was lower than 200%, regulated in Article 143-4 paragraph 1 of the Insurance Act. To raise its capital adequacy ratio, BTLI proactively improves its efficiency on its fund utilization. BTLI also sets up countermeasures to prevent itself from being limited on investment and operations to ensure it can adhere with its 2017 asset-liability matching plan.

In addition, on November 19, 2016, the parent company, Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd., approved a resolution to include a 10 billion capital injection to BTLI into its 2018 budget. The capital injection was also approved by the BTLI's board of directors on February 22, 2017.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (50) Related-party transactions

## 1) Name of related party and relationship

Name	Relationship
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Investee company of BOT and BTLI under the equity method
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT and BTLI under the equity method (from October 15, 2015, Taiwan Life Insurance Co is not BOT's and BTLI's related party)
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT under the equity method
Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT under the equity method (is completing of the liquidation on January 15, 2016)
Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT under the equity method
Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd	Related-Party
Land Bank Of Taiwan	Related-Party
The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	Related-Party
Others	Directors, supervisors, managers and their relatives up to the second degree, affiliates and so on

## 2) Key Management Personnel Compensation

The related information about the salaries and bonus for the key management personnel in 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 41,155	39,627
Retired benefits	10,918	66
	<u>\$ 52,073</u>	<u>39,693</u>

## 3) Other related party transactions

## 1. Placement with banks

Name	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 101,690</u>	<u>0.12</u>	<u>25,763</u>	<u>0.02</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2. Bank deposits

Name	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>209,950</u>	<u>0.43</u>	<u>5,685</u>	<u>0.01</u>

Interest rate changed to the related parties was equivalent to those changed to non-related parties.

## 3. Call loans to banks

	Highest balance	December 31, 2016		Interest rate range (%)	Interest income
		Ending balance			
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 49,325,120	<u>3,060,900</u>	0.19~3.30		<u>51,762</u>

	Highest balance	December 31, 2015		Interest rate range (%)	Interest income
		Ending balance			
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 23,027,270	<u>657,600</u>	0.03~5.00		<u>13,246</u>

## 4. Call loans from banks (recognized as deposit of central bank and other bank)

	Highest balance	December 31, 2016		Interest rate range (%)	Interest income
		Ending balance			
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 12,371,120	<u>-</u>	0.17~8.00		<u>2,975</u>

	Highest balance	December 31, 2015		Interest rate range (%)	Interest income
		Ending balance			
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 17,517,100	<u>10,743,050</u>	0.14~9.50		<u>24,248</u>

The lending rates for the related party have no difference with the others.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

5. Deposits

Name	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015.	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 399,156	0.18	438,928	0.01
Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	-	-	735,999	0.02
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	13,309	-	4,852	-
Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	605	-	10,966	-
Total	<u>\$ 413,070</u>	<u>0.18</u>	<u>1,190,745</u>	<u>0.03</u>

The deposits rates for the above related parties are calculated using the board rates and the conditions are not different from the others.

6. Available-for-sale financial assets — current

Name	Summary	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Financial bonds	\$ <u>922,631</u>	<u>913,577</u>
	Interest receivable	\$ <u>1,587</u>	<u>1,582</u>

The interest income for the year ended 2016 and 2015 derived from the BTLI's financial bond investment on related party are \$14,854 thousand dollars and \$14,846 thousand dollars.

7. Loans

Category	House holder amount or name of related party	Highest balance in current period	December 31, 2016		Status of performance	Type of collateral	Differences in transaction terms between related and non related parties
			Ending balance				
Consumer loans	32	13,922	9,153	9,153	-	None	None
House mortgages	110	662,165	581,249	581,249	-	Land and buildings	None
Call loans to banks	Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	30,000,000	-	-	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	4,000,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	-	None	None
Long-term secured loans	Tai Yi Real Estate management Co., Ltd.	3,162	2,934	2,934	-	Land and buildings	None
Secured overdrafts loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	170,947	170,947	170,947	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	650,000	650,000	650,000	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	600,000	400,000	400,000	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	1,550,000	950,000	950,000	-	Land and factory	None

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015							
Category	House holder amount or name of related party	Highest balance in current period	Ending balance	Status of performance		Type of collateral	Differences in transaction terms between related and non related parties
				Performing loans	Non-performing loans		
Consumer loans	37	16,189	9,138	9,138	-	None	None
House mortgages	109	655,660	548,130	548,130	-	Land and buildings	None
Call loans to banks	Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	20,000,000	-	-	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	-	-	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	3,050,000	-	-	-	None	None
Long-term secured loans	Tai Yi Real Estate management Co., Ltd.	27,362	3,162	3,162	-	Land and buildings	None
Secured overdrafts loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	237,807	237,807	237,807	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	400,000	350,000	350,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	151,482	110,140	110,140	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	800,000	600,000	600,000	-	Land and factory	None

Note 1: The consumer loans to staff and mortgage loans to staff can be lumped together for disclosure. The disclosure of other loans is sorted by respective related parties.

Note 2: Collateral is classified by real estate, short term notes, government bonds, secured or non secured bonds, TSEC and GTSM stocks, non TSEC and non GTSM stocks, and others.

## 8. Short-term borrowings

December 31, 2016				
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate range (%)	Interest expense
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 700,000	-	0.300	65

December 31, 2015				
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate range (%)	Interest expense
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 800,000	-	0.300~1.450	84

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

## 9. Payables

Name	Summary	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Agent fee	\$ <u>880</u>	<u>3,389</u>

## 10. Broker service fee incomes

Broker service fee incomes derived from engaging in consignment trading of securities for related-parties are as follows:

	2016	2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>25</u>	<u>-</u>

## 11. Commission expenses

Name	Nature	2016	2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Agent fee	\$ <u>56,324</u>	<u>74,483</u>

## 12. Service charges

Name	Nature	2016	2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Remittance fee and insurance agent fee	\$ <u>63</u>	<u>57</u>

## 13. Other operating expenses

Name	Nature	2016	2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Business expense	\$ 961	961
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Service charge	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>
Total		\$ <u>969</u>	<u>963</u>

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 4) Information on related party transactions amounting to more than \$100,000 thousand:

Since the related-party transactions had been offset when the Company prepared the consolidated financial statements, only one of the consolidated parties needs to disclose its related-party transaction.

The company and its subsidiary have no different in transaction price between related party and non-related party.

## 1. The subsidiary, BOT

## (a) Name of related party and relationship

Name	Relationship
Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Holding company of BOT
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Taiwan Financial Holdings
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Taiwan Financial Holdings
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Investee company of BOT under the equity method
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT and BTLI under the equity method(From October 15, 2015 ,Taiwan Life Insurance Co is not BOT's and BTLI's related party)
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT under the equity method
Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT under the equity method (is completing of the liquidation on January 15, 2016)
Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT under the equity method
Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd	Related- Party
Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd	Related- Party
The Export-Import Bank of The ROC Co., Ltd	Related- Party
Others	Directors, supervisors, managers and their relatives up to the second degree, affiliates and so on

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (b) Other related party transactions

## a) Call loans to banks

		December 31, 2016		
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate range (%)	Interest income
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 49,325,120	<u>3,060,900</u>	0.17~3.30	<u>51,762</u>

		December 31, 2015		
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate range (%)	Interest income
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 23,027,270	<u>657,600</u>	0.03~5.00	<u>13,246</u>

## b) Receivables

Name	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd	\$ 2,971	-	1,989	-
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd	44,178	0.07	136,451	0.19
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd	-	-	14	-
Total	<u>\$ 47,149</u>	<u>0.07</u>	<u>138,454</u>	<u>0.19</u>

## c) Deposits of banks

Name	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 209,950</u>	<u>0.42</u>	<u>5,685</u>	<u>0.01</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## d) Call loans from banks (recorded in Deposit of Central Bank and Other Bank)

		December 31, 2016		
		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate range (%)
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$	12,371,120	<u>-</u>	0.17~8.00
				<u>2,975</u>

		December 31, 2015		
		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate range (%)
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$	17,517,100	<u>10,743,050</u>	0.149~9.50
				<u>24,248</u>

## e) Deposits

Name	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$ 178,808	0.08	256,640	0.01
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	3,848,677	1.69	3,457,654	0.09
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	322,246	0.14	730,410	0.02
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	399,156	0.18	438,928	0.01
Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	-	-	735,999	0.02
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	13,309	-	4,852	-
Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	605	-	10,966	-
Total	<u>\$ 4,762,801</u>	<u>2.09</u>	<u>5,635,449</u>	<u>0.15</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## f) Interest income

Name	2016		2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Taiwan Financial Holdings	\$ 143,325	0.24	130,308	0.20
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	675	-	2,965	-
Total	<u>\$ 144,000</u>	<u>0.24</u>	<u>133,273</u>	<u>0.20</u>

## g) Service fee income

Name	2016		2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,330,860	21.28	990,340	16.40
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	1,837	0.03	2,201	0.04
Total	<u>\$ 1,332,697</u>	<u>21.31</u>	<u>992,541</u>	<u>16.44</u>

## h) Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Name	2016		2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ (199,355)	1.22	35,907	2.40
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	(2,301)	0.01	(2,017)	0.13
Total	<u>\$ (201,656)</u>	<u>1.23</u>	<u>33,890</u>	<u>2.53</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## i) Other non-interest income (expense)

Name	Amount	2016	2015
		Percentage of account balance	Percentage of account balance
Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	\$ 27,072	0.13	26,675 0.30
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	39,716	0.19	40,573 0.45
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	32,024	0.15	35,579 0.39
Total	<u>\$ 98,812</u>	<u>0.47</u>	<u>102,827 1.14</u>

## j) Loans

December 31, 2016							
Category	House holder amount or name of related party	Highest balance in current period	Ending balance	Status of performance		Type of collateral	Differences in transaction terms between related and non related parties
				Performing loans	Non-performing loans		
Consumer loans	32	13,922	9,153	9,153	-	None	None
House mortgages	110	662,165	581,249	581,249	-	Land and buildings	None
Call loans to banks	Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	30,000,000	-	-	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	Taiwan Business Bank Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	4,000,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	-	None	None
Long-term secured loans	Tai Yi Real Estate management Co., Ltd.	3,162	2,934	2,934	-	Land and buildings	None
Short-term secured loans	Taiwan financial Holding Co., Ltd.	16,750,000	16,750,000	16,750,000	-	Government (or financial institutions) guarantee	None
Secured overdrafts loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	170,947	170,947	170,947	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	650,000	650,000	650,000	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	600,000	400,000	400,000	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	1,550,000	950,000	950,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	500,000	-	-	-	Real estate and government (or financial institutions) guarantee	None

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015							
Category	House holder amount or name of related party	Highest balance in current period	Ending balance	Status of performance		Type of collateral	Differences in transaction terms between related and non related parties
				Performing loans	Non-performing loans		
Consumer loans	37	16,189	9,138	9,138	-	None	None
House mortgages	109	655,660	548,130	548,130	-	Land and buildings	None
Call loans to banks	Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	20,000,000	-	-	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	Hua Nan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	-	-	-	None	None
Call loans to banks	The Export-Import Bank of the Republic of China	3,050,000	-	-	-	None	None
Long-term secured loans	Tai Yi Real Estate management Co., Ltd.	27,362	3,162	3,162	-	Land and buildings	None
Short-term secured loans	Taiwan financial Holding Co., Ltd.	17,050,000	17,050,000	17,050,000	-	Government (or financial institutions) guarantee	None
Secured overdrafts loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	237,807	237,807	237,807	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	100,000	100,000	100,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	400,000	350,000	350,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	151,482	110,140	110,140	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	Land and factory	None
Medium-term secured loans	Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	800,000	600,000	600,000	-	Land and factory	None
Short-term secured loans	BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	281,579	-	-	-	Real estate and government (or financial institutions) guarantee	None

Note 1: The consumer loans to staff and mortgage loans to staff can be lumped together for disclosure. The disclosure of other loans is sorted by interested parties.

Note 2: Collateral is classified by real estate, short term notes, government bonds, secured or non secured bonds, TSEC and GTSM stocks, non TSEC and non GTSM stocks, and others.

## k) Derivative instruments

December 31, 2016						
Name of relative party	Subject	Agreement period	Notional amounts	Current valuation adjustment	Balance sheet	
					Account name	Amount
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Swap agreement	2009.02.24~2017.04.19	19,411,560	216,252	Valuation adjustment of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - swap	216,252

December 31, 2015						
Name of relative party	Subject	Agreement period	Notional amounts	Current valuation adjustment	Balance sheet	
					Account name	Amount
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Swap agreement	2008.04.30~2016.04.26	27,812,257	366,113	Valuation adjustment of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - swap	366,113

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

2. The subsidiary, BTLI

(a) Name of related party and relationship

Name	Relationship
Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Holding company of BTLI
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Taiwan Financial Holdings
BankTaiwan Securities Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Taiwan Financial Holdings
BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary of BOT
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Investee company of BOT and BTLI under the equity method
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Investee company of BOT and BTLI under the equity method(From October 15, 2015 ,Taiwan Life Insurance Co is not BOT's and BTLI's related party)
Others	Directors, supervisors, managers and their relatives up to the second degree, affiliates and so on

(b) Other related party transactions

a) Secured loans

The real estate secured loans to the directors, supervisors, general manager, vice general manger, employees with credit amounts, their spouses and their first or second degree relatives on December 31, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Name	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Real estate secured loans	\$ <u>268,259</u>	<u>307,596</u>
Interest receivables	\$ <u>178</u>	<u>264</u>

All interest rate collars on December 31, 2016 and 2015 are 0.82%~1.657% and 0.96%~1.87%, respectively.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## b) Bank deposits

The bank deposits in the related banks and the relevant interest revenues on December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Name	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Percentage of account balance	Amount	Percentage of account balance
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd	\$ 7,500,315	30.30	10,674,411	31.77
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd	99,859	0.40	18,632	0.06
Total	<u>\$ 7,600,174</u>		<u>10,693,043</u>	

The relevant interest revenues of the subsidiary, BTLI, in 2016 and 2015 were \$35,771 thousand dollars and \$32,722 thousand dollars, respectively.

## c) Current tax assets

Name	Summary	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Taiwan Financial Holdings	Refundable tax	<u>\$ 1,052,158</u>	<u>1,458,866</u>

## d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	Summary	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Financial bonds Cost	\$ 900,000	900,000
	(recorded in the available-for-sale financial assets)		
	Valuation adjustment	22,631	13,577
	dividends		
	Carrying amount	<u>\$ 922,631</u>	<u>913,577</u>
	Interest receivable	<u>\$ 1,587</u>	<u>1,582</u>

Both of the interest revenues from the aforementioned financial bonds in 2016 and 2015 are \$14,854 thousand and \$14,846 thousand dollars.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## e) Derivatives

December 31, 2016						
Name of relative party	Subject	Agreement period	Notional amounts	Current valuation adjustment	Balance sheet	
					Account name	Amount
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Swap agreement		USD-	10,754	Valuation Adjustment on Financial Assets Designated as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	10,754
		2016.07.04~2017.04.17	USD611,000	45,151	Valuation adjustment of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - current- held for trading-swap	45,151

  

December 31, 2015						
Name of relative party	Subject	Agreement period	Notional amounts	Current valuation adjustment	Balance sheet	
					Account name	Amount
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Swap agreement		USD-	28,590	Valuation Adjustment on Financial Assets Designated as at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	28,590
		2015.03.30~2016.03.21	USD858,000	(6,936)	Valuation adjustment of financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - current- held for trading-swap	(6,936)

## f) Commission fees expense (under the Payables)

Name	Summary	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Agent fee	\$ 31,740	111,330
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Agent fee	880	3,389
Total		<u>\$ 32,620</u>	<u>114,719</u>

## g) Gain (loss) on disposal of investments

Name	Summary	2016	2015
Bank of Taiwan	Gain (loss) on disposal of investment	<u>\$ 111,460</u>	<u>(1,828,637)</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

## h) Commission fees expense

Name	Summary	2016	2015
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd	Sales charge	\$ 30,453	76,939
BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd	Agent fee	1,263,670	877,966
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Agent fee	56,324	74,483
Total		<u>\$ 1,350,447</u>	<u>1,029,388</u>

## i) Exchange loss (gain)

Name	Summary	2016	2015
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd	forward and swap	\$ 32,729	1,769,971
BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Commission	178	345
Total		<u>\$ 32,907</u>	<u>1,770,316</u>

In 2016 and 2015, the exchange gains (losses) arising from holding foreign currency assets or liabilities was \$(3,696,679) thousand and \$1,355,531 thousand, and the exchange gains (losses) arising from related party transaction was \$32,907 thousands and \$1,770,316 thousands.

## 3. The subsidiary, BTS

## (a) Name of related party and relationship

Name	Relationship
Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Holding company of BTS
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Taiwan Financial Holdings
BankTaiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Wholly-owned subsidiary of Taiwan Financial Holdings
BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd	Wholly-owned subsidiary of BOT
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Investee company of BOT and BTLI under the equity method
Others	Directors, supervisors, managers and their relatives up to the second degree, affiliates and so on

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (b) Other related party transactions

## a) Bank deposits

The bank deposits in the Bank of Taiwan on December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 82,880	76,143
Operation guarantee deposits (recorded in other non-current assets)	230,000	230,000
Amounts awaiting delivery (recorded in other current assets)	3,017	54
Collections for underwriting stock value (recorded in other current assets)	6,344	424,213
	<u>\$ 322,241</u>	<u>730,410</u>

The bank deposits in the Hua Nan Financial Holdings on December 31, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 1,831</u>	<u>1,896</u>

The interest revenues from the deposits in the Bank of Taiwan on December 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$1,194 thousand and \$2,140 thousand dollars, respectively.

## b) Short-term loans borrowings

Name	December 31, 2016		Interest rate range (%)		Interest expense, net
	Highest balance	Ending balance	NTD	Foreign currency	
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd	\$ 3,764,600	<u>62,720</u>	-	0.708~1.180	<u>537</u>
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 700,000	<u>-</u>	0.300	-	<u>57</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Name	December 31, 2015					Interest expense, net
	Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate range (%)			
			NTD	Foreign currency		
Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd	\$ 1,365,920	<u>65,920</u>	1.595~2.395	0.550~0.700		<u>2,854</u>
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$ 800,000	<u>-</u>	0.300~1.450	-		<u>83</u>

## (51) Pledged assets

The carrying amounts of the pledged assets offered by the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:

- 1) Parent company-Taiwan Financial Holding Co., Ltd.: None.
- 2) The subsidiary, BOT

Pledged assets	Purpose of pledge	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Available-for-sale financial assets—bonds	Guarantee deposit for provisional seizure against defaulted loans and others	\$ 458,600	367,900
Available-for-sale financial assets—bonds	Operating deposit for securities investment trust and consulting	150,000	150,000
Available-for-sale financial assets—bonds	Guarantee deposits for trust business compensation reserve	50,000	50,000
Held-to-maturity financial assets—government bonds	Guarantee deposits for trust business compensation reserve	400,000	400,000
Deposit in Central Bank—time deposits	Payment and settlement systems of Central Bank	20,000,000	18,400,000
Available-for-sale financial assets—negotiable certificate of deposit	Payment and settlement systems of Central Bank	27,435,000	29,000,000
		<u>\$ 48,493,600</u>	<u>48,367,900</u>

- 3) The subsidiary, BOT

Pledged assets	Purpose of pledge	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Government bonds (accounted in refundable deposits)	Operating guarantee	\$ 3,495,065	3,518,684
Cash (accounted in refundable deposits)	Lease and futures exchange guarantee	40,610	49,443
		<u>\$ 3,535,675</u>	<u>3,568,127</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 4) The subsidiary, BTS

Pledged assets	Purpose of pledge	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Property and Equipment—Land	Short-term borrowings	\$ 379,309	379,309
Property and Equipment—Building	Short-term borrowings	82,105	85,875
		<u>\$ 461,414</u>	<u>465,184</u>

## (52) Commitments and contingencies

## 1) Commitments and contingencies

## 1. Commitments and contingencies of the subsidiary, BOT

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Consignment collection	\$ 52,942,935	52,812,682
Contract guarantee on behalf of counter parties	1,194,372	1,379,679
Traveler's checks held on consignment	1,065,827	1,253,747
Marketable securities held as custodian	1,795,341,745	1,662,667,807
Letters of credit	28,935,428	30,733,836
Goods held in custody	40,812,620	42,281,496
Issuance of New Taiwan Dollars	1,940,153,805	1,806,647,559
Trustee of behalf of Lenders	856,509,331	873,077,721
Registered government bonds for sale	726,985,400	580,631,100
Registered short term bills for sale	242,241,487	182,643,500
Consigned sales of goods	1,753,281	2,206,661
Trust liabilities	606,784,770	570,833,022
Guarantees	<u>75,683,983</u>	<u>80,330,097</u>
	<u>\$ 6,370,404,984</u>	<u>5,887,498,907</u>

## 2. Commitments and contingencies of the subsidiary, BTLI

The contract guarantees on behalf of counter parties of the subsidiary, BTLI, are \$248 thousand and \$225 thousand on December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 3. Commitments and contingencies of the subsidiary, BTS

The subsidiary, BTS, had several proxy delivery agreements with certain securities companies. In accordance with these agreements, the companies have agreed to be BTS's first and second proxy. If BTS is unable to fulfill its obligation to the TSE, the proxies must then act pursuant to said obligations and responsibilities.

## 2) Balance sheet, income statement and details of assets under trust

Trust assets	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deposits		
Deposits in BOT	\$ 30,143,837	24,287,546
Deposits in other banks	3,551,648	5,788,482
Short term investment		
Investment in funds	169,839,348	175,157,433
Investment in bonds	239,092,992	215,848,838
Common stock investment–marketable securities	49,446,789	43,093,483
Receivables		
Interest receivable	1,724,011	1,790,606
Cash dividend receivable	2,813	3,366
Receivables from trading securities	266,618	1,521,948
Receivables from forward contracts	8,767,532	8,441,462
Prepaid expense	823	99
Real estate		
Land	16,646,162	16,010,620
Buildings	101,832	125,026
Construction in progress	19,336,087	18,912,209
Marketable securities under custody	67,864,278	59,851,904
Total of trust assets	<u>\$ 606,784,770</u>	<u>570,833,022</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Trust liabilities	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Payables		
Payables from trading securities	\$ 180,652	180,594
Payables from forward contracts	8,604,839	8,505,100
Payables from management fee	2,681	4,184
Payables from supervision fee	327	324
Other payables	1,327	1,151
Tax payable	392	180
Securities held in custody payable	67,864,278	59,851,904
Trust capital		
Money trust	382,320,418	364,450,599
Marketable securities trust	142,543	142,701
Real estate investment trust	40,602,282	40,771,057
Other reserve and accumulated income		
Accumulated loss	72,754,445	57,815,457
Foreign currency translation	7,796,843	14,643,149
Deferred unrealized income	11,937,642	5,665,046
Current income	14,576,101	18,801,576
Total of trust liabilities	<u>\$ 606,784,770</u>	<u>570,833,022</u>

Notes: The funds invested by the OBU branch of the subsidiary, BOT, are included. The amounts as of December 31, 2016 and 2015 are \$318,007 thousand dollars and \$345,045 thousand dollars, respectively.

Details of trust	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Deposits		
Deposits in the Bank	\$ 30,143,837	24,287,546
Deposits in other banks	3,551,648	5,788,482
Short term investment		
Investment in funds	169,839,348	175,157,433
Investment in bonds	239,092,992	215,848,838
Common stock investment– marketable securities	49,446,789	43,093,483
Real estate		
Land	16,646,162	16,010,620
Buildings	101,832	125,026
Construction in progress	19,336,087	18,912,209
Marketable securities under custody	67,864,278	59,851,904
Trust capital	<u>\$ 596,022,973</u>	<u>559,075,541</u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Income statement for assets under trust	2016	2015
Trust revenue		
Capital interest revenue	\$ 10,513,381	10,325,917
Cash dividend revenue	1,461,112	752,049
Donation revenue	326,737	490,863
Realized capital gain shares	17,819	61,186
Realized capital gain fund	73,787	1,967,041
Realized exchange gain – bond	774,069	1,848,237
Realized foreign exchange gain	-	529,644
Realized gain on property exchange	-	640,818
Income from beneficiary certificates	<u>3,230,082</u>	<u>3,309,256</u>
Total trust revenue	<u>16,396,987</u>	<u>19,925,011</u>
Trust expense		
Capital management fee	391,517	495,159
Tax expense	10,883	7,094
Supervisory fee	348	337
Storage fee	8,775	9,216
Commission fee	9	32
Donation cost	498,511	490,417
Realized loss from property transactions	459,778	-
Realized foreign exchange losses	337,662	-
Other expense	<u>113,403</u>	<u>121,180</u>
	<u>1,820,886</u>	<u>1,123,435</u>
Net income	<u>\$ 14,576,101</u>	<u>18,801,576</u>

## (53) Profitability

## 1) The Company

		Unit: %	
Item		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Return on Assets (note 6)	pre-tax	8.23	5.29
	after-tax	8.25	5.34
Return on Equity (Note 8)	pre-tax	8.77	5.63
	after-tax	8.78	5.68
Profit Margin		99.14	99.87

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2) The Company and its subsidiaries

Unit: %

Item		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Return on Assets (note 7)	pre-tax	0.51	0.35
	after-tax	0.48	0.32
Return on Equity (note 8)	pre-tax	9.21	6.30
	after-tax	8.78	5.68
Profit Margin		23.76	85.50

## 3) The subsidiary, BOT

Unit: %

Item		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Return on Assets (note 7)	pre-tax	0.63	0.44
	after-tax	0.59	0.40
Return on Equity (note 8)	pre-tax	10.47	7.41
	after-tax	9.80	6.73
Profit Margin		39.49	25.19

## 4) The subsidiary, BTLI

Unit: %

Item		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Return on Assets	pre-tax	(0.91)	(0.67)
	after-tax	(0.73)	(0.67)
Return on Equity	pre-tax	(28.72)	(20.03)
	after-tax	(23.04)	(19.88)
Profit Margin		note 9	note 9

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

5) The subsidiary, BTS

Unit: %

Item		December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Return on Assets	pre-tax	0.62	1.37
	after-tax	0.48	1.17
Return on Equity	pre-tax	1.62	4.03
	after-tax	1.25	3.44
Profit Margin		10.03	22.38

Note 1: Return on assets=Income before (after) income tax/Average total assets.

Note 2: Return on Shareholder's Equity=Income before (after) income tax/Average equity.

Note 3: Profit margin=Income after income tax/Net revenues.

Note 4: Income before (after) income tax is the income for the whole year of 2015 and 2014.

Note 5: The above profitability ratios are at annual rates.

Note 6: Return on total assets is calculated by the pre-tax or after-tax earnings, plus, excess preferential interest expense.

Note 7: The return on total assets of the Group is the pre-tax or after-tax earnings, plus, the excess preferential interest expense divided by the assets, less, the temporary advances and the total assets of the Government employees' department's.

Note 8: Return on equity is calculated by pre-tax or after-tax earnings, plus, excess favorable interest expense.

Note 9: BankTaiwan Life Insurance December 31, 2016 net profit rate is not expressed because 2015 have a large number of full payment, insurance claims and payment increase due to net profit rate of net income less than zero.

**(54) Losses due to major disasters: None.**

**(55) Subsequent events: None.**

**(56) Other**

- 1) The employee benefit expenses, depreciation, depletion and amortization, categorized by function, were as follows:

By function	December 31, 2016			December 31, 2015		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
<b>By nature</b>						
Employee benefits						
Salary	68,921	11,131,362	11,200,283	70,943	11,032,287	11,103,230
Labor and health insurance	99,746	548,890	648,636	105,521	534,680	640,201
Pension	3,315	917,679	920,994	3,465	893,786	897,251
Others	-	291,576	291,576	-	297,865	297,865
Depreciation	106,565	791,385	897,950	103,140	805,753	908,893
Amortization	-	367,611	367,611	-	362,489	362,489

The number of employees in 2016 and 2015 were 8,833 and 8,848, respectively.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2) Government audit adjustments for fiscal year ended 2015

The accounting records as at and for the year ended 2015, have been audited and examined by the MoA, and the resulting adjustments were summarized as follows:

## The Company and its subsidiaries

Balance Sheet	As Previously Reported December 31, 2015	Adjustments — Increase (Decrease)	As Audited by the MoA, December 31, 2015
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 148,235,815	3	148,235,818
Accounts receivable, net	80,641,167	32,224	80,673,391
Current income tax assets	4,779,047	(1,563,966)	3,215,081
Investments accounted for using equity method, net	41,734,382	(757)	41,733,625
Deferred tax assets	1,129,314	1,564,731	2,694,045
Other assets, net	11,558,067	(3)	11,558,064
<b>Liabilities</b>			
Current income tax liabilities	462,837	629	463,466
Other liabilities, net	8,059,242	32,224	8,091,466
<b>Stockholders' equity</b>			
Retained earnings	40,005,972	(621)	40,005,351
<b>Income statement</b>			
		Adjustments — Increase (Decrease)	As Audited by the MoA, 2014
Interest revenue	\$ 37,440,059	30	37,440,089
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	4,839,280	(757)	4,838,523
Other non interest gain (loss)	6,887,304	(7)	6,887,297
Operating expenses	(21,505,417)	6	(21,505,411)
Income tax expense	(1,599,057)	107	(1,598,950)
Net income	6,337,480	(621)	6,336,859

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## Bank of Taiwan

Government audit adjustments for fiscal year ended December 31, 2015:

Balance Sheet	As Previously Reported December 31, 2015	Adjustments — Increase (Decrease)	As Audited by the MoA, December 31, 2015
Assets			
Current income tax assets	\$ 1,343,594	(86)	1,343,508
Investments accounted for using equity method, net	35,856,579	(757)	35,855,822
Liabilities			
Current income tax liabilities	394,875	629	395,504
Stockholders' equity			
Retained earnings	59,291,717	(1,472)	59,290,245
Income statement	As Previously Reported 2015	Adjustments — Increase (Decrease)	As Audited by the MoA, 2015
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	\$ 4,108,527	(757)	4,107,770
Income tax expense	1,730,137	715	1,730,852
Net income	8,872,170	(1,472)	8,870,698

Revised entries by the MoA in 2015 were as follows:

Item	Adjustment accounts	Amount revised by the MoA		Explanation of revision by the MoA
1.	Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method Investments accounted for using equity method, net	\$ 757	757	Adjustment of Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd. using equity method.
2.	Income tax expense Current income tax liabilities	4	4	Financial department recognized the tax of depositing in other bank.
3.	Income tax expense Current income tax liabilities Current income tax assets	711	625 86	Head office adjusted taxable income by amendment.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**BankTaiwan Life Insurance**

The accounting records as at and for the year ended 2015, have been audited and examined by the MoA, and the resulting adjustments were summarized as follows:

Government audit adjustments for fiscal year ended December 31, 2015:

Balance Sheet	As Previously Reported December 31, 2015	Adjustments — Increase (Decrease)	As Audited by the MoA, December 31, 2015
Assets			
Current income tax assets	\$ 1,458,837	29	1,458,866
Deferred tax assets	2,212,903	545	2,213,448
Stockholders' equity			
Accumulated deficit	(4,150,704)	574	(4,150,130)
Income statement	As Previously Reported 2015	Adjustments — Increase (Decrease)	As Audited by the MoA, 2015
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (18,689)	(574)	(19,263)
Net income (loss)	(2,510,177)	574	(2,509,603)

Revised entries by the MoA in 2015 were as follows:

Item	Adjustment accounts	Amount revised by the MoA		Explanation of revision by the MoA
1.	Current income tax assets	\$ 29		Recognized 29 thousand of the withholding tax a
	Income tax benefit		29	
2.	Deferred tax assets	545		Adjusted taxable income by amendment.
	Income tax benefit		545	

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

**BankTaiwan Securities**

There is no different between finance report and adjustment by MoA, no need to adjust the account.

3) Supplementary information for government employees' insurance department

1. Balance sheets

	<b>Government employees' insurance department</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>December 31, 2015</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,355,259	32,774,199
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	145,324,912	126,556,389
Receivables, net	18,317,170	18,670,370
Held-to-maturity financial assets	56,829,157	63,168,922
Property and equipment, net	7,560	9,613
Intangible assets, net	8,268	3,070
Other assets, net	<u>3,031,254</u>	<u>5,054,709</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 264,873,580</u></u>	<u><u>246,237,272</u></u>
	<b>Government employees' insurance department</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>December 31, 2015</b>
Payables	\$ 32,731	239,502
Provisions	264,840,836	245,997,636
Other liabilities	<u>13</u>	<u>134</u>
Total liabilities	<u><u>\$ 264,873,580</u></u>	<u><u>246,237,272</u></u>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 2. Income statement

	<b>Government employees' insurance department</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>December 31, 2015</b>
Net interest income	\$ 1,670,627	1,635,156
Service fee expenses	(8,666)	(6,680)
Gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	13,590,760	(1,857,901)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(2,865,129)	852,232
Premium income	22,779,133	20,918,139
Government subsidy	13,754,258	16,970,330
Insurance payments	(29,871,353)	(32,810,111)
Recovered premium reserve	-	-
Provision for insurance premium reserve	(18,843,200)	(5,529,029)
Miscellaneous expense	(92,807)	(92,675)
Miscellaneous revenue	<u>21,015</u>	<u>57,432</u>
Net revenue	<u>134,638</u>	<u>136,893</u>
Bad debt expenses and reserve for guarantees	-	(219)
Employee benefits	116,983	119,336
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3,881	3,633
Other general and administrative expenses	<u>13,774</u>	<u>14,143</u>
	<u>134,638</u>	<u>136,893</u>
Net income	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Note: According to Government Employees and School Staff Insurance Act, if GESSI experiences a loss, the loss before May 31, 1999, would be covered by the Ministry of Finance; and the loss after that date would be covered by an adjustment of the insurance premium.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## 4) Financial information classified by business type

December 31, 2016

Items	Businesses	Banking business	Insurance business	Securities business	Government insurance	Other operations	Total
Net interest income		24,258,285	8,783,358	125,058	1,670,627	25	34,837,353
Non-interest income, net		37,805,776	(9,074,858)	320,820	(1,535,989)	(9,241)	27,506,508
Net revenue		62,064,061	(291,500)	445,878	134,638	(9,216)	62,343,861
Bad debt expense		(5,183,736)	11,687	-	-	-	(5,172,049)
Provisions		(18,843,200)	(1,035,337)	-	-	-	(19,878,537)
Operating expenses		(19,900,416)	(832,906)	(355,165)	(134,638)	(135,699)	(21,358,824)
Net income before income tax		18,136,709	(2,148,056)	90,713	-	(144,915)	15,934,451
Income tax expenses		(1,785,645)	641,320	(13,231)	-	34,716	(1,122,840)
Net income		16,351,064	(1,506,736)	77,482	-	(110,199)	14,811,611

December 31, 2015

Items	Businesses	Banking business	Insurance business	Securities business	Government insurance	Other operations	Total
Net interest income		26,673,255	8,987,815	143,863	1,635,156	-	37,440,089
Non-interest income, net		12,701,439	(41,634,600)	412,919	(1,498,263)	(9,963)	(30,028,468)
Net revenue		39,374,694	(32,646,785)	556,782	136,893	(9,963)	7,411,621
Bad debt expense		(4,404,686)	(122,480)	-	219	-	(4,526,947)
Provisions		(5,529,029)	32,085,575	-	-	-	26,556,546
Operating expenses		(20,029,230)	(848,618)	(375,007)	(137,112)	(115,444)	(21,505,411)
Net income before income tax		9,411,749	(1,532,308)	181,775	-	(125,407)	7,935,809
Income tax expenses		(1,730,852)	19,233	(20,992)	-	133,661	(1,598,950)
Net income		7,680,897	(1,513,075)	160,783	-	8,254	6,336,859

- 5) There were cross-selling products between the subsidiaries. The subsidiary which offers products to the consigned subsidiary, will incur commission expenses in accordance to the product sold. Please refer to note 10 for further information.

(Continued)



**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements****6) Internal control of corporate governance**

1. The board of directors: The board of directors complies with laws, regulations, articles of incorporation, and the resolutions of the shareholders' meetings of the company. In addition, they supervise and the management of the company, and are responsible for the Company's overall operations. In accordance with Article 26-3 of the "Securities and Exchange Act," and Article 2 of the "Regulations Governing Procedure for Board of Directors Meetings of Public Companies", the Company's establishes its own "Rules and Procedures for the Meeting of the Board of Directors". The agenda of the board meetings, operational procedures, required content of meeting minutes, public announcements, and other compliance requirements shall be handled in accordance with the aforementioned rules. The board of directors of company shall meet at least once every month. Board members shall be concerned with protecting the rights and interests of shareholders, conduct corporate affairs faithfully and act with the care of a good administrator, exercising their powers with a high degree of prudence and self-discipline.
2. Audit committees: The main function of the Audit Committee is to supervise the following matters: fair presentation of the financial reports of this Corporation; the hiring (and dismissal), independence and the performance of certificated public accountants; the effective implementation of the internal control system; compliance with relevant laws and regulations; management of the existing or potential risks of this Corporation. Moreover, the audit committee charter is established by referring to the "Regulations Governing the Exercise of Powers by Audit Committees of Public Companies" to improve operating efficiency and corporate governance. The audit committees of the Company shall meet at least once every quarter to ensure the credibility of corporate governance and information transparency.
3. In order to establish a good system of corporate governance, fulfill the responsibility of business operation and protect the legitimate rights and interests of shareholders and other parties, the Company considered its organizational structure and operating activities and referred to Article 51 of the "Financial Holding Company Act" and Article 4 of the "Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries" to establish the internal control system.
  - (a) Internal controls: The basic objectives of internal controls of a financial holding company or banking business are to promote sound operations and, through joint compliance by the board of directors, management, and all personnel, to reasonably ensure that the following objectives are achieved:
    - a) Effectiveness and efficiency of operations;
    - b) Reliability, timeliness, transparency and compliance of reporting; and
    - c) Compliance with applicable rules and regulations.
  - (b) Internal audit: the Company sets up an internal audit unit that is directly subsidiary to the board of directors. The unit is required to report its audit business to the board of directors or audit committee at a minimum period of every six months.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES****Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

- (c) Legal compliance: the Company sets up a compliance unit under the General President to take charge of the planning, management, and execution of the regulatory compliance system. Another high level manager shall also be assigned to act as the chief compliance officer for the head office to conduct the compliance affairs. The officer should make a report to the board of directors or the audit committee at least semiannually.
- (d) Risk Management Mechanism: the Company formulates adequate risk management policies and procedures and establishes operationally independent and effective risk management mechanisms, by which to assess and monitor the respective risk-bearing capacity, and current status of risks already incurred, and to determine their compliance with the risk response strategies and risk management procedures.

**7) Implementation Rules of Legal Compliance**

1. For planning, managing, and executing of legal compliance, the Company and its subsidiaries formulate the implementation guidelines of legal compliance in accordance with the Article 6 of the Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries.
2. The Department of Compliance is responsible for:
  - (a) Establishing the system for conveying, consulting, coordinating and communicating the regulations.
  - (b) Ensuring all the guidelines are updated on a timely basis so that each operation activity is in conformity with the regulations all the time.
  - (c) Formulating the assessment procedures of legal compliance, supervising regularly the executions of self-assessment of each operation unit, and evaluating its effectiveness. The results of the self-assessment will be treated as part of the performance review after reporting them to the General Manager.
  - (d) Supervising the execution of self-inspection of legal compliance semiannually in accordance with the Article 6 of the Company's internal guideline "the Regulations of Internal Control System."
  - (e) Analyzing the reasons and making suggestions on material weakness and malpractice of legal compliance of each operation unit. The Department shall report to the management, and then, to the Audit Committee and Board of Directors.
  - (f) Providing appropriate legal compliance training to the members of each operation unit.
  - (g) Filing electronically the information on the chief and the members of the Department of Compliance, as well as training with the competent authority.

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.

## Balance Sheet

December 31, 2016 and 2015

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	December 31, 2016		December 31, 2015 (Restated)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Assets</b>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 278,860	-	256,670	-
Receivables, net	5	-	24	-
Current tax assets	302,139	-	412,706	-
Investments under equity method, net	288,727,704	100	270,161,803	100
Property and equipment, net	5,809	-	5,938	-
Intangible assets	292	-	302	-
Other assets, net	22,660	-	16,372	-
<b>Total assets</b>	<u>\$ 289,337,469</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>270,853,815</u>	<u>100</u>
<b>Liabilities and Equity</b>				
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Payables	\$ 22,193	-	19,799	-
Other borrowings	16,750,000	6	17,050,000	7
Provision	102,318	-	99,839	-
Other liabilities	179	-	333	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>16,874,690</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>17,169,971</u>	<u>7</u>
<b>Equity :</b>				
Capital stock	90,000,000	31	90,000,000	33
Capital surplus	111,385,217	39	111,385,217	41
<b>Retained earnings:</b>				
Legal reserve	5,392,503	2	4,857,208	2
Special reserve	32,983,414	11	29,771,643	11
Unappropriated retained earnings	15,625,106	5	5,376,500	2
<b>Total retained earnings</b>	<u>54,001,023</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>40,005,351</u>	<u>15</u>
<b>Other equity</b>	<u>17,076,539</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12,293,276</u>	<u>4</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>272,462,779</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>253,683,844</u>	<u>93</u>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<u>\$ 289,337,469</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>270,853,815</u>	<u>100</u>

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.

## Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)

	2016 Amount	%	2015 Amount	%	Percentage change
<b>Revenue :</b>					
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	\$ 15,089,806	100	6,482,932	100	133
Other gains	<u>2,746</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,905</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(5)</u>
	<u>15,092,552</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>6,485,837</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>133</u>
<b>Expense :</b>					
Operating expenses	(162,772)	1	(142,118)	2	15
Other expenses and losses	<u>(152,885)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(140,521)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>
	<u>(315,657)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>(282,639)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>12</u>
Net income before income tax	14,776,895	98	6,203,198	96	138
Income tax expense	<u>34,716</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>133,661</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(74)</u>
Net income	<u>14,811,611</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>6,336,859</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>134</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income (losses):</b>					
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss					
Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	3,207	-	(4,243)	-	176
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(835,219)	(6)	(764,348)	(12)	(9)
Income tax related to items Components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>(832,012)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(768,591)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>(8)</u>
Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	4,799,336	32	(8,218,493)	(127)	158
Income tax related to items Components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	<u>4,799,336</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>(8,218,493)</u>	<u>(127)</u>	<u>158</u>
Other comprehensive income (losses) for the period, net of income tax	<u>3,967,324</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>(8,987,084)</u>	<u>(139)</u>	<u>144</u>
Total comprehensive (losses) income for the period	<u>\$ 18,778,935</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>(2,650,225)</u>	<u>(41)</u>	<u>809</u>
Earnings per share (in New Taiwan Dollars)	<u>\$ 1.65</u>		<u>0.70</u>		

## Statements of Changes in Equity

**For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015**

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

[illegible]

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD.

## Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

	2016	2015
<b>Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:</b>		
Net income before income tax	\$ 14,776,895	6,203,198
Adjustments :		
Loss (income) of non-cash activities		
Depreciation	1,413	1,713
Amortization	129	121
Interest expense	143,325	130,308
Interest income	(507)	(656)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures	(15,089,806)	(6,482,932)
Loss on disposal and write-off of property, plant and equipment	4	478
Subtotal of loss (income) of non-cash activities	(14,945,442)	(6,350,968)
Change in operating assets and liabilities :		
Change in operating assets :		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(1)	1
Increase in other assets	(6,293)	(99,479)
Subtotal of change in operating assets	(6,294)	(99,478)
Change in operating liabilities :		
Increase (decrease) in payables	1,412	(27,034)
Increase in employee benefit obligations	5,685	8,240
Increase in other liabilities	1	-
Subtotal of change in operating liabilities	7,098	(18,794)
Subtotal of change in operating assets and liabilities	804	(118,272)
Subtotal of all adjustments	(14,944,638)	(6,469,240)
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(167,743)	(266,042)
Interest received	527	667
Dividends received	488,024	98,355
Income taxes returned	145,282	25,475
Net cash flow from (used in) operating activities	466,090	(141,545)
<b>Cash flows from (used in) investing activities :</b>		
Acquisition of equity-accounted investees	-	(5,500,000)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(1,288)	(1,511)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(114)	-
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(1,402)	(5,501,511)
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Increase in short-term borrowings	-	5,500,000
Decrease in short-term borrowings	(300,000)	-
Increase in guarantee deposits received	-	122
Decrease increase in guarantee deposits received	(155)	-
Interests paid	(142,343)	(129,948)
Net cash flow from (used in) financing activities	(442,498)	5,370,174
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	22,190	(272,882)
Cash and cash equivalents at the opening of period	256,670	529,552
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	\$ 278,860	256,670
Components of cash and cash equivalents:		
Cash and cash equivalents recognized in balance sheet	\$ 278,860	256,670

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

9) The balance sheets and income statements of the subsidiaries

1. Balance sheets

	<b>Bank of Taiwan (Individual)</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	<b>December 31,</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 122,398,626	135,422,418
Placement with Central Bank and call loans to banks	687,235,976	585,963,772
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	212,560,998	173,005,205
Hedging derivative financial assets, net	21,221	15,970
Bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements	-	50,040
Receivables, net	63,288,567	72,046,562
Current income tax assets	761,630	1,343,508
Loans and discounts, net	2,274,236,504	2,386,598,795
Available-for-sale financial assets, net	1,037,841,339	1,053,598,710
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	138,812,328	113,786,391
Investments under equity method, net	35,497,450	36,178,241
Other financial assets, net	76,578,794	68,891,471
Property and equipment, net	96,691,099	96,728,064
Investment property, net	15,238,207	-
Intangible assets, net	802,989	853,571
Deferred tax assets	293,925	472,085
Other assets, net	<u>8,742,952</u>	<u>7,817,258</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b><u>\$ 4,771,002,605</u></b>	<b><u>4,732,772,061</u></b>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	<b>Bank of Taiwan (Individual)</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>December 31, 2015</b>
Deposits of Central Bank and other banks	\$ 227,596,814	225,425,517
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,709,063	39,224,475
Hedging derivative financial liabilities, net	144,195	243,967
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	11,337,914	16,336,619
Payables	41,495,209	42,195,648
Current tax liabilities	615,264	368,527
Deposits and remittances	3,874,447,418	3,837,851,868
Financial bonds payable	24,998,082	24,997,826
Other financial liabilities	748,855	1,785,430
Provisions	283,367,966	264,199,252
Deferred tax liabilities	18,173,159	18,340,284
Other liabilities	<u>6,924,444</u>	<u>6,955,368</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>4,496,558,383</u>	<u>4,477,924,781</u>
Capital stock	95,000,000	95,000,000
Capital surplus	80,453,034	80,453,034
Retained earnings		
Legal reserve	34,201,365	31,822,306
Special reserve	22,686,273	19,514,195
Unappropriated retained earnings	<u>18,815,254</u>	<u>7,953,744</u>
	<u>75,702,892</u>	<u>59,290,245</u>
Other equity	<u>23,288,296</u>	<u>20,104,001</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<u>274,444,222</u>	<u>254,847,280</u>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<u><u>\$ 4,771,002,605</u></u>	<u><u>4,732,772,061</u></u>

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,752,046	33,595,006
Receivables	2,152,607	3,894,709
Current income tax assets	1,052,158	1,458,866
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	503,093	2,544,003
Available-for-sale financial assets	33,494,243	44,179,000
Debt investments without quoted price in an active market	27,223,295	48,590,962
Held-to-maturity financial assets	217,504,215	187,177,088
Investments under equity method, net	6,104,898	5,877,804
Other financial assets, net	14,550,000	3,746,150
Real estate investments	7,561,829	7,616,578
Loans	10,368,155	11,777,584
Reinsurance assets	18,708	12,023
Property and equipment	984,364	1,010,475
Intangible assets	7,763	9,837
Deferred tax assets	2,423,034	2,213,448
Other assets	3,572,289	3,625,943
Separate account-insurance assets	13,247	13,009
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 352,285,944</b>	<b>357,342,485</b>
Payables	\$ 15,176,504	19,136,265
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,150,137	1,059,280
Insurance liabilities	323,619,402	322,683,571
Foreign exchange volatility reserves	425,059	869,492
Provisions	735,644	775,512
Deferred tax liabilities	35,901	319,926
Other liabilities	338,042	685,137
Separate account-insurance liabilities	13,247	13,009
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>341,493,936</b>	<b>345,542,192</b>
Capital stock	22,500,000	22,500,000
Capital surplus	360,000	360,000
Retained earnings		
Legal reserve	96,557	96,557
Special reserve	787,059	734,275
Unappropriated retained earnings	(6,794,213)	(4,150,130)
	(5,910,597)	(3,319,298)
Other equity	(6,157,395)	(7,740,409)
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>10,792,008</b>	<b>11,800,293</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 352,285,944</b>	<b>357,342,485</b>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	BankTaiwan Securities	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Current assets	\$ 7,744,139	8,910,587
Property and equipment	489,488	494,887
Intangible assets	12,667	5,127
Deferred tax assets	7,021	4,558
Other non-current assets	<u>330,144</u>	<u>324,152</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ <u>8,583,459</u></b>	<b><u>9,739,311</u></b>
Current liabilities	\$ 4,875,276	6,012,452
Liabilities reserves	118,476	110,406
Deferred tax liabilities	94,040	96,355
Other non-current liabilities	<u>4,193</u>	<u>5,866</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b><u>5,091,985</u></b>	<b><u>6,225,079</u></b>
Capital stock	3,000,000	3,000,000
Legal reserve	77,857	65,673
Special reserve	311,365	286,997
Unappropriated retained earnings	<u>156,615</u>	<u>231,878</u>
	<u>545,837</u>	<u>584,548</u>
Other equity	<u>(54,363)</u>	<u>(70,316)</u>
<b>Total equity</b>	<b><u>3,491,474</u></b>	<b><u>3,514,232</u></b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ <u>8,583,459</u></b>	<b><u>9,739,311</u></b>

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	<b>BankTaiwan Insurance Broker</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2016</b>	<b>December 31, 2015</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 464,685	331,482
Receivables	104,092	118,866
Property and equipment	4,227	5,157
Intangible asset	236	375
Deferred tax assets	3,955	3,955
Other assets	3,779	3,764
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 580,974</b>	<b>463,599</b>
Payables	\$ 99,784	114,115
Current tax liabilities	38,927	26,977
Other liabilities	337	88
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>139,048</b>	<b>141,180</b>
Capital stock	20,000	20,000
Legal reserve	57,092	33,562
Special reserve	57,092	33,562
Unappropriated retained earnings	307,742	235,295
	421,926	302,419
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>441,926</b>	<b>322,419</b>
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>\$ 580,974</b>	<b>463,599</b>

## 2. Income statements

	<b>Bank of Taiwan (Individual)</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Interest income	\$ 59,402,785	64,758,332
Less: interest expense	(33,367,745)	(36,352,682)
Net interest income	26,035,040	28,405,650
Other non-interest income	18,478,694	6,650,585
Net revenue	44,513,734	35,056,235
Bad debt expense and reserve for guarantees	(5,183,736)	(4,404,468)
Operating expenses	(19,958,435)	(20,098,410)
Net income before income tax	19,371,563	10,553,357
Income tax expense	(1,722,592)	(1,682,659)
Net income	17,648,971	8,870,698
Other comprehensive income	2,347,971	(4,235,860)
Total comprehensive income (loss) after tax for the period	19,996,942	4,634,838
Basic earnings per share (In dollars)	1.86	0.93

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

	<b>BankTaiwan Life Insurance</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Operating income	\$ 50,124,464	41,040,368
Operating cost	(52,442,031)	(42,543,564)
Operating expense	(869,502)	(1,000,140)
Operating loss	(3,187,069)	(2,503,336)
Non operating income (expense)	(57,066)	(25,501)
Net income (loss) before income tax	(3,244,135)	(2,528,837)
Income tax benefit	641,320	19,234
Net income (loss)	(2,602,815)	(2,509,603)
Other comprehensive income	1,594,530	(4,625,938)
Total comprehensive income (loss) after tax for the period	(1,008,285)	(7,135,541)
Basic earnings per share (In dollars)	(1.16)	(1.36)

	<b>BankTaiwan Securities</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Revenue	\$ 513,510	567,870
Cost and expense	(446,326)	(478,400)
Net operating income	67,184	89,470
Non operating income	(10,303)	53,360
Net income before income tax	56,881	142,830
Income tax expense	(13,231)	(20,992)
Net income	43,650	121,838
Other comprehensive income	21,615	(121,042)
Total comprehensive income after tax for the period	65,265	796
Basic earnings per share (In dollars)	0.15	0.41

	<b>BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2015</b>
Operating income	\$ 2,342,832	1,876,443
Operating cost	(1,836,883)	(1,467,370)
Operating expense	(134,206)	(120,420)
Non operating expense	(948)	(165)
Net income before income tax	370,795	283,488
Income tax expense	(63,052)	(48,193)
Net income	307,743	235,295
Basic earnings per share (In dollars)	153.87	117.65

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (57) Notes to Disclosure Items

## 1) Information on significant transactions:

Following the principle of financial report for public bank, the disclosure of information on significant transaction of the Company and its subsidiaries were as follow:

- Information regarding securities where the accumulated purchase or sale amounts for the period exceed NT\$300 million or 10% of the Company's paid in capital: None.
- Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Company's paid-in capital:

Unit: In thousands of TWD

Name of company	Name of property	Transaction date	Transaction amount	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship with the Company	If the counter party is a related party, disclose the previous transfer information				References for determining price	Purpose of acquisition and current condition	Others
							Owner	Relationship with the Company	Date of transfer	Amount			
The bank	Ten pieces of Lands located at No34 ~ 35 of Xiande section and No6201 ~ 626 ~ 654 ~ 666 B671 ~ 2763 2 of Aiqun section, Qiaozhen District and No885 ~ 932 of Beijin section, Qianjin District, Kaohsiung City, etc.	2016.04	15,238,207	Investee of distribution of surplus property	Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	Related party	-	-	-	-	Referred to appraisal reports.	Real estate investment	None

- Information on the disposal of real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: None.
- Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded \$5 million: None.
- Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded \$300 million or 10% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.
- Information regarding selling non-performing loans: None.
  - Selling non-performing loans: Note.
  - Selling non-performing loans for which the amount exceeded \$1 billion: None.
- Approved securitization instrument types and related information according to "asset backed securitization" or "mortgage backed securitization": None.
- Other material transaction items which were significant to people who use the information in the financial statements: None.

## 2) Information on investees:

The followings are the information on investees:

Name of the investee	Investee Location	Major Operation	% of shares	Highest holding ratio for the period	Original investment cost	Gain(Loss) recognized during the period	Held by the company and related party at year-end				Notes
							Shares		Subtotal Shares	% of Shares	
Hua Nan Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries	Taipei	Financial Holding	25.07 %	25.07 %	39,856,719	3,531,785	2,637,893,854	-	2,637,893,854	25.07 %	
Tang Eng Iron Works Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung	Iron Industry	21.37 %	21.37 %	1,284,061	107,566	74,802,414	-	74,802,414	21.37 %	
Kaohsiung Ammonium Sulfate Co., Ltd.	Kaohsiung	Liquidation	- %	91.86 %	-	13,312,318	-	-	-	- %	
Tai Yi Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Taipei	Real Estate Service	30.00 %	30.00 %	19,642	3,344	1,500,000	-	1,500,000	30.00 %	
Bank of Taiwan	Taipei	Banking	100.00 %	100.00 %	274,444,222	17,648,971	9,500,000,000	-	9,500,000,000	100.00 %	note 4

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of the investee	Investee Location	Major Operation	% of shares	Highest holding ratio for the period	Original investment cost	Gain(Loss) recognized during the period	Held by the company and related party at year-end				Notes
							Shares		Subtotal		
							Shares		Shares	% of Shares	
BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Taipei	Life insurance	100.00%	100.00%	10,792,008	(2,602,815)	2,250,000,000	-	2,250,000,000	100.00%	note 4
BankTaiwan Securities	Taipei	Securities	100.00%	100.00%	3,491,474	43,650	300,000,000	-	300,000,000	100.00%	note 4
BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	Taipei	Insurance broker	100.00%	100.00%	411,926	307,743	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	100.00%	note 4

Note 1: The investee's shares or pro-forma shares held by the Company's board of directors, supervisors, general manager, vice general managers and affiliates conforming to the Company Act should be included.

Note 2: (1) Pro-forma shares are the "equity-type securities" or "derivative instrument contracts (have not been converted into stock)" that can be converted into shares of the investee company under Article 74 of the "Company Act" for investment purpose.

(2) The aforementioned equity-type securities refer to the securities defined in Securities and Exchange Act Enforcement Rules such as convertible corporate bonds and warrants.

(3) The aforementioned derivative instrument contracts refer to the contracts defined in the GAAP No.34 such as stock options.

Note 3: The table do not need to disclosure in the financial statement at first and third quarter.

Note 4: This transaction had been written off when preparation the consolidated financial statements.

3) Information regarding investment in China:

1. Information on investees' names, locations, etc. in China:

Investee Company	Main Business	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investment types (Note 1)	Accumulated outflow of Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2015	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2015	Net income from investee	% of shares	Equity in the Earnings (gains)	Carrying value as of December 31, 2015	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of December 31, 2015
					Outflow	Regain						
Bank of Taiwan, Shanghai Branch	Banking business	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	(3)	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	-	-	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	-	-	(115,550)	5,547,796	-
Bank of Taiwan, Guangzhou Branch	Banking business	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	(3)	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	-	-	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	-	-	(172,966)	4,899,430	-
Bank of Taiwan, Fuzhou Branch	Banking business	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	(3)	-	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	-	4,624,000 CNY1,000,000	-	-	(179,823)	4,782,951	-

Note 1: Three types as follows of investments:

- 1) Direct investment in Mainland China.
- 2) Investment in Mainland China through a company set up in a third region.
- 3) Others through overseas branches.

Note 2: Equity in the earnings for the year:

- 1) If a subsidiary has no income or loss during the period, the parent company should disclose all the related information.
- 2) A Company can recognize the investment income by obtaining the followings:
  - a) Financial statements audited or reviewed by an international accounting firm which has a member firm in Taiwan.
  - b) Financial statements audited or reviewed by the auditor of the parent company.
  - c) Others.
- 3) If the information regarding a subsidiary's current profit and loss is not available, the parent company should disclose it.

Note 3: Numbers in this table are shown in thousands of TWD.

2. Rationed investment in China:

Current period of accumulate investment amount remitting from Taiwan	The rationed investing amount approved by Investment Commission, MOEA	The regulation announced by Investment Commission, MOEA rationed investing amount
13,872,000	13,872,000	164,666,533

3. Significant transactions with the invested company in China: None

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

- 4) Subsidiaries lending to other parties, guarantees and endorsements for other parties, securities held as of December 31, 2016, securities for which purchase or sale amount for the period exceed \$300 million or 10% of the Company's paid-in capital, and trading in derivative financial instruments: BOT, BTLI and BTS are banking industry, insurance industry and securities industry and their main operations include the above activities; hence it is not necessary to disclose the related information. The BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers does not have those transactions.
- 5) Information on significant transactions between parent and subsidiary company were as follow

Number	Name of Company	Name of the counter-party	Existing relationship State of transaction with the counter-party	Account name	Amount	Terms of trading	Percentage of the total consolidated revenues or total assets
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Cash and cash equivalents	178,808	Same as regular transaction	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Receivables, net	4	"	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Other assets-net	2,708	"	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Short-term borrowings	16,750,000	"	0.33 %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Payables	2,971	"	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Interest income	482	"	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Other non-interest income	781	"	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Other general and administrative expenses	27,072	"	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	Bank of Taiwan	1	Interest expense	143,325	"	0.23 %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	1	Other non-interest income	561	"	- %
0	Taiwan Financial Holdings	BankTaiwan Securities	1	Other non-interest income	576	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Deposits and remittances	178,808	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Payables	4	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Other liabilities	2,708	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Loans and discounts, net	16,750,000	"	0.33 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Receivables, net	2,971	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Interest expense	482	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Employee benefits expenses	781	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Other non-interest income	27,072	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Interest income	143,325	"	0.23 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	271,305	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Receivables, net	12,438	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Other assets, net	5,873	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Payables	784	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Deposits and remittances	7,500,267	"	0.15 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Services fee, net	67,368	"	0.11 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,254,215	"	2.01 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Other non-interest income	1,093,847	"	1.75 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Interest expense	35,754	"	0.06 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Other general and administrative expenses	39,577	"	0.06 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Other assets, net	14	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Payables	43	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Deposits and remittance	322,246	"	0.01 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Other liabilities	1,664	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Interest income	675	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Other non-interest income	33,861	"	0.05 %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Interest expense	1,609	"	- %
1	Bank of Taiwan	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Other general and administrative expenses	86	"	- %

(Continued)

## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Number	Name of Company	Name of the counter-party	Existing relationship State of transaction with the counter-party	Percentage of the total consolidated revenues or total assets			
				Account name	Amount	Terms of trading	Percentage of the total consolidated revenues or total assets
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Employee benefits expenses	561	"	- %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Payables	12,438	"	- %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Other liabilities	5,873	"	- %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Receivables, net	784	"	- %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	217,305	"	- %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Cash and cash equivalents	7,500,267	"	0.15 %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Service fee, net	67,379	"	0.11 %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Foreign exchange gain	(32,709)	"	0.05 %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(167,366)	"	0.27 %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Gain on real estate investment, net	39,577	"	0.06 %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Interest income	35,754	"	0.06 %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	Bank of Taiwan	3	Other general and administrative expenses	39,716	"	0.06 %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	3	Payables	31,740	"	- %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	3	Foreign exchange loss	(178)	"	- %
2	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	3	Service fee, net	1,263,670	"	7.05 %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Taiwan Financial Holdings	2	Employee benefits expenses	576	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Other liabilities	14	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Receivables, net	43	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Other assets-net	236,349	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Cash and cash equivalents	84,209	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Interest expense	674	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Service fee, net	11,235	"	0.05 %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Other general and administrative expenses	22,625	"	0.10 %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Interest income	1,609	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	Bank of Taiwan	3	Other non-interest income	86	"	- %
3	BankTaiwan Securities	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	3	Receivables, net	63	"	- %
4	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Receivables, net	31,740	"	- %
4	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	BankTaiwan Life Insurance	3	Service fee, net	1,263,848	"	2.03 %
4	BankTaiwan Insurance Brokers	BankTaiwan Securities	3	Payables	63	"	- %

Note 1: Number is based on the following rules:

- 1) The parent company is 0.
- 2) Subsidiaries are numbered by company from 1.

Note 2: The relation with trader is numbered as follow:

- 1) The parent company to its subsidiary is 1.
- 2) The subsidiary to its parent company is 2.
- 3) The subsidiary to another subsidiary is 3.

Note 3: The transactions mention above have already write-off when building the financial report.

(Continued)



## TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

## (58) Segment Information

The Company and its subsidiaries have seven reportable segments, as describes below. Each department offers different services and products, and are managed separately based on their diverse techniques and marketing tactic. The higher level managements of the Company and its subsidiaries review each department's internal management report on a quarterly basis. The information of asset and income disclose by segments are in accordance with the significant accounting policies stated above. The following describes the operations in each of the Company and its subsidiaries' reportable segments:

- 1) Bank Department: Includes transacting deposit, loan, and foreign exchange; dispatching, managing, performing NTD and foreign currency; investing in securities, and analyzing, managing interest for loan and deposit, and etc.
- 2) Government Employees' Insurance Department: Includes managing government employees' insurance business; auditing insurance, cash settlement, and issue business; analyzing, managing, and taking statistics of government employees' insurance business, and etc.
- 3) Department of Procurement: Includes managing government institutions, public schools, and public enterprises' centralized purchasing business; being agency of government institutions, public schools, and public enterprises for inter-entity supply contract, and etc.
- 4) Department of Precious Metals: Includes managing gold, silver, precious metals and analyzing customs duty; gold, silver and precious metals intermediary trading, planning, marketing, training, settlement, risk management, assuring and etc.
- 5) Insurance Business: Provides a variety of insurance services.
- 6) Security Business: Engages in securities business.
- 7) Other Business: Engages in financial holding, venture capital and asset management, etc.

Operating segments information was as follows:

	2016								
	Bank department	Department of Government Employees' Insurance	Department of Procurement	Department of Precious Metals	Insurance Business	Securities Business	Other business	Reconciliation and elimination	Total
Interest income	\$ 57,731,311	1,670,627	86	761	8,964,695	142,193	948	(182,286)	68,328,335
Less: interest expense	(33,367,744)	-	-	-	(145,583)	(16,616)	(143,325)	(182,286)	(33,490,982)
Interest income, net	24,363,567	1,670,627	86	761	8,819,112	125,577	(142,377)	-	34,837,353
Non-interest income, net	19,319,094	(1,535,989)	246,552	449,037	(10,178,576)	309,670	15,587,045	3,309,675	27,506,508
Net revenue	43,682,661	134,638	246,638	449,798	(1,359,464)	435,247	15,444,668	3,309,675	62,343,861
Bad debt expenses and reserve for guarantees	(5,183,736)	-	-	-	(1,023,651)	-	-	(18,843,199)	(25,050,586)
Operating costs	(19,625,638)	(134,638)	(110,134)	(88,026)	(861,020)	(378,366)	(296,975)	135,973	(21,358,824)
Continuing operating income before income tax	\$ 18,873,287	-	136,504	361,772	(3,244,135)	56,881	15,147,693	(15,397,551)	15,934,451
Continuing operating income after income tax	\$ 17,070,050	-	136,504	361,772	(2,602,816)	43,650	15,088,616	(15,286,165)	14,811,611
Total assets	\$ 4,506,782,319	264,873,580	2,032,309	1,908,219	352,285,944	8,583,459	289,918,443	(319,337,352)	5,107,046,921
Total Liabilities	\$ 4,232,836,373	264,873,580	1,895,805	1,546,447	341,493,936	5,091,985	17,013,738	(30,167,722)	4,834,584,142

(Continued)

**TAIWAN FINANCIAL HOLDING CO., LTD. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**  
**Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements**

	2015								
	Bank department	Department of Government Employees' Insurance	Department of Procurement	Department of Precious Metals	Insurance Business	Securities Business	Other business	Reconciliation and elimination	Total
Interest income	\$ 63,122,782	1,635,156	80	314	9,220,210	173,352	1,184	(169,308)	73,983,770
Less: interest expense	(36,352,683)	-	-	-	(199,684)	(30,314)	(130,308)	(169,308)	(36,543,681)
Interest income, net	26,770,099	1,635,156	80	314	9,020,526	143,038	(129,124)	-	37,440,089
Non-interest income, net	7,480,963	4,030,766	264,657	403,221	(42,634,796)	401,406	400,418	(375,103)	(30,028,468)
Net revenue	34,251,062	5,665,922	264,737	403,535	(33,614,270)	544,444	271,294	(375,103)	7,411,621
Bad debt expenses and reserve for guarantees	(4,404,687)	(5,528,810)	-	-	31,963,095	-	-	1	22,029,599
Operating costs	(19,768,189)	(137,112)	(107,779)	(85,330)	(877,661)	(401,621)	(267,533)	139,814	(21,505,411)
Continuing operating income before income tax	\$ 10,078,186	-	156,958	318,205	(2,528,836)	142,823	3,761	(235,288)	7,935,809
Continuing operating income after income tax	\$ 8,395,528	-	156,459	318,205	(2,509,604)	121,839	6,355,611	(6,501,179)	6,336,859
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 4,489,795,554</b>	<b>246,237,272</b>	<b>2,063,483</b>	<b>1,531,741</b>	<b>357,342,485</b>	<b>9,739,311</b>	<b>271,318,312</b>	<b>(307,030,097)</b>	<b>5,070,998,061</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 4,235,423,437</b>	<b>246,237,272</b>	<b>1,906,525</b>	<b>1,213,536</b>	<b>345,542,192</b>	<b>6,225,079</b>	<b>17,311,151</b>	<b>(36,544,975)</b>	<b>4,817,314,217</b>