



高雄銀行股份有限公司
財務報表附註
民國99年12月31日及民國98年12月31日
(金額除特別註明外，均以新台幣千元為單位)

BANK OF KAOHSIUNG CO., LTD.
Notes to Financial Statements
DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009
(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、信託部及財富管理部外，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99年12月31日及98年12月31日，員工人數分別為914人及923人（不含實習員12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29.二、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, Trust and Wealth Management 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 914 employees as of December 31, 2010 and 923 employees (exclusive 12 practical training personnel) as of December 31, 2009.

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 29.

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

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 transaction

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。當期收回已沖銷之呆帳，列為其他非利息淨收益項下之呆帳收回利益。

(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。股票股利不列為投資收益，僅註記股數增加，並按增加後之總股數重新計算每股成本。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 collectability of overdue accounts and overdue loans and value of collateral subject to the approval of the Board of Directors. Recovery of writer-off credit loss shall be stated as recovery income on credit loss, under other non-interest revenues.

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. Stock dividends are not treated as investment gains and are recorded only for the number of additional shares received. The cost per share is re-calculated based on the increased shareholding. 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所取得股權淨值者，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。

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。

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 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.



(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。

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。

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 and Equipment Cost

Property and equipment cost 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 and equipment cost, 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 and equipment cost, the book value and accumulated depreciation accounts are to be posted and transferred accordingly. The gain / loss from the sales of property and equipment cost 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".

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.

(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。

未分配盈餘加徵10%之所得稅，列為股東會決議年度之費用。

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。

當稅法修正時，應於公布日按新規定將遞延所得稅資產或負債重新計算，差額列為當期所得稅費用。

Employee Bonus and Remuneration to Directors/Supervisors

This 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 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.

An additional 10% income tax on earnings is included as 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.

Deferred assets or liabilities are recalculated for any amendments of tax regulations on the date of announcement. Differences arising from the tax law amendments are recognized as expenses for the current period.



(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. 現金及約當現金

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
庫存現金	Cash on hand	\$1,071,256	\$1,095,168
庫存外幣	Cash on hand-Foreign currency	141,568	150,784
存放銀行同業	Due from banks	378,700	428,481
待交換票據	Checks for clearance	424,420	871,131
合計	Total	\$ 2,015,944	\$ 2,545,564

4. 存放央行及拆借銀行同業

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
存放央行	Due from CBC	\$3,337,610	\$2,217,800
存放央行－存款準備金	Reserve for deposits-Type B	4,650,791	4,076,406
跨行業務結算擔保專戶	Inter-Bank fund cleaning account	151,461	844,944
拆放銀行同業	Lend to banks	2,733,684	550,320
買入央行定存單	Purchased C.D. from CBC	16,000,000	14,800,000
合計	Total	\$26,873,546	\$22,489,470

本公司依銀行法及中央銀行法規定就每月各項存款之平均餘額，按法定準備率計算提存於中央銀行之存款準備金。截至民國99年12月31日及98年12月31日止存放央行之存款準備金分別為4,650,791仟元及4,076,406仟元，依規定非於每次調整準備金時，不得動用。

5. 公平價值變動列入損益之金融商品

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
交易目的之金融資產	Financial assets for trading purposes		
票券投資	Bills investments	\$ 1,012,396	\$ 2,029,060
債券	Bonds	77,617	75,767
小計	Sub-total	\$ 1,090,013	\$ 2,104,827
衍生性金融商品	Derivative financial products		
遠期外匯	Forward exchange	\$ 6,116	\$ 1,986
外匯換匯	Foreign exchange swaps	8,280	20,547
小計	Sub-total	\$ 14,396	\$ 22,533
合計	Total	\$ 1,104,409	\$ 2,127,360
交易目的之金融負債	Financial liabilities for trading purposes		
遠期外匯	Forward exchange contracts	(\$ 5,537)	(\$ 2,031)
外匯換匯	Foreign exchange swaps	(5,967)	(89)
利率交換	Interest rate swap	(3,606)	—
合計	Sub-total	(\$ 15,110)	(\$ 2,120)

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 circle.

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.

CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS

DUE FROM CBC AND LEND TO BANKS

The reserve for deposits, as required by the Banking Law and the Central Bank Law, is calculated by applying the statutory rates to the average monthly balances of the various types of deposit accounts. The balance of the Bank's Reserve for Deposits as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$4,650,791 thousand and \$4,076,406 thousand respectively. By law, the Bank is not permitted to utilize the reserve unless at the time when the balance of the reserve is adjusted.

FINANCIAL PRODUCTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH INCOME STATEMENT

(1) 本公司民國99年度及98年度從事衍生性金融商品交易之目的，主要係為配合客戶交易需求並用以軋平本行之部位及支應不同幣別資金之需求及規避因匯率及利率波動所產生之風險。本公司之財務避險策略係以達成規避大部分市場價格或現金流量風險為目的。

於民國99年12月底及98年12月底，本公司尚未到期之衍生性商品合約金額(名目本金)如下：

項 目	Item
遠期外匯合約	Forward exchange contracts
外匯換匯合約	Foreign exchange swaps
利率交換合約	contracts

(1) Derivative transactions undertaken by the Bank are primarily intended for meeting client needs, balancing the Bank's trading positions as well as requirements, hedge the Bank's exposure in assets and liabilities arising from interest rate and currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Bank adopted hedging strategies that were effective in hedging against most of the risk of market prices or cash flows.

The contract amount (notional principal) of the Bank's financial derivatives are listed as follows:

合約金額 Contract Amount	
2010.12.31	2009.12.31
269,885	550,497
442,956	1,041,012
87,300	—

(2) 截至99年12月31日及98年12月31日止，本公司持有債券之到期日均為民國108年至110年，其平均利率詳附註30.(一)說明。

(3) 於民國99年度及98年度，公平價值變動列入損益之金融資產及負債損益屬已實現淨損益分別為(13,698)仟元及450,364仟元，評價損益分別為(19,251)仟元及(14,887)仟元。

(2) Until Dec. 31, 2010 and Dec. 31, 2009, the maturity dates of bonds possessed by the Bank range from 2019 to 2021. The average interest rates thereof are specified in Note 30.(1).

(3) Gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through income statement in FY2010 and 2009 which was realized net income was minus \$ 13,698 thousand and \$ 450,634 thousand. The evaluated income thereof was minus \$ 19,251 thousand and minus \$ 14,887 thousand.

6. 應收款項淨額

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE – NET

項 目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
應收信用卡帳款	Credit card fees receivable	\$ 128,183	\$ 127,502
應收收益	Income receivable	124,190	123,804
應收承兌票款	Acceptances receivable	117,421	98,256
應收利息	Interest receivable	301,916	319,544
應收退稅款－上期	Income tax refundable- Previous period	40,291	22,689
應收退稅款－本期	Income tax refundable- Current period	—	20,192
應收有價證券交割款	Security settlements receivable	79,762	39,731
應收信用卡收單款	Accounts receivable from credit card issue bank	24,777	35,798
應收承購帳款	Factoring Receivables	174,779	—
其他應收款	Other receivable	1,375	5,966
小 計	Sub-total	\$ 992,694	\$ 793,482
減：備抵呆帳	Less: provision for credit loss	(3,243)	(3,222)
應收款項淨額	Net	\$ 989,451	\$ 790,260

7. 貼現及放款淨額

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS – NET

項 目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
押匯及貼現	Bills purchased & discounts	\$ 46,490	\$ 119,377
短期放款及透支	Short-term loan & overdrafts	59,123,450	44,612,060
短期擔保放款及透支	Short-term secured loan & overdrafts	13,482,093	11,328,829
中期放款	Medium-term loans	16,983,516	16,644,885
中期擔保放款	Medium-term secured loans	20,855,800	15,659,220
長期放款	Long-term loans	12,720,585	13,633,486
長期擔保放款	Long-term secured loans	38,496,425	35,368,751
放款轉列之催收款	Overdue loans	1,345,309	2,298,215
小 計	Sub-total	\$ 163,053,668	\$ 139,664,823
減：備抵呆帳	Less : provision for credit loss	(859,778)	(1,404,226)
淨 額	Net	\$ 162,193,890	\$ 138,260,597



- A. 99年12月31日及98年12月31日已停止對內計息之放款及其他授信款項分別為1,403,148千元及2,369,662千元。99年及98年度對內未計提利息收入之金額分別為42,946千元及69,399千元。
- B. 備抵呆帳(含應收款項、買匯、貼現及放款暨其他金融資產項下之短墊及催收款)

- A. Loans and other credit advances which the bank has ceased to charge interest as at Dec. 31, 2010 and Dec. 31, 2009 was \$ 1,403,148 thousand and \$2,369,662 thousand respectively. Interest income that was not included in FY2010 and 2009 was \$ 42,946 thousand and \$69,399 thousand respectively.
- B. Provision for Credit Loss (including accounts receivable, bills purchased, discounts & loans, short-term receivables, overdue accounts on other financial assets)

2010.01.01 – 2010.12.31

項目 Item	特定債權無法收回之風險 Risks of non-collectibility of specific loans	全體債權組合之潛在風險 Inherent risk of the overall loan portfolio	合計 Total
期初餘額 Balance, January 1, 2010	\$ 1,228,525	\$ 196,878	\$ 1,425,403
本期提列(轉回)呆帳費用 Provisions (reversal)	361,585	(53,659)	307,926 (註1)
沖銷貼現及放款金額 Written-offs	(839,437)	—	(839,437)
匯差 Exchange rate differences	—	(13,062)	(13,062)
期末餘額 Balance, December 31, 2010	\$ 750,673	\$ 130,157	\$ 880,830

2009.01.01 – 2009.12.31

項目 Item	特定債權無法收回之風險 Risks of non-collectibility of specific loans	全體債權組合之潛在風險 Inherent risk of the overall loan portfolio	合計 Total
期初餘額 Balance, January 1, 2009	\$ 1,394,558	\$ 123,936	\$ 1,518,494
本期提列(轉回)呆帳費用 Provisions (reversal)	137,044	75,354	212,398 (註2)
沖銷貼現及放款金額 Written-offs	(303,077)	—	(303,077)
匯差 Exchange rate differences	—	(2,412)	(2,412)
期末餘額 Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 1,228,525	\$ 196,878	\$ 1,425,403

(註1) 99年度提列呆帳307,926千元，表列備抵呆帳307,926千元。

(註2) 98年度提列呆帳212,226千元，分別表列備抵呆帳212,398千元及保證責任準備4,828千元。

Note1: Provisions provided in this period was \$307,926 thousand, which was stated as the provision for credit loss \$307,926 thousand.

Note2: Provisions provided in this period was \$212,226 thousand, which was stated as the provision for credit loss \$212,398 thousand, and reserve for guarantee \$4,828 thousand.

8. 備供出售金融資產—淨額

AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS—NET

項目 Item		2010.12.31	2009.12.31
中央政府債券	Central government bonds	\$ 269,816	\$ 198,101
其他政府債券	Other government bonds	242,030	688,651
公司債	Corporate bonds	499,715	199,872
股票	Stocks	84,772	129,397
受益憑證	Profits the certificate	375,790	13,380
國外債券	Overseas bonds	3,647,788	2,615,549
小計	Sub-total	\$ 5,119,911	\$ 3,844,950
評價調整	Valuation adjustment	(25,787)	(23,367)
合計	Total	\$ 5,094,124	\$ 3,821,583

- (1)截至99年12月31日及98年12月31日止，本公司持有上述金融資產之到期日分別為民國100年至112年及民國99年至112年，其平均利率詳附註30。(一)說明。
- (2)截至99年12月31日及98年12月31日止，上述金融資產中提供附買回交易面額分別為121,400千元及196,200千元。
- (3)上述部份金融資產為各項業務擔保之情形，詳附註27之說明。

9.持有至到期日金融資產－淨額

項 目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
央行可轉讓定期存單	CBC Negotiable certificate of deposit	\$ 500,000	\$ —
中央政府債券	Central government bonds	328,677	344,265
其他政府債券	Other government bonds	2,106,331	1,424,366
公司債	Corporate bonds	647,576	645,607
債券資產證券化信託受益證券	Bond assets securitization trust beneficiary certificate	—	115,051
國外債券	Overseas bonds	4,112,457	2,866,671
合計	Total	\$ 7,695,041	\$ 5,395,960

截至99年12月31日及98年12月31日止，本公司持有上述金融資產之到期日分別為民國100年至120年及民國99年至120年，其平均利率詳附註30。(一)說明。

10.採權益法之長期股權投資

被投資公司名稱 Name	股數(仟股) Shareholding (Thousand Shares)	2010.12.31	
		帳面金額 Book Value	持股比例 Shareholding (%)
高銀人身保險代理人(股)公司 Kaohsiung Bank Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	300	\$ 47,991	100.00%
高銀財產保險代理人(股)公司 Kaohsiung Bank General Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	500	7,055	100.00%
合 計 Total		\$ 55,046	

被投資公司名稱 Name	股數(仟股) Shareholding (Thousand Shares)	2009.12.31	
		帳面金額 Book Value	持股比例 Shareholding (%)
高銀人身保險代理人(股)公司 Kaohsiung Bank Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	300	\$ 38,542	100.00%
高銀財產保險代理人(股)公司 Kaohsiung Bank General Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	500	6,501	100.00%
合 計 Total		\$ 45,043	

- (1)99年度及98年度採權益法認列之投資(損)益分別為32,812千元及25,362千元；其中對高銀人身保險代理人(股)公司之投資，係依據經會計師查核之同期間財務報表評價，其認列之長期投資分別為47,991千元及38,542千元，認列之投資(損)益分別為31,547千元及24,554千元；另依免經會計師查核之同期間財務報表評價，其認列之長期投資分別為7,055千元及6,501千元，認列之投資(損)益分別為1,265千元及808千元。

- (1)Until Dec. 31, 2010 and 2009, the maturity dates of said financial assets held by the Bank range from 2011 to 2023, and from 2010 to 2023. Please refer to Note 30(1) for the average interest rate.
- (2)Until Dec.31, 2010 and 2009, the book value of transactions under re-purchase agreement of the said financial assets was \$ 124,400 thousand and \$ 196,200 thousand.
- (3)The guarantees of the said financial assets are specified in Note 27.

HELD-TO-MATURITY FINANCIAL ASSETS—NET

Until Dec. 31, 2010 and 2009, the maturity dates of the said financial assets possessed by the Bank range from 2011 to 2031, and from 2010 to 2031. The average interest rates thereof are specified in Note 30.(1).

EQUITY METHOD'S INVESTMENTS

- (1)The investment profit (loss) on the equity method recognized in FY 2010 and FY 2009 was \$32,812 thousand and \$25,362 thousand. For the investment in the Kaohsiung Bank Insurance Agency Co., Ltd., according to the financial statement valuation for the same period audited by the external auditor, the long-term investment recognized in the same period was \$47,991 thousand and \$38,542 thousand respectively. The investment profit (loss) recognized in FY 2010 and FY 2009 was \$31,547 thousand and \$ 24,554 thousand. Further, according to the financial statement valuation for the same period not audited by an external auditor, the other long-term investment recognized in the same period was \$7,055 thousand and \$6,501 thousand respectively, and the investment profit (loss) was \$1,265 thousand and \$808 thousand respectively.



(2)依新修訂財務會計準則公報第七號「合併財務報表」及行政院金融監督管理委員會函規定，本公司將具有控制能力之被投資公司納入編製合併報表。

(2)According to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.7 with respect to “consolidated financial statement” and the requirements specified in the letter of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, the company has included its investees which possess controlling power into its consolidated financial statement.

11.其他金融資產－淨額

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS－NET

項 目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
以成本衡量之金融資產	Financial assets－cost method	\$ 1,287,577	\$ 1,287,577
無活絡市場之債券投資	Bond investment without market price	2,777,511	3,219,096
減：累計減損	Less：Accumulated impairment	(1,057,186)	(938,782)
短期墊款	Short-tem advance	21,038	30,868
買入匯款	Bills purchased	6	852
非放款轉列之催收款項	Overdue accounts from non-loans	36,801	40,579
備抵呆帳－非放款轉列之催收款項	Provision for credit loss－overdue accounts from non-loans	(17,809)	(17,955)
合計	Total	\$ 3,047,938	\$ 3,622,235

(1)本公司所持有以成本衡量之金融資產，因無活絡市場公開報價且其公平價值無法可靠衡量，故以成本衡量。

(1)Certain financial assets held by the Bank were evaluated based on cost, because there was no market price for reference and it was impossible to measure the fair value.

(2)本公司所持有之無活絡市場之債券投資係無活絡市場之公開報價，因屬具固定或可決定收取金額之債券投資，以攤銷後成本衡量，惟其中部分債券因受美國次級房貸市場風暴影響，截至99年底及98年底分別已認列1,057,186仟元及938,782仟元之累計減損。

(2)The bond investment without the open quotation of active market with fixed or determined collectable amount as held by the Bank is evaluated based on the cost upon amortization; however, because of the subprime mortgage in the U.S., the accumulated impairment loss on the other bonds recognized as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$ 1,057,186 thousand and \$938,782 thousand.

12.固定資產淨額

PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT COST－NET

(1)民國99年12月31日固定資產明細如下：

(1)The detail of property and equipment cost at 2010.12.31

項 目	Item	成本 Cost	累計折舊 Accumulated Depreciations	未折減餘額 Book Value
土 地	Land	\$ 1,231,286	\$ —	\$ 1,231,286
房屋及建築	Buildings	1,239,159	347,174	891,985
機械設備	Machinery and equipment	601,047	522,815	78,232
交通及運輸設備	Transportation equipment	24,241	22,109	2,132
什項設備	Miscellaneous equipment	95,453	84,870	10,583
租賃權益改良	Leasehold improvement	232,563	210,001	22,562
合計	Total	\$ 3,423,749	\$ 1,186,969	\$ 2,236,780

(2)民國98年12月31日固定資產明細如下：

(2)The detail of property & equipment at 2009.12.31

項 目	Item	成本 Cost	累計折舊 Accumulated Depreciations	未折減餘額 Book Value
土 地	Land	\$ 1,231,286	\$ —	\$ 1,231,286
房屋及建築	Buildings	1,239,159	325,084	914,075
機械設備	Machinery and equipment	607,191	506,016	101,175
交通及運輸設備	Transportation equipment	25,128	22,177	2,951
什項設備	Miscellaneous equipment	98,438	87,677	10,761
租賃權益改良	Leasehold improvement	224,115	199,560	24,555
合計	Total	\$ 3,425,317	\$ 1,140,514	\$ 2,284,803

- (3)民國99年12月31日及98年12月31日固定資產投保金額分別為1,986,483仟元及1,505,915仟元。
- (4)截至民國99年12月31日及98年12月31日止，本公司固定資產未曾辦理重估價。
- (5)截至民國99年12月31日及98年12月31日止，本公司固定資產未提供擔保。

- (3)Insurance coverage for the Bank's fixed assets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 were \$1,986,483 thousand and \$1,505,915 thousand, respectively.
- (4)The Bank's fixed assets have not been appraised as of December 31, 2010 and 2009.
- (5)No collateral has been assumed on the Bank's fixed assets as of December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

13.其他資產

OTHER ASSETS

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
存出保證金	Refundable deposits	\$ 24,117	\$ 25,578
遞延費用	Deferred expenses	3,951	6,104
非營業資產－土地	Non-operating assets－land	807,607	807,607
減：累計減損	Less：Accumulated impairment	(190,198)	(190,198)
遞延所得稅資產	Deferred income tax assets	86,861	141,961
其他	Other	15,226	18,084
合計	Total	\$ 747,564	\$ 809,136

- (1)有關遞延所得稅資產之說明，詳附註24。
- (2)上開非營業資產－土地，原係本公司民營化前取得之機關用地，規劃作為本公司行舍使用，惟民營化後，本公司已非政府機關，因使用分區限制，本公司已向高雄市政府行文變更，俟變更完成後，將依原規劃用途供興建行舍使用。

- (1)Refer to Note 24 for descriptions of deferred income tax assets.
- (2)The said non-operational asset－land was the governmental land acquired by the Bank prior to privatization of the Bank, which was scheduled to be occupied by the Bank's branch. However, after privatization, the Bank is not a governmental authority any longer. Due to the zoning restrictions, the Bank has petitioned with Kaohsiung City Government in writing for alteration of the land registration. After the registration of alteration is completed, the branch will be built on the land according to the original plan.

14.應付款項

ACCOUNTS PAYABLES

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
應付信用卡收單款	Accounts receivable from credit card issue bank	\$ 24,167	\$ 36,268
應付費用	Accrued expenses	134,840	151,156
應付利息	Interest payable	330,742	310,320
應付員工紅利及董監酬勞	Payable for employees' bonus & remunerations to directors and supervisors	10,000	—
應付所得稅	Income tax payable	1,112	—
承兌匯票	Acceptance bills	119,685	98,256
應付代收款	Collections for customers	84,508	80,259
待交換票據	Checks for clearance	424,420	871,131
代扣利息所得稅	Income tax on interest withheld	86,512	46,537
應付機關學校公司劃帳發薪款	Payroll transfers payable	1,113,147	1,483,370
託收票據未解款項	Unpaid proceeds from bills collected	376,944	184,413
應付代銷投資和解補償款	Compensation payable for the settlement of disputes over underwritten investments	7,421	19,160
應付有價證券交割款	Security settlements payable	8,822	48,246
其他應付款	Other payables	86,601	84,195
應付承購帳款	Payables for factoring	17,639	—
合計	Total	\$ 2,826,560	\$ 3,413,311

有關應付代銷投資和解補償款之相關說明，詳附註28.(4)之說明。

Refer to Note 28.(4) for descriptions of Compensation payable for the settlement of disputes over underwritten investments.

15. 存款及匯款
DEPOSITS AND REMITTANCES

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
支票存款	Checking deposits	\$ 1,954,058	\$ 1,846,870
公庫存款	Treasury deposits	8,410,455	8,721,631
活期存款	Demand deposits	18,263,512	16,373,431
活期性儲蓄存款	Demand savings deposits	42,275,795	37,817,857
定期性儲蓄存款	Time savings deposits	47,105,378	46,184,814
定期存款	Time deposits	60,302,026	43,666,926
可轉讓定期存單	Negotiable certificate of deposits	6,855,800	3,308,700
應解匯款及匯出匯款	Remittances & drafts issued	123	1,473
合計	Total	\$ 185,167,147	\$ 157,921,702

16. 應付金融債券
FINANCIAL BONDS PAYABLE

項目	Item	發行期間 / 利率	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
		Term / Interest rate		
96年度第一期次順位金融債券	Subordinate financial bond, first issue 2007	96.6.12 – 103.6.12 1.022%及0.895%	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
98年度第一期次順位金融債券	Subordinate financial bond, first issue 2009	98.1.20 – 105.1.20 3.4%	3,000,000	3,000,000
合計	Total		\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000

17. 退休金
PENSION PLAN

(1) 本公司自88年9月27日起移轉民營化，改依勞基法之退休辦法提撥退休準備金存放台灣銀行，其變動情形如下：

(1) The Bank started to make contributions to a pension fund upon its privatization on September 27, 1999 in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, which is deposited with the Bank of Taiwan. Information on the pension plan is as follows:

項目	Item	2010.01.01 – 2010.12.31	2009.01.01 – 2009.12.31
期初餘額	Opening balance	\$ 437,511	\$ 391,693
加：本期提存	Add: Provisions	47,745	47,582
利息收入	Interest revenue	7,127	2,741
減：本期支付	Less: Payment	(8,842)	(4,505)
期末餘額	Closing balance	\$ 483,541	\$ 437,511

(2) 確定給付之退休金

(2) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

(一) 退休基金提撥狀況表

The funded status of the pension plan is as follows

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
給付義務	Benefit obligation		
既得給付義務	Vested benefit obligation	(\$ 431,346)	(\$ 365,757)
非既得給付義務	Non-vested benefit obligation	(283,582)	(269,018)
累積給付義務	Accumulated benefit obligation	(\$ 714,928)	(\$ 634,775)
未來薪資增加之影響數	Projected increase in salary effect	(226,762)	(210,145)
預計給付義務	Projected benefit obligation	(\$ 941,690)	(\$ 844,920)
提撥狀況	Funded status		
退休基金資產公平價值	Fair value of plan assets	483,541	437,511
退休基金提撥狀況	Funded status of pension plan	(\$ 458,149)	(\$ 407,409)
未認列過渡性淨給付義務 (淨資產)	Unrecognized transition obligation (net assets)	—	—
未認列退休金損 (益)	Unrecognized loss (gain)	204,949	185,960
補列應計退休金負債	Pension payable	—	—
期末 (應計退休金負債) / 預付退休金	Accrued pension payable / prepaid pension fund at the end of the period	(\$ 253,200)	(\$ 221,449)

(二)淨退休金成本

The components of net periodic pension costs are as follows

項 目	Item	2010.01.01 – 2010.12.31	2009.01.01 – 2009.12.31
a.服務成本	Service costs	\$ 79,656	\$ 73,971
b.利息成本	Interest costs	23,173	21,252
c.退休基金資產之預期報酬	Expected return on plan assets	(12,624)	(12,383)
d.未認列過渡性淨給付義務 (淨資產)之攤銷	Amortization of unrecognized transition obligation (net assets)	—	—
e.未認列前期服務成本攤銷數	Amortization of unrecognized service costs for the previous period	—	—
f.未認列退休金損益攤銷數	Amortization of unrecognized gain or loss	5,969	2,561
g.淨退休金成本=a+b+c+d+e+f	Net periodic pension costs	\$ 96,174	\$ 85,401
(三)既得給付	Vested benefit	\$ 498,415	\$ 423,066

(四)計算淨退休金成本之精算假設如下

Actuarial assumptions used to calculate net periodic pension costs are as follows

項 目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
a.預計給付義務之折現率	Discount rate of projected benefit obligation	每年2.75% 2.75% each year	每年2.75% 2.75% each year
b.薪資水準增加率	Rate of increase in salaries	每年2.0% 2.0% each year	每年2.0% 2.0% each year
c.退休基金資產之預計長期 投資報酬率	Projected long-term rate of return on pension assets	每年2.75% 2.75% each year	每年2.75% 2.75% each year

- (3)「勞工退休金條例」自94年7月1日起施行，係屬確定提撥退休辦法。勞工得選擇繼續適用「勞動基準法」有關之退休金規定，或適用該條例之退休金制度並保留適用該條例前之工作年資。依該條例規定，雇主每月負擔之勞工退休金提撥率，不得低於勞工每月工資6%。本公司99年度及98年度按勞工退休金條例提撥之退休金分別為10,502仟元及9,398仟元，另採用財務會計準則公報第18號「退休金會計處理準則」之規定認列退休金分別為96,174仟元及85,401仟元。另99年度及98年度額外支付優惠退職金暨撫卹金分別為18,681仟元及0仟元。

“Labor Pension Act” was enforced as of July 1, 2005, which is the confirmed rules governing contribution of retirement pension. Laborers may choose to continue applying the retirement provisions referred to in the “Labor Standards Act”, or apply the retirement system referred to in the said Act and retain the seniority applicable to the said Act. According to the said Act, the percentage of the labor pension to be contributed by the employer on a monthly basis should not be less than 6% of the laborers’ monthly salary. The retirement pension contributed by the company in accordance with the said Act in 2010 and 2009 was \$10,502 thousand and \$9,398 thousand, respectively. The retirement pension, \$96,174 thousand and \$85,401 thousand, was recognized according to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.18 entitled “Accounting for Pensions”. The extra payment for preferential severance pay and pension in 2010 and 2009 was \$18,681 thousand and \$0 thousand respectively.

18.其他金融負債

OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

項 目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
撥入放款基金	Appropriated loan funds	\$ 41,093	\$ 54,600
撥入備放款	Appropriated loans	166,196	230,293
合 計	Total	\$ 207,289	\$ 284,893

上項撥入放款基金及備放款係本公司與中小企業發展基金管理運用委員會、行政院青年輔導委員會及行政院開發基金管理委員會聯合共同辦理各項專案貸款，而由各該委員會交付本公司，以作為專案貸款資金。

Appropriated loan funds mentioned above refer to the various special syndicated loans organized by the Bank, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Fund, the National Youth Commission of the Executive Yuan and the Development Fund of the Executive Yuan. The collected funds entrusted to the Bank from the respective committees to fund special project loans.

19.其他負債

OTHER LIABILITIES

項 目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
保證責任準備	Reserve for losses on guarantees	\$ 13,817	\$ 13,817
買賣證券損失準備	Reserve for securities transactions loss	15,326	15,567
違約損失準備	Reserve for renege loss	3,504	1,552
存入保證金	Guarantee deposit received	46,962	32,605
預收款項	Pre-receives	48,659	53,370
其 他	Other	919	942
合 計	Total	\$ 129,187	\$ 117,853



99年度及98年度提列保證責任準備分別為0仟元及4,828仟元，帳列呆帳費用項下。

The expenses of credit loss, which were stated as the reserve for losses on guarantees in FY 2010 and 2009 were \$ 0 thousand and \$4,828 thousand respectively.

20.股本

CAPITAL

項目	Item	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
額定股本	Authorized capital	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 15,000,000
實收股本	Paid-in capital	5,257,982	5,257,982
已發行普通股(仟股)	Common stocks issued (thousand shares)	525,798	525,798
每股面額	Par value	10	10

21.盈餘分配

RETAINED EARNINGS

(1)本公司章程規定，本銀行年終決算如有盈餘，於依法完納一切稅捐後應先彌補歷年虧損，再提30%為法定盈餘公積，並得依法令規定及業務需要提列或迴轉特別盈餘公積，其餘額加計以前年度累計未分配盈餘作為可供分派盈餘，依下列百分比分配之：(1)董事及監察人酬勞2%(2)員工紅利8%(3)股東股利90%，前項盈餘分配，股東會得視未來業務需要及獲利情形，保留全部盈餘或部分盈餘不予分配。股東股利之分派，得視當年度盈餘情形及業務發展需要，經董事會提請股東會決議分配調整現金股利與股票股利比率，惟現金股利不低於當年度所發放股票股利5%。法定盈餘公積未達資本總額前，或自有資本與風險性資產之比率未達銀行法規規定前，最高現金盈餘分配，依銀行法及主管機關之規定辦理。

(1)According to the company's articles of incorporation, if there are any retained earnings upon the bank's final account at the end of the year, they will be used to make up the loss of previous years upon payment of all payable taxes pursuant to laws, and 30% of the remainder will be contributed as the legal reserve. Meanwhile, a special reserve should be provided or reversed pursuant to laws and subject to the needs of the business. The balance and the unallocated accumulated earnings for the previous years, which are identified as the allocable earnings, should be distributed in the following manner: (1)2% for compensation of directors and supervisors; (2)8% for employees' bonus; (3)90% for shareholders' dividends. The shareholders' meeting may retain the earnings in part or in whole subject to the future need for business and profitability. The distribution of shareholders' dividends may be made subject to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting with respect to the proposal submitted by the board of directors for distribution and adjustment of the percentage of cash dividend and stock dividend, provided that the cash dividend should not be less than 5% of the stock dividend offered in the current year. Before the legal reserve amounts to the gross capital, or the capital adequacy ratio meets the requirements under the Banking Law, the maximum distribution of cash earnings should be subject to the Banking Law and the competent authority's requirements.

(2)員工紅利及董監酬勞相關資訊：

(2)Information on employees' bonus and directors and supervisors' remuneration

A. 本公司於99年6月及98年6月經股東會決議之98年度及97年度盈餘分配案及每股股利如下：

A. The FY 2009 and 2008 retained earnings were appropriated as follows in accordance with the shareholders' meeting held in Jun. 2010 and 2009 respectively.

項目	Item	2009.01.01-2009.12.31	2008.01.01-2008.12.31
法定公積	Legal reserve	\$ 22,925	\$ -
特別公積	Special reserve	25,034	-
合計	Total	\$ 47,959	\$ -

本公司於99年6月23日由股東常會同時決議配發員工紅利及董監酬勞均為0仟元，與98年度財務報表所認列之員工分紅及董監事酬勞均為0仟元，並無差異。

Both bank employees' bonuses and directors'/supervisors' remuneration were distributed to be NT\$ 0 thousand in the FY 2010 regular shareholders' meeting on Jun. 23, 2010. There is no difference compared with the financial statement of 2009 as both were estimated to be NT\$ 0 thousand.

B. 上述有關員工紅利及董監酬勞相關資訊可自公開資訊觀測站等管道查詢。

B. The relevant information on employees' bonus, directors and supervisors' remuneration is available on the "Market Observation Post System".

(3)本公司依據公司章程規定及參考以前年度股東會決議員工分紅及董監事酬勞之平均分配比例來估計員工分紅及董監事酬勞，99年度及98年度估計員工紅利分別為8,000仟元及0仟元，董監酬勞分別為2,000仟及0仟元，惟若嗣後股東會決議實際配發金額與估列數有差異時，則視為會計估計變動，於股東會決議年度調整入帳。

(3)This Bank's management estimated employee bonus and remuneration to directors/supervisors pursuant to the Articles of Incorporation and the resolutions for distribution of employee bonus and remuneration to directors/supervisors of shareholders' meeting of the previous years. The employee bonus were estimated to be NT\$ 8,000 thousand and NT\$0 thousand in FY 2010 and 2009 respectively. Remuneration to directors/supervisors were estimated to be NT\$2,000 thousand and NT\$0 thousand in FY 2010 and 2009 respectively. Nevertheless, in the event of difference in the amount actually distributed upon resolution of shareholders' meeting and the estimated figures, the difference shall be identified as changes in accounting estimates and will be adjusted in the same year with shareholders' meeting.