DBS BANK (TAIWAN) LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REPORT OF

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR18004485
To the Board of Directors of DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd

Our opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd (the "Company") as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity, and of cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2018 and 2017 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements of Financial Institutions by Certified Public Accountants" and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China ("ROC GAAS"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountants in the 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recognition and measurement of expected credit losses of bills discounted and loans

Description

For the accounting policy for the recognition and measurement of expected credit losses ("ECL") of bills discounted and loans, please refer to Note 4(5); for the critical accounting estimates and assumption uncertainty of ECL of bills discounted and loans, please refer to Note 5; for details on bills discounted and loans, please refer to Note 6(7); for on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items' credit risk information, please refer to Note 12(3) B. The Company's gross bills discounted and loans and its allowance for credit losses as at December 31, 2018, was NT $259,793,675 thousand and NT $3,570,213 thousand, respectively.

The Company's recognition and measurement of ECL of bills discounted and loans is pursuant to IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments' and takes into account the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans", and related requirements of administrative orders promulgated by the competent authority. The Company's primary considerations of the ECL calculation are the judgement of whether there is significant increase of credit risk or credit-impairment at initial recognition of the bills discounted and loans, based on the reasonable and verifiable information about past events, current conditions and assessments of future economic conditions. The Company recognises ECL according to which stage the financial asset belongs: no significant increase in credit risk (Stage 1), significant increase in credit risk (Stage 2), and credit-impaired (Stage 3). 12-month ECL are recognised for assets in Stage 1, and lifetime ECL are recognised for assets in Stage 2 and Stage 3. In addition, the Company takes into account relevant laws and regulations of the competent authority in assessment of the allowance for credit losses. Because the considerations stated above involve professional judgement, assumptions, and estimates made by management, and these amounts were material with respect to the total assets, we have thus assessed the recognition and measurement of ECL of the Company's bills discounted and loans as the key audit matter in our audit of the Company.

How our audit addressed the matter

The main audit procedures that we performed are set out below:

- Obtained and gained an understanding of the Company's internal control policies for its credit risk management and recognition and measurement of ECL of bills discounted and loans and sample tested related controls (i.e. management's periodical credit review and assessment process on collateral values).
- Held discussions with management to understand the ECL model, its methodology (including the proxies, assumptions and the reasonableness of the three stages classification indicators) and financial reporting process;
- Performed the following procedures on bills discounted and loans as at December 31, 2018:

sample tested the data inputs to ECL model, examined management's related documents on evaluating the ECL and evaluated whether the allowance for credit losses comply with the competent authority's related regulations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's 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 or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including audit committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ROC GAAS 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 financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ROC GAAS, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

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

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

Lin, Wei Chi　　　　　　　　　　　Wu, Wei-Tai

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
March 27, 2019

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.
As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

DBS BANK (TAIWAN) LTD
BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND DECEMBER 31, 2017
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	ASSETS	Notes	December 31, 2018 AMOUNT	%	December 31, 2017 AMOUNT	%
	ASSETS					
11000	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1) and 7	$ 13,483,132	3	$ 12,174,997	3
11500	Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	6(2) and 7	79,860,409	18	71,150,709	16
12000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6(3) and 7	21,732,245	5	24,427,193	6
12100	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4) and 8	52,811,156	12	-	-
12300	Derivative financial assets for hedging	6(5) and 7	6,839	-	-	-
13000	Receivables－net	6(6)(7) and 7	25,233,827	5	15,129,362	3
13200	Current income tax assets		46,893	-	45,850	-
13500	Bills discounted and loans－net	6(7) and 7	256,223,462	56	263,499,396	59
14000	Available-for-sale financial assets	6(8) and 8	-	-	54,757,933	12
15500	Other financial assets－net	6(7)(9)	71,566	-	132,954	-
18500	Property and equipment－net	6(10)	1,841,967	1	2,202,009	1
18700	Investment properties－net	6(11)	139,829	-	141,269	-
19000	Intangible assets－net	6(12)	952,112	-	568,778	-
19300	Deferred income tax assets	6(36)	182,409	-	125,299	-
19500	Other assets－net	6(13) and 7	734,446	-	1,794,172	-
	TOTAL ASSETS		$ 453,320,292	100	$ 446,149,921	100
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY					
	LIABILITIES					
21000	Due to Central Bank and other banks	6(14) and 7	$ 837,847	-	$ 20,061,883	5
22000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(15) and 7	6,495,170	2	5,839,296	1
23000	Payables	6(16) and 7	5,159,848	1	4,346,767	1
23200	Current income tax liabilities		320,172	-	87,915	-
23500	Deposits and remittances	6(17) and 7	398,066,877	88	379,692,671	85
24000	Bank debentures	6(18) and 7	3,072,950	1	-	-
25500	Other financial liabilities	6(19) and 7	4,200,782	1	2,032,274	1
25600	Provisions	6(20)(21)	695,394	-	586,490	-
29300	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(36)	33,118	-	76,094	-
29500	Other liabilities	6(22) and 7	1,820,585	-	1,539,075	-
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		420,702,743	93	414,262,465	93
	EQUITY					
31100	**Share capital**					
31101	Common shares	6(23)	22,000,000	5	22,000,000	5
31103	Preferred shares	6(23)	8,000,000	2	8,000,000	2
32000	**Retained earnings**	6(24)				
32001	Legal reserve		752,691	-	609,835	-
32003	Special reserve		3,769	-	1,388	-
32011	Retained earnings		1,680,764	-	1,261,040	-
32500	**Other equity**	6(25)	180,325	-	15,193	-
	TOTAL EQUITY		32,617,549	7	31,887,456	7
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$ 453,320,292	100	$ 446,149,921	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (TAIWAN) LTD
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT FOR EARNINGS PER SHARE)

			Year ended December 31			
			2018		2017	
	Items	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
41000	Interest income	6(27) and 7	$ 9,461,662	97	$ 6,550,861	93
51000	Less: Interest expense	6(27) and 7	(4,055,620)	(41)	(2,726,346)	(39)
	Net interest income		5,406,042	56	3,824,515	54
	Net non-interest income					
49100	Net fee and commission income	6(28) and 7	2,654,451	27	1,899,516	27
49200	Gains or (losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6(29) and 7	1,270,282	13	2,256,182	32
49300	Realised gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets	6(30)	-	-	3,827	-
49310	Gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income —net	6(4)	18,166	-	-	-
49600	Foreign exchange gains (losses)		343,645	3	(901,818)	(13)
49700	(Impairment losses) reversal of impairment loss		(3,021)	-	66,443	1
58089	Other operating provisions	6(20)	(37,645)	-	(192,560)	(3)
49800	Other non-interest income	6(31) and 7	73,066	1	94,093	2
	Net revenues		9,724,986	100	7,050,198	100
58200	Bad debts expense and reserve on commitments and guarantee liabilities	6(32)	(617,919)	(6)	(837,952)	(12)
	Operating expenses					
58500	Employee benefit expenses	6(21)(26)(33) and 7	(4,248,884)	(44)	(3,142,702)	(44)
59000	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	6(34)	(664,526)	(7)	(193,716)	(3)
59500	Other general and administrative expenses	6(35) and 7	(2,980,338)	(30)	(2,183,010)	(31)
61001	**Income before income tax**		1,213,319	13	692,818	10
61003	Income tax expense	6(36)	(245,740)	(3)	(216,628)	(3)
64000	**Net income**		$ 967,579	10	$ 476,190	7
	Other Comprehensive Income					
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:					
65201	Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plan	6(21)	($ 81,196)	(1)	$ 4,118	-
65204	Gains (losses) on equity instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	17,616	-	-	-
65205	Fair value change from own credit risk on financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss	6(15)(25)	38,243	1	(72,520)	(1)
65220	Income tax related to other comprehensive income not reclassifiable to profit or loss	6(36)	15,485	-	(700)	-
	Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
65301	Translation differences for foreign operations	6(25)	21,052	-	(109,169)	(2)
65302	Available-for-sale revaluation reserve	6(25)	-	-	58,345	1
65305	Net valuation taken to cash flow hedge reserve	6(5)(25)	(971)	-	-	-
65308	Gains (losses) on debt instruments classified at fair value through other comprehensive income	6(4)	(52,889)	-	-	-
65000	**Other comprehensive income (loss) – net of tax**		($ 42,660)	-	($ 119,926)	(2)
66000	**Total comprehensive income**		$ 924,919	10	$ 356,264	5
	Earnings Per Share (in New Taiwan dollars)					
	Basic and diluted earnings per share	6(37)	$	0.44	$	0.22

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (TAIWAN) LTD
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

		Share capital		Retained earnings			Other equity					
	Notes	Common shares	Preferred shares	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Retained earnings	Translation differences for foreign operations	Available-for-sale revaluation reserve	Cashflow hedge reserve	Revaluation reserve on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive inocome	Fair value change from own credit risk on financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Total equity
For the year ended December 31, 2017												
Balance at January 1, 2017		$ 22,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$526,554	$ -	$ 1,186,101	$ 108,155	($ 2,502)	$ -	$ -	$ 32,884	$ 31,851,192
Net income		-	-	-	-	476,190	-	-	-	-	-	476,190
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	3,418	(109,169)	58,345	-	-	(72,520)	(119,926)
Total comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	479,608	(109,169)	58,345	-	-	(72,520)	356,264
Appropriation of net income for 2016												
Legal reserve		-	-	83,281	-	(83,281)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve		-	-	-	1,388	(1,388)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends－Preferred shares		-	-	-	-	(320,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(320,000)
Balance at December 31, 2017		$ 22,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$609,835	$ 1,388	$ 1,261,040	($ 1,014)	$ 55,843	$ -	$ -	($ 39,636)	$ 31,887,456
For the year ended December 31, 2018												
Balance at January 1, 2018		$ 22,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$609,835	$ 1,388	$ 1,261,040	($ 1,014)	$ 55,843	$ -	$ -	($ 39,636)	$ 31,887,456
Impact of retrospective application of new standards	12(8)	-	-	-	-	(16,907)	-	(55,843)	-	197,924	-	125,174
Balance at January 1, 2018, after restatement		22,000,000	8,000,000	609,835	1,388	1,244,133	(1,014)	-	-	197,924	(39,636)	32,012,630
Net income		-	-	-	-	967,579	-	-	-	-	-	967,579
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	-	(65,711)	21,052	-	(971)	(35,273)	38,243	(42,660)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	901,868	21,052	-	(971)	(35,273)	38,243	924,919
Appropriation of net income for 2017												
Legal reserve	6(24)	-	-	142,856	-	(142,856)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	6(24)	-	-	-	2,381	(2,381)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends－Preferred shares	6(24)	-	-	-	-	(320,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(320,000)
Balance at December 31, 2018		$ 22,000,000	$ 8,000,000	$752,691	$ 3,769	$ 1,680,764	$ 20,038	$ -	($ 971)	$ 162,651	($ 1,393)	$ 32,617,549

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (TAIWAN) LTD
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Notes	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Income before income tax		$ 1,213,319	$ 692,818
Adjustments items			
Income and expense items			
Bad debts expense and reserve on commitments and guarantee liabilities		1,181,309	1,105,878
Other operating provisions	6(20)	37,645	192,560
Depreciation expense	6(34)	208,787	135,943
Amortisation expense	6(34)	455,739	57,773
Interest income		(9,461,662)	(6,550,861)
Dividend income		(16,170)	(15,826)
Interest expense		4,055,620	2,726,346
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	6(10)	(21,135)	(21,135)
Losses on retirement of assets		921	1,299
Gain on reversal of impairment loss on property and equipment	6(10)	-	(66,443)
Realised gain on available-for-sale financial assets		-	(3,827)
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Changes in assets relating to operating activities			
Increase in due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks		(1,113,655)	(388,648)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2,694,948	(6,415,652)
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,100,990	-
Increase in derivative financial assets for hedging		(6,839)	-
(Increase) decrease in receivables		(10,036,715)	11,803,787
Decrease (increase) in bills discounted and loans		6,388,076	(22,427,923)
Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets		-	3,603,754
Decrease in other financial assets		11,624	54,731
Decrease in other assets		1,045,993	978,897
Changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
(Decrease) increase in due to Central Bank and other banks		(19,224,036)	7,632,441
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		617,631	(5,010,836)
Decrease in payables		653,558	235,878
Increase in deposits and remittances		18,374,206	40,285,090
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities		2,168,508	(249,655)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		292,077	(15,376)
Decrease in provisions		(55,871)	(57,490)
Cash generated from operations		1,564,868	28,283,523
Interest paid		(3,896,097)	(2,510,389)
Income tax paid		(99,128)	(92,645)
Interest received		9,336,944	6,376,856
Dividend received		16,170	15,826
Net cash generated from operating activities		6,922,757	32,073,171
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of property and equipment		(501,981)	(703,341)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(150,979)	(91,257)
Cash paid for reorganisational restructure	6(38)	-	(8,238,336)
Net cash used in investing activities		(652,960)	(9,032,934)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in investment in bills and bonds under repurchase agreements		-	(202,811)
Issue of bank debentures		3,084,675	-
Cash dividend paid — preferred shares		(320,000)	(320,000)
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities		2,764,675	(522,811)
Impact from changes in exchange rates		(125,278)	(176,211)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		8,909,194	22,341,215
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		77,637,897	55,301,696
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 86,547,091	$ 77,642,911
The components of cash and cash equivalents	6(1)		
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the balance sheet		$ 13,483,132	$ 12,174,997
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks qualified as cash and cash equivalents as defined by IAS 7		73,063,959	65,467,914
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 86,547,091	$ 77,642,911

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DBS BANK (TAIWAN) LTD
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,
EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

DBS Bank (Taiwan) Ltd (the "Company") obtained the approval from the regulator to set up preparatory office on February 25, 2011 and was incorporated under the Company Act of the Republic of China on September 9, 2011.

According to the approvals of Jinsoxan No. 10001276390 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs on January 1, 2012 and of Jinguanyinwai No. 10050003500 issued by the Former Financial Supervisory Commission of Executive Yuan and in accordance with the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act and The Financial Institutions Merger Act, the Company acquired specific assets and liabilities items from DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch on January 1, 2012.

On December 24, 2016, the Company acquired DBS Insurance Agency (Taiwan) Ltd (the "dissolving company") and assumes all, if any, assets, liabilities, rights, and obligations of the dissolving company as of the combination date.

The Company acquired ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited's retail and wealth management business and related assets and liabilities by way of demerger in accordance with Article 35 of the Business Mergers and Acquisitions Act and applicable laws and regulations. The effective date was December 9, 2017.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's operations is composed of 43 branches, 1 offshore banking unit, and the headquarters. The total number of employees was 2,456 and 2,322 as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The Company's core business includes accepting deposits, granting loans, investing in securities, conducting foreign exchange transactions, providing guarantee services, issuing letters of credit, issuing credit cards and conducting trust and agency services, wealth management, life insurance and property insurance agency services.

The Company was incorporated as company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (ROC).

DBS Bank Ltd holds 100% common shares of the Company. The ultimate parent company of the Company is DBS Group Holdings Ltd.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORISATION

These financial statements were authorised for issuance by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2019.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2018 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 2, 'Classification and measurement of share-based payment transactions'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 4, 'Applying IFRS 9, Financial instruments with IFRS 4, Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IFRS 15, 'Clarifications to IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Amendments to IAS 7, 'Disclosure initiative'	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 12, 'Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealised losses'	January 1, 2017
Amendments to IAS 40, 'Transfers of investment property'	January 1, 2018
IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'	January 1, 2018
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle - Amendments to IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'	January 1, 2018
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle - Amendments to IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities'	January 1, 2017
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle - Amendments to IAS 28, 'Investments in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2018

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments' ("IFRS 9")

A. Classification of debt instruments is driven by the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, which would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial asset at amortised cost. Equity instruments would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, unless an entity makes an irrevocable election at inception to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

B. The impairment losses of debt instruments are assessed using an 'expected credit loss' approach. An entity assesses at each balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition to recognise 12-month expected credit losses or lifetime expected credit losses (interest revenue would be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment losses occurred); or if the instrument has objective evidence of impairment, interest revenue after the impairment would be calculated on the book value of net carrying amount (i.e. net of credit allowance). The Company shall always measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

C. The amended general hedge accounting requirements align hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management strategy. Risk components of non-financial items and a group of items can be designated as hedged items. The standard relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness, removing the 80-125% bright line, and introduces the concept of 'rebalancing'; while its risk management objective remains unchanged, an entity shall rebalance the hedged item or the hedging instrument for the purpose of maintaining the hedge ratio.

The Company has elected not to restate prior period financial statements using the modified retrospective approach under IFRS 9. For details of the significant transition impact as at January 1, 2018, please refer to Note 12(8).

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2019 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 9, 'Prepayment features with negative compensation'	January 1, 2019
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 19, 'Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement'	January 1, 2019
Amendments to IAS 28, 'Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures'	January 1, 2019
IFRIC 23, 'Uncertainty over income tax treatments'	January 1, 2019
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2015-2017 cycle	January 1, 2019

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

IFRS 16, 'Leases'

IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and related interpretations and SICs. The standard requires lessees to recognise a 'right-of-use asset' and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

The Company will apply IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. On January 1, 2019, it is expected that 'right-of-use asset' and lease liability will be increased by $2,829,432 and $2,829,432, and retained earnings will be increased by $30,061.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, 'Disclosure Initiative-Definition of Material'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Definition of a business'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2021

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting policies adopted in the financial reports are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms" and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the FSC (collectively referred herein as the "IFRSs").

(2) Basis of preparation

A. Except for the following significant items, these financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(A) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(B) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income/Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.

(C) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

C. The Company uses classification based on nature to analyze expenses.

D. In adopting IFRS 9 effective January 1, 2018, the Company has elected to apply modified retrospective approach whereby the cumulative impact of the adoption was recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings or other equity at January 1, 2018 and the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 were not restated. The financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 were prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standard 39 ("IAS 39"), and related financial reporting interpretations.

(3) Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The Company's financial statements are presented in "New Taiwan dollars", which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

A. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Except foreign exchange gains and losses qualify as cash flow hedge accounting are deferred in other comprehensive income, foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

B. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising from this translation are recognised in profit or loss.

C. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair values through profit or loss in foreign currencies are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair values through other comprehensive income in foreign currencies are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in a foreign currency are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(4) Cash and cash equivalents

In the balance sheet, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. In the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents refer to cash and cash equivalents in balance sheets, due from Central Bank and call loan to other banks and investments in bills and bonds under reverse repurchase agreements which meet the definition of cash and cash equivalents of IAS 7 adopted by the FSC.

(5) Financial assets and financial liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities of the Company including derivatives are recognised in the balance sheet and are properly classified in accordance with IFRSs.

A. Financial assets (From January 1, 2018 onwards)

(A) Regular way purchase or sale

Financial assets held by the Company are all accounted for using trade date accounting.

(B) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income.

b. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are recognised in profit and loss. Subsequent measurements are at fair value with changes in fair value being recorded in profit and loss.

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

a. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income comprise equity instruments which are not held for trading, and for which the Company has made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to recognise changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments which meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

b. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value:

(a) The changes in fair value of equity instruments that were recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to retained earnings and are not reclassified to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

(b) The changes in fair value of debt instruments that were recognised in other comprehensive income and they are subsequently remeasured at fair value and changes therein (except for those relating to impairment, interest income and foreign currency exchange gains and losses) are recognised in other comprehensive income until the assets are sold. When they are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement.

(D) Bills discounted and loans

a. Bills discounted and loans include bills negotiated, bills discounted, loans and overdue loans. Bills discounted and loans shall be measured using effective interest rate method. They are allowed to be measured at original amount if the effect of discounting is insignificant.

b. When the obligor is in financial difficulty then renegotiated or restructured credit facility, cause the financial assets fully or partial should derecognised under IFRS 9. The Company will derecognise the original financial asset and recognise a new asset and related profit and loss.

c. When the obligor is in financial difficulty then renegotiated or restructured credit facility, but the financial assets did not derecognised; renegotiated or restructured credit facility not because the obligor is in financial difficulty. The modification does not result in derecognition, the Company recalculates the gross carrying amount and recognises a modification gain or loss in profit or loss.

(E) Receivables

Receivables include those that are originally generated and those that are not. The former originated directly from money, product or service that the Company provides to the debtors, while the latter refers to all the other receivables. Receivables shall be measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method. Short-term receivables without interests are allowed to be measured at original amount if the effect of discounting is insignificant.

(F) Bills and bonds under reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements

Financial instruments sold (purchased) under repurchase (reverse repurchase) agreements are stated at acquisition cost. The difference between the contracted sale or repurchase price and acquisition cost is recognised as interest expense or interest income during the holding periods.

(G) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses expected credit losses at each reporting date for debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets held at amortised cost (including bills discounted and loans and receivables),certain loan commitments, letters of credit and financial guarantee contracts, after considering all reasonable and verifiable information (including forward-looking). At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of some loan commitments and financial guarantees) is required for ECL resulting from a default occurring within the next 12 months ('12-month ECL'). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL resulting from a default during the remaining life of the asset ('lifetime ECL'). Financial assets where 12-month ECL is recognised are considered to be 'Stage 1'; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in 'Stage 2'; and financial assets for which there is objective evidence of impairment so are considered to be in default or otherwise credit-impaired are in 'Stage 3'.

For credit assets, the Company assesses the loss allowance at the balance sheet date in accordance with "Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" , Jinguanyinguo No.10410001840 of FSC, Jinguanyinguo No. 10300329440 of FSC, and other applicable laws as well as IFRS 9 requirements. The loss allowance is provisioned at the higher of the amounts assessed in compliance with the aforementioned domestic regulations and IFRS 9.

B. Financial assets (Prior to January 1, 2018)

(A) Regular way purchase or sale

Financial assets held by the Company are all accounted for using trade date accounting.

(B) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

a. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. Financial assets are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial assets held for trading.

b. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are recognised in profit and loss. Subsequent measurements are at fair value are recognised in profit and loss.

(C) Loans and receivables

a. Loans and receivables include those that are originally generated and those that are not. The former originated directly from money, product or service that the Company provides to the debtors, while the latter refers to all the other loans and receivables.

b. Loans and receivables are measured at initial fair value as the transaction price, and are recognised on the basis of fair value plus significant transaction cost, expense, significant service fee charged, discount or premium factor. Subsequently, the loans and receivables shall be measured using effective interest rate method. They are allowed to be measured at original amount if the effect of discounting is insignificant, in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks."

(D) Available-for-sale financial assets

a. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.

b. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus the acquisition cost, and measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income.

(E) Bills and bonds under reverse repurchase agreements and repurchase agreements

Financial instruments sold (purchased) under repurchase (reverse repurchase) agreements are stated at acquisition cost. The difference between the contracted sale or repurchase price and acquisition cost is recognised as interest expense or interest income during the holding periods.

(F) Other financial assets－financial assets carried at cost

Equity instruments traded in a non-active market are initially recognised at fair value plus acquisition cost. The fair value can be reasonably estimated when the following criteria are met at the balance sheet date: (a) the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimate is not significant for that equity instrument; or (b) probabilities of the various estimates within the range can be reasonably assessed and used in estimating fair value. If the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimate could vary significantly, and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably measured, then it should be assessed by cost.

(G) Impairment of financial assets

a. The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired 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 or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

b. The criteria that the Company uses to determine whether there is objective evidence of an impairment loss is as follows:

   (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor;
   (b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
   (c) The Company, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider; or
   (d) High probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganization of the borrower.

c. When the Company assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment and an impairment loss has occurred, accounting for impairment is made as follows according to the category of financial assets:

   (a) Loans and receivables

   If there is any objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, the impairment amount is the difference between the financial assets' book value and the estimated future cash flow (exclusive of future credit loss) discounted using the original effective interest rate. The asset's book value is decreased by adjusting the account of allowance for bad debt, and loss amount is recognised depending on the nature of financial asset. If a financial asset uses floating rate, then the discounting rate used to assess impairment loss shall adopt the current effective interest rate as decided by the contract.

   In the subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss decreases due to an event occurring after the impairment was originally recognised (for example, the upgraded credit rating of the debtor), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the allowance for credit losses to the extent that the carrying amounts do not exceed the amortised cost that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. The reversal is recognised as current profit and loss.

   In addition, various types of loans and receivables are assessed based on their aging and possibilities of recovery in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans", Jinguanyinkuo No. 10410001840 of FSC, Jinguanyinkuo No. 10300329440 of FSC, and IAS 39. Bad debts expense is adjusted for recoveries of non-performing loans which are already written off.

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment loss, which is the difference between the cost (less any amortisation and principal paid) and its fair value less the impairment loss which previously had been recognised in profit and loss shall be reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit and loss. When the fair value of a debt instrument subsequently increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss recognised in profit or loss. Recognition and reversal of impairment losses are made through allowances to adjust the book values of the assets.

(c) Financial assets carried at cost

Impairment loss is recognised in current profit and loss based on the difference between the book value and the discounted amount based on the current market return rate of similar financial assets, and shall not be reversed subsequently. Book value of the assets is adjusted through allowances.

C. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities held by the Company include financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost.

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

a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in a short period of time, and derivatives are also categorised as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Financial liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition:
  - Hybrid (combined) contracts; or
  - They eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
  - They are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management policy.

b. At initial recognition and subsequent, the Company measures the financial liabilities at fair value and recognises the gain or loss in profit or loss. Except for the circumstances to avoid inappropriate accounting appropriation, fair value movements arising from credit risk for financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss should be recognised in other comprehensive income.

(B) Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost include liabilities not classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial guarantee contracts.

D. Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

(A) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.

(B) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

(C) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred; however, it has not retained control of the financial asset.

E. Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation of the contracts are fulfilled, cancelled or expired.

(6) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(7) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative instruments are initially recognised at fair value at the contract date and subsequently measured by fair value. The fair value includes the public quotation in an active market or the latest trade price, and evaluation techniques such as cash flow discounting model or option pricing model. All derivatives are recognised as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

(8) Hedge accounting

A. At the inception of the hedging relationship, there is formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship and the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. That documentation shall include identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Company will assess whether the hedging relationship meets the hedge effectiveness requirements.

B. The Company designates the hedging relationship as cash flow hedge: a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction.

C. Cash flow hedges

(A) The cash flow hedge reserve associated with the hedged item is adjusted to the lower of the following (in absolute amounts):

a. the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument from inception of the hedge; and

b. the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item from inception of the hedge.

(B) The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income. The gain or loss on the hedging instrument relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

(C) The amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve in accordance with (A) is accounted for as follows:

a. If a hedged forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, or a hedged forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the Company shall remove that amount from the cash flow hedge reserve and include it directly in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

b. For cash flow hedges other than those covered by a. above, that amount shall be reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the hedged expected future cash flows affect profit or loss.

c. If that amount is a loss and the Company expects that all or a portion of that loss will not be recovered in one or more future periods, it shall immediately reclassify the amount that is not expected to be recovered into profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

D. When the hedging instrument expires, or is sold, terminated, exercised or when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria, if the forecast transaction is still expected to occur, the amount that has been accumulated in the cash flow hedge reserve shall remain in the cash flow hedge reserve until the forecast transaction occurs; if the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the amount shall be immediately reclassified from the cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

(9) Property and equipment

A. The property and equipment of the Company are initially recognised at cost.

B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

C. Cost model is applied for the subsequent measurement of property and equipment. Land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item must be depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	50	years
Accessories to buildings (Listed under buildings)	1~5	years
Machinery and computer equipment	3~5	years
Other equipment	5	years
Leasehold improvements	1~5	years

D. On each balance sheet date, the Company reviews and appropriately adjusts the residual value and useful life of the assets.

E. Any gain or loss on disposal is calculated by the difference between the carrying amounts and proceeds on disposal, which is recognised under "other non-interest income" in the statement of comprehensive income. For those properties disposed and leased back by the Company without specific leasing period, gains on disposal of assets should be deferred and amortised over 10 years in conformity with the Jinguanyinfa No.12000702070 issued by the FSC. Otherwise, it should be deferred and amortised over the remaining leasing period. The deferred revenue is recognised under "other liabilities".

(10) Lease

Payments that the Company receives or charges under operating leases are recognised as gain and loss on a straight-line basis during the contract term, which are recognised under "other general and administrative expenses" and "other non-interest income", respectively.

(11) Investment property

Investment property is initially recognised at its cost and is subsequently measured using the cost model. Depreciated cost is used to calculate depreciation expense after initial measurement. The depreciation method, remaining useful life and residual value should apply the same rules as applicable for property and equipment.

(12) Intangible assets

Computer software is stated at cost and amortised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3-5 years. Identifiable intangible assets arising from the acquisition are with an estimated useful life of 3 years.

(13) Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties are initially recognised at its cost and are subsequently stated at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less selling cost on the financial reporting date.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses the recoverable amount of assets with indications of impairment. An impairment loss is recognised when recoverable amount is lower than its book value. The recoverable amount is the higher of its value of use and its fair value less cost of disposal. Impairment loss is reversed when previous events of impairment do not exist or are reduced, to the extent of the book value less depreciation or amortisation before impairment loss.

(15) Provisions and contingent liability

A. Provisions are recognised when present obligation (legal or constructive) has arisen as a result of past event, the outflow of economic benefits is highly probable upon settlement and the amount is reliably measurable. Provisions are measured at best estimate of settlement of the obligation. The discount rate reflects the current market assessments on the time value of money and the risk specific to the liabilities before tax. Provisions are not recognised for future operating loss.

B. Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Or it could be a present obligation as a result of past event but the payment is not probable or the amount cannot be measured reliably. The Company did not recognise any contingent liabilities but made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations.

(16) Financial guarantee contracts and loan commitment

A. A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the Company to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

B. The Company initially recognises financial guarantee contracts at fair value on the date of issuance. The Company charges a service fee when the contract is signed and therefore the service fee income charged is the fair value at the date that the financial guarantee contract is signed. Service fee received in advance is recognised in deferred accounts and amortised through straight-line method during the contract term.

C. Subsequently, the Company should measure the financial guarantee contract issued at the higher of:

(A) Provisions recognised in accordance with IFRSs. ; and

(B) The amount initially recognised less, if appropriate, cumulative amortisation of revenues recognised in accordance with IFRSs.

D. The Company's assessment of provisions for losses for loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts is described in Note 4(5) "Impairment of financial assets". The increase in liabilities due to financial guarantee contract is recognised in "bad debts expense and reserve on commitments and guarantee liabilities".

E. In addition to the assessment of provisions for losses for financial guarantee contract described above, the Company also assesses provisions for losses in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans" and other applicable laws. The greater of the two amounts is recognised and included in the guarantee liability reserve.

(17) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid and should be recognised as expenses when the service is rendered.

B. Pensions

(A) Defined contribution plans

The contributions are recognised as pension expenses in the period as incurred. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(B) Defined benefit plans

a. Net obligation is recognised at the net amount of actuarial present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of fund, which is adjusted with the net unrecognised gain and loss on pension and recognises the pension assets or liabilities. Defined benefit obligation is assessed annually using projected unit credit method by the actuary. The actuarial present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using the market yield of government bonds of which the currency and maturity are the same with the defined benefit obligation to discount the future cash flow.

b. Remeasurements arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

C. Employees', directors' and supervisors' compensation

Employees', directors' and supervisors' compensation are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as charged in estimates.

(18) Share-based payment – employee compensation plan

Employee benefits include share-based compensation, namely, the DBSH Share Plan and the DBSH

Employee Share Plan (the "Plans").

Equity instruments granted and ultimately vested under the Plans are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income based on the fair value of the equity instruments at date of grant. The expense is accounted for as employee benefit expense and payable from employee compensation plan over the vesting period.

(19) Income tax

A. The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or items recognised directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the shareholders resolve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred income tax is recognised, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. At each balance sheet date, unrecognised and recognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(20) Interest income and expense

Other than those classified as financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, all the interest income and interest expense generated from interest-bearing financial instruments are calculated by effective interest rate according to relevant regulations and recognised as "interest income” and “interest expense” in the statement of comprehensive income.

(21) Fee and commission income

The Company earns fee and commission income from a diverse range of products and services provided to its customers. Fee and commission income are recognised when the Company has satisfied its performance obligation in providing the promised products and services to the customer. Fee and commission income is accounted for as follows: income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised as revenue when the act is completed (for example, brokerage fees, underwriting fees, bancassurance sales commission and variable service fees); income earned for a service provided over a period of time is recognised on equal proportion basis over the period during which the related service is provided or credit risk is undertaken (for example, income from issuance of financial guarantees, bancassurance fixed service fees, wealth management and other management advisory and service fees.) Directly related expenses, such as card-related expenses, are recognised in profit and loss as occurred.

(22) Business combinations

The Company uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred and liabilities incurred or assumed. All acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date.

If the measurement of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed from business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company shall report in its financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Company shall retrospectively adjust the provisional amounts recognised at the acquisition date or recognise additional assets or liabilities to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date.

For business combinations involving entities under common control, the merger is subject to regulations as addressed by related interpretations promulgated in the R.O.C.

(23) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company’s accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. The following is a brief description of the Company’s critical accounting estimates that involve management’s judgement.

(1) Expected credit losses of loans and receivables (From January 1, 2018 onwards)

At each reporting date, the Company assesses expected credit losses of loans and receivables after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forward-looking. Measurement of expected credit losses involves determining whether there is significant increase in credit risk on the asset since initial recognition, or whether the asset is credit-impaired, calculating probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default of the credit loss model, and adjusting parameters of the model after incorporating forward-looking factors.

Please refer to Note 12(3)B for the assessment on loans and receivables' expected credit losses.

(2) Impairment losses of loans and receivables (Prior to January 1, 2018)

The Company establishes, through charges against profit, allowance for credit losses in respect of estimated loss in loans and receivables. The allowances consist of individual impairment allowances and collective impairment allowances. For individual impairment allowances, judgement is required in determining whether there are indications that an impairment loss may already have been incurred, such as economic environment, the repayment ability of the borrower in the future and the collateral value, and then estimating the amount and timing of the expected cash flows, which form the basis of the impairment loss that is recorded. In determining collective impairment allowances, management uses estimates based on historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics to estimate the impairment loss rates and objective evidence of impairment similar to those in the portfolio when scheduling its future cash flows. The methodology and assumptions used for estimating both the amount and timing of future cash flows are reviewed regularly to reduce any differences between loss estimates and actual loss experience.

Please refer to Note 12(3)B for the credit risk management policies.

(3) Fair value of financial instruments

The majority of the Company's financial instruments reported at fair value are based on quoted and observable market prices or on internally developed models that are based on independently sourced market parameters. The fair value of financial instruments without an observable market price in a liquid market may be determined using valuation models. The choice of model requires significant judgement for complex products. Policies and procedures have been established to facilitate the exercise of judgement in determining the risk characteristics of various financial instruments, discount rates and other factors used in the valuation process.

Please refer to Note 12(1)(2) for details on the fair value information and the fair value hierarchy of the Company's financial instruments measured at fair value.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash on hand	$ 1,083,637	$ 1,180,555
Foreign currency on hand	531,032	307,102
Checks for clearance	563,713	358,404
Due from banks	11,307,319	10,328,936
Subtotal	13,485,701	12,174,997
Less: Accumulated impairment	(2,569)	-
Total	$ 13,483,132	$ 12,174,997

For the purpose of preparing the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are combined with part of the amount of each account.

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents on the balance sheet	$ 13,483,132	$ 12,174,997
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	73,063,959	65,467,914
Cash and cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows	$ 86,547,091	$ 77,642,911

The impact of adopting IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018 increased the accumulated impairment of "Cash and cash equivalents" and "Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks" by $5,014 and $1,777, respectively.

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

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Reserve for deposits – account A	$ 6,074,401	$ 5,025,450
Reserve for deposits – account B	6,796,450	5,682,795
Reserve for deposits – foreign currency account	184,377	154,822
Reserve for deposits – Financial Information Service Center	448,321	273,207
Call loans to banks	66,357,487	60,014,435
Subtotal	79,861,036	71,150,709
Less: Accumulated impairment	(627)	-
Total	$ 79,860,409	$ 71,150,709

The reserve deposited with the Central Bank of the Republic of China is maintained in accordance with statutory reserve rates. The reserves for deposits of account B are not allowed to be withdrawn, except for monthly adjustments.

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

		December 31, 2018
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Government bonds	$	15,731,177
Corporate bonds		1,555,767
Derivative financial instruments		
Forward exchange contracts		2,277,612
Non-delivery FX forwards		13,634
Interest rate swaps		2,022,782
Cross currency swaps		5,938
Forward exchange options		33,173
Futures		92,162
Total	$	21,732,245

		December 31, 2017
Financial assets for trading purposes		
Government bonds	$	20,229,653
Corporate bonds		608,270
Derivative financial instruments		
Forward exchange contracts		1,920,151
Non-delivery FX forwards		1,928
Interest rate swaps		1,522,674
Cross currency swaps		144,047
Forward exchange options		470
Total	$	24,427,193

The credit valuation adjustment as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 amounted to $1,513 and $583, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2018, amount recognised in "Futures" in relation to future deposit is $93,410.

Please refer to Note 6(29) for the net profit on the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

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

		December 31, 2018
Equity instruments		
Unlisted stocks	$	49,881
Valuation adjustment		157,170
Subtotal		207,051
Debt instruments		
Certificates of deposit		40,535,000
Government bonds		12,066,100
Valuation adjustment		3,005
Subtotal		52,604,105
Total	$	52,811,156

A. The above-mentioned debt instruments were reported under "Available-for-sale financial assets" as of December 31, 2017. The Company reclassified these debt instruments to "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" when they are in a "hold to collect and sell" business model and have cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in nature on January 1, 2018.

B. The Company classified strategic investment and investment in equity instrument not held for trading amounting to $207,051 as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

C. Amounts recognised in profit or loss and other comprehensive income in relation to the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are listed below:

	For the year ended December 31, 2018
Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	$ 17,616
Dividend income recognised in profit or loss held at end of period	$ 16,170
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	
Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	($ 54,833)
Cumulative other comprehensive income reclassified to profit or loss	
Reclassified due to impairment recognition	($ 52)
Reclassified due to derecognition	1,996
	$ 1,944
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	$ 279,007

D. Please refer to Note 8 for the Company's financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income pledged as collateral, as of December 31, 2018.

E. For information relating to credit risk, please refer to Note 12(3)B.

(5) Derivative financial assets for hedging

A. The Company's details of derivative financial assets for hedging are as follows:

Cash flow hedges	Designated as hedging instrument	
		Fair value
Hedged item	Derivatives designated	December 31, 2018
USD Core CASA	FX swap	$ 6,839

The Company is predominantly exposed to variability in future cash flows due to foreign currency fluctuations against NTD arising from USD-denominated core current account savings account (CASA.) The Company entered into foreign exchange swaps (FX swap) to protect against the variability of cash flows due to changes in foreign currency exchange rates and designated only the change in the spot element as the hedging instrument. The Company regularly manages the hedge ratio of 1:1 on hedging instrument and hedged item with the same notional amount and assesses hedge effectiveness by comparing the changes in fair value of a hypothetical derivative reflecting the terms of the hedged item due to movements in the hedged risk with the changes in fair value of the derivatives used to hedge the exposure.

B. Transaction information associated with the Company adopting hedge accounting is as follows:
The following table contains details of the hedging instruments used in the Company's hedging strategies as of December 31, 2018:

	Notional amount	Contract period	Carrying amount - assets	Balance sheet line items	Changes in fair value in relation to recognising hedge ineffectiveness
Cash flow hedges					
Exchange rate risk					
FX swap	USD 535 million	107.10.4 ~ 108.6.24	$ 6,839	Derivative financial assets for hedging	$ -

The following table contains details of the hedged item as of December 31, 2018:

	Cash flow hedge reserve	Carrying amount - liabilities (Note)	Balance sheet line items	Changes in fair value in relation to recognising hedge ineffectiveness
Cash flow hedges				
Exchange rate risk				
FX swap	($ 971)	$ 16,440,283	Deposits and remittances	$ -

Note: The amount of NTD is equivalent to USD 535 milliom.

C. The following table shows a reconciliation of each component of equity and an analysis of other comprehensive income in relation to hedge accounting:

	Other equity - cash flow hedge reserve
At January 1, 2018	$ -
Amounts recognised in OCI:	
Cash flow change - foreign exchange risk	
Net valuation taken to equity	201,574
Transderred to profit or loss as the hedged item has affected profit or loss	(202,545)
At December 31, 2018	($ 971)

D. The following table sets out the maturity profile of the hedging instruments used in cash flow hedges:

(Expressed in Millions of USD)

	Maturity Date		
	Less than one month	One to three months	Three months to 1 year
At December 31, 2018			
Cash flow hedges			
Exchange rate risk			
FX swap			
Notional amount	$ 100	$ 130	$ 305
Average exchange rate (NTD/USD)	30.59 ~ 30.80	30.62 ~ 30.88	30.38 ~ 30.81

(6) Receivables – net

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Factoring receivable	$ 16,303,928	$ 6,482,827
Interest receivable	1,120,160	1,038,355
Acceptances receivable	385,641	485,464
Credit card receivable	7,378,962	7,012,139
Fee and commission receivable - bancassuance	138,415	73,836
Other receivables	226,126	299,341
Subtotal	25,553,232	15,391,962
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(319,405)	(262,600)
Total	$ 25,233,827	$ 15,129,362

(7) Bills discounted and loans – net

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Short-term loans and overdrafts	$ 81,556,026	$ 82,811,263
Medium-term loans	79,252,835	83,334,949
Long-term loans	97,547,611	99,526,888
Export-import bills negotiated	263,276	230,126
Accounts receivable financing	122,211	1,039
Overdue loans	1,051,716	1,322,985
Subtotal	259,793,675	267,227,250
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(3,570,213)	(3,727,854)
Total	$ 256,223,462	$ 263,499,396

The Company had assessed the appropriateness of allowance for credit losses for bills discounted and loans and receivables for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Please refer to Note 12(3)B for information relating to credit risk of bills discounted and loans and receivables.

As of December 31, 2017, bills discounted and loans and receivables included in the total amounts of impairment assessment to determine the allowance for credit losses are as follows:

Item		December 31, 2017 Bills discounted and loans	December 31, 2017 Allowance for credit losses
With individual objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	$ 2,382,304	$ 1,210,271
	Collective assessment	2,435,880	532,290
Without individual objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	262,409,066	1,985,293
		$ 267,227,250	$ 3,727,854

Item		December 31, 2017 Receivables	December 31, 2017 Allowance for credit losses
With individual objective evidence of impairment	Individual assessment	$ 6,291	$ 6,173
	Collective assessment	983,560	156,987
Without individual objective evidence of impairment	Collective assessment	14,275,592	99,440
		$ 15,265,443	$ 262,600

Please refer to Note 12(3)B(I)d for information relating to the movements in allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The table below shows the movements in allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Bills discounted and loans	Receivables and other financial assets
Beginning balance	$ 3,120,789	$ 422,126
Charge to comprehensive income statement	1,030,933	101,262
Transfer-in from integration of ANZ business	588,478	122,573
Net write-off during the year	(991,704)	(335,854)
Exchange and other movements	(20,642)	(40,493)
Ending balance	$ 3,727,854	$ 269,614

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the amount of charge to comprehensive income statement and net write-off during the period incurred by receivables on settlement default of derivatives was $33,252 and $335,854, respectively.

Interest income on overdue loans of bills discounted and loans and receivables is not accrued.

(8) Available-for-sale financial assets

	December 31, 2017
Certificates of deposit	$ 43,985,000
Corporate bonds	59,547
Government bonds	10,717,090
Valuation adjustment	55,843
Less: Accumulated impairment	(59,547)
Net	$ 54,757,933

The above-mentioned debt instruments were reported under "Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income" as of December 31, 2018, please refer to Note 6(4) for details.

Please refer to Note 8 for the Company's available-for-sale financial assets pledged as collateral, as of December 31, 2017.

Please refer to Note 6(25) for the realised net profit or valuation adjustment on the available-for-sale financial assets of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017.

(9) Other financial assets – net

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Clean bills purchased	$ 72,289	$ 83,912
Financial assets carried at cost – unlisted stocks	-	49,881
Overdue receivable	-	6,175
Subtotal	72,289	139,968
Less: Allowance for credit losses	(723)	(7,014)
Net	$ 71,566	$ 132,954

The Company had assessed the appropriateness of allowance for credit losses for other financial assets. Please refer to Note 12(3)B for information relating to the movements in allowance for credit losses of other financial assets for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Please refer to Note 6(7) for information relating to the movements in allowance for credit losses for the year ended December 31, 2017.

As there is no quoted market price in an active market for the unlisted stocks, and their fair value cannot be measured reliably, the unlisted stocks are stated at cost as of December 31, 2017.

(10) Property and equipment – net

The following are the movements of property and equipment

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and computer equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Prepayments for equipment	Total
At January 1, 2018							
Cost	$ 1,253,510	$ 678,980	$ 566,691	$ 181,851	$ 768,169	$ 428,012	$ 3,877,213
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(217,421)	(436,029)	(350,983)	(141,606)	(529,165)	-	(1,675,204)
	$ 1,036,089	$ 242,951	$ 215,708	$ 40,245	$ 239,004	$ 428,012	$ 2,202,009
For the year ended December 31, 2018							
At January 1, 2018	$ 1,036,089	$ 242,951	$ 215,708	$ 40,245	$ 239,004	$ 428,012	$ 2,202,009
Additions (Note 1)	-	17,302	50,844	27,367	68,917	347,434	511,864
Reclassifications	-	-	64,183	25,772	21,350	(775,130)	(663,825)
Disposals	-	-	(119)	(470)	(294)	-	(883)
Depreciation	-	(15,637)	(75,625)	(21,160)	(94,924)	-	(207,346)
Exchange difference	-	11	56	8	73	-	148
At December 31, 2018	$ 1,036,089	$ 244,627	$ 255,047	$ 71,762	$ 234,126	$ 316	$ 1,841,967
At December 31, 2018							
Cost	$ 1,253,510	$ 696,282	$ 655,610	$ 226,589	$ 840,669	$ 316	$ 3,672,976
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(217,421)	(451,655)	(400,563)	(154,827)	(606,543)	-	(1,831,009)
	$ 1,036,089	$ 244,627	$ 255,047	$ 71,762	$ 234,126	$ 316	$ 1,841,967

Note 1: Including additional cost (excluding reversal in current period) amounting to $9,883 of decommissioning assets.

	Land	Buildings	Machinery and computer equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Prepayments for equipment	Total
At January 1, 2017							
Cost	$ 739,824	$ 604,382	$ 486,686	$ 155,947	$ 620,508	$ -	$ 2,607,347
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(230,418)	(480,631)	(338,354)	(134,670)	(485,169)	-	(1,669,242)
	$ 509,406	$ 123,751	$ 148,332	$ 21,277	$ 135,339	$ -	$ 938,105
For the year ended December 31, 2017							
At January 1, 2017	$ 509,406	$ 123,751	$ 148,332	$ 21,277	$ 135,339	$ -	$ 938,105
Additions (Note 1)	513,686	74,598	122,164	27,373	167,331	428,012	1,333,164
Disposals	-	-	(739)	(72)	(488)	-	(1,299)
Depreciation	-	(8,851)	(54,094)	(8,338)	(63,219)	-	(134,502)
Reversal of impairment loss	12,997	53,446	-	-	-	-	66,443
Exchange difference	-	7	45	5	41	-	98
At December 31, 2017	$ 1,036,089	$ 242,951	$ 215,708	$ 40,245	$ 239,004	$ 428,012	$ 2,202,009
At December 31, 2017							
Cost	$ 1,253,510	$ 678,980	$ 566,691	$ 181,851	$ 768,169	$ 428,012	$ 3,877,213
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(217,421)	(436,029)	(350,983)	(141,606)	(529,165)	-	(1,675,204)
	$ 1,036,089	$ 242,951	$ 215,708	$ 40,245	$ 239,004	$ 428,012	$ 2,202,009

Note 1: Including additional cost (excluding reversal in current period) amounting to $21,715 of decommissioning assets and property and equipment acquired from ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited amounting to $608,108.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017 the above property and equipment were not pledged as collateral by the Company.

The recoverable amounts for the impaired properties were assessed by the Company referring to recent transaction prices in the market and classified as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The self-owned branch (Chung-Hsiao branch) has been disposed with the approval from the Company's Board of Directors on August 26, 2014. (It was recognised under "Assets held for sale" as of December 31, 2014.) The transaction was completed in January 2015 with proceeds amounting to $828,800 in accordance with the contract. Part of the properties disposed was leased back by the Company. In accordance with Jinguanyinfa No. 10200070270 issued by the FSC, the Company has recognised $21,135 and $21,135 under "gains on disposal of assets" for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company has recognised $126,807 and $147,942 under "deferred revenue" for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

(11) Investment properties – net

The following are the movements of investment properties:

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2018			
Cost	$ 98,000	$ 159,590	$ 257,590
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(116,321)	(116,321)
	$ 98,000	$ 43,269	$ 141,269
For the year ended December 31, 2018			
At January 1	$ 98,000	$ 43,269	$ 141,269
Depreciation	-	(1,441)	(1,441)
Exchange difference	-	1	1
At December 31, 2018	$ 98,000	$ 41,829	$ 139,829
At December 31, 2018			
Cost	$ 98,000	$ 159,590	$ 257,590
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(117,761)	(117,761)
	$ 98,000	$ 41,829	$ 139,829

	Land	Buildings	Total
At January 1, 2017			
Cost	$ 98,000	$ 159,590	$ 257,590
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(114,882)	(114,882)
	$ 98,000	$ 44,708	$ 142,708
For the year ended December 31, 2017			
At January 1	$ 98,000	$ 44,708	$ 142,708
Depreciation	-	(1,441)	(1,441)
Exchange difference	-	2	2
At December 31, 2017	$ 98,000	$ 43,269	$ 141,269
At December 31, 2017			
Cost	$ 98,000	$ 159,590	$ 257,590
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(116,321)	(116,321)
	$ 98,000	$ 43,269	$ 141,269

A. The fair value of the investment properties held by the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were $194,036 and $194,652, respectively, which were assessed by the Company referring to recent transaction prices in the market and classified as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

B. Rental income from the lease of the investment properties were both $0, for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Direct operating expense for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were $474 and $500, respectively.

(12) Intangible assets – net

		Computer Software		Customer Relationship		Total
At January 1, 2018						
Cost	$	521,833	$	380,763	$	902,596
Accumulated amortisation		(333,818)		-		(333,818)
	$	188,015	$	380,763	$	568,778
For the year ended December 31, 2018						
At January 1, 2018	$	188,015	$	380,763	$	568,778
Additions		150,979		-		150,979
Disposals		(38)		-		(38)
Reclassifications		613,745		-		613,745
Amortisation		(181,242)		(200,079)		(381,321)
Exchange difference		(31)		-		(31)
At December 31, 2018	$	771,428	$	180,684	$	952,112
At December 31, 2018						
Cost	$	1,279,134	$	380,763	$	1,659,897
Accumulated amortisation		(507,706)		(200,079)		(707,785)
	$	771,428	$	180,684	$	952,112

		Computer Software		Customer Relationship		Computer Software
At January 1, 2017						
Cost	$	432,016	$	-	$	432,016
Accumulated amortisation		(277,793)		-		(277,793)
	$	154,223	$	-	$	154,223
For the year ended December 31, 2017						
At January 1, 2017	$	154,223	$	-	$	154,223
Additions (Note)		91,257		380,763		472,020
Amortisation		(57,773)		-		(57,773)
Exchange difference		308		-		308
At December 31, 2017	$	188,015	$	380,763	$	568,778
At December 31, 2017						
Cost	$	521,833	$	380,763	$	902,596
Accumulated amortisation		(333,818)		-		(333,818)
	$	188,015	$	380,763	$	568,778

Note: Additions include customer relationship arising from ANZ acquisition (refer to Note 6(38)).

(13) Other assets – net

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Prepaid expenses	$ 190,311	$ 90,171
Refundable deposits	350,002	1,443,021
Foreclosed properties	160,603	139,070
Other deferred assets	7,823	85,243
Others	25,707	36,667
Total	$ 734,446	$ 1,794,172

Please refer to Note 7(2)F for the Company's refundable deposits with related parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017. The balances of refundable deposits and foreclosed properties are net of accumulated impairments

(14) Due to Central Bank and other banks

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Call loans from banks	$ -	$ 19,524,834
Overdrafts from banks	782,997	13,794
Due to other banks	54,850	523,255
Total	$ 837,847	$ 20,061,883

Please refer to Note 6(27) for the interest expense on due to Central Bank and other banks of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

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

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financial liabilities for trading purposes		
Derivative financial instruments		
Forward exchange contracts	$ 2,339,530	$ 2,340,934
Non-delivery FX forwards	12,477	2,242
Interest rate swaps	2,058,096	1,472,638
Cross currency swaps	60,986	102,218
Foreign exchange options	33,173	471
Subtotal	4,504,262	3,918,503
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition		
Financial bonds	2,098,616	1,947,445
Valuation adjustment of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition	(107,708)	(26,652)
Subtotal	1,990,908	1,920,793
Total	$ 6,495,170	$ 5,839,296

A. The fixed-rate debt instruments issued by the Company use derivative financial instruments for economic hedge to achieve the Company's risk management policy. The debt instruments are initially measured at amortised cost; however, derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value and the accounting will be different. Thus, the financial liabilities are initially designated to be measured at fair value. Relevant information is as follows:

	First series of unsecured financial bonds in 2015
Par value	USD 60,000,000
Stated interest rate	Fixed interest rate at 0%
Period	30 years (Issue date: October 16, 2015)
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date
Redemption price on maturity	364.97479463%

B. The change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss attributable to changes in its credit risk for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were $38,243 and ($72,520), respectively.

C. Please refer to Note 6(29) for the net profit on the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

(16) Payables

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Factoring payable	$ 1,503,147	$ 596,281
Acceptances payable	385,641	485,464
Employees' salaries and bonus payable	762,232	660,992
Interest payable	664,921	505,398
Receipts under custody	31,648	92,248
Payable from settlement of credit card transactions	117,835	75,442
Refundable stock proceeds	111,462	111,475
Service fees payable	134,685	169,661
Business tax and stamp duty payable	94,400	77,538
Collections payable for customers– checks for clearing	563,713	358,404
Other payables – ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited	-	577,751
Other payables	790,164	636,113
Total	$ 5,159,848	$ 4,346,767

(17) Deposits and remittances

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Checking deposits	$ 514,670	$ 483,801
Demand deposits	73,061,778	80,284,966
Time deposits	258,448,285	228,580,764
Savings deposits	62,013,607	64,326,267
Negotiable certificates of deposit	4,000,000	5,988,675
Remittance	28,537	28,198
Total	$ 398,066,877	$ 379,692,671

(18) Bank debentures

	December 31, 2018
Subordinated bonds	$ 3,072,950

	USD denominated long term unsecured subordinated bond in 2018
Par value	USD 100,000,000
Stated interest rate	Three months US dollar LIBOR rate +1.25%
Period	10 years (Issue date: December 13, 2018)
Term of interest payment	Coupon paid quarterly
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity
Issue price	Priced at face value on issue date

(19) Other financial liabilities

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Principal of structured investment deposits	$ 4,200,782	$ 2,032,274

(20) Provisions

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Guarantee liability reserve	$ 131,114	$ 118,292
Financing commitment reserve	18,269	-
Other reserve	823	-
Employee benefit liability reserve	343,866	259,208
Decommissioning liability	76,729	67,846
Other operating provisions	124,593	141,144
Total	$ 695,394	$ 586,490

The table below shows the movements in other operating provisions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
At January 1	$ 141,144	$ 9,021
Increase in provisions	37,645	192,560
Decrease in provisions	(58,332)	(57,358)
Exchange difference	4,136	(3,079)
At December 31	$ 124,593	$ 141,144

For information of credit risk relating to guarantee liability reserve, financing commitment reserve and other reserve, please refer to Note 12(3)B.

(21) Pensions

A. Defined contribution plans

The Company has established a defined contribution plan pursuant to the Labor Pension Act, which covers employees with R.O.C. nationality and those who chose or are required to apply the Labor Pension Act. The contributions are made monthly based on not less than 6% of the employees' salaries and are deposited in the employees' individual pension fund accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The payment of pension benefits is based on the employees' individual pension fund accounts and the cumulative profit in such accounts. The employees can choose to receive such pension benefits monthly or in lump sum. Under the defined contribution plan, the Company recognised pension expense of $143,365 and $103,146 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

B. Defined benefit plans

The Company has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 5% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method to the employees expected to qualify for retirement in the following year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(A) The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Present value of defined benefit obligations	$ 438,645	$ 346,310
Fair value of plan assets	(94,779)	(87,102)
Net defined benefit liability	$ 343,866	$ 259,208

(B) Change in present value of defined benefit obligations are as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance at January 1	$ 346,310	$ 47,056
Current service cost	22,242	3,186
Interest expense	4,657	607
Paid pension	(16,030)	-
Liabilities assumed from ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited	-	299,754
Remeasurements:		
- Change in demographic assumptions	72,853	-
- Change in financial assumptions	-	(147)
- Experience adjustments	8,613	(4,146)
Balance at December 31	$ 438,645	$ 346,310

(C) Change in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	2018	2017
Balance at January 1	$ 87,102	$ 22,098
Interest income	1,227	298
Paid pension	(1,893)	-
Assets acquired from ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited	-	62,199
Remeasurements: Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in interest income)	270	(175)
Employer contributions	8,073	2,682
Balance at December 31	$ 94,779	$ 87,102

(D) The Bank of Taiwan was commissioned to manage the Fund of the Company's defined benefit pension plan ("Fund") in accordance with the Fund's annual investment and utilisation plan and the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilisation of the Labor Retirement Fund" (Article 6: The scope of utilisation for the Fund includes deposit in domestic or foreign financial institutions, investment in domestic or foreign listed, over-the-counter, or private placement equity securities, investment in domestic or foreign real estate securitization products, etc.). With regard to the utilisation of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statements shall be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. If the earnings is less than aforementioned rates, government shall make payment for the deficit after being authorised by the Regulator. The Company has no right to participate in managing and operating that fund and hence the Company is unable to disclose the classification of plan assets fair value in accordance with IAS 19 paragraph 142. The composition of fair value of plan assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is given in the Annual Labor Retirement Fund Utilisation Report announced by the government.

(E) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2018	2017
Discount rate	1.35%	1.35%
Future salary increase rate	4.00%	4.00%

Assumptions regarding future mortality rate are set based on the 5th chart of life span estimate used by the Taiwan Life Insurance Enterprises.

(F) The present value of defined benefit obligations would be affected by the main actuarial assumptions. The analysis was as follows:

	Discount rate		Future salary increase rate	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2018				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 14,500)	$ 15,145	$ 14,719	($ 14,175)
December 31, 2017				
Effect on present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 11,399)	$ 11,817	$ 11,752	($ 11,393)

The sensitivity analysis above is based on one assumption which changed while the other conditions remain unchanged. In practice, more than one assumption may change all at once. The method of analysing sensitivity and the method of calculating net pension liability in the balance sheet are the same. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous period.

(G) Expected contribution to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2019 amounts to $8,827.

(H) As of December 31, 2018, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 13.6 years.

(22) Other liabilities

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Advanced receipts	$ 775,595	$ 616,574
Credit cards and other deferred revenue	867,163	791,074
Guarantee deposits received	48,804	23,787
Others	129,023	107,640
Total	$ 1,820,585	$ 1,539,075

(23) Share capital

A. As of December 31, 2018, the authorised and paid-in capital were $50 billion dollars and $30 billion dollars consisting of 5,000,000 thousand and 3,000,000 thousand shares, respectively, with par value of $10 dollars per share. Paid-in capital includes common shares and preferred shares amounting to $22,000,000 and $8,000,000, respectively.

B. The Company issued 800 million shares of non-cumulative, perpetual preferred shares A via private placement amounting to $8,000,000 to DBS Group Holdings Ltd (the ultimate parent company) with effective date on January 20, 2015. It was resolved by the Board in August 2014 and was approved by the FSC on November 12, 2014 in the letter Jinguanyinwai No. 10300282580 and Ministry of Economic Affairs on February 3, 2015 in the letter Jinsoxan No. 10401016840. The dividends are fixed at an annual rate of 4.0%. The distributable dividends are calculated based on the issue price, and are distributed annually by cash subject to the Company's Articles of Incorporation. The shareholders at the annual shareholders' meeting of the Company have the discretion to approve the distribution of the dividends on the Preferred Shares.

(24) Retained earnings

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, after paying tax and off-setting accumulated losses, if there is a still a surplus in the annual account, the Company shall set aside 30% of the surplus as legal reserve, then set aside or reverse special reserve as required by law. The allocation of the distributable earnings, which are the sum of the remaining surplus plus the accumulated retained earnings, will be proposed by Board of Directors and resolved at the shareholders' meeting.

B. In addition to legal reserve, the Company sets aside special reserve in accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation or applicable laws. In accordance with Jinguanzhengfa No. 1010012865, the Company shall set aside the same amount of special reserve from the debit balance on other equity at the balance sheet date from its current year's net income and unappropriated earnings. Unless the debit balance on other equity items is reserved subsequently, the reserved amount could not be included in the distributable earnings. In accordance with the Jinguanyinfa No. 10510001510, in response to the development of Fintech and to protect the interests of the Company's employees, upon the distribution of earnings from 2016 through 2018, the Company shall set aside 0.5% of net income after tax as special reserve.

C. In compliance with the Banking Act and Company Act, the Company, at the time of distributing its earnings for each fiscal year, shall set aside thirty percent (30%) of its after-tax earnings as a legal reserve. The legal reserve is to be used exclusively to offset any accumulated deficit or to increase capital by issuing new shares or to distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership and is not to be used for any other purposes. For legal reserve used in issuing new shares or distributing cash dividends, the amount of the legal reserve shall not exceed 25% of paid-in capital. Unless and until the accumulated legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital, the maximum cash profits which may be distributed shall not exceed 15% of the Company's paid-in capital. In the event that the accumulated legal reserve equals or exceeds the

Company's paid-in capital or the Company is sound in both its finance and business operations based on the competent authorities regulation and have set aside legal reserve in compliance with the Company Act, the restrictions stipulated in the preceding paragraph shall not apply.

D. The earnings distribution for 2017 of the Company has been resolved by the shareholder's meeting on May 7, 2018, setting \$142,856 aside as legal reserve, setting \$2,381 aside as special reserve, distributing \$320,000 of cash dividends on preferred shares and not to distribute dividends on common shares. The earnings distribution for 2018 of the Company has been resolved by the Board on March 27, 2019, setting \$290,274 aside as legal reserve, setting \$4,838 aside as special reserve, distributing \$320,000 of cash dividends on preferred shares and not to distribute dividends on common shares. The appropriation of the Company's 2018 earnings is pending until the confirmation (declaration) from the Shareholders' meeting. More information regarding the earnings distribution is available at the website of the Market Observation Post System.

E. For information relating to employees', directors' and supervisors' compensation, please refer to Note 6(33).

(Blank)

(25) Other equity items

	For the year ended December 31, 2018					
	Translation differences for foreign operations	Available-for-sale revaluation reserve	Cashflow hedge reserve	Revaluation reserve on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive inocome	Fair value change from own credit risk on financial liability designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Total
At January 1, 2018	($ 1,014)	$ 55,843	$ -	$ -	($ 39,636)	$ 15,193
Impact of restrospective application of new standards	-	(55,843)	-	197,924	-	142,081
At January 1, 2018, after restatement	(1,014)	-	-	197,924	(39,636)	157,274
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income						
- Valuation adjustment for the period	-	-	-	(37,217)	-	(37,217)
- Transferred to profit or loss	-	-	-	1,944	-	1,944
Cash flow hedges - net valuation taken to equity	-	-	(971)	-	-	(971)
Changes in translation difference of foreign operating entities	21,052	-	-	-	-	21,052
Valuation adjustment relating to its credit risk	-	-	-	-	38,243	38,243
At December 31, 2018	$ 20,038	$ -	($ 971)	$ 162,651	($ 1,393)	$ 180,325

	For the year ended December 31, 2017			
	Translation differences for foreign operations	Available-for-sale revaluation reserve	Fair value change from own credit risk on financial liability through profit or loss	Total
At January 1, 2017	$ 108,155	($ 2,502)	$ 32,884	$ 138,537
Available-for-sale financial assets				
–Valuation adjustment in the period	-	62,172	-	62,172
–Realised gain and loss in the period	-	(3,827)	-	(3,827)
Changes in translation difference of foreign operating entities	(109,169)	-	-	(109,169)
Valuation adjustment relating to its credit risk	-	-	(72,520)	(72,520)
At December 31, 2017	($ 1,014)	$ 55,843	($ 39,636)	$ 15,193

(26) Share-based payment

A. The Company’s ultimate parent company, DBS Group Holdings Ltd, introduced the DBSH Share Plan and DBSH Employee Share Plan.

(A) DBSH Share Plan

The DBSH Share Plan (the “Share Plan”) caters to Group executives as determined by the Committee appointed to administer the Share Plan from time to time. Participants are awarded shares of the ultimate company, their equivalent cash value or a combination. Awards made under the Share Plan consist of main award and retention award (20% of main awards). The vesting of main award is staggered between 2-4 years after grant i.e. 33% will vest 2 years after grant. Another 33% will vest on the third year and the remainder 34% plus the retention award will vest 4 years after grant. The fair value of the shares awarded is computed based on the market price of the ordinary shares at the time of the award and is recognised through comprehensive income statement over the vesting period. Actions that violate the Company’s governance provisions will result in shares being recalled.

(B) DBSH Employee Share Plan

The DBSH Employee Share Plan (the “ESP”) caters to employees who are not eligible to participate in the above listed Share Plan. Eligible employees are awarded ordinary shares of the ultimate company, their equivalent cash value or a combination of both at the discretion of the Committee, when time-based conditions are met. The awards structure and vesting conditions are similar to the Share Plan. There are no additional retention awards for shares granted to top performers and key employees. However, in specific cases where the award forms part of an employee’s annual performance remuneration, the retention award which constitutes 20% of the shares given in the main award will be granted. The shares in the retention award will vest 4 years after the date of grant. Actions that violate the Company’s governance provisions will result in shares being recalled.

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted	Vesting conditions	Actual resignation rate in the current period	Estimated resignation rate
Share Plan	2014.02.25	201,402	2016.02.25 - 33%	0%	0%
			2017.02.25 - 33%		
			2018.02.25 - 34%		
ESP	2014.02.25	60,295	2016.02.25 - 33%	0%	0%
			2017.02.25 - 33%		
			2018.02.25 - 34%		
Share Plan	2015.02.12	180,204	2017.02.12 - 33%	3%	5%
	2018.04.25		2018.02.12 - 33%		
			2019.02.12 - 34%		
ESP	2015.02.12	60,200	2017.02.12 - 33%	3%	5%
	2018.04.25		2018.02.12 - 33%		
			2019.02.12 - 34%		
Share Plan	2016.02.24	240,466	2018.02.24 - 33%	4%	5%
	2018.04.25		2019.02.24 - 33%		
			2020.02.24 - 34%		
ESP	2016.02.24	90,737	2018.02.24 - 33%	6%	5%
	2018.04.25		2019.02.24 - 33%		
			2020.02.24 - 34%		
Share Plan	2017.02.21	118,267	2019.02.21 - 33%	3%	5%
	2018.04.25		2020.02.21 - 33%		
			2021.02.21 - 34%		
ESP	2017.02.21	68,516	2019.02.21 - 33%	1%	5%
	2018.04.25		2020.02.21 - 33%		
			2021.02.21 - 34%		
Share Plan	2018.02.13	87,986	2020.02.13 - 33%	4%	5%
	2018.04.25		2021.02.13 - 33%		
			2022.02.13 - 34%		
ESP	2018.02.13	43,336	2020.02.13 - 33%	7%	5%
	2018.04.25		2021.02.13 - 33%		
			2022.02.13 - 34%		
Share Plan	2018.09.03	6,513	2020.09.03 - 33%	0%	5%
			2021.09.03 - 33%		
			2022.09.03 - 34%		

The following table sets out the movements of the awards during the year:

	2018		2017	
Number of shares	Share Plan	ESP	Share Plan	ESP
Balance at 1 January	551,978	181,580	629,725	170,339
Granted	122,295	44,950	116,348	68,200
Transfer	89,120	(2,133)	(1,010)	(30)
Vested	(222,669)	(53,018)	(185,936)	(40,240)
Forfeited	(8,701)	(17,074)	(7,149)	(16,689)
Balance at 31 December	532,023	154,305	551,978	181,580
Weighted average fair value of the shares granted during the year	SGD 26.14	SGD 26.40	SGD 18.58	SGD 18.50

B. Expense incurred by share-based payment transactions for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 were $77,978 and $84,352, respectively.

(27) Net interest income

	For the year ended December 31,	
Interest income	2018	2017
Interest income from bills discounted and loans	$ 6,920,989	$ 5,379,008
Interest income on securities investment	279,007	297,467
Interest income on factoring receivable	358,653	181,354
Interest income from call loans to banks and due from banks	1,435,218	631,677
Interest income - credit card revolving	437,431	24,382
Others	30,364	36,973
Subtotal	9,461,662	6,550,861
Interest expense		
Interest expense of deposits	(3,849,990)	(2,393,631)
Interest expense of Central Bank and other bank’s deposit and of due to the Central Bank and other banks	(153,352)	(301,457)
Others	(52,278)	(31,258)
Subtotal	(4,055,620)	(2,726,346)
Total	$ 5,406,042	$ 3,824,515

(28) Net fee and commission income

	For the year ended December 31,	
Fee and commission income	2018	2017
Fee income on loans	$ 295,856	$ 333,737
Fee income on trust business	957,178	600,993
Fee income on guarantee	59,801	75,519
Fee income on factoring	43,578	78,458
Fee income on remittance	56,802	48,577
Fee income on insurance (bancassurance) business	1,207,649	795,079
Fee income on credit cards and cash advance cards	722,677	38,675
Others	56,801	53,852
Subtotal	3,400,342	2,024,890
Fee and commission expense		
Interbank service fee	(4,400)	(4,422)
Trust business service fee	(15,947)	(5,509)
Commission expense on factoring	(18,249)	(18,270)
Credit cards and cash advance cards service fee	(579,951)	(22,739)
Others	(127,344)	(74,434)
Subtotal	(745,891)	(125,374)
Total	$ 2,654,451	$ 1,899,516

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

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Realised gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Bonds	$ 118,541	$ 97,529
Financial bonds payable	(54,075)	(32,856)
Interest rate derivatives	29,685	(31,448)
Foreign exchange derivatives	974,721	2,171,524
Other derivative instruments	(7,444)	47,513
Subtotal	1,061,428	2,252,262
Unrealised gain or loss on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Bonds	(6,725)	52,601
Financial bonds payable	38,718	(44,925)
Interest rate derivatives	(86,599)	61,853
Foreign exchange derivatives	263,460	(65,609)
Subtotal	208,854	3,920
Total	$ 1,270,282	$ 2,256,182

A. The realised gains or losses on the financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, including the gain and loss on disposal, were $1,009,837 and $2,190,527, and the net interest income were $51,591 and $61,735, respectively. Credit risk adjustment is considered and incorporated into the aforementioned unrealised gain or loss.

B. Interest rate derivatives include interest rate swaps and interest rate futures.

C. Net income on the foreign exchange derivatives include realised and unrealised gains and losses on forward exchange contracts, non-delivery FX forwards, cross currency swaps and foreign exchange options.

(30) Realised gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets

	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Gain on disposal of bonds	$ 3,827

(31) Other non-interest income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Gains on disposal of assets	$ 21,135	$ 21,135
Rental income	6,075	4,998
Dividends income of financial assets carried at cost	-	15,826
Loss on retirement of assets	(921)	(1,299)
Others	46,777	53,433
Total	$ 73,066	$ 94,093

(32) Bad debts expense and reserve on commitments and guarantee liabilities

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Provision for (reversal of) bad debt expenses:		
Due from banks and due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	($ 3,595)	$ -
Bills discounted and loans	894,996	1,030,933
Receivables and other financial assets	275,819	101,262
Other assets	(37)	-
Guarantee liability reserve, financing commitment reserve and other reserve	10,531	(26,317)
Bad debt recovery	(559,795)	(267,926)
Total	$ 617,919	$ 837,952

(33) Employee benefit expenses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Salaries and bonuses	$ 3,705,587	$ 2,790,807
Labor and health insurance expense	247,043	174,295
Pension costs	169,037	106,641
Other employee benefit expense	127,217	70,959
Total	$ 4,248,884	$ 3,142,702

A. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, if there are profits earned, at least 0.001% of those profits shall be allocated to employees as employees' compensation. However, when there is accumulated deficit, the Company shall retain the amount upfront.

B. The employees' compensation was estimated and accrued at $12 and $7 based on 0.001% of distributable profit of current year for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The employees' compensation is recognised as "Salaries and bonuses" in the employee benefit expenses and it will be distributed in the form of cash.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, employees' compensation as resolved at the meeting of Board of Directors were in agreement with those amounts recognised in the 2017 financial statements. Differences, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates. Information about the appropriation of employees' compensation by the Company as resolved by the meeting of Board of Directors and the shareholders will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

(34) Depreciation and amortisation expenses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Property and equipment depreciation	$ 207,346	$ 134,502
Investment properties depreciation	1,441	1,441
Intangible assets amortisation	381,321	57,773
Other deferred assets amortisation	74,418	-
Total	$ 664,526	$ 193,716

(35) Other general and administrative expenses

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Service fee to affiliates	$ 538,767	$ 399,514
Rental expense	458,609	376,168
Tax	477,293	341,724
Insurance expense	173,568	134,762
Repairs and maintenance	163,660	175,599
Advertisement expense	225,129	66,058
Others	943,312	689,185
Total	$ 2,980,338	$ 2,183,010

(36) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

(A) Components of income tax expense:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the period	$ 407,860	$ 174,304
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	1,442	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	10,892	3,722
Subtotal	420,194	178,026
Deferred tax		
Impact of change in tax rate	6,418	-
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(180,872)	38,602
Subtotal	(174,454)	38,602
Income tax expense	$ 245,740	$ 216,628

(B) Income tax in relation to components of other comprehensive income:

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plan	($ 15,485)	$ 700

B. Reconciliation between income tax expense and accounting profit

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Tax calculated based on profit before tax and statutory rate	$ 242,664	$ 117,779
Effects from items disallowed by tax regulation	(15,676)	95,127
Impact of change in tax rate	6,418	-
Tax on undistributed surplus earnings	1,442	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	10,892	3,722
Income tax expense	$ 245,740	$ 216,628

C. Details of temporary differences resulting in deferred income tax assets or liabilities are as follows:

2018	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
–Deferred income tax assets				
Allowance for credit losses	$ 89,852	$ 52,572	$ -	$ 142,424
Salary expenses – employee stock options	15,629	(14,769)	-	860
Rental expenses	9,568	(2,053)	-	7,515
Decommissioning liabilities	6,575	3,779	-	10,354
Unrealised pension expense	3,675	2,096	15,485	21,256
Subtotal	125,299	41,625	15,485	182,409
– Deferred income tax liabilities				
Unrealised (gain) loss on financial instruments	(76,094)	42,976	-	(33,118)
Total	$ 49,205	$ 84,601	$ 15,485	$ 149,291

	2017			
	January 1	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
–Deferred income tax assets				
Allowance for credit losses	$ 66,288	$ 23,564	$ -	$ 89,852
Salary expenses – employee stock options	18,672	(3,043)	-	15,629
Rental expenses	9,636	(68)	-	9,568
Decommissioning liabilities	5,513	1,062	-	6,575
Unrealised pension expense	4,238	137	(700)	3,675
Subtotal	104,347	21,652	(700)	125,299
– Deferred income tax liabilities				
Unrealised (gain) loss on financial instruments	(15,840)	(60,254)	-	(76,094)
Total	$ 88,507	($ 38,602)	($ 700)	$ 49,205

D. Tax returns of the Company have been assessed by the Tax Authorities through year 2015. With respect to the income tax return for 2015 and 2014, the Tax Authorities disallowed the service fee to affiliates and some of the withholding taxes. The Company disagreed with the assessment and has filed a petition for administrative appeals. In the opinion of the Company, the above tax matters do not have any material impact on the operations and financial situation.

E. Under the amendments to the Income Tax Act which was promulgated by the President of the Republic of China in February 7, 2018, the Company's applicable income tax rate will be raised from 17% to 20% effective from January 1, 2018. The Company has assessed the impact of the change in income tax rate.

(37) Earnings per share

A. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profits attributable to common shareholders of the parent company with the weighted-average outstanding common shares during the period.

	For the year ended December 31, 2018		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding common shares (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Profits attributable to common shareholders of the parent	$ 967,579	2,200,000	$ 0.44

	For the year ended December 31, 2017		
	Amount after tax	Weighted average number of outstanding common shares (in thousands)	Earnings per share (in dollars)
Profits attributable to common shareholders of the parent	$ 476,190	2,200,000	$ 0.22

B. The Company declared preferred shares cash dividends both amounting to $320,000 for year 2016 on May 3, 2017 and for year 2017 on May 7, 2018. The impact on its basic earnings per share of profits attributable to the parent company would be $0.15 dollar decrease per share.

(38) Business combinations

Acquisition of the retail and wealth management business of ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited

The Company completed the acquisition of ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited’s retail and wealth management business on December 9, 2017. This acquisition application was approved by FSC on August 7, 2017 and November 3, 2017, in its letters Jinguanyinwai No. 10600157800 and No. 10600266160, respectively. The Company assumed related assets and liabilities of the above-mentioned business with the cash consideration.

December 9, 2017 was the valuation (acquisition) date for which the purchase price allocation analysis was conducted.

The amounts regarding consideration, assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date are as follows:

	December 9, 2017
Purchase consideration	
Cash paid	$ 8,238,336
Fair value of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed	
Assets acquired (comprising mainly bills discounted and loans)	$ 52,373,604
Liabilities assumed (comprising mainly deposits and remittances)	(44,135,268)
Total identifiable net assets	$ 8,238,336

The fair value of the acquired identifiable intangible assets is $380,763 (customer relationship).

Net revenues and income before income tax included in the statement of comprehensive income since December 9, 2017 contributed by the acquired portfolio was not material.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names and relationship of related parties

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	The ultimate parent company of the Company
DBS Bank Ltd	The parent company of the Company
DBS Bank Ltd, Hong Kong Branch	Controlled by the same company
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	Controlled by the same company
DBS Bank (China) Ltd	Controlled by the same company
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd	Controlled by the same company
DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	Controlled by the same company
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	Controlled by the same company
Others (each related party's deposits or loans less than 1% of total deposits or loans)	Directors, supervisors, executives and their relatives of the Company and affiliated entities

(2) Significant transactions with related parties

A. Deposits

	December 31, 2018		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
Others (Deposits of each related party less than 1% of total deposits)	$ 293,303	0.07	0%~1.60%

	December 31, 2017		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
Parent			
DBS Bank Ltd	$ 1,488,675	0.39	1.72%
Others (Deposits of each related party less than 1% of total deposits)	282,631	0.08	0%~1.60%
	$ 1,771,306	0.47	

The interest rates and other terms and conditions provided to related parties were the same as those offered to the general depositors.

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, interest expense paid by the Company as a result of the above-mentioned transactions was $6,743 and $8,636, respectively.

B. Loans and receivables

December 31, 2018

Types	Number of accounts or name of related party	Maximum balance during the period	Ending balance	Loan status: Normal loans	Loan status: Overdue loans	Collateral	Whether terms and conditions of the related party transactions are different from those of transactions with third parties
Other receivables	27	$ 4,705	$ 1,023	$ 1,023	$ -	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	2	29,600	28,553	28,553	-	Real estate	None
Total			$ 29,576	$ 29,576	$ -		

December 31, 2017

Types	Number of accounts or name of related party	Maximum balance during the period	Ending balance	Loan status: Normal loans	Loan status: Overdue loans	Collateral	Whether terms and conditions of the related party transactions are different from those of transactions with third parties
Other receivables	37	$ 1,718	$ 663	$ 663	$ -	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	2	30,853	29,699	29,699	-	Real estate	None
Total			$ 30,362	$ 30,362	$ -		

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, interest income received by the Company as a result of the above-mentioned transactions was $468 and $484, respectively.

C. Interbank funds transfer

Interbank funds transfer transactions of the Company and its related parties:

Types	Name	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Due from banks	Parent and its branches		
	DBS Bank Ltd	$ 730,613	$ 101,109
	DBS Bank Ltd, Hong Kong Branch	176,247	94,168
	Other related parties		
	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd	92,203	43,569
	DBS Bank (China) Ltd	21,324	8,568
	PT Bank DBS Indonesia	91	94
		$ 1,020,478	$ 247,508
Call loans to banks	Parent and its branches		
	DBS Bank Ltd	$ 6,668,302	$ 16,881,574
	DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	59,689,185	33,632,861
		$ 66,357,487	$ 50,514,435
Call loans from and due to other banks	Parent and its branches		
	DBS Bank Ltd	$ -	$ 17,745,006
	DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	54,150	1,811,757
		$ 54,150	$ 19,556,763

Interest income (expense) received from (paid to) related parties for the interbank funds transfer transactions between the Company and its related parties:

Types	Name	For the year ended December 31, 2018	2017
Interest income	Parent and its branches		
	DBS Bank Ltd	$ 228,990	$ 141,400
	DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	735,393	144,336
		$ 964,383	$ 285,736
Interest expense	Ultimate parent company		
	DBS Group Holdings Ltd	$ 6,534	$ -
	Parent and its branches		
	DBS Bank Ltd	44,486	239,069
	DBS Bank Ltd, Hong Kong Branch	46	618
	DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	90,418	40,561
		134,950	280,248
	Other related parties		
	DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd	2	10
		$ 141,486	$ 280,258

The Company's bank debentures is issued and sold solely to DBS Group Holdings Ltd, please refer to Note 6(18).

D. Derivative financial assets for hedging

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Parent's branch		
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	$ 4,518	$ -

The contract duration period and notional amount of the above-mentioned derivative financial instruments were October 4, 2018 to June 24, 2019 and $14,940,653, respectively.

E. Interest receivable and other receivables

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Parent and its branches		
DBS Bank Ltd	$ 2,281	$ 3,364
DBS Bank Ltd, Hong Kong Branch	-	114
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	29,209	15,168
Other related parties		
DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	-	244
	$ 31,490	$ 18,890

F. Refundable deposits

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Parent's branch		
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	$ -	$ 1,042,072

The refundable deposits to Parent's branch are set aside in accordance with relevant regulations and contracts by the Company with regard to the risk of derivatives. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, interest income received by the Company as a result of the above-mentioned transactions was $13,929 and $22,514, respectively.

G. Affiliates' service fees payable

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Parent		
DBS Bank Ltd	$ 128,734	$ 162,292
Other related parties		
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd	5,338	6,661
DBS Bank (China) Ltd	613	708
	$ 134,685	$ 169,661

H. Interest payable and other payables

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Ultimate parent company		
DBS Group Holdings Ltd	$ 6,534	$ -
Parent and its branches		
DBS Bank Ltd	126	38,344
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	6,765	5,052
	$ 13,425	$ 43,396

I. Other financial liabilities – Principal of structured investment deposits

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Others	$ 18,095	$ 24,809

J. Guarantee deposits received

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Parent's branch		
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	$ 558	$ 558

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, interest expense recognised by the Company as a result of the above-mentioned transactions was both $6.

K. Net fee and commission income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Parent		
DBS Bank Ltd	$ 297,869	$ 299,977
Other related parties		
DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd	(12,767)	(19)
	$ 285,102	$ 299,958

L. Other income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Parent's branch		
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch	$ 37,572	$ 37,507

M. Service fee to affiliates

	For the year ended December 31, 2018		2017	
Parent				
DBS Bank Ltd	$	509,710	$	370,355
Other related parties				
DBS Bank (Hong Kong) Ltd		24,471		26,329
DBS Bank (China) Ltd		2,516		2,830
DBS Vickers Securities (Singapore) Pte Ltd		2,070		-
	$	538,767	$	399,514

N. Guarantees

	December 31, 2018				
	Maximum balance during the period	Ending Balance	Balance of guarantee liability reserve	Range of fees charged	Collateral
Parent					
DBS Bank Ltd	$ 580,064	$ 549,849	$ 5,498	USD75~USD150	None
Other related parties					
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	$ 36,590	$ 12,292	$ 123	USD75~USD150	None

	December 31, 2017				
	Maximum balance during the period	Ending Balance	Balance of guarantee liability reserve	Range of fees charged	Collateral
Parent					
DBS Bank Ltd	$ 578,390	$ 579,140	$ 5,791	USD75~USD150	None
Other related parties					
PT Bank DBS Indonesia	$ 37,627	$ 35,728	$ 357	USD75~USD150	None

O. The notional amounts of the Company's outright bond purchase transactions with related parties (with Parent's branch, DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch) for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, were $950,000 and $3,100,000, respectively; the notional amounts of the Company's outright bond sale transactions with related parties (with Parent's branch, DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch) for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, were $1,700,000 and $200,000, respectively. The gains (losses) on the financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss of the Company as a result of the aforementioned transactions were $11,428 and ($20,675), respectively.

P. Derivative financial instruments

The principal and amount receivable (payable) incurred from derivative financial instrument transactions with related parties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 were as follows:

Parent and its branches

	December 31, 2018			
	Contract duration period	Notional amounts	Valuation gain (loss) in current period	Receivable from (payable to) related parties (including valuation adjustment)
DBS Bank Ltd				
Forward exchange contracts	2018.6.7~2019.10.18	$ 68,839,463	$ 187,002	$ 187,002
Non-delivery FX forwards	2018.6.28~2019.7.31	$ 3,247,856	($ 3,494)	($ 3,494)
Interest rate swaps	2013.8.26~2046.7.2	$ 25,033,635	($ 127,335)	($ 134,911)
Foreign exchange options	2018.8.13~2019.5.27	$ 3,997,118	($ 10,642)	($ 10,642)

	December 31, 2017			
	Contract duration period	Notional amounts	Valuation gain (loss) in current period	Receivable from (payable to) related parties (including valuation adjustment)
DBS Bank Ltd				
Forward exchange contracts	2017.1.10~2018.5.31	$ 28,184,055	$ 109,187	$ 109,187
Non-delivery FX forwards	2017.11.30~2018.1.22	$ 238,188	$ 20	$ 20
Interest rate swaps	2013.7.16~2046.7.2	$ 24,176,794	$ 151,201	($ 19,930)
Foreign exchange options	2017.10.23~2018.5.25	$ 516	$ 468	$ 469

	December 31, 2018			
	Contract duration period	Notional amounts	Valuation gain (loss) in current period	Receivable from (payable to) related parties (including valuation adjustment)
DBS Bank Ltd, Hong Kong Branch				
Forward exchange contracts	2017.12.29~2019.7.31	$ 16,947,708	($ 32,641)	($ 32,754)
Non-delivery FX forwards	2018.12.26~2019.1.10	$ 1,382,558	$ 952	$ 952
Interest rate swaps	2014.4.25~2027.1.4	$ 71,690,000	$ 78,780	$ 16,569

	December 31, 2017			
	Contract duration period	Notional amounts	Valuation gain (loss) in current period	Receivable from (payable to) related parties (including valuation adjustment)
DBS Bank Ltd, Hong Kong Branch				
Forward exchange contracts	2017.1.3~2019.1.3	$ 5,558,034	$ 80,138	$ 80,138
Non-delivery FX forwards	2017.12.27~2018.1.5	$ 89,321	($ 335)	($ 335)
Interest rate swaps	2013.1.15~2027.1.4	$ 66,640,000	$ 65,101	($ 15,222)

December 31, 2018

	Contract duration period	Notional amounts	Valuation gain (loss) in current period	Receivable from (payable to) related parties (including valuation adjustment)
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch				
Forward exchange contracts	2018.1.10~2019.8.23	$ 155,535,373	($ 15,210)	($ 19,728)
Non-delivery FX forwards	2018.12.17~2019.1.24	$ 460,178	$ 821	$ 821
Interest rate swaps	2014.4.25~2028.12.4	$ 74,666,475	($ 36,279)	$ 27,411

December 31, 2017

	Contract duration period	Notional amounts	Valuation gain (loss) in current period	Receivable from (payable to) related parties (including valuation adjustment)
DBS Bank Ltd, Taipei Branch				
Forward exchange contracts	2016.12.29~2018.9.20	$ 204,201,594	$ 393,008	($ 1,195,440)
Interest rate swaps	2013.1.25~2027.3.1	$ 52,860,000	($ 27,676)	$ 61,051

Receivable from (payable to) related parties (including valuation adjustment) recognised as "Financial assets (liabilities) at fair value through profit or loss."

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the temporary payment for future transactions to Parent was $5,120 and $6,089, respectively.

Q. Key management personnel compensation

	For the year ended December 31, 2018	For the year ended December 31, 2017
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 271,943	$ 249,882
Post-employment benefits	2,309	2,275
Total	$ 274,252	$ 252,157

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company's assets provided for reserve for trust funds, intraday overdraft during settlement, interbank transactions, insurance agency business' operational guarantee deposits, bills finance business' deposit, credit card clearing and settlement deposits, security department's operational guarantee deposits and clearing and settlement fund and guarantees with the court for the provisional seizure are as follows:

Item	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Available-for-sale financial assets)		
- Government bonds	$ 938,900	$ 960,400
- Certificates of deposits	9,995,000	6,500,000
Total	$ 10,933,900	$ 7,460,400

To comply with the Central Bank's clearing system of Real-time Gross Settlement (RTGS), as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, certificates of deposit amounting to $2,000,000, had been provided as collateral for intraday overdraft. However, pledged amounts may be adjusted anytime.

9. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNISED CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

(1) Commitments

A. Operating leases

Please see Note 12(3)C(G).

B. Capital expenditure contracted but yet to be incurred：None.

(2) Others

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Non-cancellable loan commitments	$ 15,484,430	$ 15,278,975
Undrawn credit commitments for credit cards	2,521,363	3,112,514
Undrawn letters of credit issued	1,872,148	2,059,279
Guarantees	13,088,996	11,801,815
Collections receivable for customers	1,029,479	878,408
Trust assets	53,650,810	57,154,511
Guaranteed notes	10,933,900	7,460,400

(3) Content and amount of trust operations per "Trust Enterprise Act"

The trust balance sheet, income statement and schedule of investments as required to be disclosed in compliance with the Article 17 of the "Enforcement Rules of the Trust Enterprise Act" are as follows:

A. Trust balance sheet

Trust assets	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Fund investments	$ 28,697,738	$ 34,973,718
Offshore structured products	5,332,119	6,828,183
Foreign bonds	14,156,301	11,471,772
Foreign stocks	2,418,069	1,831,644
Real estate	3,046,583	2,049,194
Total	$ 53,650,810	$ 57,154,511

Trust liabilities	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Trust capital	$ 53,650,810	$ 57,154,511
Total	$ 53,650,810	$ 57,154,511

B. Schedule of investments

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Fund investments		
Overseas mutual funds	$ 24,994,197	$ 30,964,756
Domestic mutual funds	3,703,541	4,008,962
Offshore structured products	5,332,119	6,828,183
Foreign bonds	14,156,301	11,471,772
Foreign stocks	2,418,069	1,831,644
Real estate		
Land	2,874,152	1,790,591
Buildings	1,597	2,496
Advances	170,834	256,107
Total	$ 53,650,810	$ 57,154,511

Note: Foreign currency money trust operated by the Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, was included in the trust balance sheet and schedule of investments for the trust business.

C. The Company has no right to determine the utilisation of trust assets. Such right is vested in the Trust Settlor. Hence, there were no trust profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

(4) Due to a few of the Company's institutional banking clients engaging in complex and high-risk derivative transactions (e.g. Target Redemption Forwards) that resulted in losses and complaints on disputes from these transactions (hereinafter "TRF dispute cases"), the clients have appealed to the Company as well as the regulators. Based on the principle of fair dealing and to protect customers' interests, as soon as complaints are received from a client, the Company will proactively negotiate with the client following the Company's internal procedures and the guidance from regulators to settle the disputes. Currently, some clients have filed complaints to the Financial Ombudsman Institution (FOI) or submited the TRF dispute for the arbitration to the Chinese Arbitration Association, Taipei (CAA), and these cases are currently under the arbitration at CAA or the review of FOI. The Company has recognised related provisions under "Provisions — other operating provisions", please refer to Note 6(20) for details. The Company will continually and proactively settle TRF dispute cases with clients and will pay close attention to the progress and next steps of TRF dispute cases.

10. SIGNIFICANT LOSSES FROM DISASTERS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

To enhance the capital structure and ratios, improve funding structure and support long term funding needs, the issuance of 225 million common shares to DBS Bank Ltd via Private Placement for capital increase has been resolved by the extraordinary shareholders' meeting on March 5, 2019. The capital increase is subject to local regulator's approval.

12. <u>OTHERS</u>

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

A. The fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

The book value of the financial instruments which are not measured at fair value approaches its fair value, or its fair value cannot be measured reliably. Methods and assumptions adopted by the Company are summarized as follows:

(A) For financial assets and liabilities not carried at fair value in the financial statements, the Company has ascertained that their fair values were not materially different from their carrying amounts at year-end. This method applies to the following short-term financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, receivables, other financial assets, due to Central Bank and other banks, payables and other financial liabilities.

(B) Bills discounted and loans: The interest on bills discounted and loans are mainly based on a floating rate basis. Thus, considering the possibility of expected recoveries, the carrying amount is approximate to its current fair value.

(C) Deposits and remittances: Most deposits and remittances have maturity of less than one year. Those within maturity over one year are mainly on a floating rate basis and therefore the carrying value is deemed as the current fair value.

(D) Other financial assets – financial assets carried at cost (Prior to January 1, 2018): The fair value estimate in each threshold could vary significantly. In addition, the probability of estimate in each threshold cannot be reasonably estimated resulting in the fair value cannot be measured reasonably. As a result, the fair value is not disclosed.

(E) Refundable deposits: Due to uncertainty of the maturity date, the fair value is estimated at the book value.

(F) The fair value of the bank debentures issued by the Company is estimated using discounted cash flow method. As of December 31, 2018, the Company has ascertained that its fair value was not materially different from its carrying amount at year-end.

B. Financial instruments measured at fair value

The financial instruments measured at fair value are recognised as financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, derivative financial assets for hedging and available-for-sale financial assets (Prior to January 1, 2018).

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 measurement date.

(A) Financial instruments are initially recognised by fair value, which is transaction price in most cases. Subsequent recognitions are measured by fair value except that certain financial instruments are recognised by amortised cost. In the subsequent measurements, the best evidence of fair value is the quoted market price in an active market.

(B) If the quoted market price of a financial instrument is available in an active market, the quoted price is the fair value. A market is regarded as active if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service, or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. If the above mentioned conditions are not met, the market is regarded as inactive. Generally the indications of an inactive market include large difference of selling price and purchasing price, significant increase in the difference of selling price and purchasing price or small volume of tractions.

(C) Valuations of OTC traded products are determined using generally accepted models (discounted cash flows, Black-Scholes model, interpolation techniques) based on quoted market prices for similar instruments or underlying. The majority of valuation techniques employ only observable market data as inputs including but not limited to yield curves, volatilities and foreign exchange rates.

(D) For illiquid complex financial instruments where mark-to-market is not possible, the Company will value these products using an approved valuation model. Prices and parameters used as inputs to the model or to any intermediate technique involving a transformation process must be derived from approved market reliable sources. Where possible, the inputs must be checked against multiple sources for reliability and accuracy.

The Company utilises comparable trading multiples (market approach) and net asset values in arriving at the valuation for unquoted equity positions.

C. Fair value adjustment

(A) The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company's financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs. In accordance with the Company's "Valuation Policy" and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial instruments at the balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

(B) Credit valuation adjustments are taken to reflect the impact on fair value of counterparty credit risk and the Company's credit quality.

(2) <u>Fair value hierarchy</u>

A. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial instruments have been defined as follows:

(A) Level 1

Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where market in which transactions for the asset or liability takes place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

(B) Level 2

Inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The Company's investment in government bonds, corporate bonds, most of derivatives, and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition are all classified within Level 2.

(C) Level 3

Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. When there is reliance on unobservable inputs to the valuation model attributing to a significant contribution to the instrument value, the financial instrument will be categorised as Level 3. The Company's investment in unlisted equity instruments are classified within Level 3.

B. Fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments

Fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows：

	December 31, 2018			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Debt instruments	$ 17,286,944	$ -	$ 17,286,944	$ -
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments	207,051	-	-	207,051
Debt instruments	52,604,105	-	52,604,105	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition	1,990,908	-	1,990,908	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,445,301	92,162	4,353,139	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	6,839	-	6,839	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,504,262	-	4,504,262	-

	December 31, 2017			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value measurements				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets held for trading purposes				
Debt instruments	$ 20,837,923	$ -	$ 20,837,923	$ -
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Debt instruments	10,756,110	-	10,756,110	-
Others	44,001,823	-	44,001,823	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition	1,920,793	-	1,920,793	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,589,270	-	3,589,270	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,918,503	-	3,918,503	-

C. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, there was no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2.

D. Movement of financial assets measured at fair value reported in level 3

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 instruments for the Company. There were no financial assets measured at fair value reported in level 3 as at December 31, 2017 and in 2018.

	For the year ended December 31, 2018									
				Increase			Decrease			
Item	Beginning Balance	Current period P&L	Current period OCI	Purchase or issue	Transfer into level 3	Transfer from level 3 financial liabilities to financial assets	Sell, dispose, or settle	Transfer out of level 3	Transfer from level 3 financial assets to financial liabilities	Ending Balance
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 189,435	$ -	$ 17,616	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 207,051

The Company reclassifies its unlisted equity instruments from “other financial assets－financial assets carried at cost” to “financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income–equity instruments” at initial application of IFRS 9 in 2018.

E. Fair value measurement to Level 3, and the effect of changes in significant unobservable inputs to reflect reasonably possible alternatives

The fair value measurement that the Company made onto the financial instruments is deemed reasonable; however, different valuation input could result in different valuation result. The following is the effect of profit or loss or of other comprehensive income from financial assets categorised as Level 3 if the inputs used to valuation models have increased/ decreased by 10%:

	Fair value change recognised in profit or loss		Fair value change recognised in other comprehensive income	
December 31, 2018	Favourable change	Unfavourable change	Favourable change	Unfavourable change
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ 20,705	($ 20,705)

Favorable and unfavorable changes of the Company refer to the favorable and unfavorable movements of fair value. Movements in fair value are derived from different methodologies applied for fair value adjustments and different unobservable inputs used.

F. Quantitative information of fair value measurement of significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	December 31, 2018			
	Fair Value	Valuation Technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Recurring fair value measurements				
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Equity instruments (other unlisted companies)	$ 202,748	Market approach	Price to earnings ratio multiple,	6.44~21.80
			price to book ratio multiple,	0.43~2.55
			Discount for lack of marketability	30%~40%
Equity instruments (unlisted venture capital companies)	$ 4,303	Net asset value	Not applicable	Not applicable

G. Valuation procedures for financial instruments classified as Level 3

The Company's independent department is responsible for verifying the fair value of the financial instruments classified as level 3. Independent department assesses independency, reliability, consistency and representativeness of the data sources and reviews valuation model and inputs for recalibration periodically to ensure that valuation procedures and results in line with the requirements under IFRSs.

(3) Management objective and policy for financial risk

Objectives of the Company's financial risk management are based on the principles of serving customers and meeting operational objectives of financial related operations, holistic risk appetite and external regulation limits, in order to effectively allocate transfer and avoid risks, and meet the objective of satisfying customers, shareholders and employees. Major risks faced by the Company's operations include various credit risk, market risk (including interest rate, exchange rate, equity instruments, and commodity prices) and liquidity risk.

The Company has established risk management policies and risk controls and mitigation processes in writing which have been approved by the Board, in order to effectively identify measure, monitor and control credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk.

A. Risk management framework

Risk management of the Company is performed by the risk management department according to risk management policies approved by the Board. Risk management department closely work with other business departments to identify, evaluate and avoid various financial risks. The Board established risk management policies in writing which include specific risk exposures such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risks, credit risk, risk of derivative and non-derivative instruments. In addition, internal audit department is also responsible for independent review of risk management and control environment.

B. Credit risk

(A) Source and definition of credit risk

Credit risk of the Company is the risk of financial loss if a client or counterparty fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from both on-balance sheet items and off-balance sheet items. On-balance sheet items include mainly bill discounted and loans and credit card business, due from and call loans to other banks, debt instruments and derivatives, etc. Off-balance sheet items mainly include guarantees, bank acceptances, letters of credit and loan commitments.

(B) Credit risk management policies

To ensure credit risk is aligned with its risk appetite and within tolerable extent, the Company requires detailed analysis of products and businesses, including all transactions in banking book and trading book and on and off balance sheet, to identify existing and potential credit risk. Related credit risk is examined according to relevant operational rules before new products and businesses are released.

The “Core Credit Risk Policies (CCRPs)” set forth the principles by which the Company conducts its credit risk management and control activities.. It, supplemented by a number of operational standards and guidelines, constitutes the Company’s strategy towards credit risk. The Credit policy clearly sets out relevant regulations and internal credit approving rules in granting credits. It also sets out principles regarding delegation of authorities, end-to-end credit process, assignment of credit risk ratings and setting of credit limits and dealing with affiliates / related parties. The objective of credit is to enhance the business of the Company, to enable functioning of management and monitoring of credit, to ensure regulations are followed and to maintain asset quality.

In addition, assessment of asset quality and loss provision is performed according to relevant risk management rules as well as regulations of local financial supervisory bodies.

Procedures and methods used in credit risk management for the core businesses of the Company are as follows:

a. Credit business (including loan commitment and guarantees)

Credit asset classification and credit quality rating are set out below:

i. Credit assets classification

Credit assets are categorised into five categories. Other than normal credit assets shall be classified as Category One, the remaining non-performing loans are assessed based on the collateral provided and the time period of overdue payment as follows: Category Two for assets requiring special mention. Category Three for assets deemed recoverable. Category Four for assets that are doubtful. Category Five for assets that are not recoverable. The Company has established its policies governing the procedures to evaluate assets and deal with non-performing and non-accrual loans.

ii. Credit risk grading

In response to the characteristics and scale of business, the Company sets up credit risk grading for risk management purposes (such as implementing internal evaluation model of credit risk, setting up credit risk grading table or other relevant rules).

The wholesale borrowers are assessed individually using both judgmental credit risk models and statistical credit risk models. They are further reviewed and evaluated by experienced credit risk managers who consider relevant credit risk factors in the final determination of the borrower's risk. The model is reviewed periodically to see if the results of the model are consistent with the actual situation, and the parameters are adjusted to optimize the calculation effect.

DBS Group's rating method comprises 19 rating levels for the wholesale exposures based on risk acceptance criteria at credit inception. To ensure effective risk management and credit monitoring, the Company categorises credits into "Green", "Watchlist-Amber", "Watchlist-Red" and "Watchlist-Weak".

Credit risk grading of the retail exposures is categorised by days past due with four levels and the definitions are illustrated below:

Credit risk grading	Wholesale exposures	Retail exposures
Exceptional ~ Satisfactory	Internal credit rating (ACRR) 1 to 5, or green	30 days past due
Acceptable ~ Marginal	Internal credit rating (ACRR) 6A to 7B, or green	More than 30 days past due
Special mention	Internal credit rating (ACRR) 8A to 9, or amber, red and weak	
Non-performing Asset	Default or internal credit rating (ACRR) 10A to 11	Default

b. Due from and call loans to other banks

The Company evaluates credit conditions of counterparties before proceeding with transactions, and sets up different limits according to credit ratings by reference to credit information from domestic and foreign credit rating agencies.

c. Debt instruments and derivatives

The Company identifies credit risk and manages credit risk of debt instruments according to credit ratings of debt instruments from external agencies, credit quality of bonds, geographic conditions and counterparty risks.

Counterparties of derivative transactions are mostly financial institutions which receive above investment grade ratings. Credit risk is managed through counterparty limits (including call loan limits). Counterparties which are without credit ratings or are rated below investment grade are subject to individual reviews. Non-financial institutions customers' counterparty risk exposure is managed by derivative instrument risk limits and conditions approved through general credit sanction procedures.

(C) Measurement of expected credit loss (ECL)

a. ECLs are unbiased estimates of credit losses determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes and taking into account past events, current conditions and assessments of future economic conditions. The ECL associated with a financial asset is typically a product of its probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD) discounted using the original effective interest rate to the reporting date.

   Under IFRS 9, ECL will be assessed using an approach which classifies financial assets into three stages, each of which is associated with an ECL requirement that is reflective of the assessed credit risk profile. A financial asset is classified under:

   - Stage 1, if it was not credit-impaired upon origination, and there has not been a significant increase in its credit risk. Stage 1 ECL will be the credit loss that is expected to result from a default occurring within the next 12 months;
   - Stage 2, if it was not credit-impaired upon origination but has since experienced a significant increase in credit risk. Stage 2 ECL will be the life-time expected credit loss arising from a default during the remaining life of the asset; and
   - Stage 3, if it has been credit-impaired with an objective evidence of default. Stage 3 ECL are also measured as life-time expected credit loss.

   DBS Group leverages the models/ parameters implemented under the Basel regulatory capital rules where feasible and available, with appropriate adjustments to meet the IFRS 9 requirements. For portfolio without appropriate Basel models/ parameters, other relevant historical information, loss experience or proxies will be utilised, with a view to maximise the use of available information that is reliable and supportable.

b. Expected Life

   For most financial instruments, the remaining contractual life represents the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to the credit risk of the customers under IFRS 9.

   However, for some retail revolving products (i.e. credit cards), the expected remaining life may exceed the contractual maturity. For such products, a behavioural expected remaining life is estimated using the Company's internal historical data based on the period over which the Company is exposed to the credit risk of such customers.

c. Assessment of significant increase in credit risk

The Company assesses whether a financial asset has experienced a significant increase in credit risk since origination, is dependent on a range of qualitative and quantitative factors taken into consideration at each reporting date.

For wholesale exposures, financial assets are deemed to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk when:

i. The observed change in its PD, as observed by downgrades in the Company's internal credit risk rating for this asset between initial recognition and reporting date, is more than pre-specified thresholds; or
ii. Exposure is placed within internal credit "watchlists" for closer scrutiny of developing credit issues.

For retail exposures, days past due is the main driver, supplemented with a PD-based criterion.

In any event, all retail and wholesale exposures that are more than 30 days past due are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk and are classified as Stage 2. A Stage 2 exposure can migrate back to Stage 1 if it is assessed that there is evidence of a sustainable improvement in its credit profile.

The Company has not adopted the low credit risk exemption.

(D) Definition of default for credit-impaired financial assets

According to the definition stated in IFRS 9, a financial asset is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. The definition of default that will be applied upon adoption of IFRS 9 is consistent with that specified in the Basel regulatory capital rules. Exposures are classified as Stage 3 if these are deemed to be credit-impaired or have demonstrated objective evidence of default as at the reporting date.

The Company assesses whether there is evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired at each balance sheet date. The Company carries out regular and systematic reviews of all credit facilities extended to customers. The criteria that the Company uses to determine whether there is evidence of default include:

a. Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor, including breach of covenants and/or financial conditions;
b. A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
c. Granting of a concession, that the Company would not otherwise consider, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty; and
d. High probability of bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation of the borrower.

A Stage 3 exposure that is restructured can be upgraded to Stage 2 if there are reasonable grounds to conclude that the obligor is able to service future principal and interest payments on the credit facility in accordance with the restructured terms.

(E) Write-off policy

The Company writes off non-performing/ non-accrual loans, in whole or in part, when the Company has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of future recoveries.

(F) ECL Modelling – Point-in-Time (PiT) and Forward-Looking Adjustments

Portfolio-specific adjustments are made to DBS Group's existing ECL models and processes to meet the requirements of IFRS 9.

For the wholesale portfolios, credit risk cycle indices (CCIs) have been developed for significant industries and geographies using expected default frequencies. Expected default frequency is a market-based default risk measure driven by equity prices, market volatility and leverage. CCIs are then used as inputs to convert the through-the-cycle PDs derived from Basel models /parameters into the point-in-time equivalents, and to incorporate forward-looking factors. LGD are determined using historical loss data, which are adjusted for both the latest and forecasted recovery experience. Basel EAD are reduced by contractual repayments to derive the forecasted EAD for Stage 2 exposures. No adjustments are made to Basel EAD for Stage 1 exposures.

For retail portfolios, historical loss experience is adjusted to determine the forecast loss rates, taking into account relevant macroeconomic variables, such as property price indices and unemployment rates.

(G) Hedging and mitigation of credit risk

a. Collateral

The Company has put in place policies to determine the eligibility of collateral for credit risk mitigation. Amongst those, requesting borrowers to provide collateral is one of the most usual means. The Company has specific criteria for acceptable collateral and collateral valuation, management and disposing procedures regarding the collateral valuation management, collateral assessment for credit facility in order to protect the credit right. Besides, protection of creditor's right, collateral terms and offsetting terms are all addressed in the credit extension contract in case of any occurrence of credit event, of which the amount may be deductible, loan repayment schedule may be shortened or deemed as matured, or various types of deposits can be used to offset its liabilities to mitigate credit risks.

Collateral for other non-credit extension business depends on the nature of financial asset.

b. Credit risk limit and credit risk concentration control

The Company follows the applicable laws and regulations with regard to the limits on large exposures to the same entity or the same affiliated group and reports to Credit Risk Committee on this monthly. In addition, in order to control concentration risk of various assets, limits are established based on the major industry and country groups and regularly monitored in respect of credit assets exposures and reports to Credit Risk Committee monthly.

c. Master netting arrangement

The transactions of the Company are usually gross-settled. However, The Company enters into master netting arrangements with counterparties where it is appropriate and feasible to do so to mitigate counterparty risk. The credit risk is reduced by a master netting arrangement to the extent that if an event of default occurs, all amounts with the counterparty are settled on a net basis.

(H) Credit risk concentration

The credit risks are deemed significantly concentrated when the financial instrument transactions significantly concentrate on a single person, or when there are multiple trading counterparties engaging in similar business activities with similar economic characteristics making the effects on their abilities of fulfilling the contractual obligation due to economy or other forces similar.

The credit risks of the Company concentrate on accounts on and off balance sheets that occurs through obligation fulfilling or implementation of transactions (either product or service), or through trans-type exposure portfolio, including loans, due from and call loans to other banks, securities investment, receivables and derivatives. The Company does not significantly carry out transactions with single client or single counterparty, and the credit risk concentration by industry, geography and type of collateral are shown as follows:

a. By Industry

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
Industry	Amount	%	Amount	%
Private owned businesses	$ 138,715,261	47.89	$ 137,834,524	48.18
Individuals	149,861,235	51.74	146,593,925	51.24
Financial institutions	1,068,033	0.37	1,652,819	0.58
Total	$ 289,644,529	100.00	$ 286,081,268	100.00

Note: Credit exposures include bills discounted and loans (including non-performing loans), guarantees, clean bills purchased, factoring receivable and acceptances receivable.

b. By Geography

Major operations of the Company reside within Taiwan. There is no significant credit risk concentration by geography.

c. By type of collaterals

Collateral	December 31, 2018 Amount	%	December 31, 2017 Amount	%
Unsecured	$ 111,866,922	38.62	$ 123,422,459	43.14
Secured				
- Financial instruments	6,390,671	2.21	7,085,770	2.48
- Real estate	127,067,076	43.87	119,209,640	41.67
- Letter of guarantee	11,739,797	4.05	12,244,489	4.28
- Other collateral	32,580,063	11.25	24,118,910	8.43
Total	$ 289,644,529	100.00	$ 286,081,268	100.00

Note: Credit exposures include bills discounted and loans (including non-performing loans), guarantees, clean bills purchased, factoring receivable and acceptances receivable.

(I) Maximum exposure to credit risk

a. For on-balance sheet financial assets, the maximum credit exposure is the carrying amounts, without taking collateral held or other credit enhancements into account. Please refer to Note 9(2) for the maximum exposure to credit risk of off-balance sheet financial instruments, before taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements. Based on the Company's assessment, the credit risk exposure of off-balance sheet items can be controlled and minimized because the Company adopts stricter process of credit evaluation and reviews it on a regular basis.

b. The description of collateral for each class of financial asset is set out below:

i. Due from banks, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, government bonds, treasury bills and corporate bonds: Collateral is generally not sought for these assets.

ii. Derivatives: The Company maintains collateral agreements and enters into master netting agreements with most of the counterparties for derivative transactions.

iii. Receivables, bills discounted and loans and loan commitments:

Institutional banking

The Company has put in place policies to determine the eligibility of collateral for credit risk mitigation, with a Loan-to-Valuation ("LTV") ratio from 40% ~ 90%, taking into consideration factors such as property type, liquidity, marketability and regulations. The policy also governs the regular revaluation of all collaterals to reflect the current market value. The maximum LTV ratio is required to be approved by the Board.

Mortgage loans

Residential mortgage exposures are generally fully secured by residential properties. The collaterals are classified into three categories by its location. The Company has set up standard LTV ratio and lending limits according to loan purpose, collaterals' type and location and borrower's payment capability, under the rulings of Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Auto loans

The collaterals are classified into two categories according to the vehicle's condition (brand-new or used). The Company has set up standard LTV ratio and lending limits according to loan purpose, borrower's payment capability and borrower's credit ratings within the Company.

The Company follows the Basel and local regulators' rules for eligible collateral and guarantees recognition.

(Blank)

c. Maximum exposure to credit risk – gross carrying amount of financial instruments subject to ECL as at December 31, 2018

Bills discounted and loans (Note)

December 31, 2018	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
Gross carrying amount analysed by internal ratings					
Satisfactory	$ 183,929,833	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 183,929,833
Marginal	64,606,008	72,007	-	-	64,678,015
Special mention	5,130,686	2,098,612	-	-	7,229,298
Non-performing assets	-	-	4,540,568	-	4,540,568
Gross carrying amount	253,666,527	2,170,619	4,540,568	-	260,377,714
Allowance for credit losses	(644,971)	(189,070)	(1,382,957)	-	(2,216,998)
Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing / Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(1,375,090)	(1,375,090)
Total	$ 253,021,556	$ 1,981,549	$ 3,157,611	($ 1,375,090)	$ 256,785,626

Note: The above amounts included interest receivable and short-term advance of $584,039, and the related allowance for credit losses of $21,875.

Receivables and other financial assets (Note)

December 31, 2018	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
Gross carrying amount analysed by internal ratings					
Satisfactory	$ 16,868,766	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16,868,766
Marginal	2,894,683	3,750,271	-	-	6,644,954
Non-performing assets	-	-	727,449	-	727,449
Gross carrying amount	19,763,449	3,750,271	727,449	-	24,241,169
Allowance for credit losses	(12,321)	(10,776)	(102,497)	-	(125,594)
Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(172,659)	(172,659)
Total	$ 19,751,128	$ 3,739,495	$ 624,952	($ 172,659)	$ 23,942,916

Note: The above amounts not included interest receivable and short term advance for bills discounted and loans, due from banks, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, refundable deposits and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income of $937,063, and the related allowance for credit losses / accumulated impairment of $21,875.

Due from banks, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks and refundable deposits

As of December 31, 2018, the gross carrying amount for above-mentioned assets was $91,384,959 (included interest receivable $91,843). These assets were classified as Stage 1, with internal rating as Satisfactory and with accumulated impairment amounting to $3,202, totaling $91,381,757。

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments

As of December 31, 2018, the gross carrying amount for above-mentioned assets was $52,862,281 (included interest receivable $261,181). These assets were classified as Stage 1, with internal rating as Satisfactory and with accumulated impairment amounting to $3,005, totaling $52,865,286。

Off-balance sheet items

December 31, 2018	Stage 1 12-month ECL	Stage 2 Lifetime ECL	Stage 3 Lifetime ECL	Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
Gross carrying amount analysed by internal ratings					
Satisfactory	$ 20,573,080	$ 967,550	$ -	$ -	$ 21,540,630
Marginal	10,417,489	19,062	-	-	10,436,551
Special mention	980,627	-	-	-	980,627
Non-performing assets	-	9,129	-	-	9,129
Gross carrying amount	31,971,196	995,741	-	-	32,966,937
Provisions	(26,093)	(17,314)	-	-	(43,407)
Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	(106,799)	(106,799)
Total	$ 31,945,103	$ 978,427	$ -	($ 106,799)	$ 32,816,731

d. Changes in allowance for credit losses and accumulated impairment: Bills discounted and loans

The following table explains the changes in the allowance for credit losses between the beginning and the end of the period attributable to these factors:

For the year ended December 31, 2018	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired financial assets that were not purchased or originated) (Stage 3)	Impairment recognised in accordance with IFRS 9	Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
The beginning balances	$ 740,862	$ 311,206	$ 1,770,400	$ 2,822,468	$ 933,225	$ 3,755,693
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning:						
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(7,730)	78,925	(1,034)	70,161	-	70,161
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(12,496)	(28,600)	526,922	485,826	-	485,826
Transferred to 12-month ECL	5,077	(67,378)	(1,268)	(63,569)	-	(63,569)
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(354,229)	(166,069)	(430,813)	(951,111)	-	(951,111)
Purchased or originated financial assets	273,487	60,986	412,315	746,788	-	746,788
Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	441,865	441,865
Write-offs	-	-	(894,209)	(894,209)	-	(894,209)
Exchange and other movement	-	-	644	644	-	644
The ending balances	$ 644,971	$ 189,070	$ 1,382,957	$ 2,216,998	$ 1,375,090	$ 3,592,088

The following table explains the changes in gross carrying amount for the same portfolio as discussed above to help explain their significance to the changes in the allowance for credit losses:

Bills discounted and loans	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired financial assets that were not purchased or originated) (Stage 3)	Total
The beginning balances	$ 256,933,995	$ 5,774,944	$ 5,060,459	$ 267,769,398
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning:				
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(1,180,661)	1,098,511	-	(82,150)
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(1,309,349)	(177,819)	1,122,777	(364,391)
Transferred to 12-month ECL	1,582,079	(1,799,274)	(51,663)	(268,858)
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(75,462,388)	(3,287,545)	(1,728,564)	(80,478,497)
Purchased or originated financial assets	72,939,376	554,200	750,154	74,243,730
Write-offs	-	-	(893,565)	(893,565)
Exchange and other movement	163,475	7,602	280,970	452,047
The ending balances	$ 253,666,527	$ 2,170,619	$ 4,540,568	$ 260,377,714

Receivables and other financial assets

The following table explains the changes in the allowance of credit losses between the beginning and the end of the period attributable to these factors:

For the year ended December 31, 2018	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired financial assets that were not purchased or originated) (Stage 3)	Impairment recognised in accordance with IFRS 9	Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
The beginning balances	$ 4,808	$ 15,747	$ 141,495	$ 162,050	$ 66,406	$ 228,456
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning:						
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(1)	1	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12-month ECL	345	(600)	-	(255)	-	(255)
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(3,425)	(7,342)	(97,167)	(107,934)	-	(107,934)
Purchased or originated financial assets	10,594	2,970	228,529	242,093	-	242,093
Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	106,253	106,253
Write-offs	-	-	(170,360)	(170,360)	-	(170,360)
The ending balances	$ 12,321	$ 10,776	$ 102,497	$ 125,594	$ 172,659	$ 298,253

The following table explains the changes in gross carrying amount for the same portfolio as discussed above to help explain their significance to the changes in the allowance for credit losses:

Receivables and other financial assets	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired financial assets that were not purchased or originated) (Stage 3)	Total
The beginning balances	$ 10,270,045	$ 2,843,036	$ 968,188	$ 14,081,269
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning:				
Transferred to lifetime ECL	(1,135)	1,126	-	(9)
Transferred to 12-month ECL	139,164	(118,112)	-	21,052
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(7,352,609)	(684,674)	(923,859)	(8,961,142)
Purchased or originated financial assets	16,707,984	1,708,895	853,480	19,270,359
Write-offs	-	-	(170,360)	(170,360)
The ending balances	$ 19,763,449	$ 3,750,271	$ 727,449	$ 24,241,169

Due from banks, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks and refundable deposits

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the beginning balances of the accumulated impairment of due from banks, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks and refundable deposits classified in Stage 1 under IFRS 9 were $6,828; the ending balances were $3,202. The movements of accumulated impairment during the period attributed to changes in financial assets derecognised were ($6,310) and changes in purchased or originated financial assets were $2,684.

The total gross carrying amount for the same portfolio as discussed above as at January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018 was $81,735,249 and $91,384,959, respectively. The movements of gross carrying amount during the period attributed to change in financial assets derecognised was ($70,473,083) and change in purchased or originated financial assets was $80,122,793.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income − debt instruments

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the beginning balance of the accumulated impairment of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income classified in Stage 1 under IFRS 9 was $2,527; the ending balances were $2,475. The movements of accumulated impairment during the period attributed to change in financial assets derecognised was ($2,153) and changes in purchased or originated financial assets was $2,101.

The total gross carrying amount for the same portfolio as discussed above as at January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2018 was $55,038,856 and $52,865,286, respectively. The movements of gross carrying amount during the period attributed to change in financial assets derecognised was ($45,136,522) and change in purchased or originated financial assets was $42,962,952.

Guarantee liability reserve and loan commitment reserve (financing commitment reserve and other reserve)

The following table explains the changes in the provisions between the beginning and the end of the period attributable to these factors:

For the year ended December 31, 2018	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired financial assets that were not purchased or originated) (Stage 3)	Impairment recognised in accordance with IFRS 9	Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	Total
The beginning balances	$ 15,885	$ 19,034	$ 4,473	$ 39,392	$ 99,771	$ 139,163
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning:						
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(7,290)	(17,471)	(4,473)	(29,234)	-	(29,234)
Purchased or originated financial assets	17,498	15,751	-	33,249	-	33,249
Differences provided in accordance with the Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans	-	-	-	-	7,028	7,028
The ending balances	$ 26,093	$ 17,314	$ -	$ 43,407	$ 106,799	$ 150,206

The following table explains the changes in gross carrying amount for the same portfolio as discussed above to help explain their significance to the changes in the provisions:

	12-month ECL (Stage 1)	Lifetime ECL (Stage 2)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired financial assets that were not purchased or originated) (Stage 3)	Total
The beginning balances	$ 31,336,371	$ 910,974	$ 5,238	$ 32,252,583
Changes from financial instruments recognised at the beginning:				
Financial assets derecognised during the period	(16,172,164)	(718,526)	(5,238)	(16,895,928)
Purchased or originated financial assets	16,806,989	803,293	-	17,610,282
The ending balances	$ 31,971,196	$ 995,741	$ -	$ 32,966,937

(J) Credit quality and impairment analysis of financial assets held by the Company as of December 31, 2017

Some of the financial assets held by the Company, such as cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and refundable deposits and etc., are with counterparties with good credit quality and can be considered as low credit risk.

a. Credit quality analysis of financial assets other than those above is shown below:

	Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired						Recognised impairment of financial assets (D)		
December 31, 2017	Pass	Special mention	Subtotal (A)	Financial assets that are past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired amount (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	With individual objective evidence of impairment	Without individual objective evidence of impairment	Net (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables									
- Credit card business	$ 5,897,162	$ -	$ 5,897,162	$ 157,271	$ 957,706	$ 7,012,139	$ 131,133	$ 14,218	$ 6,866,788
- Acceptances receivable	484,651	-	484,651	-	813	485,464	695	4,174	480,595
- Factoring receivable	6,482,827	-	6,482,827	-	-	6,482,827	-	81,048	6,401,779
- Interest receivable	999,893	-	999,893	18,895	19,567	1,038,355	19,567	-	1,018,788
- Others	234,070	-	234,070	823	11,765	246,658	11,765	-	234,893
Bills discounted and loans	254,657,550	405,544	255,063,094	7,345,972	4,818,184	267,227,250	1,742,561	1,985,293	263,499,396
Other financial assets	83,912	-	83,912	-	6,175	90,087	6,175	839	83,073

b. In relation to bills discounted and loans, receivables and other financial assets of the Company that were neither past due nor impaired, the credit quality analysis is based on the credit quality rating by client:

December 31, 2017	Positions that are neither past due nor impaired		
	Pass	Special mention	Total
Receivables	$ 14,098,603	$ -	$ 14,098,603
Consumer Banking			
-Mortgage loans	113,332,703	-	113,332,703
-Auto loans	15,674,242	-	15,674,242
-Micro credit loans	9,164,278	-	9,164,278
-Others	1,395,303	-	1,395,303
Institutional Banking			
-Secured	34,914,416	93,000	35,007,416
-Unsecured	80,176,608	312,544	80,489,152
Other financial assets	83,912	-	83,912
Total	$ 268,840,065	$ 405,544	$ 269,245,609

c. Aging analysis of financial assets that are past due but not impaired of the Company

The delayed processing of the borrower and other administrative reasons may give rise to an overdue financial asset with no impairment. According to the internal risk management policy of the Company, financial assets overdue for less than 90 days are usually not deemed impaired unless other evidence indicates otherwise.

Items	December 31, 2017		
	Overdue for less than 1 month	Overdue for 1~3 months	Total
Receivables			
- Credit card business	$ 112,919	$ 44,352	$ 157,271
- Interest receivable	14,120	4,775	18,895
- Others	176	647	823
Bills discounted and loans			
Consumer Banking			
- Mortgage loans	2,959,758	214,001	3,173,759
- Auto loans	664,516	22,520	687,036
- Micro credit loans	1,068,701	97,238	1,165,939
- Others	16,496	5,144	21,640
Institutional Banking			
- Secured	951,293	5,135	956,428
- Unsecured	1,326,631	14,539	1,341,170

(K) Credit quality analysis of investment in government bonds, treasury bills and corporate bonds

December 31, 2018	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
AA-	$ 15,731,177	$ 12,061,151	$ 27,792,328
A-	650,001	-	650,001
A	905,766	-	905,766
Total	$ 17,286,944	$ 12,061,151	$ 29,348,095

December 31, 2017	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial assets	Total
AA-	$ 20,229,653	$ 10,756,110	$ 30,985,763
A	608,270	-	608,270
Total	$ 20,837,923	$ 10,756,110	$ 31,594,033

Note 1: For the year ended December 31, 2017, all other investments in securities are not overdue or impaired except for the corporate bond in available-for-sale financial assets. The Company has made sufficient impairment provision for such impaired corporate bond under available-for-sale financial assets, and therefore no credit quality analysis is available. Please see Note 6(8).

Note 2: The credit rating information is mainly from Standard & Poor’s and Taiwan Ratings.

(L) Disclosure requirements in the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks":

a. Asset quality non-performing loans and overdue receivables

Month / Year			December 31, 2018				
Business / Items			Amount of non-performing loans (Note 1)	Gross loans	Non-performing loan ratio (%) (Note 2)	Allowance for credit losses	Coverage ratio (%) (Note 3)
Institutional banking	Secured loans		$ 579,088	$ 37,761,801	1.53%	$ 313,907	54.21%
	Unsecured loans		205,027	73,106,010	0.28%	1,205,636	588.04%
Consumer banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)		470,983	85,122,321	0.55%	1,366,390	290.11%
	Cash card services		-	147,978	-	1,489	-
	Micro credit loans (Note 5)		50,111	10,340,251	0.48%	110,201	219.91%
	Other (Note 6)	Secured loans	130,392	52,287,379	0.25%	540,742	414.70%
		Unsecured loans	13,372	1,027,935	1.30%	31,848	238.17%
Gross loan business			$ 1,448,973	$ 259,793,675	0.56%	$ 3,570,213	246.40%
			Amount of overdue accounts	Balance of accounts receivable	Overdue account ratio (%)	Allowance for credit losses	Coverage ratio
Credit card business			$ 41,332	$ 7,378,962	0.56%	$ 104,066	251.78%
Factoring without recourse (Note 7)			-	16,303,928	-	185,841	-

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">Month / Year</td><td colspan="5">December 31, 2017</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Business / Items</td><td>Amount of non-performing loans (Note 1)</td><td>Gross loans</td><td>Non-performing loan ratio (%) (Note 2)</td><td>Allowance for credit losses</td><td>Coverage ratio (%) (Note 3)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Institutional banking</td><td colspan="2">Secured loans</td><td>$ 894,275</td><td>$ 40,782,332</td><td>2.19%</td><td>$ 471,924</td><td>52.77%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Unsecured loans</td><td>409,352</td><td>80,418,251</td><td>0.51%</td><td>949,570</td><td>231.97%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Consumer banking</td><td colspan="2">Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)</td><td>396,242</td><td>87,072,094</td><td>0.46%</td><td>1,348,876</td><td>340.42%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Cash card services</td><td>-</td><td>165,471</td><td>-</td><td>3,009</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Micro credit loans (Note 5)</td><td>81,255</td><td>10,401,021</td><td>0.78%</td><td>522,652</td><td>643.22%</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Other (Note 6)</td><td>Secured loans</td><td>163,033</td><td>47,609,557</td><td>0.34%</td><td>300,509</td><td>184.32%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unsecured loans</td><td>22,442</td><td>778,524</td><td>2.88%</td><td>131,314</td><td>585.13%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Gross loan business</td><td>$ 1,966,599</td><td>$ 267,227,250</td><td>0.74%</td><td>$ 3,727,854</td><td>189.56%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3"></td><td>Amount of overdue accounts</td><td>Balance of accounts receivable</td><td>Overdue account ratio (%)</td><td>Allowance for credit losses</td><td>Coverage ratio</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Credit card business</td><td>$ 52,300</td><td>$ 7,012,139</td><td>0.75%</td><td>$ 145,351</td><td>277.92%</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Factoring without recourse (Note 7)</td><td></td><td>6,482,827</td><td>-</td><td>81,048</td><td>-</td></tr>
</table>

Note 1: The amount recognised as non-performing loans was in compliance with the “Regulation Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans”. The amount included in overdue accounts for credit cards is in compliance with the Explanatory Letter Jin-Guan-Yin (4) No. 0944000378 dated July 6, 2005.

Note 2: Non-performing loan ratio=non-performing loans/gross loans. Overdue account ratio for credit cards=overdue accounts/balance of accounts receivable.

Note 3: Coverage ratio for loans=allowance for credit losses of loans/non-performing loans. Coverage ratio for accounts receivable of credit cards=allowance for credit losses for accounts receivable of credit cards/overdue accounts.

Note 4: For residential mortgage loans, the borrower provides his/her (or spouses) house as collateral in full and mortgages it to the financial institution for the purpose of obtaining funds to purchase or add improvements to a house.

Note 5: Micro credit loans referred to those fit the norms of the Explanatory Letter Jin-Guan-Yin (4) No. 09440010950 dated December 19, 2005, excluding credit card and cash card services.

Note 6: Other consumer finance referred as secured or unsecured consumer loans other than residential mortgage loan, cash card services and micro credit loans, and excluding credit card services.

Note 7: Pursuant to the Explanatory Letter Jin-Guan-Yin (5) No. 094000494 dated July 19, 2005, the amount of factoring without recourse is recognised as overdue accounts within three months after the factor or insurance company resolves not to compensate the loss.

Note 8: The FSC approved the Company to meet restrictions of Article 32 and Article 72-2 of the Banking Act in 2 years started from December 9, 2017 for those credit assets acquired from ANZ Bank (Taiwan) Limited and exceeding the restriction.

b. Non-performing loans and overdue receivables exempted from reporting to the competent authority are as follows:

	December 31, 2018	
	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to competent authority
Restructured loans in accordance with debt restructuring negotiation exempt from reporting to the competent authority (Note 1)	$ 73,766	$ -
Restructured loans in accordance with consumer act and rehabilitation program (Note 2)	588,869	-
Total	$ 662,635	$ -

	December 31, 2017	
	Total amount of non-performing loans exempted from reporting to competent authority	Total amount of overdue receivables exempted from reporting to competent authority
Restructured loans in accordance with debt restructuring negotiation exempt from reporting to the competent authority (Note 1)	$ 99,507	$ -
Restructured loans in accordance with consumer act and rehabilitation program (Note 2)	485,596	-
Total	$ 585,103	$ -

Note 1: Additional disclosure requirement pertaining to the way and information disclosure of the total amount of non-performing loan is in accordance with the Explanatory Letter Jin-Guan-Yin (1) No. 09510001270 dated April 25, 2006.

Note 2: Additional disclosure requirement pertaining to the way and information disclosure of loan in the process of debt liquidation and restructuring program is in accordance with the Explanatory Letter Jin-Guan-Yin (1) No. 09700318940 dated September 15, 2008 and Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa No. 10500134790 dated September 20, 2016.

c. Outstanding loan amounts of significant credit risk concentration are as follows:

December 31, 2018			
Rank (Note 1)	Industry Classification of Group /Enterprise (Note 2)	Total exposure (Note 3)	% of equity for the period
1	Group A – Manufacture of Computers, Electronic and Optical Products	$ 5,325,496	16.33%
2	Company B – Manufacture of Computers, Electronic and Optical Products	4,616,194	14.15%
3	Group C – Manufacture of Electronic Parts and Components	4,248,855	13.03%
4	Group D – Manufacture of Electronic Parts and Components	4,231,475	12.97%
5	Group E - Finance Intermediary	2,736,588	8.39%
6	Group F – Telecommunications	2,553,178	7.83%
7	Group G – Manufacture of Computers, Electronic and Optical Products	2,508,450	7.69%
8	Group H – Real Estate	2,494,000	7.65%
9	Group I – Wholesale Trade	2,430,614	7.45%
10	Company J – Real Estate	2,238,860	6.86%

December 31, 2017			
Rank (Note 1)	Industry Classification of Group /Enterprise (Note 2)	Total exposure (Note 3)	% of equity for the period
1	Company A – Photographic and Optical Equipment Manufacturing	$ 3,700,000	11.60%
2	Group B – Petroleum Refineries	3,637,166	11.41%
3	Group C – Liquid Crystal Display and Components Manufacturer	3,524,746	11.05%
4	Group D – Real Estate Development	3,060,226	9.60%
5	Group E – Semi-Conductor Manufacturing	3,026,316	9.49%
6	Group F – Other Financial Related Companies	2,712,428	8.51%
7	Group G – Cable and Other Paid Channels Distribution	2,686,460	8.42%
8	Group H – Computer Manufacturer	2,485,781	7.80%
9	Group I – Cable and Other Paid Channels Distribution	2,346,628	7.36%
10	Group J – Real Estate Development	2,344,000	7.35%

Note 1: Ranking the top ten enterprise groups other than government and government sponsored enterprises according to their total amounts of outstanding loans. Industry type should be filled in accordance with "Standard Industrial Classification System" of Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note 2: Groups are those who met the definition of Article 6 of "Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings."

Note 3: Total amounts of credit extensions were various loans (including import bills negotiations, export bills negotiations, bills discounted, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term loans secured, account receivable financing, mid-term loans, mid-term loan secured, long-term loans, long-term loans secured, and overdue loans), Clean bills purchased, factoring without recourse, acceptances receivable, and guarantees.

C. Liquidity risk

(A) Source and definition of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk induced by a bank not being able to obtain funding with reasonable cost to fulfill its obligation for contracts or liabilities falling due. Liquidity risk may be from withdrawals of deposits, repayments of loans, commitments to extend loans to our customers and other operating activities to induce capital needs. The Company's objective to manage liquidity risk is to ensure it can maintain its ability to obtain external funds in a fixed period of time under normal market pressure and appropriate conditions.

(B) Risk measurement principle

a. Risk preference

Maximum cumulative cash outflow (MCO Measure) is the primary tool the Company uses to manage liquidity risk. Maximum cumulative cash outflow predicts the Company's funding ability in the survival period when cash flow is dry under various circumstances in the future, and so the Company's ability of funding supply to balance it at any time. If the Company's counterbalancing capacity exceeds the liquidity risk exposure of all contracts of the survival period of time as defined, then liquidity is sufficient. However, if the counterbalancing capacity cannot cover requests of liquidity risk exposure, liquidity is insufficient.

b. Risk control

Monitoring major liquidity control measures (ex: loan to deposit ratio, liquidity coverage ratio and concentration measures regarding top depositors) and balance sheet analysis and cash flow maturity mismatch analysis to supplement maximum cumulative cash outflow helps the management to understand balance sheet structure and make better decisions.

(C) Liquidity risk management policy

The Board reviews core inputs and also delegates "Market and Liquidity Risk Committee" to review assumption of maximum cumulative cash outflow (except core assumption), including circumstance assumptions, survival period and lowest level of liquidity assets under each condition assumption and limits of risk controls and etc.

The Company always keeps sufficient liquidity cash reserve and hold bonds of highest grade and best liquidity.

(D) Maturity analysis for financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities

a. Financial assets held for liquidity risk management

In order to fulfill the payment obligation and potential emergent fund demand in the market, as well as manage the liquidity risk at the same time, sound earning assets with high liquidity were held by the Company, including cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, bills discounted and loans, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, available-for-sale financial assets, and other financial assets.

December 31, 2018	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	over 1 year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,357,038	$ 3,126,094	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 13,483,132
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	56,656,230	18,790,506	1,383,024	2,112,632	918,017	79,860,409
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	93,410	450,294	1,003,358	2,454,867	13,378,425	17,380,354
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	11,550,238	8,050,736	4,217,792	12,649,627	16,182,587	52,650,980
Receivables	13,419,248	7,595,752	2,689,175	1,058,649	790,408	25,553,232
Bills discounted and loans	146,042,542	31,348,947	18,996,064	21,134,888	42,271,234	259,793,675
Other financial assets	72,289	-	-	-	-	72,289
Total	$ 238,190,995	$ 69,362,329	$ 28,289,413	$ 39,410,663	$ 73,540,671	$ 448,794,071

December 31, 2017	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	over 1 year	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 8,340,471	$ 3,834,526	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 12,174,997
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	59,803,047	7,480,846	1,026,413	1,936,240	904,163	71,150,709
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2,668,718	18,169,205	20,837,923
Receivables	6,351,207	4,123,207	2,780,555	982,870	1,154,123	15,391,962
Bills discounted and loans	143,423,380	26,854,557	18,063,220	17,236,592	61,649,501	267,227,250
Available-for-sale financial assets	16,200,065	9,175,000	14,115,000	4,409,039	10,862,533	54,761,637
Other financial assets	6,175	-	-	83,912	-	90,087
Total	$ 234,124,345	$ 51,468,136	$ 35,985,188	$ 27,317,371	$ 92,739,525	$ 441,634,565

b. Maturity analysis on non-derivative financial liabilities

The following table illustrates the analysis made on cash outflow of non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company by the remaining maturity from the balance sheet date to the contract expiration date.

December 31, 2018	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to Central Bank and other banks	$ 837,847	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 837,847
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	1,990,908	1,990,908
Payables	2,197,370	2,261,360	481,821	180,422	38,875	5,159,848
Deposits and remittances	101,037,123	82,776,657	61,768,231	99,367,580	53,117,286	398,066,877
Bank debentures	-	-	-	-	3,072,950	3,072,950
Other financial liabilities	1,108,118	693,321	185,687	23,856	2,189,800	4,200,782
Total	$ 105,180,458	$ 85,731,338	$ 62,435,739	$ 99,571,858	$ 60,409,819	$ 413,329,212

December 31, 2017	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to Central Bank and other banks	$ 19,640,357	$ 118,517	$ 185,916	$ 117,093	$ -	$ 20,061,883
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	1,920,793	1,920,793
Payables	3,352,783	422,282	453,257	68,876	49,569	4,346,767
Deposits and remittances	159,841,287	51,813,864	57,460,319	70,932,811	39,644,390	379,692,671
Other financial liabilities	898,088	273,187	377,613	17,951	465,435	2,032,274
Total	$ 183,732,515	$ 52,627,850	$ 58,477,105	$ 71,136,731	$ 42,080,187	$ 408,054,388

(E) Maturity analysis on derivative financial assets and liabilities

Derivatives of the Company settled on a net basis include:

a. Foreign exchange derivatives: Non-delivery FX forwards, foreign exchange options and cross currency swaps;
b. Interest rate derivatives: interest rate swaps settled by net cash flow, interest rate futures and other interest rate contract; and
c. Commodity and equity derivatives: commodity options, commodity swaps, equity swaps and other future contract.

Derivatives of the Company settled on a gross basis include:

a. Foreign exchange derivatives: foreign exchange swaps, foreign exchange options and cross currency swaps; and
b. Interest rate derivatives: other interest rate contract.

The table below shows the remaining periods of derivative financial instruments from balance sheet date to the maturity date. According to the assessment, the maturities on the contract are the most fundamental element to understand all the derivatives on the balance sheet. Amounts shown in the table are based on contractual cash flows; therefore, certain disclosed amounts may not be consistent with the corresponding accounts on the balance sheet. Maturity analysis on derivative financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

(Expressed in Millions of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2018					
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
– Cash outflow	($ 210,135)	($ 201,804)	($ 64,336)	($ 26,627)	($ 440)	($ 503,342)
– Cash inflow	209,660	201,449	64,238	27,219	437	503,003
Interest rate derivatives						
– Cash outflow	(247)	(456)	(699)	(1,342)	(16,660)	(19,404)
– Cash inflow	242	425	670	1,287	16,580	19,204
Subtotal cash outflow	(210,382)	(202,260)	(65,035)	(27,969)	(17,100)	(522,746)
Subtotal cash inflow	209,902	201,874	64,908	28,506	17,017	522,207
Total	($ 480)	($ 386)	($ 127)	$ 537	($ 83)	($ 539)

	December 31, 2017					
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss						
Foreign exchange derivatives						
– Cash outflow	($ 178,622)	($ 169,820)	($ 65,866)	($ 18,744)	($ 2,005)	($ 435,057)
– Cash inflow	178,896	169,842	66,051	18,711	2,012	435,512
Interest rate derivatives						
– Cash outflow	(179)	(361)	(576)	(1,163)	(16,211)	(18,490)
– Cash inflow	182	345	569	1,144	16,232	18,472
Subtotal cash outflow	(178,801)	(170,181)	(66,442)	(19,907)	(18,216)	(453,547)
Subtotal cash inflow	179,078	170,187	66,620	19,855	18,244	453,984
Total	$ 277	$ 6	$ 178	($ 52)	$ 28	$ 437

(F) Maturity analysis for off balance sheet items

The table below shows the maturity analysis of off balance sheet items. The amount of the guarantee and committed credit lines will be allocated to the earliest period when such obligation can be exercised by customers. Amounts shown in the table are based on contractual cash flows; the disclosed amounts might not coincide with relevant items on balance sheet.

December 31, 2018	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Non-cancellable loan commitments	$ 1,095,050	$ 2,190,100	$ 3,285,150	$ 7,853,546	$ 1,060,584	$ 15,484,430
Undrawn credit commitments for credit cards	2,521,363	-	-	-	-	2,521,363
Undrawn letters of credit issued	279,787	1,162,097	148,785	281,479	-	1,872,148
Guarantees	2,401,418	914,225	1,118,331	5,940,480	2,714,542	13,088,996
Total	$ 6,297,618	$ 4,266,422	$ 4,552,266	$ 14,075,505	$ 3,775,126	$ 32,966,937

December 31, 2017	0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days-1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Non-cancellable loan commitments	$ 1,054,647	$ 2,109,294	$ 3,163,941	$ 7,525,497	$ 1,425,596	$ 15,278,975
Undrawn credit commitments for credit cards	3,112,514	-	-	-	-	3,112,514
Undrawn letters of credit issued	372,134	1,289,535	397,610	-	-	2,059,279
Guarantees	2,259,814	1,851,612	1,364,618	3,529,566	2,796,205	11,801,815
Total	$ 6,799,109	$ 5,250,441	$ 4,926,169	$ 11,055,063	$ 4,221,801	$ 32,252,583

(G) Maturity analysis for lease contract commitment

Lease commitments of the Company are operating leases.

Operating lease commitment is the total minimum lease payments that the Company should make as a lessee or lessor under an operating lease term which is not cancelable.

There is no capital expenditure of property and equipment contracted for but not yet incurred.

Please refer to the table below for maturity analysis on lease contract commitment of the Company:

December 31, 2018	Less than 1 year	1~5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease contract commitment				
Operating lease expense (lessee)	$ 411,068	$ 625,058	$ 651	$ 1,036,777
Operating lease income (lessor)	5,168	5,108	-	10,276
Total	$ 416,236	$ 630,166	$ 651	$ 1,047,053

December 31, 2017	Less than 1 year	1~5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease contract commitment				
Operating lease expense (lessee)	$ 335,532	$ 564,450	$ 6,489	$ 906,471
Operating lease income (lessor)	4,426	3,317	-	7,743
Total	$ 339,958	$ 567,767	$ 6,489	$ 914,214

(H) Disclosure requirements in the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks":

a. Structure analysis of time to maturity (NTD)

(Expressed in thousands of NTD)

December 31, 2018

	Total	0 ~ 10 days	11 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	463,829,493	76,895,270	50,066,140	70,378,322	53,460,096	65,222,681	147,806,984
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	563,652,228	68,918,901	70,784,439	111,589,908	110,943,976	135,023,035	66,391,969
Gap	(99,822,735)	7,976,369	(20,718,299)	(41,211,586)	(57,483,880)	(69,800,354)	81,415,015

December 31, 2017

	Total	0 ~ 10 days	11 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	486,761,338	89,596,857	58,236,985	78,357,420	67,936,038	47,076,335	145,557,703
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	575,413,599	58,744,885	66,125,268	158,590,725	94,394,386	128,308,336	69,249,999
Gap	(88,652,261)	30,851,972	(7,888,283)	(80,233,305)	(26,458,348)	(81,232,001)	76,307,704

Note: The amounts listed above represent the funds denominated in NT dollars only.

b. Structure analysis of time to maturity (USD)

(Expressed in thousands of USD)

December 31, 2018

	Total	0 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	12,263,182	6,523,514	3,349,375	1,536,527	598,067	255,699
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	13,152,557	5,310,457	3,307,437	1,533,297	1,752,617	1,248,749
Gap	(889,375)	1,213,057	41,938	3,230	(1,154,550)	(993,050)

December 31, 2017

	Total	0 ~ 30 days	31 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Primary funds inflow upon maturity	12,361,253	5,529,570	4,785,930	1,323,940	428,709	293,104
Primary funds outflow upon maturity	13,134,713	5,428,209	4,294,863	1,743,275	817,254	851,112
Gap	(773,460)	101,361	491,067	(419,335)	(388,545)	(558,008)

Note: The amounts listed above represent the funds denominated in US dollars only.

D. Market risk

(A) Source and definition of market risk

Market risk refers to the changes in profit and loss on and off the balance sheet as a result of change in market price, such as interest rate, exchange rate, equity securities, commodity prices, and in correlation and intrinsic volatility among them. Market risk position is categorised into trading book and banking book. Trading book refers to management of positions based on trading spread for profit making, support clients' investment and hedging. It is revaluated daily and allocated market risk capital. Others which are held to maturity and hedged are not included in trading book are in banking book. Trading book of the Company mainly invests in interest rate, exchange rate and derivatives, with no trading position in equity securities and commodity price instruments.

(B) Measurement of market risk in trading book

a. Risk preference limits: Including expected shortfall ("ES") and stress test limit.

b. Risk control limit

i. Interest rate sensitivity ("PV01"): Changes in profit and loss by one basis point change in interest rates.

ii. FX Delta: Change in profit and loss due to an increase of 100% in foreign exchange rates.

iii. Equity Delta: Change in profit and loss due to an increase of 100% in equity prices.

iv. Credit spread limit: Change in profit and loss by one basis point change in credit spreads.

v. Commodity Delta: Change in profit and loss due to an increase of 100% in commodity prices.

vi. Jump to Default: Change in profit and loss before and after default. Jump to Default generally is positive and is income after default for buyers. It is compensation for sellers if it is negative.

vii. Grids: Change in profit and loss when exchange rate, interest rate or volatility changes.

c. Spot loss limit: Market risk stop loss limit based on actual loss.

(C) Measurement of market risk in banking book

Interest rate risk in the Company's banking book includes interest rate risk on and off balance sheet. Identification and measurement of interest rate risk in banking book include:

a. Repricing risk: Caused by different maturity (fixed rate) and pricing date (floating rate) of positions on and off balance sheet.

b. Yield curve risk: Change in slope and shape of yield curve.

c. Interest rate basis risk: Due to inconsistent changes in repricing of different products which makes income different from payment of similar pricing periods.

d. Intrinsic option risk: Sourced from options hidden on and off balance sheet, including rights of early withdraw of deposits.

In conclusion, interest rate risk measurement indices are listed below:

Interest rate sensitivity ("PV01") is the measurement tool of risk in price volatility. It can quantitatively analyze interest gap sensitivity of a one basis point change in interest rate. PV01 is used for risk grid measure of the following risk types:

a. Repricing risk: Cumulative PV01 as measurement of parallel moving of yield curve.
b. Yield curve risk: PV01 of difference periods can be used to measure yield curve risk when yield curve moving is not parallel.
c. Interest rate basis risk: PV01 is used when spread between prescribed interest rate of products and market interest rate change.

(D) Market risk management framework and policy

Market risk management policy has been approved by the Board. The policy will be reviewed when the effectiveness and completeness of the policy are affected by new changes or development. All policies are reviewed at least annually. The Board delegates control over limit, monitor, and approval of daily transactions to Market and Liquidity Risk Committee. Changes in various risks and settlement of limit breaking events are required to be reported to the Board.

The objective of Market and Liquidity Risk Committee is to monitor and review market risk management and organization structure, including structure, policies and procedures, personnel, processes, models, information, risk methodology and systems in relation to market risk, to review and assess positions involved in market risk and significant transactions and issues affecting profit and loss. The Committee comprises the general manager and representatives from Risk Management, Treasury & Markets, Treasury & Liquidity Management and Finance.

(E) Sensitivity analysis

a. Analysis of changes in profit and loss:

(In millions of NTD)

December 31, 2018	USD:NTD=30.7295	Effects on	Effects on
Risk Type	Changes	Profit and loss	Equity
Interest rate risk	Main interest rates increase by 0.25%	(60.18)	17.96
Interest rate risk	Main interest rates decrease by 0.25%	60.18	(17.96)
Exchange rate risk	USD appreciates by 3% against NTD, JPY, RMB and other currencies	3.00	-
Exchange rate risk	USD depreciates by 3% against NTD, JPY, RMB and other currencies	(3.00)	-

December 31, 2017	USD:NTD=29.7735	Effects on	Effects on
Risk Type	Changes	Profit and loss	Equity
Interest rate risk	Main interest rates increase by 0.25%	(62.91)	82.75
Interest rate risk	Main interest rates decrease by 0.25%	62.91	(82.75)
Exchange rate risk	USD appreciates by 3% against NTD, JPY, RMB and other currencies	8.75	-
Exchange rate risk	USD depreciates by 3% against NTD, JPY, RMB and other currencies	(8.75)	-

(F) Information of concentration of exchange rate risk

The table below represents the financial assets and liabilities in foreign currency of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 by currency and shown in book value.

	December 31, 2018				December 31, 2017		
Financial assets	In thousands of foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount (in thousands of NTD)	Financial assets	In thousands of foreign currency	Exchange rate	Amount (in thousands of NTD)
Monetary items				Monetary items			
USD	$ 3,176,641	30.73	$ 97,616,586	USD	$ 2,982,658	29.77	$ 88,804,174
CNY	2,076,059	4.47	9,281,437	CNY	1,984,859	4.57	9,069,158
JPY	8,394,114	0.28	2,335,947	EUR	137,930	35.61	4,912,191
EUR	30,804	35.15	1,082,862	JPY	7,766,586	0.26	2,053,354
HKD	162,788	3.92	638,724	HKD	278,189	3.81	1,059,901
Financial liabilities				Financial liabilities			
Monetary items				Monetary items			
USD	$ 5,116,591	30.73	$ 157,230,270	USD	$ 5,259,640	29.77	$ 156,597,880
CNY	2,273,682	4.47	10,163,976	CNY	2,100,066	4.57	9,595,196
AUD	429,630	21.71	9,325,447	AUD	381,923	23.24	8,874,075
EUR	79,153	35.15	2,782,477	JPY	12,548,548	0.26	3,317,624
JPY	6,638,107	0.28	1,847,248	EUR	66,358	35.61	2,363,228

Note: The above foreign currencies (including forward exchange contracts) are the top five in position expressed into the same currency.

(G) Disclosure requirements in the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks”:

a. Analysis on interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities (NTD)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

December 31, 2018

Items	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$ 246,885,718	$ 6,799,478	$ 16,790,881	$ 49,141,225	$ 319,617,302
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	114,550,349	45,785,989	69,727,200	217,082	230,280,620
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	132,335,369	(38,986,511)	(52,936,319)	48,924,143	89,336,682
Total equity					31,910,579
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					138.79%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					279.96%

December 31, 2017

Items	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$ 245,293,953	$ 15,624,485	$ 8,952,793	$ 48,407,816	$ 318,279,047
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	107,733,911	38,272,169	72,429,199	675,408	219,110,687
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	137,560,042	(22,647,684)	(63,476,406)	47,732,408	99,168,360
Total equity					31,271,751
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					145.26%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					317.12%

Note 1: The amounts listed above represent the items denominated in New Taiwan Dollars (i.e., excluding foreign currency) for all domestic branches, of the Company, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities are those interest earned assets and interest bearing liabilities, revenues and costs which are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Note 3: Interest-rate-sensitive gap = Interest-rate-sensitive assets - interest-rate-sensitive liabilities

Note 4: Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities＝Interest-rate-sensitive assets / interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (refer to NTD denominated interest-rate-sensitive assets and interest-rate-sensitive liabilities)

b. Analysis on interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities (USD)

(Expressed in thousands of USD, %)

December 31, 2018

Items	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$ 2,419,238	$ 164,083	$ 1,004	$ 78,077	$ 2,662,402
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	3,549,439	382,024	801,227	54,849	4,787,539
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	(1,130,201)	(217,941)	(800,223)	23,228	(2,125,137)
Total equity					22,106
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					55.61%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					-9613.39%

December 31, 2017

Items	1 ~ 90 days	91 ~ 180 days	181 days ~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	$ 2,680,668	$ 127,288	$ 2,094	$ 49,519	$ 2,859,569
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	4,411,576	249,000	497,140	11,035	5,168,751
Interest-rate-sensitive gap	(1,730,908)	(121,712)	(495,046)	38,484	(2,309,182)
Total equity					21,161
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)					55.32%
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive gap to equity (%)					-10912.44%

Note 1: The amounts listed above represent the items denominated in US dollars (i.e., excluding foreign currency) for all domestic branches, of the Company, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.

Note 2: Interest-rate-sensitive assets and liabilities are those interest earned assets and interest bearing liabilities, revenues and costs which are sensitive to changes in interest rates.

Note 3: Interest-rate-sensitive gap = Interest-rate-sensitive assets - interest-rate-sensitive liabilities

Note 4: Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities＝Interest-rate-sensitive assets / interest-rate-sensitive liabilities (refer to USD denominated interest-rate-sensitive assets and interest-rate-sensitive liabilities)

(4) Transfer of financial assets

The transferred financial assets are not fully derecognised. During the Company's daily operating activities, the transferred financial assets that do not meet derecognition conditions are mainly debt instruments with purchase agreements. Since the cash flow of the contract has been transferred and related liabilities of transferred financial assets that will be repurchased at a fixed price in the future have been reflected, the financial assets were not derecognised.

The Company did not have the financial assets which meet the above mentioned criteria and related financial liabilities at each balance sheet date.

(5) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

There are financial assets and liabilities held by the Company for which net settlement agreements (such as global master repurchase agreement or similar agreements) have been signed with counterparties but do not meet the accounting standards for reporting on a net basis. Such financial assets and liabilities can be offset for settlement at a net balance if both parties opt for a net settlement. Otherwise, the financial assets and liabilities are settled on a gross basis. Where one party defaults, the counterparty can opt for settlement on a net basis.

The offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are set as follows:

(Blank)

December 31, 2018						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
Item	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets (a)	Gross amount set off in the balance sheet (b)	Amounts presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivatives	$ 4,445,301	$ -	$ 4,445,301	$ 2,598,722	$ -	$ 1,846,579
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
Item	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount set off in the balance sheet (b)	Amounts presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivatives	$ 4,504,262	$ -	$ 4,504,262	$ 2,598,722	$ -	$ 1,905,540

December 31, 2017						
Financial assets subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
Item	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets (a)	Gross amount set off in the balance sheet (b)	Amounts presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivatives	$ 3,589,270	$ -	$ 3,589,270	$ 1,968,435	$ 1,608	$ 1,619,227
Financial liabilities subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements						
Item	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities (a)	Gross amount set off in the balance sheet (b)	Amounts presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not set off in the balance sheet (d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivatives	$ 3,918,503	$ -	$ 3,918,503	$ 1,966,827	$ -	$ 1,951,676

Note: Including master netting arrangements.

(6) Capital management

The Company complies with the “Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks” announced by FSC to establish its “Capital Management Policy”, in order to maintain the capital adequacy ratio above the lowest level required by law and also allocate capital efficiently in consideration of the whole exposure and characteristics of eligible capital.

The objectives and procedures of capital management of the Company:

A. Capital management objectives

(A) Meeting the minimum regulated capital adequacy ratio is the most basic objective for the eligible capital of the Company. The calculation of eligible capital and capital required by law should be made in compliance with regulations of competent authorities.

(B) The objective of capital management of the Company is to be in compliance with regulatory capital adequacy ratio requirements, optimise shareholder returns, maintain business activities and market access, and maintain stability of capital adequacy ratio or capital supply to ensure sufficient capital for the implementation of business strategy.

B. Capital management policy and standard

The objective of capital management policy and standard of the Company is to be in compliance with capital adequacy ratio agreed by the Board and rules regarding capital adequacy management. The Assets and Liabilities Committee is responsible for capital management of the Company. In addition to assessing the status of internal and external risk indices, trends and objectives, it is also responsible for implementing and monitoring over the assessment of the needs for regulated capital and risk capital.

To ensure capital of the Company is sufficient to absorb risk from operations, credit, market and operational risks are assessed within the scope of capital assessment and management of the assessment of capital needs is conducted in compliance with methodology regulated by FSC. The Company also established sound risk management systems and policies to maintain adequate capital fitting risk characteristics and operating environment of the Company. Systems and policies will be amended in accordance with changes in overall operating strategy, management objectives, and external regulations. Capital management and standard are subject to review at least once a year.

In addition to assessment of changes in capital adequacy under normal operating situations in accordance with operating plans and budget targets, regular stress test is also implemented under relevant regulations of competent authority in order to evaluate whether capital on hand is sufficient to cover potential losses incurred under stress.

Eligible capital of the Company is categorised as Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital in compliance with “Regulation Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks” and ratios of total eligible capital to total risk - weighted assets, including the Common Equity Capital Ratio, Tier 1 Capital Ratio and Capital adequacy ratio, are calculated in compliance with this regulation.

C. Capital adequacy ratio

The following table shows calculations of self-owned capital, risk weighted capital and capital adequacy ratio of the Company. The Company complied with the capital requirements imposed by local competent authorities for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, %)

			December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Eligible capital		Common Equity	23,372,977	23,205,780
		Additional Tier 1 Capital	7,987,530	7,987,530
		Tier 2 Capital	3,060,270	3,526
		Total Eligible Capital	34,420,777	31,196,836
Total risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardised Approach	245,079,465	243,634,420
		Internal Rating Approach	-	-
		Credit Valuation Adjustment	2,530,227	2,180,609
		Asset securitisation	-	-
	Operational risk	Basic Indicator Approach	14,630,866	12,528,013
		Standardised Approach/ Alternative Standardised Approach	-	-
		Advanced Measurement Approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardised Approach	7,505,256	9,006,263
		Internal Model Approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		269,745,814	267,349,305
Capital adequacy ratio (%)			12.76	11.67
Common Equity Capital Ratio (%)			8.66	8.68
Tier 1 Capital Ratio (%)			11.63	11.67
Leverage ratio (%)			6.33	6.41

Note 1: The calculation of eligible capital, total risk-weighted assets and exposure measurement of the table should comply with "Regulation Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks" and "Calculation method and table of self-owned capital and risk-weighted assets".

Note 2: The following formulas of the table are shown below:

(1) Eligible capital = Common Equity + Additional Tier 1 Capital + Tier 2 capital

(2) Total risk-weighted assets = credit risk-weighted assets + (operational risk + market risk) * 12.5

(3) Capital adequacy ratio = Eligible capital / Total risk-weighted assets

(4) Common Equity Capital Ratio = Common Equity / Total risk-weighted assets

(5) Tier 1 Capital Ratio = (Common equity + Additional Tier 1 Capital) / Total risk-weighted assets

(6) Leverage ratio = Tier 1 capital / Total Exposures

(7) Profitability

Expressed in %

Item		December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Return on assets ratio	Before income tax	0.27	0.17
	After income tax	0.22	0.12
Return on equity ratio	Before income tax	3.76	2.17
	After income tax	3.00	1.49
Net income ratio		9.95	6.75

Note 1: Return on assets ratio = Income before (after) income tax / average total assets.

Note 2: Return on equity ratio = Income before (after) income tax / average equity.

Note 3: Net income ratio = Income after income tax / net revenues.

Note 4: The term "Income before (after) income tax" represents net income from January 1 to the balance sheet date of the reporting period.

(8) Effects on initial application of IFRS 9

A. Please refer to Note 4 for the summaries of significant accounting policies as of December 31, 2017 and for the year ended December 31, 2017.

B. The significant effects of applying the new standards as of January 1, 2018 are summarised below:

Item	2017 version IFRSs amount	Effect of adoption of new standards	2018 version IFRSs amount	Remark
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,174,997	$ 5,014	$ 12,180,011	(2)
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	71,150,709	1,777	71,152,486	(2)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	54,947,368	54,947,368	(1)、(2)
Receivables — net	15,129,362	13,319	15,142,681	(2)
Available-for-sale financial assets	54,757,933	(54,757,933)	-	(1)
Other financial assets — net	132,954	(49,881)	83,073	(1)
Other assets — net	1,794,172	(37)	1,794,135	(2)
Provisions	586,490	20,871	607,361	(2)
Retained earnings	1,872,263	(16,907)	1,855,356	(1)、(2)
Other equity	15,193	142,081	157,274	(1)

Note (1): Please refer to Note 12(8)C for disclosure in relation to first adoption of IFRS 9: Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of financial assets.

Note (2): Please refer to Note 12(8)D for disclosure in relation to first adoption of IFRS 9: Reconciliation of allowance for credit losses balance from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

C. The following table reconciles the carrying amounts of financial assets, from their previous measurement category in accordance with IAS 39 to their new measurement categories upon transition to IFRS 9 on January 1, 2018:

	Available-for-sale financial assets — debt instruments				Effects	
	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	Financial assets carried at cost	Total	Retained Earnings	Other equity
IAS 39 (Note A)	$ 54,757,933	$ -	$ 49,881	$ 54,807,814	$ -	$ -
Transferred into measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments	-	49,881	(49,881)	-	-	-
IFRS 9 adjustment (Note B and C)	-	139,554	-	139,554	(2,527)	142,081
IFRS 9	$ 54,757,933	$ 189,435	$ -	$ 54,947,368	($ 2,527)	$ 142,081

Note: Include adjustment for fair value and expected credit loss.

(A) Under IAS 39, because the debt instruments, which were classified as available-for-sale financial assets, amounting to $54,757,933, meet the condition that contractual cash flows give rise to payments that are solely for principal and interest, and that the financial assets were held to collect contractual cash flows and for trading, they were classified as “financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – debt instruments” at initial application of IFRS 9.

(B) Under IAS 39, the equity instruments, which were classified as financial assets carried at cost, amount to $49,881. The Company made an irrevocable election to classify equity instruments that were strategic and not held for trading investments as “financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments” at initial application of IFRS 9. Thus, other equity was increased by $139,554

(C) The Company recognised impairment losses for financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income according to the requirements regarding impairment losses under IFRS 9. Thus, retained earnings were decreased by $2,527 and other equity was increased by $2,527.

D. The following table reconciles the closing allowance for credit losses measured in accordance with the IAS 39 incurred loss model at December 31, 2017 to the new allowance for credit losses measured in accordance with the IFRS 9 expected loss model at January 1, 2018:

Measurement category	Allowance for credit losses under IAS 39 and provision under IAS 37	Remeasurement	Allowance for credit losses under IFRS 9
Cash and cash equivalents	$ -	$ 5,014	$ 5,014
Due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks	-	1,777	1,777
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,527	2,527
Receivables	262,600	(13,319)	249,281
Bills discounted and loans (Note)	3,727,854	-	3,727,854
Other financial assets (Note)	7,014	-	7,014
Other assets	-	37	37
Provisions	118,292	20,871	139,163

In line with the requirements under IFRS 9 on provision for impairment, retained earnings were decreased by $16,907.

Note: Further information on the measurement of the allowance for credit losses of bill discounted and loans and other financial assets at January 1, 2018 under IFRS 9 expected loss model are shown in Note 12(3)B.

13. SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES

(1) Information on significant transactions:

A. Information regarding stock of long-term equity instruments for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

B. 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: None.

C. Information on the disposal of real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

D. Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded NT$5 million: None.

E. Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded NT$300 million or 10% of the Company's paid-in capital: None.

F. Information on sale of non-performing loans: None.

G. Information on applications for handling securitization products according to the Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: None.

H. Business relationship and material transaction between the parent company and subsidiaries: Not applicable.

I. Other material transaction items which were significant to the users of the financial reports: None.

(2) Information regarding loans to others, guarantees for others, securities held at period end, purchasing or selling the same securities over NT $300 million or 10% of the paid-in capital and derivative transactions of investee companies: Not applicable.

(3) Supplementary disclosure regarding investee companies and consolidated stocks held: Not applicable.

(4) Related information on investments in Mainland China: None.

14. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(1) General information – products and services generating income of each reportable segment

The Company has three reportable segments: Institutional banking, consumer banking and others. Main income sources of products and services are as follows:

Institutional banking: general corporate deposits and loans, policy financing, small and medium enterprises project loans, guaranteed acceptance, accounts receivable factoring and financing, cash management, trade finance, money market and financial instruments investment.

Consumer banking: mortgage loans, auto loans, consumer loans, credit card business, wealth management, deposits and insurance agency business.

Others: income and expense not attributable to above operating segments and expense from supporting office that cannot be directly amortised are classified as others.

(2) Measurement of segment information

A. Measurement of profit and loss, asset and liabilities of segments

All principles used to measure profit and loss, assets and liabilities of segments of the Company are consistent with the significant accounting policies detailed in Note 4. The measurement of profit and loss is based on pre-tax profit and loss.

In order to create a fair and reasonable performance measuring program, intra-transactions amongst segments of the Company are deemed as trading with third parties and interest income and expense are calculated based on internal interest rate determined by reference with market condition. Internal income and expense of each segment are offset in external financial statements. Income and expense are directly classified under segmental profit and loss if attributable to the segment or allocated to each segment based on reasonable standards of calculation if the indirect expense is not able to be directly attributable to the segments. All other unallocated items are included in others.

B. Recognition element for segments

The Company has specific performance indicators and the Chief Operating Decision-Maker regularly reviews and evaluates performances, through which the Company uses as a reference to determine resource allocation.

(3) Segment profit and loss

	For the year ended December 31, 2018			
	Institutional banking	Consumer banking	Others	Consolidated
Net interest income	$ 1,806,826	$ 3,605,774	($ 6,558)	$ 5,406,042
Net non-interest income (Note)	1,784,702	2,493,535	40,707	4,318,944
Net revenues	3,591,528	6,099,309	34,149	9,724,986
Bad debts expense and reserve on commitments and guarantee liabilities	(121,219)	(514,628)	17,928	(617,919)
Operating expenses	(2,328,775)	(5,142,490)	(422,483)	(7,893,748)
Income before income tax	$ 1,141,534	$ 442,191	($ 370,406)	$ 1,213,319

	For the year ended December 31, 2017			
	Institutional banking	Consumer banking	Others	Consolidated
Net interest income	$ 1,939,419	$ 1,892,991	($ 7,895)	$ 3,824,515
Net non-interest income (Note)	1,561,813	1,513,145	150,725	3,225,683
Net revenues	3,501,232	3,406,136	142,830	7,050,198
Bad debts expense and reserve on commitments and guarantee liabilities	(588,491)	(231,841)	(17,620)	(837,952)
Operating expenses	(2,244,011)	(2,925,156)	(350,261)	(5,519,428)
Income before income tax	$ 668,730	$ 249,139	($ 225,051)	$ 692,818

Note: Including net fee and commission income, gains (losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, realised gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets, realised gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, foreign exchange gains (losses) and other non-interest income.

(4) Information of revenue by location

The Company's major businesses are all located domestically. Revenues from external clients that were from a single foreign country were not material. Thus, there is no need to disclose information of revenue by location.

(5) Important client information

Not applicable. No one single source of the customers constitutes over 10% of the Company's total revenue.