

四、97年度財務報表 Financial Statements for FY 2008

建興聯合會計師事務所
HORWATH CHIEN HSING

Certified Public Accountants
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高雄銀行股份有限公司
會計師查核報告

Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors and Shareholders Bank of Kaohsiung Co., Ltd.

高雄銀行股份有限公司公鑒:

高雄銀行股份有限公司民國97年12月31日及民國96年12月31日之資產負債表，暨民國97年1月1日至12月31日及民國96年1月1日至12月31日之損益表、股東權益變動表及現金流量表，業經本會計師查核竣事。上開財務報表之編製係管理階層之責任，本會計師之責任則為根據查核結果對上開財務報表表示意見。

本會計師係依照一般公認審計準則及會計師查核簽證金融業財務報表規則規劃並執行查核工作，以合理確信財務報表有無重大不實表達。此項查核工作包括以抽查方式獲取財務報表所列金額及所揭露事項之查核證據、評估管理階層編製財務報表所採用之會計原則及所作之重大會計估計，暨評估財務報表整體之表達。本會計師相信此項查核工作可對所表示之意見提供合理之依據。


依本會計師之意見，第一段所述財務報表在所有重大方面係依照公開發行銀行財務報告編製準則、商業會計法及商業會計準則中與財務會計準則相關之規定暨一般公認會計原則編製，足以允當表達高雄銀行股份有限公司民國97年12月31日及民國96年12月31日之財務狀況，暨民國97年1月1日至12月31日及民國96年1月1日至12月31日之經營成果及現金流量。

如財務報表附註3.所述，高雄銀行股份有限公司自民國97年10月1日起，依新修訂財務會計準則公報第三十四號「金融商品之會計處理準則」之規定，將符合特定條件之金融商品作重分類。


高雄銀行股份有限公司已編製民國97年度及96年度之合併財務報表，並經本會計師分別出具修正式無保留意見及無保留意見查核報告在案，備供參考。

建興聯合會計師事務所

會計師: 謝仁耀

謝仁耀 

會計師: 蔡淑滿

蔡淑滿 

民國98年3月6日

核准文號: (91)台財證(六)第168354號

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Bank of Kaohsiung Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bank of Kaohsiung Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for years then ended in conformity with the "Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements of Public Issuing Banks", Business Account Act, the relevant financial accounting requirements provided in the business accounting standards and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China.

As stated in Note 3 to the financial statement, the Bank has reclassified the financial products that meet the specific requirements in accordance with the amended Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 on "Accounting Principles for Financial Products" as of October 1, 2008.

We have also audited the consolidated financial statements of Bank of Kaohsiung as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, and have issued the amended auditor's report without qualified opinion and the auditor's report without qualified opinion.

HORWATH CHIEN HSING

CPA : Jen-Yao Hsieh

Hsieh JEN YAO

CPA : Shu-Man Tsai

Tsai Sue Man

Kaohsiung, Taiwan, Republic of China

Mar. 6, 2009

(本刊中文內容與查核報告原本一致)
(The content of the report is conformity with the audit report)

(中英文版如有出入，中文版為準)

The Chinese version rules if any contradiction in meaning exists between the Chinese version and English version

高雄銀行股份有限公司 BANK OF KAOHSIUNG CO.,LTD.
損益表 STATEMENTS OF INCOME
民國97年及96年1月1日至12月31日 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007

單位：新台幣仟元；Unit：NT\$ Thousand

代號 A/C No	項目 Item	附註 Note	本期 2008.01.01-2008.12.31	上期 2007.01.01-2007.12.31	變動百分比 Comparison
41000	利息收入 Interest income	2	\$4,970,766	\$4,550,577	9.23
51000	利息費用 Interest expense		2,890,240	\$2,506,252	15.32
	利息淨收益 Net interest revenue		\$2,080,526	\$2,044,325	1.77
	利息以外淨收益 Net non-interest revenue				
49100	手續費淨收益 Net commission & service fees	2.23	\$383,849	\$437,678	(12.30)
49200	公平價值變動列入損益之金融資產及負債損益 Gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through income statement	2	(519,495)	(41,786)	1,143.23
49300	備供出售金融資產已實現利益 Gain on available-for-sale financial assets		(41,575)	1,333	(3,218.90)
49500	採用權益法認列之投資損益 Gain (loss) on equity method investments	11	27,902	21,843	27.74
49600	兌換利益 Gain on foreign exchange	2	298,554	67,518	342.18
49700	資產減損迴轉利益(損失) Gain (loss) on reversal of asset impairment	2.12.14	(843,937)	(517,399)	63.11
48021	出售不良債權利益 Gain on sale of non-performing loans	2	—	99,186	(100.00)
49800	其他非利息淨損益 Other net non-interest revenue		49,766	50,025	(0.52)
4xxxx	淨收益 Net revenue		\$1,435,590	\$2,162,723	(33.62)
51500	呆帳費用 Credit loss expenses	2.8	(\$621,627)	(\$170,433)	264.73
	營業費用 Operating expenses				
58500	用人費用 Personnel service expenses		(\$1,182,732)	(\$1,162,509)	1.74
59000	折舊及攤銷費用 Depreciation & amortization		(91,631)	(93,821)	(2.33)
59500	其他業務及管理費用 Other operating & administrative expenses		(526,830)	(489,492)	7.63
61001	稅前淨利 Income before tax		(\$987,230)	\$246,468	(500.55)
61003	所得稅(費用)利益 Income tax (expenses) benefit	2.25	10,433	(104,621)	(109.97)
69000	本期淨利 Net income		(\$976,797)	\$141,847	(788.63)
	基本每股盈餘(元) Basic earnings per share (NT\$)				
	稅前淨利 Income before tax	26	(\$1.88)	\$0.47	(499.49)
69500	稅後淨利 Income after tax	26	(\$1.86)	\$0.27	(788.05)

(請參閱建興聯合會計師事務所民國98年3月6日查核報告書及財務報表附註)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. Please refer to Horwath Chien Hsing' report dated Mar. 6, 2009.

董事長：黃望修
Chairman：W. H. Huang



經理人：鍾武湖
President：Wu-Hu Chung



會計主管：林仲貞
Chief Accountant：Chung-Chen Lin





資產 ASSETS			2008.12.31	2007.12.31	變動百分比 Comparison
代號 A/C No	會計科目 Account	附註 Note	金額 Amount	金額 Amount	(%)
11000	現金及約當現金 Cash & cash equivalents	4	\$3,143,549	\$2,229,210	41.02
11500	存放央行及拆借銀行同業 Due from CBC and lend to banks	5	17,118,004	5,937,029	188.33
12000	公平價值變動列入損益之金融資產 Financial assets at fair value through income statement	2.6	1,899,772	6,548,342	(70.99)
12500	附賣回票券及債券投資 Bills and bonds purchased under resale agreements	2	9,702,694	4,574,978	112.08
13000	應收款項淨額 Accounts receivable – net	2.7	783,712	961,978	(18.53)
13500	貼現及放款 – 淨額 Discounts & loans – net	2.8	136,927,280	111,557,275	22.74
14000	備供出售金融資產 – 淨額 Available-for-sale financial assets – net	2.9	2,643,660	576	458,868.75
14500	持有至到期日金融資產 – 淨額 Held-to-Maturity financial assets – net	2.10	4,226,877	16,798,464	(74.84)
15000	採權益法之股權投資 – 淨額 Equity methods' s investments – net	2.11	44,891	26,249	71.02
15500	其他金融資產 – 淨額 Other financial assets – net	2.12	4,036,706	5,067,658	(20.34)
	固定資產 Property & equipment cost				
18501	土地 Land		\$1,231,286	\$1,231,286	–
18521	房屋及建築 Buildings		1,239,159	1,239,159	–
18531	機械設備 Machinery & equipment		614,374	574,745	6.90
18541	交通及運輸設備 Transportation equipment		28,195	32,970	(14.48)
18551	什項設備 Miscellaneous equipment		100,229	101,000	(0.76)
18561	租賃權益改良 Leasehold improvement		223,718	207,065	8.04
185x1	成本合計 Total cost		\$3,436,961	\$3,386,225	1.50
185x4	減：累計折舊 Less : accumulated depreciation		(1,090,517)	(1,039,844)	4.87
18571	未完工程及訂購機件 Construction in progress & ordering machine parts		–	29,250	(100.00)
18500	固定資產淨額 Property, plant & equipment – net	2.13	\$2,346,444	\$2,375,631	(1.23)
19000	無形資產淨額 Intangible assets	2	\$57,837	\$36,028	60.53
19500	其他資產淨額 Other assets	2.14	765,228	703,315	8.80
10000	資產總計 Total assets		\$183,696,654	\$156,816,733	17.14

董事長：黃望修
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BANK OF KAOHSIUNG CO., LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007

單位：新台幣仟元；Unit：NT\$ Thousand

負債及股東權益 LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			2008.12.31	2007.12.31	變動百分比 Comparison
代號 A/C No	會計科目 Account	附註 Note	金額 Amount	金額 Amount	(%)
21000	央行及銀行同業存款 Due to CBC & banks		\$ 10,862,325	\$12,175,921	(10.79)
21500	央行及同業融資 Funds borrowed from CBC & banks		—	2,340,361	(100.00)
22000	公平價值變動列入損益之金融負債 Financial liabilities at fair value through income statement	2.6	19,983	3,796	426.44
22500	附買回票券及債券負債 Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements		293,092	267,940	9.39
23000	應付款項 Accounts payable	15	2,885,678	2,985,022	(3.33)
23500	存款及匯款 Deposits & remittances	16	158,664,207	127,154,156	24.78
24000	應付金融債券 Financial bonds payable	17	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
25000	應計退休金負債 Pension payable	2.18	201,949	164,780	22.56
25500	其他金融負債 Other financial liabilities	2.19	300,104	236,750	26.76
29500	其他負債 Other liabilities	2.20	114,022	73,664	54.79
	負債合計 Total liabilities		\$ 174,341,360	\$146,402,390	19.08
	股東權益 Stockholders' equity				
31001	股本 Capital	21	\$ 5,257,982	\$5,034,238	4.44
31500	資本公積 Capital surplus		2,542,403	2,542,403	—
	保留盈餘 Retained earnings				
32001	法定公積 Legal reserve		\$ 2,446,391	\$2,403,837	1.77
32003	特別公積 Special reserve		112,194	210,328	(46.66)
32011	未分配盈餘 Unappropriated earnings	22	(976,797)	224,101	(535.87)
32000	保留盈餘合計 Total retained earnings		\$ 1,581,788	\$2,838,266	(44.27)
32500	股東權益其他項目 Other stockholders' equity				
32599	其他股東權益調整項目 Other adjustment on stockholders' equity		(\$ 26,879)	(\$564)	(4,665.78)
	股東權益合計 Total stockholders' equity		\$ 9,355,294	\$10,414,343	(10.17)
	負債及股東權益總計 Total liabilities & stockholders' equity		\$ 183,696,654	\$156,816,733	17.14

(請參閱建興聯合會計師事務所民國98年3月6日查核報告書及財務報表附註)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. Please refer to Horwath Chien Hsing' report dated Mar. 6, 2009.

會計主管：林仲貞
Chief Accountant：Chung-Chen Lin





高雄銀行股份有限公司 BANK OF KAOHSIUNG CO.,LTD.
 股東權益變動表 STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
 民國97年1月1日至97年12月31日及 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007
 民國96年1月1日至96年12月31日

單位：新台幣仟元 Unit : NTS Thousand

項目 Item	股本 Common Stock	資本公積 Capital Surplus	法定盈餘公積 Legal Reserve	保留盈餘 Retained Earnings		其他股東權益調整項目 Adjustments on Equity
				特別盈餘公積 Special Reserve	未分配盈餘 Unappropriated Earnings	金融商品之未實現損益 Unrealized income on financial products
96.1.1餘額						
Balance, January 1, 2007	\$5,034,238	\$2,542,403	\$2,256,667	\$210,065	\$565,302	(\$263)
盈餘指撥及分配 Appropriation & distribution of earnings						
法定盈餘公積 Provision for legal reserve	—	—	147,170	—	(147,170)	—
特別盈餘公積 Provision for special reserve	—	—	—	263	(263)	—
現金股利 Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	(302,054)	—
董監事酬勞 Directors & supervisors' remunerations	—	—	—	—	(6,712)	—
員工紅利 Employees' bonus	—	—	—	—	(26,849)	—
淨利 Net income	—	—	—	—	141,847	—
金融商品未實現損益之變動 Change on unrealized income on financial products	—	—	—	—	—	(301)
96.12.31餘額						
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$5,034,238	\$2,542,403	\$2,403,837	\$210,328	\$224,101	(\$564)
盈餘指撥及分配 Appropriation & distribution of earnings						
法定盈餘公積 Provision for legal reserve	—	—	42,554	—	(42,554)	—
特別盈餘公積 Provision for special reserve	—	—	—	301	(301)	—
特別盈餘公積轉回 Reversal of provision for special reserve	—	—	—	(98,435)	98,435	—
現金股利 Cash dividends	—	—	—	—	(50,343)	—
股票股利 Stock dividends	201,370	—	—	—	(201,370)	—
董監事酬勞 Directors & supervisors' remunerations	—	—	—	—	(5,594)	—
員工紅利 Employees' bonus	22,374	—	—	—	(22,374)	—
淨利 Net income	—	—	—	—	(976,797)	—
金融商品未實現損益之變動 The changes on unrealized income on financial products	—	—	—	—	—	(26,315)
97.12.31餘額						
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 5,257,982	\$ 2,542,403	\$ 2,446,391	\$ 112,194	(\$ 976,797)	(\$ 26,879)

(請參閱建興聯合會計師事務所民國98年3月6日查核報告書及財務報表附註)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. Please refer to Horwath Chien Hsing' report dated Mar. 6, 2009.

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會計主管：林仲真
Chief Accountant : Chung-Chen Lin



BANK OF KAOHSIUNG ANNUAL REPORT 2008

高雄銀行股份有限公司 BANK OF KAOHSIUNG CO., LTD.
現金流量表 STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
民國97年及96年1月1日至12月31日 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007



單位：新台幣仟元；Unit：NT\$ Thousand

項目 Item	本期 008.01.01-2008.12.31	上期 2007.01.01-2007.12.31
營業活動之現金流量：	Cash flows from operating activities	
本期淨利	(\$976,797)	\$141,847
調整項目：	Adjustments	
不影響現金流量之損益項目及其他調整項目	Income and adjustment items that do not affect cash flow	
折舊及其他攤銷費用	91,631	93,821
採權益法之現金股利	9,260	4,881
採權益法認列投資損益	(27,902)	(6,523)
出售權益法股權投資損益	-	(15,320)
呆帳費用	621,627	169,698
出售資產損失(利益)	(44)	111
報廢資產損失(利益)	425	-
資產減損損失(迴轉利益)	843,937	517,399
提列退休金準備	37,169	25,999
收回已沖銷之呆帳	216,787	211,446
應收款項(增加)減少	169,312	(101,413)
遞延所得稅資產(增加)減少	(68,145)	(4,308)
公平價值變動列入損益金融資產之(增加)減少	3,184,979	1,678,995
應付款項增加(減少)	(63,153)	(608,577)
公平價值變動列入損益金融負債增加(減少)	16,187	572
應付所得稅增加(減少)	(36,191)	35,055
營業活動之淨現金流入(流出)	\$4,019,082	\$2,143,683
投資活動之現金流量：	Cash flows from investing activities	
貼現及放款(增加)減少	(\$26,205,234)	(\$13,284,387)
存放央行及拆借銀行同業(增加)減少	(11,180,975)	(288,707)
備供出售金融資產(增加)減少	(1,687,144)	-
持有至到期日金融資產(增加)減少	12,572,164	994,075
附買回票券及債券投資(增加)減少	(5,127,716)	55,798
出售固定資產價款	119	84
出售權益法股權投資價款	-	65,784
期初應收投資價款	6,000	-
增購固定資產	(49,091)	(111,812)
其他金融資產(增加)減少	669,543	(813,144)
其他資產(增加)減少	3,042	(1,382)
無形資產(增加)減少	(32,472)	(18,933)
投資活動之淨現金流入(流出)	(\$31,031,764)	(\$13,402,624)
融資活動之現金流量：	Cash from financial activities	
央行及銀行同業存款增加(減少)	(\$1,313,596)	\$1,677,020
存款及匯款增加(減少)	31,510,051	8,400,094
央行及同業融資增加(減少)	(2,340,361)	182,136
附買回票券及債券負債增加(減少)	25,152	(170,629)
應付金融債券增加(減少)	-	600,000
其他金融負債增加(減少)	63,354	14,350
其他負債增加(減少)	38,358	(40,652)
現金股利	(50,343)	(302,054)
董監事酬勞	(5,594)	(6,712)
員工紅利	-	(26,849)
融資活動之淨現金流入(流出)	\$27,927,021	\$10,326,704
本期現金及約當現金增加(減少)數	\$914,339	(\$932,237)
期初現金及約當現金餘額	2,229,210	3,161,447
期末現金及約當現金餘額	\$3,143,549	\$2,229,210
現金流量資訊之補充揭露：	Supplementary disclosures of cash flow information	
本期支付利息(不含資本化利息)	\$2,872,629	\$2,464,066
本期支付所得稅	\$114,077	\$73,874
收取現金及應收款出售投資價款	Receive on sale of cash and accounts receivable	
出售採權益法長期股權投資價款	-	\$71,784
期末應收款項	-	(6,000)
收取現金	-	\$65,784

(請參閱建興聯合會計師事務所民國 98 年 3 月 6 日查核報告書及財務報表附註)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. Please refer to Horwath Chien Hsing' report dated Mar. 6, 2009.

董事長：黃望修
Chairman：W. H. Huang



經理人：鍾武湖
President：Wu-Hu Chung



會計主管：林仲貞
Chief Accountant：Chung-Chen Lin





高雄銀行股份有限公司

財務報表附註

民國97年12月31日及民國96年12月31日

(金額除特別註明外，均以新台幣仟元為單位)

BANK OF KAOHSIUNG CO., LTD.

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2008 and 2007

(Expressed in New Taiwan Thousand Dollars Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. 公司沿革

(1) 本公司係依銀行法特許設立之商業銀行，於70年12月取得設立許可，71年1月取得公司執照，經營業務如下：

- A. 代理市庫。
- B. 經理市公債。
- C. 銀行法所規定商業銀行得以經營之業務。
- D. 各種儲蓄、信託業務。
- E. 經主管機關核准辦理之其他有關業務。

本公司除於總行設有營業部、公庫部、國外部及信託部外，並設有國內分行及簡易分行35家，國際金融業務分行一家。

本公司上市申請案件經台灣證券交易所股份有限公司於87年4月27日台證(87)上字第11281號函核准，並於87年5月18日正式掛牌上市。

本公司民營化之執行方案，業經民營化推動小組第十六次會議審議通過，並依高雄市政府88.8.3高市府財三字第23963號函核准執行；於88年8月17日本公司之民營化釋股公開招募案獲經財政部證券暨期貨管理委員會申報生效，正式以88年9月27日為本公司民營化基準日。

(2) 本公司於97年12月31日及96年12月31日，員工人數分別為939人（不含部分工時工讀生0人）及887人（不含部分工時工讀生21人）。

2. 重要會計政策之彙總說明

本財務報表係依照公開發行銀行財務報告編製準則、商業會計法及商業會計處理準則中與財務會計準則相關之規定暨一般公認會計原則編製。依上述法令及原則編製財務報表時，本銀行對於備抵呆帳、固定資產折舊、資產減損及保證責任準備等之提列，必須使用合理之估計金額，因估計通常係在不確定情況下作成之判斷，因此可能與將來實際結果有所差異。

因銀行業之經營特性，其營業週轉期較難確定，故未將資產及負債科目區分為流動或非流動，惟已依其性質分類，按相對流動性之順序排列，並於附註31.二、C.流動性風險說明資產及負債之到期分析。

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

(1) Bank of Kaohsiung Co., Ltd. is a commercial bank formed and registered in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law of the Republic of China. The Bank obtained its registration approval in December 1981 and the Certificate of Business Registration in January the following year. The Bank's main business activities are as follows:

- A. Agent for the Kaohsiung City Treasury.
- B. Management of Kaohsiung Municipal Bond.
- C. Other relevant commercial bank businesses authorized under the Banking Law.
- D. Savings and trust operations.
- E. Other relevant businesses authorized by the Central Competent Authority.

The Bank operates with four departments under the Head Office namely, Business, Municipal Treasury, International Banking and Trust departments with an additional of 35 local branches and mini-branches and an Offshore Banking Unit (OBU).

Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TSE) approved the Bank's application to seek listing on the Taiwan Stock Exchange and issued the approval document (Tai Jeng (87) Shan No. 11281) on April 27, 1998. The Bank was officially listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on May 18, 1998.

The proposal for the privatization of the Bank was approved upon assessment by the Task Force for the Privatization of Public-Owned Enterprises in its 16th Meeting and the proposal was executed on August 3, 1999 in accordance with approval document (Kaohsiung City Government Tsai 3 No. 23963). The offering of the Bank's shares to the public as part of the privatization policy of government-owned banks came into effect on August 17, 1999 upon approval by the Securities and Futures Commission of the Ministry of Finance. The Bank was officially reorganized as a private enterprise on September 27, 1999.

(2) The Bank employs a total of 939 employees (exclusive 0 part-times) as of December 31, 2008 and 887 employees (exclusive 21 part-times) as of December 31, 2007.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with the "Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements of Publicly Issued Banks", Business Account Act, the relevant financial accounting requirements provided in the business accounting standards and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China. When preparing the financial statements in accordance with the said rules and principles, the Bank had to provide the provision for credit loss, depreciation of property, asset impairment and reserve for guarantee based on reasonable estimated amounts. Because the estimation is usually made under uncertain circumstances, it might be different from the actual result.

Due to the characteristics of the banking business, it is more difficult to ascertain the business turnover. Therefore, the Bank did not categorize its assets and liabilities into current or non-current items, provided that the assets and liabilities were categorized by nature and in the order of corresponding liquidity. The analyses on maturity of assets and liabilities is shown in Note 31.

本銀行重要會計政策如下：

(1) 財務報表彙總原則

本財務報表包括本公司國內總分行處及國際金融業務分行之帳目。國內總分行處及國際金融業務分行間之內部往來、聯行往來及內部收支等帳目均於彙編財務報表時予以銷除。

(2) 外幣交易及外幣財務報表之換算

非衍生性商品之外幣交易，按交易發生時之匯率折算新台幣金額入帳。外幣資產及負債於實際兌換或結清時，因適用不同匯率所發生之損失或利益，列為兌換或結清年度之損益。外幣資產及負債之資產負債表日餘額，按該日即期匯率予以換算，若有兌換差額，亦列為當期損益；惟權益商品屬備供出售金融資產之兌換差額列為股東權益調整項目，以成本衡量者則按交易日之歷史匯率衡量。

(3) 公平價值變動列入損益之金融商品

公平價值變動列入損益之金融商品包括交易目的之金融資產或金融負債，以及於原始認列時，指定以公平價值衡量且公平價值變動認列為損益之金融資產或金融負債。原始認列時，係以公平價值衡量，並加計取得或發行之交易成本，續後評價時，以公平價值衡量且公平價值變動認列為當期損益。依慣例交易購買或出售金融資產時，採用交易日會計處理。

衍生性商品未能符合避險會計者，係分類為交易目的之金融資產或金融負債。公平價值為正值時，列為金融資產；公平價值為負值時，列為金融負債。

公平價值之基礎：上市(櫃)證券係資產負債表日之收盤價，開放型基金受益憑證係資產負債表日之淨資產價值，政府債券係財團法人中華民國證券櫃檯買賣中心資產負債表日之參考價；無活絡市場之金融商品，以評價方法估計公平價值。

指定公平價值變動列入損益之金融資產或金融負債係混合商品，以及為消除或重大減少會計不一致時，將各項具會計不一致之金融資產或金融負債於原始認列時指定公平價值變動列入損益。另依據本公司風險管理政策及投資策略共同管理之一組金融資產、金融負債或其組成，亦指定以公平價值衡量。

(4) 附條件交易之票券及債券投資

附賣回票券及債券投資係從事票券及債券附賣回條件交易時，向交易對手實際支付之金額，視為融資交易；附買回票券及債券負債係從事票券及債券附買回條件交易時，向交易對手實際取得之金額。相關利息收入或支出按權責發生基礎認列。

Summary of significant accounting policies of the Bank is as follows

Basis of Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements include the accounts of the head office, the OBU and all branches and representative offices. All inter-office balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Foreign Currency and the exchange of foreign financial report

Transactions of non-derivative products dominated in foreign currency are recorded in the amount converted into NTD at the interest rate applicable when the transactions take place. The loss or gain on exchange or settlement of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency arising from different exchange rates is recorded as the income in the year of exchange or settlement. The balance of assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency on the balance sheet date shall be converted at the exchange rate on the same date. The conversion differences, if any, shall be recorded as the income for the period, provided that the conversion differences of equity products that are financial assets in available-for-sale shall be recorded as the adjustment item of shareholders' equity, and the conversion differences of equity products that are evaluated based on cost shall be evaluated at the historical exchange rate on the date of transaction.

Financial Products at Fair value through Income Statement

Such products include financial assets or liabilities for the purpose of transactions, and the financial assets or liabilities designated to be evaluated at fair value and recognized income based on changes in fair value when they are recognized originally. When they are recognized originally, they should be evaluated based on fair value plus the trading cost for acquisition or issue, and in the following evaluation, they shall be evaluated based on fair value and recognize the income based on changes of fair value. The accounting applicable on the date of transaction shall apply when financial assets are purchased or sold according to customary transactions.

Derivative products which fail to comply with hedging accounting shall be classified as the financial assets or liabilities for the purpose of transaction. When fair value is positive, they shall be recorded as financial assets. When fair value is negative, they shall be recorded as financial liabilities.

Basis of fair value: the closing price on balance sheet date in the case of listed (OTC) securities; the value of net assets on balance sheet date in the case of beneficiary certificates for open-end funds; the reference price of GTSM on balance sheet date for government bonds; the fair value evaluated based on evaluation method in the case of financial products without market price.

Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through income statement are combined products, and in order to remove or mitigate the inconsistency in the accounting materially, the Bank will state the changes of fair value of financial assets or liabilities with inconsistent accounting as income in the original recognition. According to the Bank's risk management policy and a portfolio of financial assets, financial liabilities and combination thereof managed by the investment strategy, the fair value shall be applied in measurement.

Bills and Bonds Sold under Agreements

Bills and bonds purchased under re-sale agreement refer to the amount payable to the trading counterpart actually, which refer to the financing transaction. Bills and bonds sold under re-purchase agreement refer to the amount acquired from the trading counterpart actually. The relevant interest income or expenditure is recognized on an accrual basis.



(5) 催收款項

依照行政院金融監督管理委員會銀行局「銀行資產評估損失準備提列及逾期放款催收款呆帳處理辦法」規定，放款或其他授信款項已屆清償期而未獲清償且報經逾放督導會議小組核准者，連同已估列之應收利息轉列催收款項。

由放款轉列之催收款項列於貼現及放款項下，非屬放款轉列之其他催收款項（如由保證、承兌及信用卡轉列部分）則列於其他金融資產。

(6) 備抵呆帳及保證責任準備

係就貼現及放款、應收款項及其他金融資產（買入匯款及其他催收款項），暨各項保證餘額，分別就特定債權無法收回之風險及全體債權組合之潛在風險評估可能損失，提列備抵呆帳及保證責任準備。

特定債權無法收回之風險，係就授信戶之財務狀況及本息償付是否有延滯情形等，並評估擔保品價值，參照「銀行資產評估損失準備提列及逾期放款催收款呆帳處理辦法」規定，依可收回性分類，並依規定比率提存。依規定收回無望之授信資產，全額提列損失；收回有困難之部分，至少依餘額之百分之五十提列損失。自九十四年七月起修正為應予注意、可望收回、收回困難及收回無望之不良授信資產，分別以債權餘額之百分之二、百分之十、百分之五十及餘額全部之合計，為備抵呆帳及保證責任準備之最低提列標準。

本公司對呆帳之沖銷，係就催收款項及逾期放款評估其收回可能性及擔保品價值，經董事會核准後予以沖銷。收回已沖銷之呆帳，列為備抵呆帳之轉回。

(7) 備供出售金融資產

備供出售金融資產於原始認列時，以公平價值衡量，並加計取得或發行之交易成本；後續評價以公平價值衡量，且其價值變動列為股東權益調整項目，累積之利益或損失於金融資產除列時，列入當期損益。依慣例交易購買或出售金融資產時，採用交易日會計處理。

股利於除息日或股東會決議日認列收入，但依據投資前之淨利宣告之部分，係自權益商品投資成本減除。債務商品原始認列金額與到期金額間之差額，採用利息法（差異不大時，以直線法）攤銷之利息，認列為當期損益。若有減損之客觀證據，則認列減損損失。若後續期間減損金額減少，備供出售權益商品之減損減少金額認列為股東權益調整項目；備供出售債務商品之減損減少金額若明顯與認列減損後發生之事件有關，則予以迴轉並認列為當期損益。

Overdue Accounts

According to the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Past-Due / Non-performing Loans” of Banking Bureau, FSC, loans or other credit extensions which are not repaid when due may be translated into the overdue accounts together with estimated interest receivable subject to the approval of the Commit of NPL guiding team.

The overdue accounts translated from loans are recorded under the title of discounts and loans. Any overdue accounts other than those translated from loans (e.g. translated from guarantee, acceptance and credit card) shall be recorded under the title of other financial assets.

Provision for Credit Loss & Reserve for Guarantee

To evaluate the possible loss of potential risks of certain uncollectible credit and entire credit portfolio and provide credit loss and reserve for guarantee, in terms of discounts and loans, accounts receivable and other financial assets (inward remittance and other overdue accounts), and balances of the various guarantees.

The risks of certain uncollectible credits are classified according to the collectability in terms of credit extension clients' financial condition and repayment of principal and interest, and evaluated value of collateral, in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Past-Due / Non-performing Loans”, and deposited according to the required percentage. According to the requirements, the credit assets unlikely to be collected shall be stated as loss in whole, and 50% of the credit assets difficult to be collected shall be stated as loss. As of July 2005, according to the amended requirements, the bad credit assets to be noticed, likely to be collected, difficult to be collected and unlikely to be collected should be provided for credit loss and reserved for guarantee at the percentages of 2%, 10%, 50% and 100% of the balance of the credits respectively.

The Bank offsets credit loss according to the evaluated collectibility of overdue accounts and overdue loans and value of collateral subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Collected credit loss which was offset already shall be stated as reversal of provision for credit loss.

Available-for-sale Financial Assets

When originally recognized, the available-for-sale financial assets are evaluated on fair value plus the trading cost for acquisition or issue, and in the following evaluation, they shall be evaluated based on fair value and change of the value thereof is recorded as the adjustment item of shareholders' equity. Cumulative gain or loss is recorded as the income for the period when the financial assets are excluded. The accounting applicable on the date of transaction shall apply when financial assets are purchased or sold according to customary transactions.

Dividends shall be recognized as income on the ex-dividend day or date of resolution made by shareholders' meeting, provided that the net income declared prior to investment shall be deducted from the investment cost in equity products. The margin between the amount of liability product recognized originally and matured amount is recognized as the income for the period based on interest amortized under interest method (in the case of minor margin, the straight line method shall apply). If there is objective evidence showing impairment, it shall be recognized as impairment loss. If the impairment loss decreases thereafter, the decrease on impairment loss of the equity products in available-for-sale is recognized as the adjustment item of shareholders' equity. If the decrease on impairment loss of liability product in available-for-sale is apparently related to the events occurring after recognition of impairment, it shall be reversed and recognized as the income for the period.

(8)持有至到期日金融資產

持有至到期日金融資產係以利息法(差異不大時，以直線法)之攤銷後成本衡量。原始認列時，以公平價值衡量並加計取得或發行之交易成本，於除列、價值減損或攤銷時認列損益。依慣例交易購買或出售金融資產時，採用交易日會計處理。

若有減損之客觀證據，則認列減損損失。若續後期間減損金額減少，且明顯與認列減損後發生之事件有關，則予以迴轉並認列為當期損益，惟該迴轉不得使帳面金額大於未認列減損情況下之攤銷後成本。

(9)採權益法之長期股權投資

本公司對被投資公司持有表決權股份達百分之二十以上或具有重大影響力者，採用權益法評價。

取得股權或首次採用權益法時，投資成本與股權淨值間之差額，按五年平均攤銷。惟自95年1月1日起，依新修訂財務會計準則公報之規定，改為先將投資成本予以分析處理，投資成本超過可辨認淨資產公平價值部分列為商譽。商譽不予攤銷，但每年定期進行減損測試，且發生特定事項或環境改變顯示商譽可能發生減損時，亦進行減損測試。若可辨認淨資產公平價值超過投資成本，則其差額就各非流動資產(非採權益法評價之金融資產、待處分資產、遞延所得稅資產及預付退休金或其他退休給付除外)公平價值等比例減少之，仍有差額時列為非常損益。自95年1月1日起，其以前取得之採權益法長期股權投資，尚未攤銷之餘額屬投資成本超過取得股權淨值者，比照商譽處理，不再攤銷；原投資成本與股權淨值間之差額屬遞延貸項部分，依剩餘攤銷年限繼續攤銷。

於資產負債表日評估是否有減損跡象，若有客觀證據顯示業已減損，就其減損部分認列損失；對僅具重大影響力而未具控制能力之長期股權投資，係以其個別投資帳面價值為基礎，予以評估。

本公司與採權益法評價之被投資公司間交易所產生之損益尚未實現者，予以遞延，於實現年度再予認列。交易損益如屬折舊或攤銷性資產所產生者，依其效益年限逐年承認。

對於持股比例超過50% 或具有實質控制能力者，依權益法認列同期間之投資損益，對於持股比例未達50% 且無實質控制能力而採當年度認列損益者，其損益認列方式如下：

- a. 編製半年度或年度財務報表時，採權益法評價之長期股權投資與被投資公司間交易所產生之損益於當期尚未實現者，予與銷除；交易損益如屬折舊性資產所產生者，依其效益年限分年認列。

Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets

Held-to-Maturity financial assets are evaluated based on the amortized cost under interest method (in the case of minor difference, straight line method). When they are recognized originally, they should be evaluated based on fair value plus the trading cost for acquisition or issue, and stated as income in the case of elimination, value impairment or amortization. The accounting applicable on the date of transaction shall apply when financial assets are purchased or sold according to customary transactions.

If there is objective evidence showing impairment, it shall be recognized as impairment loss. If the impairment loss decreases thereafter and obviously relates to the events subsequent to recognition of impairment, it shall be reversed and stated as the income for the period, provided that the reversal shall not make the book value more than the cost minus the amortization in the case of no recognition of impairment.

Long-Term Investments in Equity Method

Long-term investments are accounted for using the equity method while the Bank owns at least 20% of the voting rights of the investee companies or the Bank has significant influence over the investee companies' operational decisions.

When equity is obtained or equity method is firstly applied, the differences between investment cost and net equity value shall be amortized averagely within five years. However, as of Jan. 1, 2006, according to the amended Statement of Financial Accounting Standards, the investment cost shall be analyzed and processed, and the investment cost in excess of identifiable fair value of net assets shall be stated as goodwill. The goodwill will not be amortized, provided that it is necessary to conduct impairment test periodically every year. If some extraordinary circumstances or changes in environment show that the goodwill is likely to be impaired, it is also necessary to conduct impairment test. If the identifiable fair value of net assets exceeds the investment cost, the differences thereof shall be decreased according to the fair values of non-current assets (financial assets, assets to be disposed of, deferred income tax assets and prepaid pension fund and other pension payments not valued under equity method). If there is still a difference, it shall be stated as extraordinary income. As of Jan. 1, 2006, the balance of long-term equity investment under equity method which has not yet been amortized shall be treated as goodwill and will not be amortized, if the investment cost exceeds the net value of the acquired equity. The difference between the original investment cost and net value of equity shall be amortized within the residual years continuously, in the case of deferred loans.

It is necessary to evaluate whether there is any sign for impairment on balance sheet date. If there is objective evidence showing impairment, it shall be recognized as impairment loss. The long-term equity investment with significant impact but without controlling power shall be evaluated based on the book value of the individual investment.

The income generated from transactions between the Bank and the investee evaluated under equity method which has not yet been realized should be deferred, and not recognized until the year in which it is realized. Where the income is generated from depreciated or amortized assets, it should be recognized year by year according to their useful years.

The investment loss in those in which this Bank holds more than 50% of the equity or the substantial controlling power in the same period shall be recognized under the Equity Method. The investment loss in those in which this Bank holds less than 50% of the equity and no controlling power and recognizes the income in the current year shall be recognized in the following manners:

- a. The income generated from the transactions between the long-term equity investment and investee evaluated under Equity Method in the semi-annual or annual financial statements which was not realized in the same period shall be written off. If the income is generated from depreciable assets, it shall be recognized according to the useful years.

- b. 編製第一季財務報表時，不採權益法認列投資收益。
- c. 編製第三季財務報表時，仍依上半年度財務報表相同基礎認列投資損益。

本公司對具有控制力之被投資公司，除依權益評價外，並分別於每會計年度之半年度及年度終了時，編製合併財務報表，另依金管證六字第0960034217號令規範各上市（櫃）公司應自97年度起加編第1、3季合併財務報表。

(10) 其他金融資產

以成本衡量之金融資產係無法可靠衡量公平價值之權益商品投資，包括未上市(櫃)股票及興櫃股票等，以原始認列之成本衡量。若有減損之客觀證據，則認列減損損失，此減損金額不予迴轉。

無活絡市場之債券投資係無活絡市場之公開報價，且具固定或可決定收取金額之債券投資，以攤銷後成本衡量，其會計處理與持有至到期日金融資產相似，惟處分時點不受限制。

避險之衍生性金融商品係以公平價值評價，且其價值變動依所規避之風險列為當期損益或股東權益調整項目。

(11) 固定資產

固定資產一般均於購建時按取得成本入帳，屬重大修理及改良，作為資本支出，亦列入固定資產；一般修理及維護支出，則作為費用處理。

固定資產累計折舊除租賃權益改良係按5年或租期之較短者提列外，餘係按其成本並預留殘值1年，依所得稅法耐用年數表規定年數，以直線法計算提列。另折舊性資產耐用年限屆滿仍繼續使用者，估計其尚可使用之年限，按帳面價值繼續提列折舊，未繼續使用者，按淨變現價值或帳面價值之較低者評價並轉列適當科目。固定資產處分時沖轉有關帳列價值及累計折舊科目，出售固定資產損益列為當年度之損益科目。

(12) 遞延費用

遞延費用以取得成本入帳，採直線法依其效益年限分期攤銷。

(13) 無形資產

係電腦軟體之支出，自發生當月份起按5年平均攤提。

(14) 退休金

本公司自87年度起，對於確定給付之職工退休辦法改按財務會計準則公報第18號「退休金會計處理準則」認列退休金成本。

b. The investment income in the financial statement of Q1 is not recognized under Equity Method.

c. The investment income in the financial statement of Q3 is still recognized on the same basis identified in the financial statement of the first half of the year.

The Bank will evaluate the investee with controlling power based on equity method, and will prepare consolidated financial statements on June 30 and Dec. 31 every fiscal year. Further, this Bank also complies with the official letter under Ching-Kuan-Cheng-6-Tze No. 0960034217 which ordered that all of the listed (OTC) companies shall also prepare the consolidated financial statements for Q1 and Q3 as of 2008.

Other Financial Assets

The financial assets evaluated based on cost are the investment in equity products of which the fair value can not be measured, including unlisted (non-OTC) stocks and emerging stocks, which are evaluated based on the cost originally recognized. If there is any objective evidence showing impairment, it should be recognized as impairment loss. The impairment loss should not be reversed.

The bond investment without market price refers to the bond investment without public quotation and subject to fixed or decidable amount, which is evaluated based on amortized cost. The accounting principles applicable to it are similar to those applicable to Held-to-Maturity financial assets, provided that it may be disposed of free from any restrictions.

Derivative financial products for hedging are evaluated based on fair value, and the risks based on which the price thereof is changed are stated as the income for the period or adjustment items under the title of shareholders' equity.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are booked at the cost at the time of construction or acquisition. The expenditures for substantial improvement and betterment will be capitalized and booked as fixed assets. The expenditure for general repair and maintenance will be book as expense.

For the accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment, except if rental improvement is depreciated in five years or the rental period, whichever is shorter, and the rest is depreciated at the cost with one-year residual value reserved and calculated in accordance with the useful years stipulated by Income Tax Law and the Straight Line Method. If the assets remain in use at the end of the estimated useful years, they are to be depreciated in accordance with the estimated residual useful years and the book value. If the assets are not remaining in use, they are to be valued in accordance with the net cash value or book value, whichever is lower, and transferred to the proper account thereafter. Upon the disposition of property, plant and equipment, the book value and accumulated depreciation accounts are to be posted and transferred accordingly. The gain / loss from the sales of property, plant and equipment is to be booked in the Income Statement of the year.

Deferred Expenses

Deferred expenses are stated at the cost of acquisition, and amortized according to the useful years under straight line method.

Intangible Assets

The expenses in computer software shall be amortized averagely within 5 years as of the month when they are incurred.

Pension Plan

Since 1998, the Bank has set up a defined pension plan covering all regular employees pursuant to the provisions of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 18 "Accounting for Pensions".

又本公司於88年9月27日完成民營化，依相關規定發放予所有員工截至該基準日止之退休人員退休金、離職人員離職給與及留用人員之年資結算給與。留用員工年資重新起算，並適用勞動基準法退休金規定。本公司並按精算結果認列退休金費用。

屬確定提撥退休辦法之退休金，係於員工提供服務之期間，將應提撥之退休基金數額認列為當期費用。

(15)買賣損失準備

係依照證券商管理規則之規定，其自行買賣有價證券利益額超過損失額時，應按月就超過部分提列百分之十，做為買賣損失準備，並於實際發生自行買賣有價證券淨損失月份予以沖回；惟若累積提列已達新台幣二億元者，得免繼續提列。

(16)員工紅利及董監酬勞

本公司民國97年1月1日（含）以後之員工紅利及董監酬勞係依會計研究發展基金會（96）基秘字第052號解釋函之規定，估計員工紅利及董監酬勞金額，並依員工紅利及董監酬勞之性質列為營業成本或營業費用項下之適當會計科目。嗣後股東會決議與財務報表估列數如有差異，視為估計變動，列為當期損益。

(17)利息收入及手續費收入之認列

貼現及放款按流通在外之本金入帳，不計入尚未賺得之收益，利息收入按權責發生基礎認列。逾期債權經評估很可能無法依約清償或支付者，其借款本金及應收利息即轉列催收款項，對內並停止計提應收利息，俟收現時始認列為利息收入。因紓困及協議展期而同意記帳之利息收入，依金融局規定自開始記帳日起，列為遞延收益，俟收現時始予認列收入。

手續費收入係於收現且獲利過程大部分完成時認列。

(18)所得稅

依財務會計準則公報第22號「所得稅之會計處理準則」之規定作跨期間與同期間之所得稅分攤。將應課稅暫時性差異所產生之所得稅影響數認列為遞延所得稅負債；與將可減除暫時性差異、虧損扣抵及所得稅抵減所產生之所得稅影響數認列為遞延所得稅資產，再評估其遞延所得稅資產之可實現性，估列其備抵評價金額。

以前年度溢估、低估之所得稅，列為當年度所得稅費用之調整項目。

Because of its privatization on September 27, 1999, the Bank made full payment of its entire pension obligations to all employees (including retired, terminated and retained) based on their service years pursuant to the relevant regulations. Retained employees' service years will start afresh and the regulations governing the pension plan prescribed by the Labor Standards Law will apply. The Bank computes the net pension cost based on an actuarial valuation.

The retirement pension confirmed to be contributed pursuant to the rules of retirement should be recognized as the current period expenses in the duration of the employee's service.

Reserve for Transaction Loss

According to the "Regulations Governing Securities Firms", if the gain on the securities firm's own transaction of marketable securities exceeds the loss thereon, it shall provide 10% of the excess as the reserve for transaction loss per year, and offset against the loss in the month when net loss on its transaction of marketable securities takes place, provided that if the cumulative provision has amounted to NT\$200,000,000, it is not necessary to provide such reserve any longer.

Employee bonus and remuneration to directors/supervisors

The Bank estimated the employee bonus and remuneration to directors/supervisors after January 1, 2008 according to the official letter under (96) Chi-Mi-Tze No. 052 of Accounting Research and Development Foundation in Taiwan, and also stated the employee bonus and remuneration to directors/supervisors as the accounting titles of operating cost or operating expenses by the nature of the bonus and remuneration. In the event of any difference in the resolution made by shareholders' meeting and the estimated figures in the financial statements, it shall be identified as the variance in estimation and stated in the current income statements.

Recognition of Interest Income and Service Fees

Discounts and loans are recorded into the account by outstanding principal, exclusive of unearned income. The interest income is recognized on an accrual basis. If any overdue credit is unlikely to be repaid upon evaluation, the principal and income receivable shall be stated as overdue accounts, and the interest receivable should not be stated as interest income until it is realized.

Pursuant to the Regulations of FSC, interest on loans or credits extended by the Bank to borrowers for the purpose of overcoming financial difficulties and where loan extension agreements have been signed shall be classified as deferred income (classified as "Other Liabilities") from the date of recognition provided that both parties agree to the recording of such interest. The interest revenue on those loans is recognized only upon collection.

Service fees are recorded as income when received or when the services are rendered.

Income Tax

According to FAS No. 22, "Accounting for Income Tax," tax is provided based on accounting income after adjusting for permanent differences and inter-and intra-period allocations. The income tax effect of taxable temporary differences was recorded as a deferred income tax liability; losses available for carry forward and income tax credits were recorded as deferred income tax assets, for which a valuation allowance is provided for deferred tax assets that are not certain to be realized.

Overestimate or underestimate provision of previous year's income tax liabilities is included in current year's income tax as adjustment.

未分配盈餘加徵10%之所得稅，列為股東會決議年度之所得稅費用。

本公司所得稅抵減之會計處理係依財務會計處理準則公報第12號「所得稅抵減之會計處理準則」之規定處理，因購置設備或技術、研究發展、人才培訓及股權投資等所產生之所得稅抵減採當期認列法處理。

「所得基本稅額條例」自95年1月1日開始施行，其計算基礎係依所得稅法規定計算之課稅所得額，再加計所得稅法及其他法律所享有之租稅減免，按行政院訂定之稅率（百分之十）計算基本稅額與按所得稅法規定計算之稅額相較，擇其高者，繳納當年度之所得稅，本公司已將其影響考量於當期所得稅中。

(19)資產減損

當環境變更或某些事件發生而顯示公司所擁有的資產其可回收金額低於其帳面價值時，公司應認列減損損失。可回收金額是指一項資產的淨公平價值或其使用價值，兩者較高者。淨公平價值是指一項資產在公平交易下的情況下可收到的淨處分金額，而使用價值是指將一項資產在未來可使用年限內可產生的預計現金流量予以折現計算。

當以前年度認列資產減損的情況不再存在時，則可在以前年度提列損失金額的範圍內予以迴轉。已認列之商譽減損損失不得迴轉。

3.會計原則變動之理由及其影響

- (1) 本公司自96年1月1日起，採用新發布之財務會計準則公報第三十七號「無形資產之會計處理準則」，以及各號公報配合新修訂之條文，惟對本公司96年財務報表並無重大影響。
- (2) 本公司自97年1月1日起，首次適用財務會計準則公報第39號「股份基礎給付之會計處理準則」及會計研究發展基金會（96）基秘字第052號解釋函，依公報及解釋函規定分類、衡量及揭露股份基礎給付交易、員工分紅及董監酬勞，惟對本公司97年財務報表並無重大影響。
- (3) 本公司自97年10月1日起，採用財務會計準則公報第34號「金融商品會計處理準則」，新修訂條文，該公報主要修訂有關公平價值變動列入損益中以交易為目的之金融資產重分類之規定，有關金融商品之重分類資訊請參見附註35之說明。

An additional 10% income tax on earnings is included as income tax expense in the year when the stockholders resolved to retain the earnings.

According to FAS No. 12, "Accounting for income tax credits", the Bank's income tax credits generated from the acquisition of eligible equipment or technology, expenses for research and development and losses carried forward are recognized in the period when the tax credits arise.

The "Income Basic Tax Act" was enforced as of January 1, 2006. According to the Act, the payable income tax for the then year should be the higher of the basic tax after the taxable income calculated pursuant to the Income Tax Law including the tax benefits provided under the Income Tax Law and other laws multiplies by the tax rate (10%) set by the Executive Yuan, and the tax calculated pursuant to the Income Tax Law. The Bank has included its effect in the income tax for the then period.

Asset Impairment

Where some environmental change or incident reflects that the recoverable amount for the assets owned by the company is less than their book value, the company should recognize the impairment loss. The recoverable amount means the higher of the net fair value or value in use of an asset. The net fair value means the collectable net amount upon disposal of an item of assets in a fair transaction, and the value in use means the discounted cash flow estimated to be produced by an asset in its life cycle.

When the loss of assets recognized in the previous year doesn't exist any longer, such loss may be reversed insofar as it does not exceed the amount of loss provided in the previous year. The recognized loss of goodwill should not be reversed.

REASONS AND IMPACTS OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE CHANGES

As of Jan. 1, 2007, the Bank has applied the new Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 37 "Intangible assets of accounting principles for financial products" and the amended provisions in the other statements of financial accounting standard. Notwithstanding, no material effect has been produced to this Bank's financial statement 2007.

The Bank has adopted the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 39 on "Accounting Principles for Stock-Based Payment" and the official letter under (96) Chi-Mi-Tze No. 052 of Accounting Research and Development Foundation in Taiwan as of Jan. 1, 2008, and classified, measured and disclosed the benefits based, employees' bonus and remuneration to directors/supervisors in accordance with the Statement and official letter. Notwithstanding, no material effect has been produced to this Bank's financial statement 2008.

The Bank has adopted the amended provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 on "Accounting Principles for Financial Product" as of Oct. 1, 2008. The amended provisions are related to the reclassification of financial products held for trading in the assets at fair value through income statements. Please refer to Note 35 for the information about reclassification of financial products.