



COTA COMMERCIAL BANK **ANNUAL REPORT 2009** 





#### Code: 5830

web page: www.cotabank.com.tw Taiwan Stock Exchange M.O.P.S web page: newmops.tse.com.tw

## **ANNUAL REPORT 2009** COTA COMMERCIAL BANK



ANNUAL REPORT 2009





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ANNUAL REPORT 2009

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### To Our Shareholders 1





## 1. To Our Shareholders

### 1-1. Year 2009 Business Report

### **1-1-1 Financial Environment**

In retrospect of year 2009, as impacted by global financial tsunami which caused shrinking of intrinsic demand and sudden reducing of world trade, counties around the world, one after another, undertook applicable monetary and fiscal policies to spur economic growth. Asian developing countries with their retained expanding momentum, together with China and India's leading economic performance, ascribed to aggressive expansion of internal demanding, and other countries' stable or mild rebound as well, played a role of locomotion to draw global economic toward recovery and therefore marked a level of minus 0.8% in global economic growth rate. For Taiwan, as supported by observable economic stimuli adopted by Taiwan government in due course to urge fluent liquidity, domestic economy was marching in the procession to firm recovery. "Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, ROC" published year 2009 round domestic economic growth rate in GDP as minus 1.87%.

In prospect of the coming year, large-scale recovery stimuli enforced by major economic entities have brought significant effectiveness. U.S. economy begins to rally in the procession to recovery. Euro Zone's comprehensive economic indicators along with manufacturing, servicing and retailing confidence indexes reveal positive signals for economic growth. Japan's latest reports regarding leading indictors and consumer confidence indexes also demonstrate progress in recovery. Furthermore, emerging market of China and India withholds reasonably health growth pattern. All of these affirmative signals prove real growth after financial crisis and is expected to help restore energy of recovery. Consequently, IMF estimates global economic growth rate will fall at 3.9%. For domestic economy, following global economic recovery pattern, Taiwan's exports are also expected to enhance progressively which should provide sure support to economic growth. Besides, fundamental economic factors in increasingly stable status restore consumer spending confidence and improve public investment as well. It is belived that domestic economy will characterize both external and internal demanding in increasing heating patterns. "Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan, ROC" estimates year 2010 growth rate in GDP to be 4.72%. As regards domestic interest rate, with solid rebound and capital demand, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) is likely to take up a neutral monetary policy as opposed to introduce lower interest rate strategy with view to stabilize consuming price and avoid distorting reasonable capital allocation by low interest rate. For foreign exchange rate, Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) is expected to maintain and provide strong uphold to TWD exchange rate corresponding to benefit-taking of export expansion and possible larger capital inflow after signing of ECFA. Exchange rate for TWD is likely to be in low possibility of huge fluctuation in the short term. Central Bank of the Republic of China (Taiwan) shall continue its longstanding position to maintain a dynamic and steady foreign exchange rate policy in order to shun vehement swing.

### 1-1-2. Organization Development

With effect from Apr 01, 2009, we renamed "NPL Management Center" as "Risk Management Center" designated to take in charge of designing, monitoring, controlling risk management systems and tracing non-performing loans.

### 1-1-3. Year 2009 Business Plans and Strategies Performance

### 1-1-3-1. Main Achievements

- Established "Corporate Banking Finance Team" exclusively to enforce corporate loans and enlarge corporate banking market share.
- Continually built up electronized P.R. system to simplify and streamline P.R. management.
- Introduced consuming debit function of ATM card to enhance faithfulness of cardholder.
- Issued life-enjoy Visa Paywave platinum credit card and Visa Free-form credit card to develop potential higher spending consumer segment and extend various special offers of "Beijing 2008 Olympic Games" VISA theme card.
- Set up risk-management framework, assessment function and operational risk loss database to align with implementation of BASEL II.

#### 1-1-3-2. Budget Performance

As of Dec 31, 2009, our deposits balance with sum of TWD100.9 billion (excluding deposits from banks) increased by TWD3.4 billion compared to previous year; our loans balance with sum of TWD76.4 billion decreased by TWD3 billion compared to previous year. We would urge ourselves to achieve better quality and quantity structure between deposits and loans and widen fee income.

Main business budget performances are reported as follows:

- Final account of average deposits balance is TWD95.6 billion, achieved 99% budgeting goal of TWD97 billion.
- Final account of average loans balance is TWD74.7 billion, achieved 93% budgeting goal of TWD80 billion.
- Final account of trust assets balance is TWD3.83 billion, achieved 137% budgeting goal of TWD2.8 billion.

#### 1-1-3-3. Analysis of Income Status and Profitability

Our year 2009 earning after income tax figured as TWD31.01 million turned into EPS as TWD0.08. Our BIS ratio maintained a sound level of 11.37% and net value of per share stood at TWD12.72. Further, we raised our NPL coverage ratio to 54.16% as of Dec 31, 2009 from 47.87% as of Dec 31, 2008 to strengthen assets quality. Meanwhile, overdue ratio decreased to 2.13% as of Dec 31, 2009 from 2.68% as of Dec 31, 2008. We would constant improve business effectiveness and risk control to boost competitive edge.

#### 1-1-3-4. Research and Development

Responding to rapid change of international and domestic economic environments and demands of baking business, our H.O. departments compiled diverse analyses and reports regarding financial situations, banking business development and industrial insight and tendency periodically or non-periodically. Such analyses and reports would circulate to our staff for reference through our electronic official document system.



### 1-2. Year 2010 Business Plans Outline

The Bank has adhered to the never-changing spirit of "value our customer". Driven by the need of customer, we persistently convert customers' appeals into key concerns of service and operational process improvement, meanwhile strengthen financial structure and arrange feasible assets allotment. Main business plans are outlined as follows.

### 1-2-1. Business Operational Policy

- To enhance SME loans and expand corporate banking business aggressively.
- Move to re-open Xinzhu branch and continually adjust and deploy branch channels.
- To set up comprehensive risk management to strengthen asset quality in line with internal IT process reform.
- To enhance functions of electronic transactions platform and its transaction volume to provide full-range service value and lower repeated manpower effort.
- To streamline operational procedure to discharge back office manpower and strengthen proficiency training to accelerate front-desk sales jobs reassignment
- To fulfill budgeting target and build up cost allocation system to increase profitability.
- To actively participate regional activities for public welfare to grasp niche of community banking.

### 1-2-2. Business Target

### 1-2-2-1 Main budgeting Targets

- Deposits: set average deposits budgeting balance as TWD102.1 billion, increased by TWD6.5 billion compared to previous year budget at a growth rate of 6.82%.
- Loans: set average loans budgeting balance as TWD80 billion, increased by TWD5.3 billion compared to previous year budget at a growth rate of 7.07%.
- Wealth management (trust asset): set trust asset budgeting balance as TWD5 billion, increased by TWD1.17 billion compared to previous year budget at a growth rate of 30.38%.

### 1-2-2-2. Schemed Targets

- To segment marketing strategy and provide SME with wide-array product lines and safe, effective service procedure.
- To adjust and redeploy branch channels gradually to increase profitability and market share.
- To improve risk management methodology to reach an optimal point between profit gain and risk control.
- To install electronic banking services and deepen integration of e-banking cash flows to help individual and corporate reach practicable cash management.
- To enhance marketing proficiency training and sales skills to build up customer-driven service culture.
- To intensify budgeting control of business expense to lower operational cost effectively.
- To commit to corporate social responsibility to create better corporate value.



### 1-3. Long-term Development Strategy

- To lift higher weight of current deposits, lower capital cost and increase profitability.
- To adjust loans structure, expand business scale of SME and individual loans.
- To develop wealth management, improve fee income ratio and diversify earnings source.
- To improve loans asset quality, lower over-due loans and raise NPL coverage ratio.
- To construct risk management methodology and strengthen risk management operating effect.
- To continue deploy service locations to enlarge value of branch channels
- To build up and integrate management information system and electronic information platform to maximize IT synergy.
- To promote internet banking transactions and provide time and location limit-free financial services.
- To continue expanding scale of business in line with market tendency and momentum to achieve well-sound and proficiency position of community bank.

### 1-4. Impact of Competitive, Regulative and Banking Environments

With regard to development of domestic financial market, competitions in financial institutions are increasingly vehement as influencing through factors of service channels overran by financial holdings and foreign banks, product lines blurred by deregulation, and wealth management market took share by life insurance company and security house. It is believed that financial institutions would undertake continue reform to improve competitive ability under the supervision of "Financial Supervisory Commission, ROC (FSC)". Meanwhile, FSC announced that all deposit holders including foreign exchange deposit will be fully covered by Central Deposit Insurance Corp. till end of year 2010. Such policy brings strong support for stabilizing banking business and restoring market confidence. Further, ease of cross-strait policy and sign-up of MOU would bring new opportunity for higher possibility of cooperative cross strait.

Considering rapid change of industrial tendency and financial environment, The Bank shall uphold its longstanding management policy of stable development by emphasizing internal control and risk management, requesting obedience of law and regulation and concept of risk control. Business expansion will base on the principle of regional rooting and steady growth following increasing financial market openness and modification of regulation. Also, new products generation and combination will keep developing together with service quality enhancement so as to satisfy needs for various industries and customers on all of which business transform and lasting competitive edge could rely.



### 1-5. <u>Corporate Rating</u>

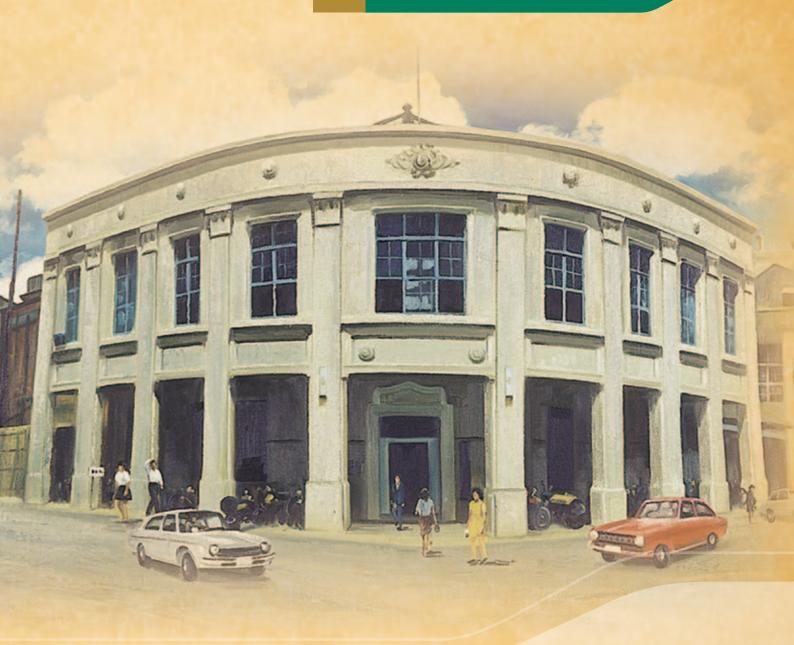
Cotogony	Poting Agont	Rat	ing	Outlook	Released Date
Category	Rating Agent	Long-term	Short-term	Outlook	Released Dale
Local	Taiwan Ratings Corporation	twBBB+	twA-2	Stable	Dec 29, 2009

Outlook for 2010, The Bank dedicates itself to continually cultivating varied business aspects at a steady pace and endeavoring for better customer services by which shall lead to advance of business scale, service level, and benefit to shareholders. On the whole, we would like to express our earnest appreciations to our shareholders, directors, supervisors, and the elite in all fields. All our staff would sustain the enthusiasm to realize service motto of "all customers are equal matter and deserve best services". We look forward to obtaining continuous support and advice from all of you.

Liao, Chun-Tee

Chairman Chun-Tse Liao









COTR Commercial Bank

## 2. Corporate Profile

### 2-1. <u>Bank Features</u>

Bank Name	COTA Commercial Bank, Ltd.
Chairman	Chun-Tse Liao
President	Chin-Ting Chang
Date of Business Registration	Jan. 1, 1999
Date of Inauguration	Jan. 1, 1999
Location of Head Office	No.32-1, Gongyuan Road, Central District, Taichung City 400, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Number of Employee	1,086
Paid-in Capital	TWD3,680,451,110
Capital Shares	Common Stock in 368,045,111 Shares



### 2-2. <u>Historical Highlights</u>

COTA Bank was formerly named "Liability Taichung Third Credit Cooperative". Founded in 1915, we have consistently conveyed the corporate philosophy featuring, well-sustained to combat in the financial climate characterized by severe competition, as "Briskness, Innovation, Cordiality and Service". In accordance with the promulgation of "Regulations and Criteria Governing Reorganization of Credit Cooperative into Commercial Banks", COTA Bank started the reorganization task and launched reorganization in Dec. 1995. On Jul. 27, 1998, COTA Bank was officially approved by Ministry of Finance to be transformed into "COTA Commercial Bank".

In 2005, COTA Bank requested Fengyuan Credit Cooperative to consider a merge proposal for mutual benefits to enhance competitive capacity by expanding business scale. After sincere bilateral negotiation and consideration, COTA Bank decided to wholly acquire Fengyuan Credit Cooperative. Approved by shareholders' meeting of both parties, Fengyuan Credit Cooperative was formally merged with COTA Bank on Jan. 1, 2006.

Outlook for the future, COTA Bank is determined to become a full-array commercial bank in spite of quickchanging financial market. Under the support of shareholders and members of board, and the endeavor of all staffs, we are committed to providing all-aspect services for our customers by constant business growth, scale expansion, and product diversification.



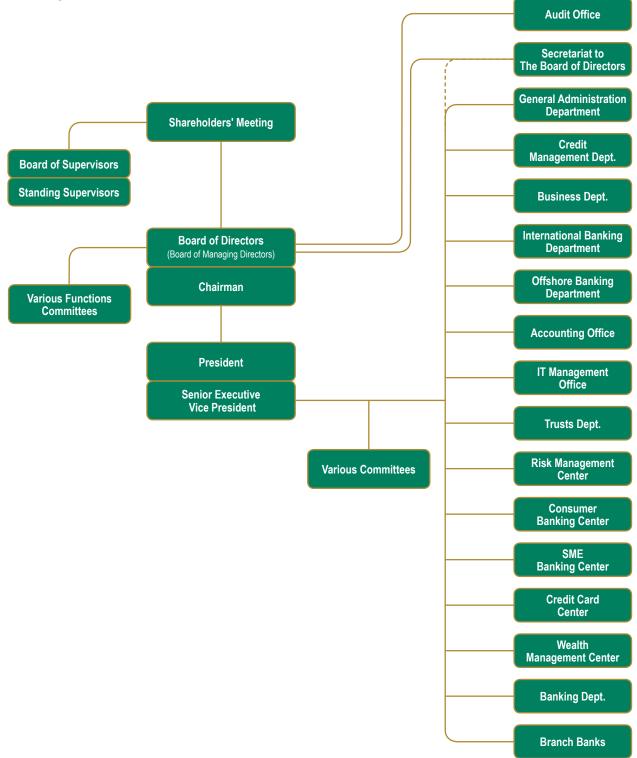




## 3. Corporate Governance

### 3-1. Organization

### 3-1-1. Organization Chart



### 3-1-2. Major Business of Each Division

#### 3-1-2-1. Secretariat to the Board of Directors

Taking charge of such key tasks of the Board of the Directors and official seal keeping, bank affairs, corporate governance, convening of shareholders' meeting, the Board of the directors and related meetings, election for director and supervisor, etc.

#### **3-1-2-2. General Administration Department**

Taking charge of Bank's official seals, documentation, construction and repair, procurement, property control, public relations, general affairs, personnel affairs, organization management, legal affairs and affairs not designed to other departments.

#### 3-1-2-3. Credit Management Department

Taking charge of planning, review, recheck of all loan affairs of Bank, credit investigation, promotion and management for corporate baking, etc.

#### **3-1-2-4. Business Department**

Taking charge of the Bank's deposits, remittance, cashier's affairs, warehousing, custody, agency, trust and investment related planning, business and management.

#### **3-1-2-5. International Banking Department**

Taking charge of the Bank's foreign currency funds management and foreign exchange related operation, planning, administration and promotion.

#### 3-1-2-6. Offshore Banking Branch

Taking charge of the Offshore Banking related operation, management and investment.

### 3-1-2-7. Audit Office

Taking charge of auditing over Bank's business, accounting, financing, bank affairs and inventory, etc.

#### 3-1-2-8. Accounting Office

Taking charge of bank's accounting, statistics and annual revenues calculation.

### 3-1-2-9. IT Management Office

Taking charge of the Bank's ITs related planning automation, operation and management.

#### 3-1-2-10. Banking Department

Engaging in the commercial bank services (Approved by Central Bank of R.O.C.) as well as trust banking services.

#### 3-1-2-11. Trusts Department

Taking charge of planning, promotion, and management of the Trust banking related affairs.

#### 3-1-2-12. Risk Management Center

Taking charge of formulation and revise for risk management policies, plan and design for risk management system, establishment and integration for risk management guidelines, monitoring the performance and others; and the Bank's non-performing loans related planning, tracing and management.

#### 3-1-2-13. Consumer Banking Center

Taking charge of planning, review, dunning on overdue receivables, credit investigation, recheck of all loan affairs of the consumer and promote financial products.

#### 3-1-2-14. SME Banking Center

Taking charge of planning, review, dunning on overdue receivables, credit investigation, recheck of all loan affairs of the SME and promote financial products.

### 3-1-2-15. Credit Card Center

Taking charge of Bank's Credit card affairs related planning, promotion and management.

#### 3-1-2-16. Wealth Management Center

Taking charge of planning, promotion, training of Wealth Management and Non-Wealth Management for selling financial commodity.

### 3-2. <u>Major Information of Directors, Supervisors, Executives and Principal</u> <u>Officers.</u>

### 3-2-1. List of Directors and Supervisors

														As of Dec 31, 2009, Shares Heid (%)
					Elect Shares C		Curre Shares C		Shares Ov Spouse		Sha Held u			
Title	Name	Elected Date	Tenure	First Elected		1			Minor ch No. of	1	Surroga No. of		Education & Key Work Experience	Current Positions Held in this or other company
					No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	Shares	%	Shares	%		
Chairman	Chun-Tse Liao	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 1999	4,648,209	1.3071	4,810,896	1.3071	11,427	0.0031	-	-	The Society for Professional Management, UK Diploma in Professional Management (Business Management Dr. in P.I.U.) President, Senior Executive Vice President and Chairman of the board of Liability Taichung Third Credit Cooperative, Director of TACB Supervisor of FDU Personal Insurance Agent Co., Ltd.	Chairman of COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.
Managing Director	Ying-Che Chang	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 2002	1,309,842	0.3683	1,355,686	0.3683	19,402	0.0053	-	-	Department of International Trade, Feng Chia University, Senior Executive Vice President of COTA Bank President of COTA Bank	
Managing Director	Yao-Ting Li	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 1999	1,585,193	0.4458	1,640,674	0.4458	217,725	0.0592	-	-	National Taichung Institute of Technology, Chairman of Yuan Feng Dyeing & Weaving Co., Ltd., Managing director & President of Fu Shan Dyeing & Weaving Co., Ltd.	
Managing Director	Dong-Po Xie	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 2002	1,336,612	0.3759	1,403,393	0.3813	196,581	0.0534	-	-	Post graduate of University of California in U.S.A., The Hong Kong College of Medicine, Representative of Liang Yow Biotechnology Inc., Chairman of Magnistar International corp., Director of Feng Tzer Electronics Co., Ltd.	Chairman of Cheng Shing Tai Biopharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Director of Yen Sheng Broadcasting Station Director of Tien Sheng Broadcasting Station Directors of Sicame Commercial Affairs Hotel Inc. Directors of Tung Kai An Leisure Development Inc.
Managing (Independent) Director	Yen-Chun Wang	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jun 20, 2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	National Taiwan University Graduate Institute of Electrical Engineering Director of Tai Chiun Technology Co., Ltd. Director of China hsiu Tzu Co., Ltd. Chairman of Wei Hsin Co., Ltd.	Chairman of United Integrated Services Co., Ltd. Chairman of Unimens Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Director of Han Tai Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Jong ching Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Shin Cheng Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Ablerex Electronics Co., Ltd.
Director	Chan-Wen Lin	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 1999	1,541,562	0.4335	1,595,516	0.4335	-	-	-	-	National Taichung Institute of Technology, President of Liability Taichung Third Credit Cooperative Director of FDU Personal Insurance Agent Co., Ltd.	
Director	Pi-Jung Hsieh	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 1999	1,890,645	0.5317	1,880,429	0.5109	1,355,059	0.3682	-	-	Taichung Industrial High School, Certification Examinations for Architect, Ministry of Examination, Engineer of Taiwan Railway Electrical Engineering Department.	Architect of Hsieh Pi-jung Architectural Office Director of Ju Hsing International Co., Ltd. Director of Chung Hui Investment Co., Ltd. Director of Tseng Hsin Construction & Development Co., Ltd. Director of Chung Hua Plastics Plywood Industrial Co., Ltd.
Director	Song-Yue Liao	Jun 20, 2008	3	May 25, 2005	3,174,423	0.8927	4,202,055	1.1417	45,715	0.0124	-	-	Hosei University of Tokyo, Japan Chairman of Chuan Cheng Hat Co., Ltd.	Chairman of Chuan Cheng Hat Co., Ltd. Chairman of Jepana Enterprise Co. Ltd. Director of New Zhung Zhuang Investment Co. Ltd., Director of CCH Plus Inc. Director of CCH investment Inc., Supervisor of Yen Sign International Enterprise Co., Ltd., Supervisor of Opus High Technology Corporation
Director	Ying-Chieh Lai	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 1999	1,022,910	0.2877	1,058,711	0.2877	314,949	0.0856	-	-	Murakami Youth School, Certificate of Administration management in Japan, President of Yu Li De Consultant Co., Ltd.	Chairman of Third Credit Cooperative educational foundation

As of Dec 31, 2009, Shares Held (%)



### 3 Corporate Governance

Title	Name	Elected	Tenure	First	Electe Shares C		Curre Shares C		Shares Ow Spouses Minor ch	s and <sup>1</sup>	Shar Held u Surroga	nder	Education & Key Work Experience	Current Positions Held in this or other
		Date		Elected	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%		company
Director	Xian-De Lai	Jun 20, 2008	3	May 25, 2005	1,182,904	0.3327		0.3327		0.0186	-	-	National Chung Hsing University Department of Public Finance and Taxation, President of Tung Yang Business Co., LTD.	Chairman of Tung Yang Investment Co., Ltd., Chairman of Tung Yang Business Co., Ltd., Director of Yuan .Sheng Plastic Inc., Representative of Jazzy Industrial Co., Ltd., Managing Director of Taiwan Flour Mills Associate Director-General of Taiwan Barley Products Industry Association, Director of China Grain Products Research and Development Institute, Supervisor of Taiwan Grains and Feeds Development Foundation
Director	Chun-Chuan Wang	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 1999	836,740	0.2353	866,025	0.2353	57,658	0.0157	-	-	Department of English, Tamkang University, President of COTA Bank	
Director	Guo-Zhou Chen	Jun 20, 2008	3	May 25, 2005	1,758,858	0.4946	1,820,418	0.4946	-	-	-	-	Nan Ying Vocational High School of Business & Technology Supervisor of Yeh-Chiang Technology Corp. Supervisor of Sino-American Silicon Products Inc.	Director of Nan Hai toy Co., Ltd. Representative of Peng Chen Corp. Director of Sino-American Silicon Products Inc.
Director	Mu-Chuan Huang	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 2002	1,651,790	0.4645	1,709,602	0.4645	399	0.0001	-	-	Shinmin Economics and Commercial Senior high school, Senior Executive Vice President of COTA Bank	
Independent Director	Po-Yao Chi	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jun 20, 2008	1,499,152	0.4216	1,551,622	0.4216	-	-	-	-	Soochow University School Director of Cheng Loong Corporation TaiChung Factory	Managing Director of Shan Fu Corrugated Carton Co., Ltd. Director of Ming Foong Plastic Co., Ltd. Director of Cheng Loong Corporation Miaoli Factory
Independent Director	Kung-Cheng Lin	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jun 20, 2008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	National Chengchi University Department of Public Finance and Taxation PHD of Department of Economy in Iowa State University U.S.A Chairman of Department of Public Finance & Taxation in National Taichung Institute of Technology Chairman of Department of Public Finance in Feng Chia University Associate professor and Chairman of Department of Financial Management in Hsiuping Institute of Technology	Associate Professor of Department of Public Finance and Taxation in National Taipei University
Standing Supervisor	Lien-Kui Wang	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 2002	1,246,360	0.3505	1,289,982	0.3505	57,145	0.0155	-	-	Civic Education and Leadership, National Taiwan Normal University, Executive vice President of Liability Taichung Third Credit Cooperative, Senior Executive Vice President of COTA Bank	
Supervisor	Dhe-Chin Lai	Jun 20, 2008	3	Jan 1, 2002	1,181,866	0.3324	1,223,231	0.3324	34,286	0.0093	-		Shin Min Economics and Commercial Senior high school Executive vice President of Liability Taichung Third Credit Cooperative, Special Assistant of COTA Bank Direct of FDU Non-Life Insurance Agent Co., Ltd.	
Supervisor	Yong-Zhi Wang	Jun 20, 2008	3	May 25, 2005	1,169,987	0.3290	1,302,629	0.3539	1,140	0.0003	-	-	Nanya Institute of Technology, Director of Sheng Ho Securities(IBTS) Company	
Supervisor	Guo-Zhao Xiao	Jun 20, 2008	3	May 25, 2005	2,956,053	0.8313	3,159,514	0.8585	-	-	-		University of South California, USA, Supervisor of Taiwan Foundation Global Technology Co. Ltd. Chairman of Hong Cheng Construction Co., Ltd.	-
Supervisor	Zhuang-Tai Wang	Jun 20, 2008	3	May 25, 2005	1,040,744	0.2927	1,337,172	0.3633	-	-	-	-	Shu-Te Institute of Technology, Supervisor of Forever Coampion Shoes Co., Ltd. Hui Hsin Enterprise Co., Ltd. Director of Tai Ho Cement Industry Corp.	Chairman of Wang Jiang Property Co. Ltd Director of Kun Ting Real Estate Agencues Co., Ltd. Chairman of Zhuang-Tai Wang Lane Administration office

														As o	f Dec 31, 2009
			pervisors shall meet on ements, together with at experience.					Inde	pendent	: status	(Note)				
Title	Qualifications	An instructor or higher up in a department of commerce, law, finance, accounting, or other academic department related to company business in a public or private junior college, college, or university.	A judge, public prosecutor, attorney, certified public accountant, or other professional or technical specialist who has passed a national examination and has been awarded a certificate in a professional capacity that is necessary for company business.	Having work experience in the area of commerce, law, finance or accounting, or otherwise necessary for company business.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Number of serve as an independent director of public companies.
Chairman	Chun-Tse Liao	-	-	V	V	-	-	۷	۷	۷	۷	V	V	۷	
Managing Director	Ying-Che Chang	-	-	V	-	-	V	V	V	۷	۷	V	V	V	-
Managing Director	Dong-Po Xie	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	
Managing Director	Yao-Ting Li	-	-	V	V	-	-	۷	V	۷	۷	V	V	V	-
Managing Director (Independent)	Yen-Chun Wang	-	-	V	۷	V	V	V	V	۷	۷	V	V	V	
Director	Chan-Wen Lin	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
Director	Ying-Chieh Lai	-	-	V	V	-	V	۷	V	۷	۷	V	V	V	-
Director	Pi-Jung Hsieh	-	-	V	٧	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	V	V	-
Director	Song-Yue Liao	-	-	V	V	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
Director	Chun-Chuan Wang	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
Director	Guo-Zhou Chen	-	-	V	٧	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
Director	Xian-De Lai	-	-	V	V	-	V	V	-	-	V	V	V	V	-
Director	Mu-Chuan Huang	-	-	V	۷	-	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
Independent Director	Kung-Cheng Lin	V	-	V	۷	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	۷	-
Independent Director	Po-Yao Chi	-	-	V	۷	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
Standing Supervisor	Lien-Kui Wang	-	-	V	۷	-	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	-
Supervisor	Dhe-Chin Lai	-	-	V	۷	-	V	۷	V	۷	۷	V	V	V	-
Supervisor	Yong-Zhi Wang	-	-	V	٧	-	V	۷	۷	٧	٧	V	V	V	-
Supervisor	Guo-Zhao Xiao	-	-	V	۷	-	-	۷	V	٧	٧	V	V	V	-
Supervisor	Zhuang-Tai Wang	-	-	V	٧	-	V	٧	V	٧	۷	V	V	V	-

Note:

During 2 years before being elected or the office term, directors or supervisors who meet the following conditions shall mark with "V" in correspondent boxes.

1. Neither employees of Bank nor its affiliates.

2. Neither a director/supervisor of Bank nor its affiliates, unless the person is an independent director of the company, its parent company, or any subsidiary in which the company holds, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the voting shares.

3. Not an individual shareholder who holds shares, together with those held by the person spouse, minor children, or held under others' names, in an aggregate amount of 1% or more of the total outstanding shares of the company or ranks among the top ten shareholders who are natural persons in terms of the share volume held.

4. Not a spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship, or lineal relative within the fifth degree of kinship, of any of the persons in the preceding three subparagraphs.

5. Not directors, supervisors, or employees of a corporate shareholder that directly holds 5% or more of the total outstanding shares of the Bank or ranks among the top 5 corporate shareholders in the terms of share volume held.

6. Not directors, supervisors, or executive officer, or shareholder holding 5% or more shares of a specific company or institution and who also has financial or business dealings with the company.

7. Not a professional, or owner, partner, director, supervisor, or executive officer and the spouse thereof of a sole proprietorship, partnership, company, or institution that provides commercial, legal, financial, accounting or consulting services to the Bank or to any affiliates.

8. Not a spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship within directors.

9. Not any of the circumstances in the subparagraphs of Article 30 of the Company Act.

10. Not elected in the capacity of a government agency, a juristic person, or a representative thereof, as provided in the Article 27 of the Company Act.



3 Corporate Governance

### **3-2-2. List of Executives and Principal Officers**

As of Dec 31, 2009, Shares Held (%)

Title	Name	Date of	Shares Ov	wned	Shares Ov by Spouse Minors	s and	Shares H under Surr A/C		Education & Key Past Positions	Other Positions
		Inauguration	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%		Held Current
President	Chin-Ting Chang	Oct 1, 2008	1,426,433	0.39	11,243	0.00	-	-	NCHU's Continuing Education School, EMBA, Senior Executive Vice President of COTA Bank	Director of COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.
Chief Auditor	Shih-Chien Chin	Oct 15, 2009	194,904	0.05	130,987	0.04	-	-	Department of Applied Math., University of North Texas, USA, Business Department Executive Vice President of COTA Bank	-
Senior Executive Vice President	Jung-Hsien Chiu	Jan 1, 2004	767,975	0.21	-	-	-	-	Department of Industrial and Information Management, National Cheng Kung University, Executive Vice President of COTA Bank	Supervisor of COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.
Senior Executive Vice President	Chih-Sheng Hsiao	Oct 1, 2008	445,682	0.12	65,561	0.02	-	-	Department of Public Finance and Taxation Feng Chia University, Credit Management Department Executive Vice President of COTA Bank	Director of COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.
Executive Vice President	Yun-Ching Wang	Jan 1, 2004	247,875	0.07	160,008	0.04	-	-	Master in Finance, National Chung Hsing University, IT Management Office Chief Secretary of COTA Bank	-
Executive Vice President	Hsin-De Chang	Oct 1, 2008	92,855	0.03	13,464	0.00	-	-	Department of Accounting, Chien Kuo College of Commerce, Taichung Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Executive Vice President	Chang-Lu Liu	Oct 1, 2008	68,994	0.02	2,399	0.00	-	-	Tsao Tun Vocational School, Nanmen Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Executive Vice President	Tai-An Chen	Oct 1, 2008	439,291	0.12	80,003	0.02	-	-	Ming Te Home Economics and Commercial Senior High School, Situn Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Executive Vice President	Ho-Shun Chang	Oct 1, 2008	152,231	0.04	13,941	0.00	-	-	Feng-Yuan Commercial & Vocational High School, Banking Department General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	A-Kuai Chen	Feb 21, 2000	242,946	0.07	-	-	-	-	Department of Science, The National Open University, Commissioner of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	Chiu-Yun Huang	Jan 1, 2006	36,675	0.01	5,712	0.00	-	-	Department of Finance, R.O.C. Military Academy, Credit Management Department Project Manager of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	Wei-Bin Lin	Mar 16, 2005	47,021	0.01	-	-	-	-	Graduate School of Management, University of California at Riverside, Assistant Vice President of Bank Sinopac	-
Department General Manager	Huan-Mou Cheng	Sep 15, 2008	159,612	0.04	11,427	0.00	-	-	National Open College of Continuing Education Affiliated to NTIT, SME Banking Center General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	Jui-Sen Liao	Sep 15, 2008	76,890	0.02	1,140	0.00	-	-	Department of Public Finance and Taxation, Aletheia University, Zhongshan Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	Kuang-Hsiung Huang	Mar 3, 2006	171,580	0.05	224,389	0.06	-	-	Department of Economics, Feng Chia University, General Administration Department Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Chief Secretary	Chien-Cheng Hsu	Mar 3, 2006	309,410	0.08	54,713	0.01	-	-	Department of Business Administration, Tunghai University, General Administration Department Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	Chih-Hung Huang	Oct 15, 2009	185,937	0.05	114,291	0.03	-	-	Department of Applied Commerce, National Taichung Institute of Technology, Linsen Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	Hung-Tsang Chiang	Jan 1, 2006	94,678	0.03	86,472	0.02	-	-	Department of Public and Management,Supplementary Junior College of the National Open University,Consumer Banking Center Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Department General Manager	Ling-Chen Ting	Jun 25, 2009	302,126	0.08		-	-	-	Department of Banking and Insurance, National Taichung Institute of Technology, Taichung Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	
Department General Manager	Chang-Chieh Lin	Oct 15, 2009	21,463	0.01	-	-	-	-	Department of Economics, Tunghai University, Consumer Banking Center Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	
Project Manager	Shun-Hsien Weng	Jan 1, 2006	202,012	0.05	-	-	-	-	Department of Public Finance and Taxation, Feng Chia University, Credit Card Center Deputy Center Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Mao-Sheng Huang	Sep 15, 2008	87,702	0.02	23,085	0.01	-	-	Department of Finance Stock Practice, Chung Hua University, Nantun Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Pi-Li Hsu	Jul 1, 2007	292,672	0.08	196,581	0.05	-	-	Shin Min Commercial and Industrial Vocational Senior High School, Fengxin Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-

Title	Name	Date of	Shares O	wned	Shares Ov by Spouse Minors	s and	Shares H under Surr A/C		Education & Key Past Positions	Other Positions
The	huno	Inauguration	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%		Held Current
Branch General Manager	Chung-Lung Tsai	Apr 1, 2007	209,710	0.06	345,163	0.09	-	-	Master in Department of Industrial Engineering and Management National Chin-Yi University of Technology, Zhongshan branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Sheng-Li Hung	Oct 15, 2009	56,701	0.02	4,761	0.00	-	-	National Open College of Continuing Education Affiliated to National Taichung Institute of Technology, Wealth Management Center General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Min-Chang Lin	Oct 15, 2009	111,246	0.03	28,571	0.01	-	-	Department of General Business, Shin Min Commercial & Industrial Vocational Senior High School, Dajhih Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Chih-Hui Chen	Jun 25, 2009	7,645	0.00	337,786	0.09	-	-	Department of Computer Science, Feng Chia University, Trust Department General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Shih-Tsung Chou	Jul 1, 2006	224,536	0.06	350,379	0.10	-	-	Department of Business Administration, The Overseas Chinese College,Changhua Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Kuo-Ho Chang	Sep 15, 2008	21,451	0.01	-	-	-	-	Department of General Business, Shin Min Commercial and Industrial Vocational Senior High School, Dajhih Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Shih-Jung Chen	Jul 10, 2002	307,333	0.08	-	-	-	-	Department of Oceanography, Chinese Culture University, Credit Management Department Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Chih-Peng Yang	Jul 1, 2006	89,336	0.02	20,571	0.01	-	-	Department of Business Administration, National Open College of Continuing Education Affiliated to National Taichung Institute of Technology, Changhua Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	Chia-Wen Ke	Sep 15, 2008	66,836	0.02	267,619	0.07	-	-	Master in Institute of Technology Management, Chung Hua University, Peitun Mini Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	-
Branch General Manager	His-Hsien Wang	Nov 21, 2005	43,786	0.01	-	-	-	-	Soochow University School of Law, Manager of CTCB, Panchiao Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Feng-Jung Yeh	Oct 1, 2008	77,701	0.02	12,107	0.00	-	-	Department of Finance, Chaoyang University of Technology, Chungcheng Mini Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Chi-Shen Huang	Mar 3, 2006	194,286	0.05	34,286	0.01			Department of Banking and Insurance, National Taichung Institute of Technology, Panchiao Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Chang-Cheng Chen	Apr 1, 2009	87,632	0.02	569	0.00			Department of General Business of Extension Business Vocational School, National Taichung Institute of Technology, Fengyuan Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Hung-Chi Tung	Oct 1, 2008	133,504	0.04	116,815	0.03	-	-	Department of International Trade, Supplementary Junior College, Shiqian Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Chi-Sheng Chang	Sep 15, 2008	815,230	0.22	-	-	-	-	Department of Business, Ming Te Home Economics and Commercial Senior High School, Credit Management Project Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Shih-Tsung Liu	Apr 1, 2007	224,910	0.06	169,727	0.05	-	-	Department of Business, The National Open University, SME Banking Center Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Lu-Chen Liao	Sep 15, 2008	137,175	0.04	168,009	0.05	-	-	Shin Min Commercial and Industrial Vocational Senior High School , Fengyuan Branch Project Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Wen-Jeng Chen	Jul 1, 2006	119,601	0.03	25,039	0.01	-	-	Department of Business Administration, Chaoyang University of Technology, Nanmen Branch Deputy General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Ching-Hsu Hsu	Sep 15, 2008	113,454	0.03	245,728	0.07	-	-	Department of General Business, National Changhua Senior School of Commerce, Fengle Branch General Manager of COTA Bank	
Branch General Manager	Ching-Sung Chen	Oct 15, 2007	123,246	0.03	81,147	0.02	-	-	Department of Accounting Statistics National Changhua Senior School of Commerce, Credit Management Department Project Manager of COTA Bank	

Unit: TWD thousand

### **3-2-3.** Directors, Supervisors, President and Executive Vice presidents' Remuneration in Recent Year

												_										UIII	. 1990 (	nousand
					Compe	ensatio	n						Со	mpensa	tions rece	eived by	/ part-t	ime er	nploye	es		Surr	of A,	
Title	Name		ewards (A)	Super	sion and annuation (B)	Dist	arning tribution (C)	Pra	essional actice (D)	and D	of A,B , C /after- tax ofit (%)	and	ry, Bonus Special ursement (E)	a Supera	nsion and annuation (F)		Empl bor Distrik (C	nus oution		S Subs Wa	ployee hare scription arrants (H)	B, E,F A afte	C,D, ND G /	Whether or not any compensation is received from other
		Bank	Con-	Dank	Con-	Bank	Con-	Bank	Con-	Donk	Con-	Donk	Con-	Bank	Con-	CC	TA	CC Solid	ATION	COTA	Con-	COTA	Con-	reinvested businesses than
		DdHK	Solidation	Bank	Solidation	Dallik	Solidation	DdHK	Solidation	Bank	Solidation	Dalik	Con- Solidation	Ddllk	Solidation	Cash	Stock Dividends	Cash Dividend	Stock Dividends	CUTA	Con- Solidation	UUIA	Solidation	subsidiaries
Chairman	Chun-Tse Liao																							
Managing Director	Ying-Che Chang																							
Managing Director	Dong-Po Xie																							
Managing Director	Yao-Ting Li																							
Managing (Independent) Director	Yen-Chun Wang																							
Director	Chan-Wen Lin																							
Director	Ying-Chieh Lai																							
Director	Pi-Jung Hsieh	-	-	-	-	488	488	11,634	11,637	39.09 %	39.10 %		-	10,745	10,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	(Note 1)	(Note 2)	NIL
Director	Song-Yue Liao																							
Director	Chun- Chuan Wang																							
Director	Guo-Zhou Chen																							
Director	Xian-De Lai																							
Director	Mu-Chuan Huang																							
Independent Director	Kung- Cheng Lin																							
Independent Director	Po-Yao Chi																							

### (1) Directors' Remuneration

Note 1: The sum is 73.74% of after-tax profit (Managing Director and Ex-President Ying-Che Chang retired in 2008, but his pension expense payable in 2009 was TWD10,745 thousand including TWD6,645 thousand in a pension fund maintained with the Bank of Taiwan and TWD4,100 thousand in independent pension fund of the Bank)

Note 2: The sum is 73.75% of after-tax profit.



### **Classification of Remuneration**

Unit: TWD

				Name of	Directors				
Classification of Remuneration for Directors		Aggregate amoun	t of A, B, C and D			Aggregate amount of	A, B, C, D, E,F and (	G	
	B	ank	Consi	olidation	E	Bank	Consolidation		
Under 2,000,000	Mu-Chuan Huang, Dong-Po Xie, Xian-De Lai, Song-Yue Liao, Chan-Wen Lin, Ying-Che Chang, Kung-Cheng Lin,	Chun-Chuan Wang, Yao-Ting Li, Ying-Chieh Lai, Pi-Jung Hsieh, Guo-Zhou Chen, Yen-Chun Wang, Po-Yao Chi	Mu-Chuan Huang, Dong-Po Xie, Xian-De Lai, Song-Yue Liao, Chan-Wen Lin, Ying-Che Chang, Kung-Cheng Lin,	Chun-Chuan Wang, Yao-Ting Li, Ying-Chieh Lai, Pi-Jung Hsieh, Guo-Zhou Chen, Yen-Chun Wang, Po-Yao Chi	Mu-Chuan Huang, Dong-Po Xie, Xian-De Lai, Song-Yue Liao, Chan-Wen Lin, Yen-Chun Wang, Po-Yao Chi	Chun-Chuan Wang, Yao-Ting Li, Ying-Chieh Lai, Pi-Jung Hsieh, Guo-Zhou Chen, Kung-Cheng Lin,	Mu-Chuan Huang, Dong-Po Xie, Xian-De Lai, Song-Yue Liao, Chan-Wen Lin, Yen-Chun Wang, Po-Yao Chi	Chun-Chuan Wang, Yao-Ting Li, Ying-Chieh Lai, Pi-Jung Hsieh, Guo-Zhou Chen, Kung-Cheng Lin,	
2,000,000 - 5,000,000	Chun-	Tse Liao	Chun-	Tse Liao	Chun-	Tse Liao	Chun-Tse Liao		
5,000,000 - 10,000,000		-		-		-		-	
10,000,000 - 15,000,000		-		-	Ying-Che	Chang (Note)	Ying-Che Chang (Note)		
15,000,000 - 30,000,000		-		-		-		-	
30,000,000 - 50,000,000		-		-		-		-	
50,000,000 - 100,000,000		-		-		-		-	
Above 100,000,000		-		-		-			
TOTAL	15 (P	Person)	15 (F	Person)	15 (1	Person)	15(Person)		

Note: including pension paid as ex-president of the Bank

### (2) Supervisors' Remuneration

Unit: TWD thousand

					Supervisors' F	Remunera	ation			Our of		
Title	Name	F	Rewards (A)		Pension and Superannuation (B)		g Distribution (C)	Profess	sional Practice (D)		A, B ,C and D ax profit (%)	Whether or not any compensation is received from other reinvested businesses than subsidiaries
		Bank	Consolidation	Bank	Consolidation	Bank	Consolidation	Bank	Consolidation	Bank	Consolidation	
Managing Supervisor	Lien-Kui Wang											
Supervisor	Dhe-Chin Lai											
Supervisor	Yong-Zhi Wang	-	-	-	-	163	163	3,300	3,300	11.17%	11.17%	NIL
Supervisor	Guo-Zhao Xiao											
Supervisor	Zhuang-Tai Wang											

### **Classification of Remuneration**

Unit: TWD

Classification of	People of S	Supervisors
Remuneration for	Aggregate amour	nt of A, B, C and D
Supervisors	Bank	Consolidation D
Under 2,000,000	Lien-Kui wang, Yong-Zhi Wang, Zhuang-Tai Wang, Dhe-Chin Lai, Guo-Zhao Xiao,	Lien-Kui wang, Yong-Zhi Wang, Zhuang-Tai Wang, Dhe-Chin Lai, Guo-Zhao Xiao,
2,000,000 - 5,000,000	-	-
5,000,000 - 10,000,000	-	-
10,000,000 - 15,000,000	-	-
15,000,000 - 30,000,000	-	-
30,000,000 - 50,000,000	-	-
50,000,000 - 100,000,000		-
Above 100,000,000	-	-
TOTAL	5 (Person)	5 (Person)

As of Dec 31, 2009, Unit: TWD thousand

					Emplo	yee Bonu Distrib					Employee	
Title	Name	Salary	Pension and Superannuation	Bonus and Special Disbursement	Cash	sh Stock Dividends		Aggregate Amount of the Aforesaid Items	Total /after- tax profit (%)	Total /after- Share tax profit (%) Subscription	Other Remuneration	
					Dividend	Share	Price	Amount			Warrants	
President	Chin-Ting Chang											
Chief Auditor	Shu-Yuan Tsai (98.12.1 retired)			28,307 (Note 2) 1,808 (Note 3)								
Chief Auditor	Shih-Chien Chin		28,307									
Senior Executive Vice President	Jung-Hsien Chiu	5,626			1,808	26	-	-		35,767	(Note 4)	-
Senior Executive Vice President	Tsai-Hsiung Liao (98.3.15 retired)											
Senior Executive Vice President	Chih-Sheng Hsiao											

#### President and Senior Executive Vice Presidents' Remuneration

Note 1: Not applied as the Bank is not a listing company.

Note 2: Actual amount of pension payable in 2009: TWD27,875 thousand (including ex-president Ying-Che Chang retired in 2008 but pension paid in 2009)

Note 3: Appropriated amount of pension expense in 2009: TWD450 thousand.

Note 4: The amount of pension in 2009 paid TWD28,307 thousand: a pension fund maintained with the Bank of Taiwan paid TWD20,522 thousand, independent pension fund of the Bank paid TWD7,295 thousand. The amount of pension expense was TWD460 thousand. The sum is 115.34% of after-tax profit.

#### **Classification of Remuneration**

Unit: TWD People of President and Senior Executive Vice Presidents Classification of President and Senior Executive Vice Presidents' Remuneration Bank Consolidation Jung-Hsien Chiu, Chih-Sheng Hsiao, Shih-Chien Chin, Jung-Hsien Chiu, Chih-Sheng Hsiao, Shih-Chien Chin, Under 2,000,000 Tsai-Hsiun Liao, Tsai-Hsiun Liao, Shu-Yuan Tsai Shu-Yuan Tsai Chin-Ting Chang 2,000,000 - 5,000,000 Chin-Ting Chang 5,000,000 - 10,000,000 10,000,000 - 15,000,000 --15,000,000 - 30,000,000 30,000,000 - 50,000,000 --50,000,000 - 100,000,000 Above 100,000,000 TOTAL 6 (Person) 6 (Person)

Note 1: Senior Executive Vice President Tsai-hsiun Liao was to retire upon reaching the statutory age on Mar. 15, 2009.

Note 2: Ex-Chief Auditor Shu-Yuan Tsaii was to retire upon reaching the statutory age on Dec. 1, 2009. Executive Vice President Shih-Chien Chin was promoted to Chief Auditor on Oct. 15, 2009.

## List of Compensation Paid to President. Executive Vice Presidents and General Managers As of Dec 31, 2009; Unit: TWD thousand

	The stock dividends Cash Dividends			5 01 200 01, 2000	9; Unit: TWD thousand			
	Title	Name	Shares			Amount	Total Amount	Total Amount/Net Income (%)
	President	Chin-Ting Chang	Chiaroo		7 mount	, and and		
	Chief Auditor	Shih-Chien Chin						
	Senior Executive Vice President	Jung-Hsien Chiu						
	Senior Executive Vice President	Chih-Sheng Hsiao						
	Executive vice President	Yun-Ching Wang						
	Executive vice President	Hsin-De Chang						
	Executive vice President	Chang-Lu Liu						
	Executive vice President	Tai-An chen						
	Executive vice President	Ho-Shun Chang						
	Department General Manager	A-Kuai Chen						
	Department General Manager	Chiu-Yun Huang						
	Department General Manager	Chih-Hui Chen						
	Department General Manager	Wei-Bin Lin						
	Department General Manager	Huan-Mou Cheng						0.6468%
	Department General Manager	Jui-Sen Liao						
	Department General Manager	Kuang-Hsiung Huang		note				
	Chief Secretary	Chien-Cheng Hsu						
	Department General Manager	Chih-Hung Huang						
	Department General Manager	Hung-Tsang Chiang						
	Branch General Manager	Ling-Chen Ting						
	Branch General Manager	Chang-Chieh Lin						
Manager	Project Manage	Shun-Hsien Weng			-			
managor	Branch General Manager	Mao-Sheng Huang	· ·			201	201	
	Branch General Manager	Pi-Li Hsu						
	Branch General Manager	Chung-Lung Tsai						
	Branch General Manager	Sheng-LI Huang						
	Branch General Manager	Min-Chang Lin						
	Branch General Manager	Shih-Tsung Chou						
	Branch General Manager	Ho-Kuo Chang						
	Branch General Manager	Shih-Jung Chen						
	Branch General Manager	Chih-Peng Yang						
	Branch General Manager	Chia-Wen Ke						
	Branch General Manager	His-Hsien Wang						
	Branch General Manager	Feng-Jung Yeh						
	Branch General Manager	Chi-Shen Huang						
	Branch General Manager	Chang-Cheng Chen						
	Branch General Manager	Hung-Chi Tung						
	Branch General Manager	Chi-Sheng Chang						
	Branch General Manager	Shih-Tsung Liu						
	Branch General Manager	Lu-Chen Liao						
	Branch General Manager	Wen-Jeng Chen						
	Branch General Manager	Ching-Hsu Hsu						
	Branch General Manager	Ching-Sung Chen						

Note: Not applied as the Bank is not a listing company.

### 3-2-4. Ratio of Total Remuneration Paid to Directors, Supervisors, President and Vice Presidents over Past 2 Years to Net Income

ltem	Total Amount / Net Income				
item	Year 2009	Year 2008	%		
Director	39.10%	-			
Supervisor	11.17%	-	Percentage ignored due to loss after tax in 2008.		
Total	50.27%	-	111 2000.		

Remarks:

Transportation allowance and remuneration of director and supervisor is paid in accordance with guidelines of the Bank's articles of incorporate and the resolution of stockholders' meeting.

Item	Total Amount / Net Income				
ILEIII	Year 2009	Year 2008	%		
President and Senior Executive Vice President	25.5070%	-	Percentage ignored due to loss after tax in 2008.		

Remarks:

1. Remuneration for president and vice-president is paid by the resolution of the board of directors.

2. Payment of employee salary is calculated by relative by-laws.

3. Employee bonus is distributed by the resolution of the annual shareholders' general meeting and applicable rules of employee bonus.

4. Performance bonus is paid according to 2009's earning status and rules of performance evaluation.



### **3-3.** Operation of Corporate Governance

## 3-3-1. Operation status of board of directors: convened 5 meetings in the year 2009, and the records of attendance by directors and supervisors are shown as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person	Attendance by Proxy	Actual Attendance Rate (%)	Note
Chairman	Chun-Tse Liao	5	0	100.00%	
Managing Director	Ying-Che Chang	5	0	100.00%	
Managing Director	Dong-Po Xie	5	0	100.00%	
Managing Director	Yao-Ting Li	5	0	100.00%	
Managing (Independent) Director	Yen-Chun Wang	3	2	60.00%	
Director	Chan-Wen Lin	5	0	100.00%	
Director	Ying-Chieh Lai	3	2	60.00%	
Director	Pi-Jung Hsieh	4	1	80.00%	
Director	Song-Yue Liao	5	0	100.00%	
Director	Chun-Chuan Wang	5	0	100.00%	
Director	Guo-Zhou Chen	5	0	100.00%	
Director	Hsien-The Lai	5	0	100.00%	
Director	Mu-Chuan Huang	5	0	100.00%	
Independent Director	Kung-Cheng Lin	5	0	100.00%	
Independent Director	Po-Yao Chi	4	1	80.00%	
Standing Supervisor	Lien-Kui Wang	5	0	100.00%	
Supervisor	Dhe-Chin Lai	5	0	100.00%	
Supervisor	Yong-Zhi Wang	5	0	100.00%	
Supervisor	Guo-Zhao Xiao	5	0	100.00%	
Supervisor	Zhuang-Tai Wang	5	0	100.00%	
Chairman	Chun-Tse Liao	5	0	100.00%	
Managing Director	Ying-Che Chang	5	0	100.00%	
Managing Director	Dong-Po Xie	5	0	100.00%	

Remarks:

1. Matters specified in Article 14.3 of the Securities Exchange Act, or board resolutions where independent directors have expressed opposition or qualified opinions that have been noted in the record or declared in writing: none.

2. Avoidance of interest by directors

Name of director: Pi-Jung Hsieh

Issues: change guarantors for loans of Ju Hsing International Co., Ltd

Reasons for avoidance and attendance:

The 6th Meeting of the 4th Board of Directors held on Sep. 24, 2009: Directors did not attend, vote or discuss.

The 7th Meeting of the 4th Board of Directors held on Dec.18, 2009: Directors attend by proxy but did not vote.

3. Assessment of objectives and implementation status in the area of strengthening the powers of the board of directors for the current and immediately past years will be carried out: Set up "Remuneration and Assessment Committee" to carry out the managerial powers of the board of directors. The Bank mandates professional lawyers annually as law consultant.

## 3-3-2. Operation status of the auditing committee or supervisors attendance the practice of Board of Directors:

The Bank elected supervisors to execute the function of auditing committee.

Board of Directors convened 5 meetings (A) in 2009, and the records of attendance by supervisors are shown as follows:

Title	Name	Attendance in Person (B)	Actual Attendance Rate (%) (B/A)	Note
Standing Supervisor	Lien-Kui Wang	5	100%	
Supervisor	Dhe-Chin Lai	5	100%	
Supervisor	Yong-Zhi Wang	5	100%	
Supervisor	Guo-Zhao Xiao	5	100%	
Supervisor	Zhuang-Tai Wang	5	100%	

Remarks:

- 1. The composition and duty of Supervisors
  - Status of communication among supervisors, shareholder and staff of the Bank:
  - Supervisors may investigate the operational and financial condition of the Bank from time to time, and set up the directory of members for easy communicate.
  - Communication between supervisors and internal auditors and accountants:
  - The internal and external audit reports are all submitted to supervisors for review.
  - · Supervisors investigate financial reports annually and discuss with manager of Accounting Dept, CPAs.

2. Supervisors attendance the practice of Board of Director

- The 5th Meeting of the 4th Board of Directors held on Jun. 18, 2009 approved Fengxin branch to stop business temporarily.
- The 6th Meeting of the 4th Board of Directors held on Sep. 24, 2009 adopted the decision that Shih-Chien Chin being appointed as Chief Auditor.
- The 7th Meeting of the 4th Board of Directors held on Dec. 18, 2009 discussed the annual general and special audit reports, address of Xinzhu branch, and ex-manager of Wealth Management Center Sheng-Li Hung retirement.





### **3-3-3. Disclosure Information of Corporate Governance**

#### Status of COTA Bank's Corporate Governance and Comparison with "The Principles of Corporate Governance" of Banking

As of Dec 31, 2009

s from General Guideline of Banking and Reasons					
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Ce.					
rence. rence.					
V. Operations of the nominating or remunerating committee and other functional committee of a bank. Our bank picks the supervising mode and not implements auditing committee. Structural guidelines for "Nominating committee of directors and supervisors" and" Remunerating and Investigating committee" have been set up, others will regard operating condition to set up.					
VI. Please describe any difference between corporate governance with "The Principles of Corporate Governance": 2008 reelection for directors and supervisors in Shareholders' General Meeting, implement 5 supervisors and 15 directors (including 3 independent directors) has complied with "The Common Corporate Governance Requirements for The Banking Industry".					

 Employee rights: Advocates the human rights law spirit. According to labor standard law protect the staff rights and establishes the staff fraternity, provides the staff welfare.

2. Investors relationship: On the Bank's web site www.cotabank.com.tw, establish a shareholder specialty area, provide a related information search.

3. Stakeholder rights and consumer's protection and the policy of corporate governance: Abided by standards of government of the Bank Association, we set up rules to follow the contract and provide complaint phone line and e-mail box to protect and satisfy consumers.

4. Members of the board of directors and supervisors participate in training courses: Since Jun, 2005, after board of directors meeting, Taiwan Securities and Futures Institute have arranged 42-hr (including 6-hr reelection courses of director and supervisor) administration courses for us, and will arrange at least one director or supervisor every three years to participate in on-job education for trust manager.

5. The policy of risk management and standard of risk management: Establish Risk Management Center, "Assets, Liabilities and Risk Management Committee" evaluate regularly operating risk and report to the board of directors. We obey rules of government and BIS to make policies of risk management to ensure our safety of administration and achievements.

6. Contracted for the independent directors and independent supervisors of duty insurance: The Bank have bought liability insurance for directors, supervisors and managers on February, 2007, and have been published in Corporate charter.

VIII. If there exist corporate governance evaluation reports done by the company itself or outsourced to professional services providers, clear descriptions of the evaluation results, major shortcomings (or recommendations) and improvement status shall be given: None

### 3-3-4. Enquiry for the Bank's "Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks": Disclosed on the Bank's website (www.cotabankcom.tw).



### 3-3-5. Statement of Internal Control

### **COTA Commercial Bank Statement of Internal Control**

Mar. 09, 2010

To Financial Supervisory Commission

On behalf of the COTA Commercial Bank, we declare that during the period of Jan. 1, 2009 through Dec. 31, 2009 the Bank did conform to the provisions of the "Guidelines for the establishment of internal control and internal audit systems" by establishing an internal control system and undertaking risk management, and by having auditing carried out by an impartial and independent auditing unit, with reports submitted on a regular basis to the Board of Directors and Supervisors. Careful assessment shows that with the exception of items listed in the attached chart, the internal control systems of and compliance with laws and regulations by the different units were all implemented effectively. This statement form part of the annual report and publicly disclosed. We understand that we are legally bound to SEC ordinance No.20, 32, 171 and 174.

Attested by

Chairman

President

: Chin-Ting Chang

: Chun-Tse Liao

Compliance Officer : Shin-Chien Chin and Chief Auditor



### Items for Improvement and Plan Table of Internal control

As of Dec 31, 2009					
Items for Improvement	Improvement Measure	Target Date			
<ol> <li>The combination lock (or key) of the vaults front door and the key of iron palisades should be maintained respectively by the different personnel, and together open to match a dual control principle.</li> </ol>	1. The Audit Office takes this imperfection into the point of audit item, improve by implementation.	Have already carried out according to rules.			
2. The implementation opening deposit account to examine and know customer operation situation, any matches "Guidelines for Anti-Money Laundering Noticeable Items" list like Money Laundering token bargain, should confirm customer identity and subsist a related record, judge whether must according to stipulate report the Investigation Bureau, Ministry of Justice.	<ol> <li>The implementation prevents the phony account Track to examine and strengthen an improvement to the branch office with more.</li> <li>Authentically carry out according to the Guidelines for Anti- Money Laundering Noticeable Items</li> </ol>	Have already carried out according to rules.			
3. When the customer carries out deposit and withdrawal, should in actual way reason trade process, can not carry out " name in order to withdrawal, physically is a transfer " of bargain.	<ol> <li>Strengthen employee's training to guide and examine.</li> <li>The manager sternly inspects employee, and really examines subpoena's etc. to trade certificate.</li> </ol>	Have already carried out according to rules.			
4. According to "the security of the computer stamp system operation control important point "article 7 rules, the customer carries out a stamp reporting of loss, changing stamp's etc. should immediately create file at the system.	1. Strengthen employee to train and really obey rules, the manager should really improve according to the rules.	Have already carried out according to rules.			
5. The money flow of Loan business and should mutually match with original application use; Finance report with other related information anticoincidence, should find out reason and thoroughly list in the report.	<ol> <li>Should track money flow of Loan to match application use.</li> <li>Strengthen employee to train ability of credit review.</li> </ol>	Have already carried out according to rules.			
<ol> <li>Sep 13, 1999 Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai- Jung 88737515 and the 6th of the work rule Article 10 strictly forbid the situation that employee and customer have funds contacts.</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Strengthening to guide employee to the employee can not have the situation of funds contacts with customer.</li> <li>Be included in to obey the item of the ordinance examination.</li> <li>Request a manager to investigate the employee moral qualities life in response to the aggressive councilor.</li> </ol>	Strengthen to examine whether employee has the situation of the funds contacts with customer or not, be juxtaposed for the internal audit of the Year 2010 a point.			

### 3-3-6. CPA Audit Report

Pursuant to ordinance Act 25 of the "Guidelines for the Establishment of Internal Control and Internal Audit Systems", the Bank arranged KPMG certified public accountants to audit performance of internal control during the period of Jan. 1, 2009 through Dec. 31, 2009.

Certified public accountant's audit report as follows:

With the exception of items by suggested to improve, no major deficit is found (attaching homepage of auditor's report and suggestion statement).

### **Independent Auditors' Report**

According to the article 25 promulgated by Ministry of Finance R.O.C. on "Implementation Rules for Bank Internal Audit and Internal Control System", when a bank engages an accountant to audit its annual financial statements, it shall also ask the same accountant to audit its internal control system and express opinion regarding the accuracy of information provided in the financial statements as well as the implementation of the Bank's internal control system, regulatory compliance system, and the appropriateness of bank's bad debt reserve policy. On behalf of the KPMG, we accept being a consignor of COTA Commercial Bank to audit its internal control system and express opinion by article 28 of the same regulation during the period of Jan. 01, 2009 through Dec. 31, 2009 as attaching the range and result of audit report.

The audit report is intended only to present the "Financial Supervisory Commission Executive Yuan" and provide authorized persons.

KPMG

Mar. 3, 2010



### **Suggestion Statement**

As of 2009

NO	Matter of disclose	Suggestion	Opinion of Administration
1.	While examining find to have an unnecessary account number can directly access the database of SQL of the credit card system (ex. Account number c02, guest).	Should examine the aptness that the database account number opens, if have an out of character or unnecessary account number, should immediately give delete or stop using.	Through check c02 is provided to send out the account number of the message appropriation: the guest is to install SQL database automatically create, have already immediately deleted; Have already controlled all database account numbers and its use row magazine (The database account number change register, the data management account number password variations register, data management account number the user control register). It is also set one of the data management account number (sa) passwords part respectively by the Group 2 senior clerk of IT Management Office and supervisor in the Credit Card Center.
2.	Find while examining that the logic access legal power of credit card host didn't control appropriately (ex. Personnel in the Credit Card Center can directly log on through the host's governor's account number).	Should limit the legal power of the logic access of credit card host; keep program or data of credit card system from encountering a person not appropriate change.	After the mechanism establishment of the backup operation, it is had never set up by the user catcher to provide another the appropriation of the backup operation. Have already immediately built up another account number of user to provide backup operation appropriation. The credit card host governor's account number already change is been responsible for by the Group 2 senior clerk of IT Management Office.

### 3-3-7. Cases or Penalties due to Infliction of Laws and Regulations over the Past 2 Years:

Date	Nov. 12, 2009
Case depiction	No approval obtained from FSC regarding the outsourcing of the credit card promotion and issuing business by directly placing the application form of virtual credit card at the particular contract shop. FSC proposed rectification notice.
Amount of fine	0
Rectification	Terminate virtual credit card business.

### 3-3-8. Major Resolutions of Shareholders Meeting or Board of Directors Meeting in Recent Year:

Y	'ear	Nature of Shareholders Meeting	Convoking Date	Major Resolutions
2(	009	Shareholders' General Meeting	May. 27, 2009	<ol> <li>Approved to use legal reserve and capital reserve to make up loss of year 2008. No accumulated loss after such make-up.</li> <li>Resolved no shareholder dividends and bonus, employee bonus, director and supervisor remuneration assignment for year 2008.</li> </ol>
20	009	Board of Directors	Dec. 18,2009	<ol> <li>Approved the proposal of the cash capital increase by issuing the new stocks for year 2010.</li> <li>Constituted "Remuneration and Assessment Committee" and passed the organization regulations.</li> </ol>

### 3-3-9. Disclosures of the Resignation or Dismissal of Managerial Officers in Charge of Financial or Accounting Reports

Title	Name	Dated of Appointed	Date of Dismissed	Reasons for Resignation or Dismissal
Chief Auditor	Shu-Yuan Tsai	Feb. 4, 2008	Oct. 15, 2009	Retirement

Note: Managerial Officer in charge of Financial or Accounting Reports refers to chairman, president, accounting dept. manager, chief auditor, etc.

### 3-4-1. Information on the Professional Fees of the Certified Public Accountant

3-4-1-1. The fee paid for non-auditing services account for a proportion equal to one-quarter or above of auditing:

Accountant Firm	Name of Accountant		Auditing Fee		Non-Auditing Fee				Period of Inspection by Accountant Covering a complete fiscal year			D thousand Remarks
				System Design	Corporate Regist.	Human Resources	Others (note)	Sub- Total	Yes	No	Inspection Period	
KPMG	Jun-Man, Chen	Shi-Hua, Guo	1,480				390	390	V		2009	

Note: non-auditing fee including financial investigation TWD280 thousand, BIS checking report TWD40 thousand verification fee TWD70 thousand for write-off.

- 3-4-1-2. Whether the issuer changes its accounting firm and the amount of fees paid for auditing services during the year in which the change is made are lower than for the previous year: None
- 3-4-1-3. Whether the amount of fees paid for auditing services is lower than for the previous year by 15% or more: None

### 3-4-2. Information on Change of Attesting CPA: None

3-4-3. Whether the Bank's chairman, president, or any managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting matters has in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of its certified public accountant or at an affiliated enterprise of such accounting firm: None

3 Corporate Governance



### 3-5. <u>Change in Shareholdings and Pledged</u>

### 3-5-1. Change in Shareholdings of Directors, Supervisors, Executives and Principal Officers

### 3-5-1-1. Chang in Shareholdings Information

		20	009	Up To Jan 31, 2010		
Title	Name	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged	
Chairman (major share holder)	Chun-Tse Liao	0	-	0	-	
Managing Director	Ying-Che Chang	0	-	0	-	
Managing Director	Yao-Ting Li	0	-	0	-	
Managing Director	Dong-Po Xie	0	-	0	-	
Managing Director	Yen-Chun Wang	0	-	0	-	
Director	Chan-Wen Lin	0	-	0	-	
Director	Pi-Jung Hsieh	0	-	0	-	
Director	Sung-Yueh Liao	884,837	-	0	-	
Director	Hsien-Te Lai	0	-	0	-	
Director	Ying-Chieh Lai	0	-	0	-	
Director	Chun-Chuan Wang	0	-	0	-	
Director	Kuo-Chou Chen	0	-	0	-	
Director	Mu-Chuan Huang	0	-	0	-	
Director	Po-Yao Chi	0	-	0	-	
Director	Kung-Cheng Lin	0	-	0	-	
Standing Supervisor	Lien-Kui Wang	0	-	0	-	
Supervisor	Dhe-Chin Lai	0	-	0	-	
Supervisor	Yung-Chih Wang	0	-	0	-	
Supervisor	Kuo-Chao Hsiao	100,000	-	0	-	
Supervisor	Chuang-Tai Wang	0	-	0	-	
Director & President	Chin-Ting Chang	70,362	-	0	-	
Senior Executive Vice President	Jung-Hsien Chiu	0	-	0	-	
Senior Executive Vice President	Chih-Sheng Hsiao	0	-	0	-	
Chief Auditor	Shih-Chien Chin	0	-	0	-	
Executive Vice President	Chih-Hung Huang	0	-	0	-	
Executive Vice President	Yun-Ching Wang	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	Huan-Mou Cheng	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	Ling-chen Ting	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	A-Kuai Chen	0	-	0	-	

		20	009	Up To Jan 31, 2010		
Title	Name	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged	Net Change in Shareholding	Net Change in Shares Pledged	
Department General Manager	Wei-Bin Lin	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	Jui-Sen Liao	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	Hung-Tsang Chiang	0	-	0	-	
Project Manager	Shun-Hsien Wong	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	Chiu-Yun Huang	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	Chang-Chieh Lin	0	-	0	-	
Department General Manager	Kuang-Hsiung Huang	0	-	0	-	
Chief Secretary	Chien-Cheng Hsu	0	-	0	-	
Executive Vice President	Hsin-The Chang	0	-	0	-	
Executive Vice President	Ho-Shun Chang	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Mao-Sheng Huang	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Pi-Li Hsu	0	-	0	-	
Executive Vice President	Tai-An Chen	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chung-Lung Tsai	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Sheng-Li Hung	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Min-Chang Lin	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chang-Lu Liu	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chih-Hui Chen	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Shih-Tsung Chou	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Kuo-Ho Chang	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Shih-Jung Chen	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chih-Peng Yang	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chia-Wen Ke	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Feng-Jung Yeh	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Hsi-Hsien Wang	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chang-Cheng Chen	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Hung-Chi Tung	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chi-Shen Chang	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Shih-Tsung Liu	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Lu-Chen Liao	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Chi-Shen Huang	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Wen-Jung Chen	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Ching-Hsu Hsu	0	-	0	-	
Branch General Manager	Ching-Sung Chen	0	-	0	-	

### 3-5-1-2. Information of Shareholding Transfer: None

### 3-5-1-3. Shares Pledged Information: None

### 3-5-2. Related Party Transaction of First Ten Largest Shareholders

	i arty i a			j-				As of I	Dec 31, 2009
Name	Shares Owned		Shares Owned by Spouses and Minors		Shares Held under Surrogate A/C		Top ten shareholders who meet the related party disclosures term of FASC NO.6 shall disclose name and relationship		Remark
	No. of Shares	Shares Held %	No. of Shares	Shares Held %	No. of Shares	Shares Held %	Name	Relationship	
Chun-Tse Liao	4,810,896	1.31	11,427	0.00					
Song-Yue Liao	4,202,055	1.14	45,715	0.01					
Tung Yang Business Co., Ltd Xian-De Lai	3,462,683	0.94	-	-					
Guo-Zhao Xiao	3,159,514	0.86	-	-					
Shih-Ming Chuang	2,211,569	0.60	-	-	No	one	None		None
Chin-Chang Lin	1,967,210	0.53	-	-					
Pi-Jung Hsieh	1,880,429	0.51	1,355,059	0.37					
Kuo-Chou Chen	1,820,418	0.49	-	-					
Li-Chu Lee	1,779,228	0.48	-	-					
Mu-Chuan Huang	1,709,602	0.46	399	0.00					

### 3-5-3. Consolidated Shareholdings: None

# 4 Capital Arrangement



# 4. Capital Arrangement

# 4-1. Capital Shares and Dividends

### 4-1-1. Source of Capital

As of Dec 31, 2009; Shares Held (%)

	Issuing	Register	ed Capital	Paid-ir	n Capital	Remark	<
Month/Year	price (TWD)	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source	Other
Jan., 1999	10	318,373,096	3,183,730,960	318,373,096	3,183,730,960	Transform from the shares of former Credit Cooperative	Approved under the Document No.87736717 of MOF
Jul., 2004	10	324,740,558	3,247,405,580	324,740.558	3,247,405,580	Increased from retained earnings of 63,674,620	Approved under the Document No.0938011008 of MOF
						Staff stock dividend increased from retained earnings of 16,868,570	Approved under the Document
Jul., 2005	., 2005 10 333,734,078 3,337,340,780 333,734,078 3,337,340,780	10 3	333,734,078	3,337,340,780	3,337,340,780	Shareholder stock dividend increased from retained earnings of 73,066,630	No.0940125559 of FSC
						Staff stock dividend increased from retained earnings of 17,803,800	Approved under the Document
Jul., 2006	10	600,000,000	6000,000,000	343,190,342	3,431,903,420	Shareholder stock dividend increased from retained earnings of 76,758,840	No.0950130685 of FSC
						Staff stock dividend increased from retained earnings of 3,971,370	Approved under the Document
Aug., 2007	10	600,000,000	6,000,000,000	,000,000,000 355,599,141 3,555,991,410		Shareholder stock dividend increased from capital reserve of 120,116,620	No.0960042314 of FSC
Aug., 2008	10	600,000,000	6,000,000,000	368,045,111	3,680,451,110	Increased from capital reserve of 124,459,700	Approved under the Document No.0970038581 of FSC

As of Dec 31, 2009

Turne of Steel	Au	thorized Stock Capital		Domorly
Type of Stock	Outstanding Capital Stock	Un-issued Share	Total	Remark
Common Stock	368,045,111	231,954,889	600,000,000	not on the list of TSEC/OTC

#### 4-1-2. Shareholder Structure

						As of Dec 31, 2009
Category	Government Agency	Financial Institution	Other Institution	Individual	Foreign Institution and Foreigner	Total
Number of Shareholders	2	5	436	67,225	16	67,684
Number of Shares	1,314,854	14,480	9,074,603	357,377,697	263,477	368,045,111
Percentage	0.36%	-	2.47%	97.10%	0.07%	100%

# 4-1-3. Distribution of Shareholders' Equity

#### 4-1-3-1. Common Stock: Par Value of TWD10

Tier	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Percentage (%)						
1 - 999	48,512	9,948,934	2.7						
1,000 - 5,000	11,090	19,331,309	5.25						
5,001 - 10,000	1,158	7,447,396	2.02						
10,001 - 15,000	4,004	46,137,636	12.54						
15,001 - 20,000	210	3,563,078	0.97						
20,001 - 30,000	603	14,244,968	3.87						
30,001 - 50,000	707	29,201,285	7.93						
50,001 - 100,000	753	50,482,441	13.72						
100,001 - 200,000	381	52,417,136	14.24						
200,001 - 400,000	179	48,674,657	13.23						
400,001 - 600,000	34	15,929,496	4.33						
600,001 - 800,000	16	10,599,885	2.88						
800,001 - 1,000,000	5	4,285,531	1.16						
1,000,001 and above	32	55,787,359	15.16						
Total	67,684	368,045,111	100.00						

4-1-3-2. Preferred Stock: None



#### 4-1-4. List of Major Shareholders

		As of Dec 31, 2009
Name	Number of Shares	Percentage (%)
Chun-Tse Liao	4,810,896	1.31%
Song-Yue Liao	4,202,055	1.14%

Note: Disclose the ratio of holding shares above 1%.

#### 4-1-5. Market Value, Net Worth, Earnings, and Dividend per Share in Recent 2 Years

Item		Year	2009	2008	Up To Jan 31, 2010
	Highest		N/A	N/A	N/A
Market Value	Lowest		N/A	N/A	N/A
Valuo	Average		N/A	N/A	N/A
Net Worth	Before Distril	oution	12.72	12.58	12.73
	After Distribu	tion	(Note 2)	12.58	Note 3
	Weighted Average Shares		368,045,111	368,045,111	368,045,111
Earnings	Earnings	Before adjust	0.08	(1.74)	0.003
	per Share	After adjust	(Note 2)	(1.74)	(Note 3)
	Cash dividen	ds	0	0.1	(Note 2)
Dividend	Stock	Retained earning	0	0	(Note 2)
(Note 1)	Dividends	Capital reverse	0	0.35	(Note 2)
	Dividends in	Arrear	0	0	0
ROI P/E Ratio			N/A	N/A	N/A
Analysis	P/D Ratio		N/A	N/A	N/A
(Note 4)	Cash Divider	nd Yield	N/A	N/A	N/A

Note 1: dividends of serial year present earnings assignment of previous year.

Note 2: year 2009 distribution number is to be been confirmed after the approval of board of directors and the shareholder meeting.

Note 3: year 2010 hasn't ended.

Note 4: not applied as the Bank is not a listing company.

#### 4-1-6. Dividend Policy and Executive Status

The Alternation of dividend policy will affect the market price of stock and the capability for future development. The advantages and disadvantages for that are even more difficult to be anticipated. The Bank, formerly a credit cooperative, used to pay out higher dividends. But nowadays, under intense competition banking environment, we would rather utilize dividend leverage to reach stable growth as well as increase marginal utility of capital. For the goal to align expansion of our business scale, profit and adequate capital ratio, we would adopt the residual dividend policy.

Our dividend policy is carried out by the access of "assignable earning distribution". After appropriate legal reserves, we distribute the full earnings to the staff and the shareholders. Our shareholders used to acquire admirable dividends as good as other banks. But for the coming years, the operating capital becomes ultra essential resulting from the need for

opening new branches, developing new products, cutting NPL ratio, reducing the overdue loan and growing business scale. It is helpful for the Bank's long-term business expansion by taking use of the accumulative legal earnings reserves.

According to article 35 of the Bank's articles of incorporate, earnings of fiscal year should pay taxes and offset prior year's losses and appropriate 30% as legal reverse in turns. The remaining is regulated to distribute as follows:

- Up to 10% as dividend to the shareholders.
- Up to 3% as remuneration to the directors and supervisors.
- 10% as bonus to staff.
- Shareholder bonus.
- Special reserves.

Before the legal reserve is accumulated up to the total capital, the highest cash dividends are limited to not over 15%.

#### 4-1-7. The Influence of Stock Dividends to Market Value and Earnings Per Share:

As financial forecast is not required under stock dividends assigning proposal by shareholders' meeting, no disclosure is needed in accordance with related regulation.

#### 4-1-8. Staff Bonus and Remuneration to Directors and Supervisors:

Assignment is in accordance to the article 34 of the Bank's Articles of Incorporation

#### 4-1-9. Repurchase Stocks: None

# 4-2. Issuance of Bank Debentures

Type of Bank Debenture	First Issuance of Bank Debentures (1 <sup>st</sup> term of 2006)
Date Approved by Central Competent Authority, Document No.	Executive Yuan, Financial Supervisory Commission September 9, 2005 Chin Kuan Yin (3) No.0940024574
Date of Issue	Mar. 28, 2006
Denomination	500 thousand, 1 million, 5 million and 10 million
Issue and transaction Place	Taiwan, R.O.C.
Currency	New Taiwan Dollars
Issue Price	100 dollars
Total Amount	2.5 billion
Interest Rate	Type A: First 5 years 3.3%, Last 5 years 5% Type B: First 5 years, 1.20% plus the Bank's Board's Index rate of time saving deposits. Last 5 years, 2.50% plus the Bank's Board's Index rate of time saving deposit.
Term	10 years, maturing on Mar. 28, 2016

Priority of Payment	The right to receive payment for sums due under the debenture (including principal and interest) takes precedence only over that of bank shareholders for distribution of surplus assets and is subordinate to the claims of all other creditors of the Bank.
Guaranteeing Institution	None
Trustee	None
Underwriter	Jih-Sun Securities Co., Ltd./ Grand Cathay Securities Corporation
Certifying Lawyers	None
Certifying CPA	Chuan-Chuan Wu / Jun-Man Chen
Certifying Financial Institution	Hwa-Tai Commercial Bank, Trusts Dept.
Method of Redemption	Principal paid upon maturity or The Bank is entitled to redeem by an announcement from Feb. 1, 2011 to Mar. 28, 2011
Unredeemed Balance	2.5 billion
Preceding Year's Paid-in capital	3,337,341,000
Preceding Year's Post-Audit Net Value	5,224,445,831
Performance Status	Normal
Sellback or Early Redemption conditions	The Bank is entitled to redeem by an announcement from Feb. 1, 2011 to Mar. 28, 2011 or Principal paid upon maturity
Rollover and Exchange Conditions	None
Restrictive Conditions	Subordinated
Capital Utilization plan	Raise the Bank's own capital and risk asset ratios
Amount of Registered Issuance Plus Outstanding Balance Already Issued as Ratio of Net Final Value of Issuance in Preceding Year.	47.85%
Whether or not recorded as qualified capital and type	Yes, Tier 2 Capital
Name of Rating Institution Date of Rating, and Rating Given	Taiwan Ratings Corporation Dec. 29, 2009 Long-term: twBBB+ Short-term: twA-2 Outlook: Stable

# 4-3. Preferred Stock: None

# 4-4. Issuance of Depositary Receipt: None

# 4-5. Employee Stock Option Plan: None

# 4-6. Merging or Acquisition of Other Financial Institutions:

In recent year and up to the annual report is been printed, the Bank do not merge or acquire other financial institutions.

# 4-7. Utilization of Capital Plan: None







## 

# 5. Business Operation

# 5-1. Business Report

#### 5-1-1. Comparison over the Past Five Years

#### 5-1-1-1. Deposits

The amount of deposits as the end of 2009 totaled TWD100,853 million, increasing TWD 3,399 million compared to year earlier at a rate of 3.49%. We intend to improve our quality and quantity of deposit structure, implement the entirepersonnel marketing, enforce interaction with clients to develop business chances, and open up the prospects of the corporate salary remittance service. We also try to improve the functions of E-banking and phone banking, and to visit neighboring area to seek for new customers in the market.

In deposits structure, our demand deposits stood at TWD37,194 million that was the 36.88% of the total deposits. Our time deposits stood at TWD63,634 million that was the 63.10% of the total deposits. Our deposit structure is fine and we will step forward to improving quality & quantity of total deposit through our sound corporate image and right operation strategies. Here follows deposit structure ratio analysis:

								ond ri		
Year Items	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Checking Deposits	1,534	1.52	1,345	1.38	1,479	1.58	1,566	1.64	1,577	1.91
Demand Deposits	10,100	10.02	8,725	8.95	8,311	8.88	8,260	8.63	6,036	7.31
Demand Savings Deposits	25,560	25.34	20,767	21.31	21,658	23.13	22,988	24.01	19,258	23.32
Time Deposits	13,738	13.62	14,881	15.27	14,608	15.60	17,129	17.89	15.312	18.54
Time Savings Deposits	49,896	49.48	51,733	53.09	47,570	50.80	45,770	47.81	40,396	48.92
Remittances	25	0.02	3	0.00	6	0.01	24	0.02	3	0.00
Total	100,853	100.00	97,454	100.00	93,632	100.00	95,737	100.00	82,582	100.00

#### **Structure of Deposits**

Unit<sup>•</sup> TWD million: %

#### 5-1-1-2. Loans

The amount of loans outstanding as the end of 2009 totaled TWD78,093 million; here follows the loan ratio analysis.

Linity TM/D millions 0/

									Unit: T\	VD million; %
Year	20	09	2008		2007		20	06	2005	
Items	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Overdrafts	90	0.12	132	0.16	167	0.20	155	0.19	40	0.06
Bill Discount	227	0.29	273	0.34	367	0.45	345	0.42	296	0.43
Car Loans	11,539	14.77	10,736	13.31	8,648	10.53	6,369	7.77	4,031	5.80
Mortgage loans	19,993	25.60	19,114	23.69	22,051	26.84	24,581	30.00	19,168	27.58
Other Unsecured Loans	19,998	25.61	26,481	32.82	26,445	32.18	26,986	32.94	27,157	39.07
Other Secured Loans	24,562	31.45	22,669	28.09	23,431	28.52	22,738	27.75	12,720	25.49
Allowances for Bad Debt	-882	-	-1,017	-1.26	-709	-0.86	-68	-0.79	-626	-0.90
Sub Total	75,527		78,388	97.15	80,400	97.86	80,526	98.28	67,786	97.53
Acceptance receivable	8	0.01	35	0.04	4	0.00	22	0.03	11	0.11
Guarantee receivable	1,676	2.15	1,251	1.55	1,053	1.28	734	0.90	1,081	1.56
Allowances for Bad Debt	882		1,017	1.26	709,	0.86	648	0.79	626	0.9
Total	78,093	100.00	80,691	100.00	82.166	100.00	81,930	100.00	69,504	100.00

Structure of Loans

Note: This table includes discount, overdraft, common loan, trade finance, overdue, draft purchase, acceptance draft receivable, and guarantee.

The most serious economic event in 2009 was the financial tsunami by sub-prime crisis, breaking down the global financial order. Due to the financial damage, enterprises run business in a more conservative way, withering civil investment and funds demand. The Bank still expanded vigorously our corporate loan business and promoted market shares. Our SME business loans amount increased around TWD800 million more than last year's.

Under the financial crisis attack, the government vigorously encouraged investment and supporting democratic business by asking banks to maintain normal accrediting function and help weak-credited SME business acquire operation funds. We viewed risk as a great concern and followed conservative accredit policy, watching credit limit closely in order to increase secured or self-liquidating loans and also to decrease credit-related product.

The global governments cut interest rates to relieve financial crisis damage, attempting to stimulate investment and consumption. The Central Bank of China's rate cutting policy made Loan business profit wither and economic environment rigorous. The Bank will view loan-spread profit as a high priority mission by weighing funding cost and executing differential-pricing policy to secure earnings. We will also vigorously create service income to acquire income.

#### 5-1-1-3. Wealth Management

The Bank primarily focused on providing customers with specified trust businesses such as domestic/overseas trust funds, real estate trust funds, and insurance agency service as well.

	Unit: TWD million;											
		20	09	20	08	20	07	20	06	20	05	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Incurance	Life Insurance	2,379	38.1	1,111	29	135	4	136	9	314	36	
Insurance F	Property Insurance	26	0.4	1	0	0.8	0	0.1	0	0.9	0	
Trust	Overseas Trust Funds	1,627	26.1	1,360	36	1,656	43	464	32	469	53	
Funds	Domestic Trust Funds	2,137	34.2	1,296	35	1,962	51	653	45	100	11	
Trusts	Money Trusts	23	0.4	0.8	0	94	2	200	14	-	-	
TTUSIS	Real Estate Trusts	48	0.8	27	0	20	0	-	-	-	-	
Total		6240	100	3,795.8	100	3,867.8	100	1,453.1	100	883.9	100	

#### Wealth Management

#### 5-1-2. Business Plans for year 2010

#### 5-1-2-1. Operating Plans

5-1-2-1-1. Organization Development

- To reallocate one branch in 2010
- To streamline operation process, building up computer operation system to improve service efficiency & quality
- To enhance in-house communication and track execution performance by periodically convening operation conference and establishing rating grade system.
- To increase new business competence via advancing IT service system for operation analysis.
- To advance IT security, maintaining IT operation's correctness, secret, completeness and usability.
- To conform to BASEL II with building quantity index for accredit system, risk capital requirement system and risk
  management operation improvement.
- To satisfy more clients' demand by creating new ATM function such as Foreign Exchange business.
- To modify and transfer the date columns for demand deposit and loan system for 24hr services, responding to the future coming year 2011.

#### 5-1-2-1-2. Consumer Banking

- To sift out high-quality target clients and provide tailor-made services
- To enhance top-ranking investors' identification of our products
- To enlarge product service and private banking loan scale by innovating low-risk, value-added financial products following market trend
- To enhance the whole sales team's productivity by enforcing team members on-the-job training, focusing law compliance, product direction, marketing method, cold-call skill and service etiquette.

- To better accrediting personnel's performance and implement "client differential" strategy, enlarging low-risk clients' loan scale and closely watching high-risk clients' loan quality via improving credit investigation procedure, and real estate appraise procedure.
- To reach economic scale goal and smooth loan procedure, lowering operation cost by planning back office operation procedure standardized and automated
- To secure bank profit and enlarge private banking business by streamlining personal loan credit-investigating
  procedure and rebalancing on quantity & quality of credit
- To better ante-risk review and post-risk management by timely examining credit investigation operation status and asset quality, and irregularly adjusting product pricing and loan policies
- To build up consumer banking center's optimal business model & whole-competence to adapt to the external competence and the change of regulation

#### 5-1-2-1-3. Corporate Banking

- To set up "Corporate Banking Finance Team" in charge of enterprise loan business, enlarging corporate banking
  market shares and satisfy enterprises financial need by providing investment advises from asset/liability side.
- To promote financing services for small-middle business enterprises by providing whole credit investigation project, including "joy loans" and "machine-collateralized loans" to meet the need of governmental economy developing policy
- To enhance BIS ratio by strengthening external guarantee of small and medium business, lowering credit risk and better the Bank's risk control in good use of "Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund".
- To meet the need of clients and increase customer base and economic scale with strong credit analysis of operation revolving funding and financial innovation
- To benefit corporate banking business territory by enhancing professional personnel's training and marketing ability
- To better employee competence and bank profit by educating profession personnel with marketing ability and technology

#### 5-1-2-1-4. International Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

- To strengthen cross-strait and triangle-trade financial business and expand OBU profit margin
- To continue building up global remittance network and promote trade financing business for higher foreign exchange business profit, and vigorously take part in international synthetic loans to raise bank's reputation
- To allocate adequately foreign exchange investment exposure and target high-rating overseas securities for higher foreign exchange business revenue
- To enforce profession personnel's foreign exchange know-how and training in order to sharpen skills for expanding business territory
- To provide clients with convenient internet banking foreign exchange service trading function.
- To apply new derivative financial products and strengthen relationship with peer domestic & foreign banks
- To build up a more efficient foreign exchange trade operation platform and strengthen risk management function by planning new system for FX product

#### 5-1-2-1-5. Wealth Management

- To aggressively transform internal personnel to financial consultants and weed out unqualified personnel by training and certificate acquirement
- To strengthen customer relationship by periodically holding wealth management seminars and product road shows.



- To raise internet banking utility rate in order to facilitate internet order placing and cost down
- To keep stable fee income resource via increasing property insurance commission income
- To progress market share via bond fund sale and fee income
- To actively develop new financial product, increasing product spectrum and make business multi-directions
- To examine financial consultant's internal control process and law compliance on an irregular time schedule
- To more precisely do know-your-customer process through customer's risk preference

#### 5-1-2-1-6. Asset & Liabilities Management, Risk Management and Funding

- To enhance control and coordination between asset and liability so as to be consistent on management and effective monitor risk on exposure.
- To tightly control source of fund and the tenor and interest rate of the usage so as reduce re-pricing risk and maximize Bank's net interest profitability and value.
- Considering effectiveness liquidity safety and stability of fund, to build up sound asset liability mechanism makes Bank's risk within acceptable scope.
- To aggressively cultivate core clients in order to get stable and cheap funding cost, and beautify liability structure.
- To enhance ALM and gapping management in order to reduce basis risk and meet budget consistently.
- Under the principles of stability safety and liquidity, to search for allocation of found so as to optimize fund distribution.
- To adjust deposit structure and expand market share so as to reduce funding cost and to increase profitability and Bank's competition
- To tightly monitor limits on market risk so as to get balance between risk rewards and optimize asset allocation.
- In order to fully match JCIC lose event data on operational risk, to build up on-line reporting system is needed so as to save human resource.
- In order to match Pillar 2 (Basel II) credit risk quantitative benchmark based on JCIC's calculation, to measure 6 items of the stress testing based on concentration scenario testing (2 scenarios) and risk elements scenario testing (3 scenarios).
- To effectively build up "operational loss data base" can be the base of procedure planning revolution.
- To develop RCSA in order to found out main reasons and frequencies of operation risk, and develop KRI controlling system according to internal audit external investigation and account information.
- 5-1-2-1-7. Administration and Human Resource Management
- To continual execute a financial curriculum of the profession training, and promote employee's professional ability
- To reduce cost on staffs and properly adjust internal organization, and at the same time hire inter-bank players with stronger business capability and increase ratio of external sales.
- To continual construct E-personnel system and simplify human resource management process
- 5-1-2-1-8. Credit Card Business
- Following head office's policy and Visa's marketing activities and designing feedback project and credit card events to strengthen growth on consumer banking business.
- To set credit card incentives and adjusting credit card promotion target through staffs' sailing.
- To strengthen employees' marketing ability by increasing training
- To comply with the standards of the liability ratio (DBR < 22) and "358" monitoring policy set by competent authorities.

Linit: TWD thousand: %

#### 5-1-2-2. Major Business Plans

In order to be "professional and high quality of community bank", the Bank dedicates to extend stable growth on profitability and scale. The Bank expects to offer convenient service channels and multi-financial services for local clients in the spirit of "pursuing outstanding and putting people first".

By cautiously review possibility to improve operational status and upgrade business scope, the Bank planned to open new branches in Hsin-Chu district, and gradually adjust location of the channels. Also, the Bank will actively strengthen the effectiveness of both physical and electronic internet financial service and expects to offer convenient service and high quality of value-added so as to create win-win strategy between the Bank and client relationship.

In 2010, the Bank aims to strengthen items on risk management under the principle of "safety, liquidity, and profitability" in order to reduce the impact on risk. Base on the prerequisite "all the business can not beyond the risk" the Bank aims to purse long-term equilibrium and development through product localization and product mix so as to satisfy customers' needs and to deepen relationship of local clients.

			Increase Volume			
Business Item	2010 Budget	2009	Amount	%		
Average Balance of Deposits	102,100,000	95,578,330	6,521,670	6.82		
Average Balance of Loans	80,000,000	74,720,312	5,279,688	7.07		
Wealth Management (Trust Amount)	5,000,000	3,835,000	1,165,000	30.38		
Wealth Management (Insurance Broker Revenue)	24,284	23,809	475	2.00		

#### 5-1-2-3. Main Business Operation Target

#### 5-1-2-3-1. Deposits

Budgeted average deposit balance in year 2010 is TWD102,100 million which is TWD6,522 million and 6.82 % growth respectively higher than year 2009 mainly based on:

- Enhancing Bank's demand deposit ratio and decrease funding cost.
- Deepening clients' adherence through diversified product mix and reduce funding cost through deepening relationship and service with clients and promoting corporate and authorities' salary accounts.
- Strengthening Web-ATM function and introduce multiple customers' payment platform so as to reduce on-countered service quality.
- Keeping simplifying operational procedure on deposit and remittance function and upgrading business unit service quality and customers' satisfaction in order to reduce Bank's operational cost.

#### 5-1-2-3-2. Loans

Budgeted year 2010 average lending balance is TWD80,000 million which is TWD5,280 million and 7.07% growth respectively higher than year 2009. The Bank will keep tracking on NPL and on accelerating write-down on bad debt in order to effectively lower bad debt ratio and coverage ratio. The strategies are as follows:



- Tightly executing standard procedure on credit and lending, accurately evaluating limits, enhancing follow-up management on credit, and tightly monitoring funds movement and debt ratio so as to avoid or reduce loss on credit.
- Using internal credit rating system to properly adjust rating parameters and weighting based on sufficient data base, and concluded possible default schedule and reasons using post-lending default data base.
- Assisting client on asset allocation to satisfy their wealth planning, and upgrading Bank's revenue and wealth management Dept's target through multiple and diversified product mix.
- The loan files met qualification of SME credit guarantee fund will apply to this scheme so as to reduce credit risk weighting asset and to strengthen capital delinquency.
- Planning asset and liability tailor-made investment and financial products so as to meet corporate clients' requirement.
- In line with requirement of Basel I risk management mechanism, tightly controlling debt ratio, upgrading asset quality, and building up systematic risk management evaluation and pricing differentiation are fulfilled in order to pursue optimized asset mix and reasonable profit.

#### 5-1-2-3-3. Wealth Management

In order to satisfy diversified needs from clients and further to increase fee income, the Bank has set-up its insurance broker company and expects to strengthen product origination capability on both investment and insurance –related products. In addition, Bank plans to recruit more financial managers so as to benefit investors and directly increase sales revenue.

Budgeted year 2010 trust asset balance is TWD5,000 million, which is TWD1,165 million and 30.38 % growth respectively higher than year 2009. Budgeted revenue from insurance sales in year 2010 is TWD24 million, which is TWD0.5 million and 2.00 % growth respectively. The Followings are status of the business

- To choose stable insurance company as the main partner accompanying by trustable products to achieve stable asset growth.
- To promote Wed-Bank business to clients to reduce cost on staffs and facilitate client's order placing.
- To actively develop new products to achieve target of product diversification.
- To adjust income structure to balance fee income and management fee.
- In order to make growth on both trust asset and fee income, to promote, except special purpose trust, both money trust and real estate trust.

#### 5-1-3. Market Analysis

Concerning domestic financial market development, M&A in financial market is booming impacted by larger financial holding companies and foreign investors. The Bank believes that banking will keep upgrading their competition under the monitoring of FSC. Under the signing of MOU and policy easing cross straits, possible opportunities and cooperation will bring even more tough challenge and chances.

Given being tightly controlled on financial products and interest rate policy by local authorities, the impact on domestic financial market could be properly alleviated. Conservative investment behavior makes strongly growth on deposit in banking sectors, and at the same time result in thin spread given lower interest rate and market competition. Banking sectors therefore aim to adjust ratio among business units and upgrade operation performance by re-organization and systematic adjustment.

In order to cope with coming operational risk, local authorities is requesting banks to strengthen financial structures and reach higher bad-debt allowance. This might impact on short term profitability in banking sectors but expect to have a stable progress in the long run on market operation. Facing quick-changing financial market, the Bank will keep strengthening operational quality, internal control and risk management with long-run target to transform as a national bank. Top managers believe that the Bank is capable of expanding its advantage on consumer banking business through all staffs' efforts. And the Bank will still keep in a stable and conservative growth path and strategy taking into account the benefit of our customers, shareholders and staffs so as to maintain asset quality and profitability of the Bank.

#### 5-1-4 Financial Commodity Research and Development Overview

#### 5-1-4-1. Major Financial Product and New-established Units in Recent 2 Years

- Scale of Major Financial Product: Please refer to this annual report part 5: Business Operation
- New-established Units
  - SDec. 16, 2008: Relocated Xinzhuang branch
  - Jul. 2008: Established subsidiary "COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd."
  - Apr. 1, 2009: Set up Risk Management Center

#### 5-1-4-2. Expenditure and result of Financial Products Research and Development in Recent 2 years

- 5-1-4-2-1. Expenditure and result of Financial Products Research and Development in Recent 2 years
- Expenditure and result of Financial Products Research and Development in recent 2 years. Year 2008: TWD4,172 thousand; Year 2009: TWD1,969 thousand
- Cooperating with VISA international organizations sponsoring 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, issued the "Beijing 2008 Olympic Games" Visa pay-wave Inductive Platinum Card.
- Self-developed credit card accounting system, PC asset management system, consumer banking center documenting system, electronic check clearing system, and personnel leave/absence system.
- Replaced and phased out TANDEM mainframe, re-designed and migrated inter-bank remittance, ATM, and chip debit card to IBM mainframe.
- Promoted chip debit card's consumption debiting business.
- Promoted internet banking functions for foreign exchange transactions.
- Completed "cross-branch and ATM host business system" and off-site backup system, built up host-and-branch network with "3G wireless backup system" in order to enhance information system backup and disaster contingency capabilities.
- Accomplished the system of XML (Extensible Markup Language) payment collecting service.
- 5-1-4-2-2. Financial Products Research and Development Project in the Future:
- To construct sound risk management organizations and mechanisms to assess and monitor the efficiency of credit risk, market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk to enhance performance and asset quality.
- With the implementation of the new Basel II, to develop quantitative indicators of credit system, risk capital calculating system to enhance the risk management operations.



- To research and develop derivative financial products to provide customer with duly advice.
- To adjust the date-digit field for demand deposits and loans system to provide more product lines of 24 hour services.
- To scheme new system of foreign exchange products and build database of foreign exchange transactions, strengthen risk management function to establish efficient operating platform for foreign exchange.
- To self-develop the chop and seal identify system.
- To self-develop corporate banking internet system.

#### 5-1-5. Long/Short Term Business Development Plan

5-1-5-1. For our Short Term Business Development Plan, please refer to our profile of Business Plans for Year 2010.

#### 5-1-5-2. Long Term Business Development Plan

- To raise the ratio of demand deposit and reduce working capital cost to enhance profit.
- To adjust the structure of loan business and promote the business scale of corporate banking and consumer banking.
- To develop the wealth management business by uplift the revenue ratio of fee income.
- To strengthen loan business quality, lower non-performing loan and raise coverage ratio.
- To enhance risk management system and strengthen the efficiency of risk management.
- To constantly set up the branches countrywide and raise the value of service channels.
- To build up IT management system and information platform to enlarge best synergy of IT system.
- To promote internet banking business to provide time- and location- unlimited financial service.
- To emphasize staff training and career planning to encourage employee morale and loyalty.

# 5-2. Human Capital

#### Information of Educational Background for Employees in Recent 2 Years

Item	Year	2008	2009	Up to Jan. 31, 2010
Number of Employee		1,141	1,095	1,086
Average Age		35.74	36.83	38.47
Average Seniority		9.96	11.05	12.87
	PHD	0	1	1
	Master	40	45	45
Structure of Education	University/College	868	842	835
	Senior High School	227	203	201
	Below	6	4	4



Certificated Proficiency Tests of Employees	Total (Up to Jan. 31, 2010)
Basic Proficiency Test for Bank Lending Personnel	411
Advanced Proficiency Test for Bank Lending Personnel	27
Proficiency Test for Bank Collateral Appraisal Personnel	13
Basic Proficiency Test for International Banking Personnel	224
Proficiency Test for Foreign Exchange Trading Personnel	34
Proficiency Test for Financial Planning Personnel	305
Test for Small-Medium Business Financial Staff	22
Proficiency Test for Trust Operations Personnel	612
Proficiency Test for Obligation & Debt Collection Personnel	170
Proficiency Test for Bank Internal Control and Audit Personnel	683
Proficiency Test for Financial Risk Management Personnel	2
Securities Investment Analysts	6
Senior Securities Specialist	110
Securities Specialist	90
Future Specialist	96
Securities Investment Trust & Consulting Professionals	94
Qualified Test for Bill Finance Specialist	37
Proficiency Test for Bond Specialist	17
Proficiency Test for Stock Affair Specialist	3
Basic Ability Test for Asset Securitization	4
Personal Insurance Specialist	592
Test for Life Insurance Specialist (Foreign Currency Base) – Non Investing Insurance Products	173
Investing Insurance Specialist	313
Asset Insurance Specialist	478
Personal Risk Manager	1
Financial Risk Management (FRM)	2
Accountant	1
Real Estate Broker	1
Land Registry Agent	1
Asset Insurance Agent	1
Personal Insurance Agent	1
Personal Insurance Broker	1
General English Placement Test – Advance	3
General English Placement Test – Basic	9

# 5-3. Responsibility and Ethical Code

The Bank is a famous financial institution in central Taiwan, which has been set up around for 94 years. To response for social liabilities, we set up "COTA Culture & Education Foundation" to develop the public welfare of elder persons concern as well as be the sponsor of society welfare, arts appreciation and communities cares such as Children Creative Drawing Contest, Day of No-Driving, Centennial Activity of Taichung Train Station etc., we pay full intention to participate and support. In order to create higher value of bank and under the foundation of stable operation and seek for better turning point, The Bank merged Fen yuan Credit Cooperatives, we combine the sources of both parties not only break the limit of operation scale but also have better asset quality and ability of getting profit that earns highest value of shareholders, employees and customers.

# 5-4. IT Equipment

**DTR** Commercial Bank

The Bank uses IBM UNIX server for Business System, Testing System, Inter-bank Business and Utility System separately. Furthermore, we also uses Windows server and Linux server depend on different business lines.

Up to date, our working software includes Demand Deposits System, Time Deposit System, Comprehensive Deposit System, Bill Collection System, Financial Consultants System, Credit System, Trust Business System, Checks Clearing System, ATM & Chip-Card System, Internet Banking System, Automatic Phone Voice Service System, Correspondent System, Credit Checking System, Chops System, Staff Field System (including E-Document System, Staff Management System, Personnel & Wages System, Operation Analysis System, Credit Review System, Messaging System, Information Transmitting System, Consuming Business System, SME Banking Business System, Wealth Management Business System, Joint-Credit MQ Information System, Teaching film Platform, Field of Staff and Banking Business....), Accounting System, Safe System, Foreign Exchange System (DBU and OBU), Credit Card System etc.

The new development for Insurance Broker System of The Bank has been working from Oct. 2009. Meanwhile, the Bank internet banking system for foreign exchange transactions also been finished and decide to work online from Mar. 2010.

The Bank uses Mirror Disks to protect all transactions data completely and keeps duplicates of disc and magnetic film every working day also for CD-ROM periodically. To enhance secure transactions, we set up strictly control and management of Internet banking platform. Furthermore, we dispose another control room and backup system to prevent any damage from disaster.

# 5-5. Labor-Management Relationship

# 5-5-1. To stabilize the quality of staff life and improve the working efficiency, the Bank takes care of the welfare for staff with regard to give birth, marriage and funeral events, medical treatment and accidents.

#### 5-5-1-1. Group Insurance

In accordance with laws and regulations, the Bank applies Labor Insurance and National Health Insurance for all staff. We will give cash and medical payment through Bureau of Labor Insurance and Bureau of National Health Insurance separately if any accident caused. Moreover, we cover accident insurance with Shin Kong Life for all staff.

#### 5-5-1-2. Bonus

Based on revenue performance, the Bank provides extra bonus at Lunar New Year, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival each year. The net earnings by fix ratio are assigned to be bonus for staff with good performance after covering prior years' deficits, income tax, legal reserves and distribute dividends.

#### 5-5-1-3. Incentive Interest Rate

The Bank provides favorable interest rate of deposits or loans for all staff.

#### 5-5-1-4. Security and Hygiene

To prevent occupational disaster and ensure staff health, the Bank takes care of security and hygiene in accordance with related laws of worker safety sanitation.

#### 5-5-1-5. Staff Proficiency Training

To enhance the level of our employee of profession, we are holding training courses and professional lessons.

The Bank's pension fund is pursuant to old-version and updated version which based on Labor Law for "Staff Retirement Plan". The benefit payments and credits suit separately by the above-mentioned plans and based on the years of service and final salary. In accordance with Labor Law, we will calculate 15% of total salaried employees by month (exclude appointed managerial employee) to be retirement payment that was deposited in the pension account in the Bank of Taiwan. We have another account for appointed management that calculated 8% of their salary each month. Till end of Jan. 2010, under the survey of all employees, there are 432 staff (39.78% of employees) choosing the old version or didn't make decision temporarily, 654 staff (60.22% of employees) choosing new version. The Bank has no significant argument between employee and employer at present.

#### 5-5-2. Damage from Argument between Labor and Capital in Recent 2 Years

All personnel management and staff welfares of the Bank are conformed to Labor Law. We retain agreeable laborcapital relationship and never suffered damage from arguments and wish so for future.



# 5-6. Major Contracts

Nature of Contract	Concern Party	Contractual Period	Major Content
Deposit Insurance Contract	Central Deposit Insurance Corp.	Engaged on Aug. 15, 1995	To enhance protection of customer deposits
Bank Comprehensive Insurance	Chung kuo Insurance Co., Ltd.	From Apr. 1, 2009 to Apr. 1, 2010	<ol> <li>Staff unfaithful behavior</li> <li>Asset of branches</li> <li>Asset in transit</li> <li>Forged drafts and securities</li> <li>Forged cash</li> <li>Damage of equipment</li> <li>Fault of securities or contracts</li> </ol>

# 5-7. <u>Apply for Securitization and Related Information in Recent Year:</u> <u>None</u>

# 6 Financial Status





# 6. Financial Status

# 6-1. <u>Summarized Balance Sheet and Income Statement over the</u> <u>Past Five Years</u>

		Ва	Unit: TWD thousa			
	Year		Financia	al data during recent	5 years	
Descriptions		2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	Cash, Cash equivalents, due from banks, deposit with the Central Bank		19,369,246	7,268,991	16,566,863	14,264,262
Financial assets n through profit or lo	neasured at fair value oss	737,002	1,474,982	605,084	476,169	190,835
Bonds and bills pu agreements receiv	urchased under resale vables	-	797,105	1,935,909	1,397,851	2,184,610
Available-for-sale	financial assets	1,934,258	1,750,932	1,268,543	889,701	509,130
Bank draft, discou	ints and Loans	75,527,272	78,388,068	80,400,663	80,526,411	67,785,961
Receivables		469,463	723,584	844,029	1,225,766	1,695,543
Held-to –maturity	financial assets	1,394,552	440,288	7,210,231	1,219,801	114,480
nvestments unde	r equity method	6,313	5,606	-	-	-
Fixed assets		1,307,502	1,343,527	2,096,518	1,430,028	1,017,724
Goodwill		166,205	169,572	170,406	154,027	-
Other financial as	sets	381,967	621,515	598,863	197,571	212,000
Other assets		749,059	819,727	665,670	1,368,801	1,280,065
Fotal Assets		109,109,249	105,904,152	103,064,907	105,452,989	89,254,610
Due to Central ba	nk and other banks	17,372	42,560	424,020	662,901	407,993
Deposits & remitta	ance	100,852,795	97,454,023	93,632,443	95,736,553	82,581,945
Financial liabilities hrough profit or lo	s measured at fair value oss	173	1,004	270	311	-
Bonds and bills pu repurchased agre	urchased under ements receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Subordinate finan	cial debentures	2,498,773	2,497,792	2,496,811	2,495,830	-
Accrued pension	liability	57,729	69,227	163,633	173,728	143,785
Other liabilities		1,001,159	1,207,894	1,043,864	1,073,071	814,341
Fotal liabilities	Before allocation	104,428,001	101,272,500	97,761,041	100,142,394	83,948,064
I OTAL HADIIITIES	After allocation	(Note)	101,272,500	97,802,321	100,177,905	84,030,164
Common stock		3,680,451	3,680,451	3,555,991	3,431,904	3,337,341
Capital reserve		878,099	1,199,457	1,323,875	1,511,256	1,511,202
Retained	Before allocation	31,010	(321,358)	361,446	367,435	458,003
earnings	After allocation	(Note)	(321,358)	320,166	327,953	281,340
Unrealized gains	on financial instruments	24,270	5,231	5,616	40,377	-
Cumulative transla	ation adjustment	124	577	(59)	10	-
Other shareholde	r's equity	67,294	67,294	56,997	56,268	-
Total Shareholder	s' Before allocation	4,681,248	4,631,652	5,303,866	5,310,595	5,306,546
equity	After allocation	(Note)	4,631,652	5,262,586	5,275,084	5,224,446

#### **Balance Sheet**

Note: The earnings distribution for 2009 hasn't been approved by the 2010 Shareholders' General Meeting.

Unit: TWD th							
Year Financial data during recent 5 years							
Descriptions	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005		
Net interest income	1,341,353	1,624,219	1,579,358	1,482,332	1,319,527		
Other net interest income	427,550	(194,483)	448,140	520,725	529,832		
Bad debt expense	428,213	678,683	610,366	612,984	295,151		
Operating expense	1,279,361	1,446,034	1,340,924	1,314,820	1,247,633		
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	61,329	(694,981)	76,208	75,253	306,575		
Income from continuing operations after income taxes	31,010	(641,524)	62,854	47,523	254,340		
Gain(loss) from discontinuing operations (after income taxes)	-	-	-	-	-		
Extraordinary gain or loss (after income taxes)	-	-	-	-	-		
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle Net income (after income taxes)	-	-	-	9,211	-		
Net income	31,010	(641,524)	62,854	56,734	254,340		
Earnings per share	0.08	(1.74)	0.18	0.17	0.76		

#### **Concise Income Statement**

1. Certified public accountants:

Chuan-Chuan Wu and Jun-Man Chen for 2005~2006, Jun-Man Chen and Yuan-Chen Mei for 2007. Jun-Man Chen and Shi-Hua Guo for 2008~2009.

2. Opinions: no retained opinion for 2005, modified no retained opinion for 2006~2007 and no retained opinion for 2008~2009.

# 6-2. Analysis on Major Financial Ratios for Recent Five Years

					Unit: TV	VD thousand; %
	Year	Financial analysis during recent 5 years				
Descriptior	ns	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
	Loans to deposits ratio (%)	75.76	81.48	86.63	84.79	82.48
	Overdue loan ratio (%)	2.13	2.68	2.92	2.95	2.78
	Interest expense to average balance of deposits ratio (%)	1.08	1.97	1.79	1.57	1.31
Operating Capability	Interest income to average balance of loans ratio (%)	3.09	4.37	4.03	3.86	3.56
oapability	Total assets turnover (times)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
	Average operating revenue per employee	2.623	3,392	3,226	3,105	3,026
	Average earnings per employee	28	(562)	54	51	265
	Return on first capital type assets (%)	1.42	(14.97)	1.53	1.49	6.07
	ROA (%)	0.03	(0.61)	0.06	0.06	0.30
Profitability	ROE (%)	0.67	(12.91)	1.18	1.07	4.88
	Net income ratio (%)	1.75	(44.87)	3.10	2.83	13.75
	EPS (loss)	0.08	(1.74)	0.18	0.17	0.76

	Year	Financial analysis during recent 5 years					
Description	IS	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	
Financial	Ratio of liabilities to assets	95.71	95.63	94.85	94.96	94.05	
structure	Ratio of fix assets to shareholder's equity	28.08	29.01	39.53	26.93	19.18	
Growth	Asset growth rate (%)	3.03	2.75	(2.26)	18.15	11.73	
Rate	Profitability growth rate (%)	108.82	(1011.95)	(9.77)	(72.45)	9.41	
	Cash flow ratio	231.68	N/A	92.21	45.41	52.69	
Cash flow	Cash flow adequacy ratio	1074.23	587.38	563.23	440.41	376.45	
	Ratio of cash flow for operating to cash flow from investing	(24.11)	N/A	159.72	(7.33)	(7.07)	
Liquid Reserv	ves Ratio (%)	22.24 15.85 11.19 13.06		11.24			
Secured Loar	ns to Related Parties	825,449	882,539	849,177	870,980	870,323	
Secured Loar	ns to Related Parties to Total Outstanding Loans Ratio (%)	1.06	1.09	1.03	1.06	1.25	
	Market share of assets (%)	0.27	0.26	0.31	0.33	0.29	
Operation	Market share of net worth (%)	0.20	0.22	0.27	0.28	0.28	
Scale	Market share of deposits (%)	0.35	0.36	0.44	0.45	0.41	
	Market share of loan (%)	0.41	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.40	

1. The overdue loan ratio decreased by 21% mainly results from write-off bad debt and enhancement of asset quality.

2. The deposit interest and loan interest drop by 45% and 29% of interest expense to average balance of deposits ratio and interest income to average balance of loans ratio mainly result from falling of deposits and loans interest.

3. The total assets turnover increased by100% mainly results from the inferior investment profits and recognition of TWD4,600 million assets impairment loss.

4. Average operating revenue per employee decreased by 23% mainly results from interest income reducing.

5. The average earnings per employee increased by 105%, ROA increased by 105%, ROE increased by 105%, net income ratio increased by 104% and EPS increased by 105% mainly result from inferior investment profits and recognition of assets impairment loss in 2008 so as to increase TWD700 million of net income in 2009.

6. The return on first capital assets increased by 109% and profitability growth rate increased by 111% due to loss in 2008 and pre-tax income increased by 7,600 million in 2009.

7. Cash flow adequacy ratio increase mainly results from operating cash flow increase and the capital expenditure and the dividend decrease in 2009.

8. Liquid Reserves Ratio increased by 40% results from increasing of holding investment position.

#### Note:

- 1. Operating ability
  - (1) Ratio of loans to deposits = Total loans / deposits
  - (2) Ratio of overdue = (Loans Overdue + Other Overdue) / Total Loans
  - (3) Ratio of interest Cost to Annual Average Deposits = interest Cost /Annual Average Deposits
  - (4) Ratio of interest income to Annual Average Loans Outstanding = Interest Income / Annual Average Loans Outstanding
  - (5) Total Assets Turnover = Net Operating Revenue / Total Assets
  - (6) Average Operation Revenue per Employee = Net Operating Revenue / Number of Employees
  - (7) Average Profit per Employee = After-tax Income / Total Number of Employees

#### 2. Profitability

- (1) Return on Tier I Capital = Pretax Earnings or Losses / Total Average Tier I Capital
- (2) Return on Assets = Net Income / Average of Total Assets
- (3) Return on Shareholders' Equity = Net income / Average of Total Shareholders' Equities
- (4) Ratio of Net Income = Net Income / Total Revenue
- (5) Earning per Share = (Net Income Preferred stock Dividend) /Average Weighted Outstanding Stock



- 3. Financial Structure
  - (1) Ratio of Liabilities to Assets = Liabilities / Total Assets
  - (2) Ratio of Fix Assets to Shareholders' Equity = Fix Assets / Shareholders' Equities
- 4. Growth Rate
  - (1) Asset Growth Rate = (Total Assets of the Year-Total Assets of Previous Year)/Total Assets of Previous Year
  - (2) Profit Growth Rate=(Pretax Earnings or Losses of the Year-Before-tax Earnings or Losses of Previous Year)/ Pretax Earnings or Losses of Previous Year
- 5. Cash Flow
  - (1) Ratio of Cash Flow= Net cash flow from business activities /(call loans and overdrafts from banks + commercial paper payable +financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss + bonds and bills sold under repurchase agreement + current portion of payables)
  - (2) Ratio of Cash Flow Adequacy = Net cash flow from business activities for the past five years/ (capital expenditures + cash dividends) for the past five years
  - (3) Ratio of Cash Flow for operating to cash flow from investing = Net cash flow from business activities/ Net cash flow from investing activities
- 6. Liquidity Reserves Ratio= Liquid Assets Stipulated by CBC/Reserves Appropriated for various Types of Deposits
- 7. Operating Scale
  - (1) Market Share of Asset= Total Asset/Total Asset of the major financial institutions
  - (2) Market Share of Net Worth= Net Worth/Total Asset of the major financial institutions
  - (3) Market Share of Deposit= Total Deposit/Total Asset of the major financial institutions
  - (4) Market Share of Loan= Total Loan/Total Asset of the major financial institutions

		Year	Capital Adequacy Ratio of Recent Five Year				
Descript	ions		2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
		Common Stocks	3,680,451	3,680,451	3,555,991	3,431,904	3,337,341
		Non-cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
		Non-Cumulative Subordinated Debts Without Maturity Dates	-	-	-	-	-
		Advanced Receipts For Capital Stocks	-	-	-	-	-
		Capital Surplus(apart from fixed asset appreciation surplus)	878,099	1,199,457	1,323,875	1,443,962	1,443,908
Net	Tier I	Legal Reserves	-	313,783	294,927	277,907	201,605
Capital	Capital	Special Reserves	-	-	-	-	-
		Retained Earnings	31,010	(635,140)	66,519	60,167	256,398
		Minority Interests	-	-	-	-	-
		Other of Equity	124	577	(10,356)	29,361	-
		Minus: Goodwill	154,027	154,027	154,027	154,027	-
		Minus: Non-amortization of NPL Disposal Loss	-	-	-	-	-
		Minus: Others	95,711	102,248	97,446	120,492	96,910
		Total Tier I	4,339,946	4,302,853	4,979,483	4,968,782	5,142,342

Unit: TWD thousand: %

		Year		Capital Adequa	acy Ratio of <u>Re</u>	Ratio of Recent Five Year			
Items			2009	2008	2007	2006	2005		
		Perpetual Cumulative Preferred Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
		Cumulative Subordinated Debts Without Maturity Dates	-	-	-	-	-		
		Fixed Asset Appreciation Surplus	67,294	67,294	67,294	67,294	67,294		
		45% of Unrealized Gain of Financial Assets in Available-for-sale	10,921	2,354	2,527	-	-		
		Convertible Bonds	-	-	-	-	-		
	Tier II	Operating Reserves and Loan Loss Provision	98,404	13,925	1,284	2,212	15,095		
	Capital	Long-term Subordinated Debts	2,169,973	2,151,427	2,489,741	2,500,000	-		
Net		Non-perpetual Preferred Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
Capital		The Average of Non-cumulative Perpetual Preferred Stocks and Non-cumulative Subordinated Debts Without a Maturity Date Exceed 15% of Total Tier I Capital	-	-	-	-	-		
		Minus: Others	95,710	102,247	97,446	120,491	96,910		
		Total Tier II	2,250,882	2,132,753	2,463,400	2,449,015	(14,521)		
	Tier III Capital	Short-term Subordinated Debts	-	-	-	-	-		
		Non-perpetual Preferred Stocks	-	-	-	-	-		
		Total Tier III	-	-	-	-	-		
	Net Capital		6,590,828	6,435,606	7,442,883	7.417.797	5.127.821		
		Standardized Approach	52,781,703	54,553,316	58,639,906	62,652,619	53,197,335		
	Credit Risk	Internal-rating-based Approach	-	-	-	-	-		
		Securitization	13,977	-	-	-	-		
Total		Basic Indicator Approach	3,244,938	3,346,650	3,563,313	-	-		
Weighted Risk	Operational Risk	Standardized Approach / Alternative Approach	-	-	-	-	-		
Assets	T GON	Advanced Measurement Approach	-	-	-	-	-		
	Market Risk	Standardized Approach	1,938,363	2,891,763	2,257,538	2,306,750	1,261,025		
	WIAIKEL RISK	Internal Model Approach	-	-	-	-	-		
	Total Risk-w	eighted Assets	57,978,981	60,791,729	64,460,757	64,959,369	54,458,360		
Capital Adequacy Ratio		11.37	10.59	11.55	11.42	9.42			
Tier I Capi	ital to Risk As	sets Ratio	7.49	7.08	7.72	7.65	9.44		
Tier II Cap	ital to Risk As	sets Ratio	3.88	3.51	3.82	3.77	(0.03)		
Tier III Ca	pital to Risk A	ssets Ratio	-	-	-	-	-		
Common S	Shares Equity	to Total Assets Ratio	3.37	3.48	3.45	3.25	3.74		

Note:

1. Net Capital Base = Tier I Capital +Tier II Capital + Tier III Capital

2. Total Weighted Risk Asset = Credit Risk Weighted Risk Asset + (Operational Risk + Market Risk) Capital Requirement x 12.5

3. Capital Adequacy Ratio = Net Capital Base / Total Risk Asset

4. Ratio of Tier I Capital to Risk Asset = Tier I Capital / Total Risk Asset

5. Ratio of Tier II Capital to Risk Asset = Tier II Capital / Total Risk Asset 6. Ratio of Tier III Capital to Risk Asset = Tier III Capital / Total Risk Asset

7. Ratio of Common Share Equity to Total Asset = Common Share Equity / Total Asset



# 6-3 Supervisors Audit Report for Latest Year

# COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., Supervisor's Audit Report for Year 2009

Mar. 19, 2010

To: Shareholders' General Meeting of Year 2010

The Business Report, Financial Statement, Consolidated Financial Statement and Earning Distribution of Fiscal 2009, worked out and submitted by COTA Bank board of directors have been duly audited by KPMG Certified Public Accountants, and further verified by us. This Report duly submitted in accordance with Article 219 of the Company Law.

Standing Supervisor	:	Lien- Kui Wang
Supervisor	:	Dhe-Chin Lai
Supervisor	:	Guo-Zhao Xiao
Supervisor	:	Zhuang-Tai Wang
Supervisor	:	Yong-Zhi Wang



# COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Financial Statements December 31, 2009 and 2008

(With Auditors' Report Thereon)

# **Independent Auditors' Report**

The Board of Directors

COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the balance sheets of COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and the Republic of China Guidelines for Certified Public Accountants' Examinations and Reports on Financial Statements for Financial Institutions. 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 above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Bank," "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Bank," "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers," the related financial accounting standards of the "Business Entity Accounting Act" and of the "Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling," and Republic of China generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG

February 22, 2010

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

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

Change of

# COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Balance Sheets December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2009	2008	Change of percentage
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	\$ 1,293,477	2,004,880	(35)
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks (note 5)	25,142,179	17,364,366	45
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 6)	737,002	1,474,982	(50)
Bonds and bills purchased under resale agreements	-	797,105	(100)
Receivables, net (notes 7 and 26)	469,463	723,584	(35)
Loans, net (note 8)	75,527,272	78,388,068	(4)
Available-for-sale financial assets, net (notes 9 and 27)	1,934,258	1,750,932	10
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net (notes 10 and 27)	1,394,552	440,288	217
Long-term investments under equity method (note 11)	6,313	5,606	13
Other financial assets (note 12)	381,967	621,515	(39)
Premises and equipment, net (note 13)	1,307,502	1,343,527	(3)
Intangible assets (note 14)	166,205	169,572	(2)
Deferred income tax assets (note 23)	147,127	179,026	(18)
Other assets (note 15)	601,932	640,701	(6)
Total Assets	\$ <u>109,109,249</u>	105,904,152	3
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Liabilities:			
Due to the Central Bank and other banks (note 16)	\$17,372	42,560	(59)
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (note 17)	173	1,004	(83)
Payables (note 18)	543,031	742,021	(27)
Deposits and remittances (note 19)	100,852,795	97,454,023	3
Subordinate financial debentures (note 20)	2,498,773	2,497,792	-
Accrued pension liability (note 21)	57,729	69,227	(17)
Other liabilities(note 14)	458,128	465,873	(2)
Total liabilities	104,428,001	101,272,500	3
Stockholders' equity (note 22):			
Common stock	3,680,451	3,680,451	-
Capital reserve	878,099	1,199,457	(27)
Retained earnings:			
Statutory reserve	-	313,783	(100)
Undistributed earnings (Accumulated deficit)	31,010	(635,141)	(105)
	31,010	(321,358)	(110)
Equity adjustments			
Land revaluation increments (note 13)	67,294	67,294	-
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	124	577	(79)
Unrealized gains on financial instruments	24,270	5,231	364
	91,688	73,102	25
Total stockholders' equity	4,681,248	4,631,652	1
Commitments and contingencies (note 28)			
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ <u>109,109,249</u>	105,904,152	3

COTR Commercial Bank

# COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Statements of Income For the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except for earning per share)

	2009	2008	Change of percentage
Interest income (note 26)	\$ 2,409,886	3,504,369	(31)
Less: interest expense (note 26)	 1,068,533	1,880,150	(43)
Net interest income	1,341,353	1,624,219	(17)
Non-interest income, net			
Service fees income, net (note 26)	233,952	253,425	(8)
Gain (loss) on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss	85,454	(66,208)	229
Realized gain on available-for-sale financial assets	5,136	-	-
Investment income recognized under equity method (note 11)	1,247	606	106
Foreign exchange gains, net	5,708	23,965	(76)
Reversal of impairment loss (Impairment loss) (notes 12 and 15)	50,865	(458,891)	(111)
Other non-interest income, net	 45,188	52,620	(14)
Net revenue	 1,768,903	1,429,736	24
Bad debt expense (note 8)	 428,213	678,683	(37)
Operating expense:			
Personnel expenses	865,209	990,659	(13)
Depreciation and amortization expenses(note 14)	61,396	65,634	(6)
Other general and administrative expense	 352,756	389,741	(9)
Total operating expense	 1,279,361	1,446,034	(12)
Income (Loss) before income taxes	61,329	(694,981)	109
Income tax expense (benefit) (note 23)	 30,319	(53,457)	157
Net income (loss)	\$ 31,010	(641,524)	105

	20	09	2008		
	Before income tax	After income tax	Before income tax	After income tax	
Basic Earning per Share (in NTD) (note 24)	\$ <u>0.17</u>	0.08	<u>(1.89</u> )	<u>(1.74</u> )	
Diluted Earning Per Share	\$_ <u>0.17</u>	0.08	<u>(1.89</u> )	<u>(1.74</u> )	

# COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity For the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Common stock	Capital reserve	Retained Statutory reserve	l earnings Undistributed earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Land revaluation increments	Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	Unrealized gains on financial instruments	Unrecognized pension cost	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2008	\$ 3,555,991	1,323,875	294,927	66,519	67,294	(59)		(10,297)	5,303,866
Appropriation and distribution of 2007 earnings:									
Statutory reserve	-	-	18,856	(18,856)	-	-	-	-	-
Remuneration to directors and supervisors	-	-	-	(1,320)	-	-	-	-	(1,320)
Employee profit		-	-	(4,400)	-	-	-	-	(4,400)
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(35,560)	-	-	-	-	(35,560)
Capital reserve capitalized	124,460	(124,460)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized loss on available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(385)	-	(385)
Changes in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	636	-	-	636
Unrecognized pension cost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,297	10,297
Miscellaneous overpayment by shareholders	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Net loss for 2008				(641,524)					(641,524)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	3,680,451	1,199,457	313,783	(635,141)	67,294	577	5,231	-	4,631,652
Appropriation and distribution of 2008 earnings:									
Statutory reserve used to absorb losses in prior years	-		(313,783)	313,783	-	-	-	-	-
Capital reserve used to absorb losses in prior years	-	(321,358)	-	321,358	-	-	-	-	-
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,039	-	19,039
Changes in cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	(453)	-	-	(453)
Net Income for 2009				31,010					31,010
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ <u>3,680,451</u>	878,099		31,010	67,294	124	24,270		<u>4,681,248</u>

# COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$	31,010	(641,524)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization		63,105	67,777
Provision for loan losses and other reserves		428,213	678,683
Investment income recognized under equity method		(707)	(606)
Accrued pension cost		54,779	60,710
Amortization of discount on subordinate financial debentures		981	981
Impairment loss (Reversal of impairment loss)		(50,865)	458,891
Loss (gain) on disposal of properties and idle assets, net		1,559	(587)
Gain on disposal of foreclosed properties, net		-	(1,644)
Decrease (increase ) in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		737,980	(869,898)
Increase (decrease ) in financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		(831)	734
Decrease in receivables		247,791	128,586
Decrease (increase) in deferred income tax asset		31,899	(78,653)
Decrease in other assets		21,450	24,364
Increase (decrease) in payables		(198,990)	119,255
Pension payment		(58,001)	(58,728)
Increase (decrease )in other liabilities	-	(10,647)	49,072
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	-	1,298,726	(62,587)
Cash flows from investing activities:		( <b>— — — — — — —</b>	
Increase in due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks		(7,777,813)	(11,956,728)
Decrease in loans		2,438,089	1,325,403
Increase in available-for-sale financial assets		(164,287)	(482,774)
Decrease (increase) in held-to-maturity financial assets		(954,264)	6,769,943
Decrease in bonds and bills purchased under resale agreements		797,105	1,138,804
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		240,582	(30,623)
Increase in long-term investment under equity method		-	(5,000)
Purchase of property and equipment		(5,176)	(10,118)
Proceeds from sale of properties and idle assets		41,662	23,136
Increase in deferred expense		(11,209)	(3,413)
Purchase of computer software		(48)	(2,708)
Proceeds from sale of foreclosed properties		-	21,443
Decrease in other assets	-	9,407	23,528
Net cash used in investing activities	-	(5,385,952)	(3,189,107)
Cash flows from financing activities:		(05 400)	(001 100)
Decrease in due to the Central Bank and other banks		(25,188)	(381,460)
Increase in deposits and remittances		3,398,772	3,821,580
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		2,692	(4,297)
Odd lot trading to overpay		-	42
Cash dividends paid		-	(35,560)
Remuneration to directors and supervisors		-	(1,320)
Employee profit paid	-	-	(4,400)
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	3,376,276	3,394,585
Effect of exchange rate changes	-	(453)	636
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(711,403)	143,527
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	¢	2,004,880	1,861,353
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:	\$	1,293,477	2,004,880
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$	1,187,379	1,870,725
Income tax	Ψ \$	26,052	36,446
	Ψ	20,002	



# COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements December 31, 2009 and 2008

(expressed in thousands of NTD, unless otherwise stated)

# 1. Organization and operations

COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (the Company) was established in 1915 as a credit cooperative. Effective January 1, 1999, the Company changed its status to commercial bank and its name to COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. in accordance with the Company Law and the Banking Law. Pursuant to a stockholders' resolution on September 17, 2005 and as approved by the regulatory authorities, the Company merged Fengyuan Credit Cooperative on January 1, 2006. The Company currently has 26 domestic branches and one offshore banking unit.

The Company is engaged in:

- Receiving deposits, extending loans, investing in bills and bonds, processing funds remittance, acceptances and guarantees, issuing letters of credit and providing other agency business (except for issuing foreign letters of credit and providing foreign guarantees);
- Buying and selling foreign currencies and traveler's checks;
- Credit card related services;
- Trust and fiduciary services;
- Foreign exchange service as authorized by the Central Bank;
- Commercial banking business related to international trade

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company employed 1,095 and 1,141 persons, respectively.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements were prepared in accordance with the "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Banks", the "Guidelines Governing the preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", the "Business Entity Accounting Act," the "Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling" and generally accepted accounting principles of the Republic of China. Significant accounting policies are summarized as below:

#### (a) Basis of financial statements

The financial statements include accounts of the headquarters and all branches. All inter-office account balances and transactions have been eliminated while preparing the financial statements.

As required by the Banking Law and the Rules Governing Trust and Investment Companies and for the purpose of internal management, the Company maintains separate accounts and prepares separate sets of financial statements for its own funds and for the funds it administers on behalf of trustors. All the entrusted assets are booked in the memo account.

(Continued)



COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (b) Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### (c) Foreign currency transactions

The transactions of the Company are recorded in NT dollars. Non-derivative foreign currency transactions of the Company are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the balance sheet date. Resultant exchange differences are included in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the rate of exchange differences resulting from fair value variation through profit and loss are included in the income statement, and exchange differences resulting from fair value variation through equity are accounted for under equity adjustments.

The assets and liabilities of offshore banking unit reported in functional currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at the exchange rates prevailing on the balance sheet date, and revenues, costs and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Translation differences resulting from the translation of these financial statements into New Taiwan Dollars, net of income taxes, are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustment, a separate component of stockholders' equity.

#### (d) Asset impairment

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset (individual asset or cash-generating unit) may have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The Company recognizes impairment loss for an asset whose carrying value is higher than the recoverable amount. The Company reverses an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for assets other than goodwill, if there is any indication that the impairment loss recognized no longer exists or has decreased. The carrying value after the reversal should not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior period.

#### (e) Financial instruments

The Company adopted settlement date accounting for financial instrument transactions. Upon initial recognition, financial instruments are evaluated at fair value. Except for trading-purpose financial instruments, acquisition cost or issuance cost is added to the original recognized amount.

Financial instruments which the Company held or issued are classified into the following categories in accordance with the purpose of holding or issuing after the initial recognition:

(i) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial instruments are classified as held for trading if they are acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or being repurchased in the near term. Except for the derivatives that the Company hold for

#### COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

hedging purposes and the hedging results are considered effective, the Company's derivatives are classified into this account.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets:

The fair value is measured and the resulting gain or loss from such measurement is recognized directly in equity. If there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced and impairment loss is recognized. Impairment loss recognized in profit and loss for an investment in equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is not reversed through profit and loss. If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previous recognized impairment loss is reversed through the profit and loss.

(iii) Held-to-maturity financial assets:

The amortized cost, interest income and interest expense of held-to-maturity financial assets are determined by using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that a held-to-maturity financial asset is impaired, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced and impairment loss is recognized. If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previous recognized impairment loss is reversed through the profit and loss. The carrying value after the reversal should not exceed the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized.

(iv) Financial assets carried at cost:

Equity instruments with no quoted market price and whose fair value that cannot be reliably measured are stated at cost. If there is objective evidence that financial assets carried at cost is impaired, the carrying amount of the assets is reduced and impairment loss is recognized. The impairment losses may not be reversed subsequently.

(v) Debts investment without active market:

Debt investments not quoted in an active market are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred on the balance sheet date, impairment loss is recognized. If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previous recognized impairment loss is reversed through the profit and loss. The carrying value after the reversal shall not exceed the amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior period.

#### (f) Deposit in the Central Bank

Deposit in the Central Bank includes statutory deposits and certificate deposits. Statutory deposits are made according to relevant reserve regulations prescribed by the government.

#### (g) Repurchase and resale agreements

Investment securities with repurchase or resale agreements are accounted for using the financing method. Interest income or expenses on the trading of these securities are determined based on the difference between the cost and the price stated on repurchase or resale agreements.

(Continued)



COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (h) Allowance for loan losses

According to related regulations issued by the Ministry of Finance, the Company shall classify credit assets on and off balance sheet. Normal credit assets shall be classified as "Category One." The remaining unsound credit assets shall be evaluated based on the status of the loan collaterals and the length of period overdue. Assets that require special mention shall be classified as "Category Two," assets that are substandard shall be classified as "Category Three," assets that are doubtful shall be classified as "Category Four," and assets for which there is loss shall be classified as "Category Five."

The Company shall evaluate credit assets on and off balance sheet and shall allocate sufficient loan loss provision and reserves against liability on guarantees. The minimum standard for loan loss provision shall be the sum of 2% of the balance of Category Two credit assets, 10% of the balance of Category Three credit assets, 50% of the balance of Category Four credit assets, and the full balance of Category Five credit assets.

In addition, the loss provision of credit card receivables shall be the sum of 2%, 50% and 100% of the current minimum payment overdue for the periods within three months, six months, and over six months, respectively.

The write-off of non-performing loans and non-accrual loans shall be authorized by a resolution approved by the Board of Directors. The amount provided under the loan loss provision shall be used to offset, and, if such amount is insufficient, the deficiency shall be recognized as a loss in the current year.

In accordance with Business Tax Law, the Company provides 3% of operating revenue as allowance for bad debts with a view to writing off the default accounts starting July 1, 1999, and for the following years until the NPL (non-performing loan) ratio is lower than 1%.

#### (i) Long - term investment under equity method

Equity investments are accounted for under the equity method when the percentage of ownership, including direct investments by the Company and by its subsidiaries, exceeds 20%, or is less than 20% but the Company and its subsidiaries have significant influence over the investee.

The Company obtains control over an investee when it directly or indirectly owns more than one half of the voting rights of the investee. The aforementioned investees are accounted for using the equity method. Consolidated financial statements included the aforementioned investees are prepared at the end of each June and December.

#### (j) Premises and equipment

Premises and equipment are stated at cost except that certain lands have been revalued in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Revaluation increment is recorded as an addition to the carrying amount of the land and a corresponding equity item is recorded after the consideration of applicable reserve for taxes. Major additions, improvement, and replacement are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are charged to current earnings. Interests incurred in acquisition of property before they are ready for the intended use are capitalized as part of the acquisition costs.

Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method using government-announced useful lives that approximate the economic lives of the assets. Premises and equipment still in use after full depreciation may continue to be depreciated over estimated remaining useful lives. Useful lives of major premises and equipment are as follows:



#### COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Buildings and premises	14 to 68 years
Operating equipment	3 to 11 years
Transportation equipment	4 to 8 years
Miscellaneous equipment	3 to 20 years

Gain or loss on disposal of premises and equipment is recorded as other non-interest income or expenses.

#### (k) Assets under operating lease

Assets leased to other parties under operating lease are stated at cost. Depreciation is provided on the straightline method and is recognized as other non-interest income or expenses.

#### (I) Idle assets

Idle assets are stated at the lower of historical cost or net realizable value and recognized as other assets. Depreciation is recognized as other non-interest income or expenses.

#### (m) Intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over the net fair value of acquired tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets and liabilities of assumed in the acquisition of Fengyuan Credit Cooperative on January 1, 2006. Goodwill acquired in a purchase business combination is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the amended SFAS No.1 "Conceptual Framework of Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statement".

The Company assesses the cash-generating unit of goodwill on an annual basis and recognizes an impairment loss on the excess of carrying value over the recoverable amount.

The Company had reassessed the useful lives and the amortization method of its recognized intangible assets at the effective date.

#### (n) Deferred charges

Capital expenditures for equipment repair and software expenses are amortized over a period of 3 to 5 years using the straight-line method.

#### (o) Foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are stated at the estimated net realizable value and are re-assessed on balance sheet date. The excess of cost over market is recognized as current loss. Under Article 76 of the Banking Law, foreclosed assets should be disposed of within four years.

#### (p) Subordinate financial debentures

The Company issued subordinate financial debentures at discount with a lump-sum payment at maturity, and the interest expenses are computed and recorded at face value multiplied by the stated interest rate on a monthly basis. The discount is amortized over the estimated outstanding period of bonds issuance using the straight-line method and recognized as current interest expense. The related annual fee paid is recognized as an operating expense.

(Continued)



COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (q) Employee retirement plans

The Company has established a non-contributory defined benefit employee retirement plan covering all regular employees. According to the plan, employees are eligible for retirement or are required to retire after meeting certain age or service requirements. The retirement benefits are lump-sum payments and are based on the years of service and the level of pay at retirement.

The Company contributes, on the monthly basis, an amount equal to 15% of payroll of non-management employees to a pension fund maintained with the Bank of Taiwan (formerly the Central Trust of China) to cover the pension obligation for the employees. On the other hand, the Company contributes, on the monthly basis, an amount equal to 8% of payroll of management level employees to another independent fund to cover pension obligation for such employees.

Under the defined benefit plan, the Company follows ROC Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 18 (SFAS No. 18), "Accounting for Pensions", in accounting for its employee retirement obligation; therefore, pension costs are actuarially determined and include current service cost and amortization of transition obligation at initial adoption of SFAS No. 18, and, under certain circumstances, of actuarial gains and losses. If the accumulated benefit obligation exceeds the fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date, a minimum liability is recognized based on the actuarial report as of that date.

Starting July 1, 2005, the Company, in accordance with a new labor pension system prescribed by the government, contributes 6% of salaries to individual pension accounts managed by the Bureau of Labor Insurance. This new system is a defined contribution plan where the contribution amount is recognized as periodic pension cost. The new plan applies to all employees that elect for the new pension system and all employees hired after July 1, 2005.

#### (r) Reserve for guarantee liability

Reserve for guarantee liability is provided by evaluating the status of guarantees outstanding and acceptances receivable at year end.

#### (s) Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognized under the accrual basis. Accrual of interest is suspended for overdue receivables and is not recognized until collected.

#### (t) Income tax

Income taxes are calculated based on accounting income. The amounts for deferred income tax liabilities and assets are calculated by applying the provisions of enacted tax law to determine the amount of tax payable or refundable, currently or in future years. The income tax effects of taxable temporary differences are recorded as deferred income tax liabilities. The income tax effects of deductible temporary differences, loss carry-forwards, and income tax credits are recognized as deferred income tax assets. The realization of deferred income tax assets is evaluated, and if it is considered more likely than not that the asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recognized accordingly. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on the classification of the asset or liability that resulted in the deferred item or, for certain transactions not directly related to an asset or liability, based on the timing of the expected reversal date.

COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The Company recalculated the deferred tax assets and liabilities by the new tax rate on the date the ROC Income Tax Act was modified. The difference between the original and recalculated amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities is accounted for as current income tax expense or benefit.

Tax credits generated from personnel training expenditure are recognized in the current period. According the revised Income Tax Law that became effective January 1, 1998, undistributed earnings are subject to an additional 10% corporate income surtax. The surtax payable is recorded as the Company's income tax expense in the year when the earnings are resolved to be retained by the stockholders.

#### (u) Employee bonuses, Directors' and Supervisors' remuneration

Employee bonuses and directors' emoluments appropriated after January 1, 2008 are accounted for by Interpretation (96)052 issued by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation (ARDF). The Company estimates the amount of employee bonuses and directors' emoluments according to the Interpretation and recognizes it as expenses. Differences between the amount approved in the shareholders' meeting and recognized in the financial statements, if any, are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized as profit or loss.

#### (v) Earnings per share (EPS)

Earnings per share of common stock are the net income available to common stockholders divided by the weighted-average number of outstanding shares of common stock. The effect on earnings per share from an increase in stock through the issuance of stock dividends from un-appropriated earnings, capital surplus, or employee stock bonuses approved in the annual stockholders' meetings held before and in 2008 is computed retroactively. If these changes occur after the balance sheet date but before the issuance date of the financial statements, the earnings per share calculations shall also be adjusted retroactively.

Stock warrants issued to employees by the Company, convertible bonds, and employee stock bonuses not yet authorized by the stockholders' meeting are potential common shares. Basic net income per share will be disclosed if there is no dilution effect. Otherwise, both basic and diluted net income per share will be disclosed. For the purpose of calculating diluted net income per share, the potential common shares should be deemed to have been converted into common stock at the beginning of the period, and the effect on the net income attributable to additional common shares outstanding should be considered accordingly. The number of shares of the dividend distribution to be approved in the annual stockholders' meeting held after 2008 is based on closing price of the day before the stockholders' meeting. However, when preparing the interim financial statements, the number of shares of the dividend distribution is based on closing price of the balance sheet date.

Effective from January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the Interpretation (97)169 and (97)052 issued by the ARDF. According to the interpretations, employee bonuses issued by stock were deemed as dilutive share equivalent. Before resolved by the shareholders' annual meeting, the effect of diluted share equivalent related to employee bonuses is calculated based on the quoted value on the balance sheet date.

#### (w) Commitments and contingencies

When losses from commitments and contingencies are deemed probable and the amount can be reasonably estimated, such losses are recorded currently; other commitments and contingencies are disclosed with regard to the nature and the range of possible losses, if any.





## **DTR** Commercial Bank

COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 3. Changes in Accounting Policies

Starting from January 1, 2008, the Company adopted R.O.C. SFAS No. 39 "Share-based Payment" and Interpretation (96)052 issued by the ARDF. The Company classifies, measures, and discloses a share-based payment transaction, employee bonuses, and regular compensation for directors and supervisors in accordance with the aforementioned standards. The change in accounting principle does not have a significant impact on the net income for the year ended December 31, 2008. According to Interpretation (97)169 issued by the ARDF, the basic EPS and diluted EPS shall not be retroactively adjusted if capital increases from employee profit-sharing. If employee profit-sharing is distributed in shares with dilutive potential, such shares should be included in the calculation of diluted EPS.

## 4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008
Cash	\$	941,747	972,322
Checks awaiting clearance		180,992	196,099
Deposits in other banks	_	170,738	836,459
	\$	1,293,477	2,004,880

## 5. Due from the Central Bank and Call Loans to Other Banks

	De	ecember 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Deposit reserve - checking accounts	\$	1,569,728	1,331,036
Deposit reserve - demand accounts		2,718,300	2,566,664
Deposit reserve - foreign currency deposits		2,896	2,950
Certificate of deposits		19,850,000	12,350,000
Call loans to banks		919,467	1,061,159
Deposits with Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	_	81,788	52,557
	\$	25,142,179	17,364,366

According to the statutory reserve requirement, the Company deposits funds with the Central Bank. Deposits in checking account are interest-free and can be withdrawn without restriction; interest is accrued on demand account which cannot be withdrawn except for the monthly adjustment on the required level of deposit reserve.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 6. Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss:

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008
Financial instruments held for trading purpose:			
Quoted stocks	\$	49,096	70,722
Beneficiary certificates		135,211	760,955
Forward contracts		1,806	2,308
Futures margin deposit		-	1,252
Call options			22
		186,113	835,259
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Convertible bonds		550,889	639,723
	\$	737,002	1,474,982

## 7. Receivables

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Credit card accounts receivable	\$ 256,261	393,772
Interest receivable	144,438	223,490
Tax refund receivable	51,060	57,697
Acceptances receivable	8,040	35,468
Accrued income	3,271	4,927
Others	11,792	13,776
	474,862	729,130
Less: allowance for loan losses	(5,399)	(5,546)
	\$ 469,463	723,584

## 8. Loans

	Decembe 2009	
Exchanges and export bills negotiated	\$	19,455 22,509
Overdrafts	(	90,049 132,285
Short-term loans	11,74	742,626 17,778,391
Medium-term loans	35,98	980,873 34,554,117
Long-term loans	27,17	175,769 25,163,059
Non-performing loans	1,40	400,6361,754,707
	76,40	409,408 79,405,068
Less: allowance for loan losses	(88	382,136) (1,017,000
	\$	<b>527,272 78,388,068</b>



Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The movements in allowance for loan losses for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	Unrecovery risk				
	Unrecovery risk for particular loans	for the overall loan portfolio (excluding particular loans)	Total		
<u>2009</u>					
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,011,047	12,779	1,023,826		
Current provisions	343,944	84,269	428,213		
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	121,172	-	121,172		
Loans charged-off	(685,430)		(685,430)		
Balance at end of year	\$ 790,733	97,048	887,781		
<u>2008</u>					
Balance at beginning of year	\$723,397	641	724,038		
Current provisions	666,545	12,138	678,683		
Recoveries of loans previously charged-off	124,883	-	124,883		
Loans charged-off	(503,778)		(503,778)		
Balance at end of year	\$1,011,047	12,779	1,023,826		

Accrual of interest that has been suspended for non-performing loans amounted to \$0 and \$1,118 thousands, respectively as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. In addition, the Company had not written off any loans without launching a legal action.

## 9. Available-for-Sale Financial Assets

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Government bonds	\$	70,298	69,061	
Corporate bonds		1,863,960	1,681,871	
	\$	1,934,258	1,750,932	

## **10. Held-to-Maturity Financial Assets**

	De	cember 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Government bonds	\$	111,964	415,144
Corporate bonds		1,004,200	25,144
Financial debentures		78,388	-
Negotiable certificates of time deposits	_	200,000	
	\$	1,394,552	440,288





Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 11. Long-term Investments under Equity Method

	Original Cost	Percentage of ownership	Investment income recognized under equity method	Book Value as of December 31, 2009
COTA Bank Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	100%	<u>1,247</u>	<u>6,313</u>
	Original Cost	Percentage of	Investment income recognized under equity	Book Value as of December 31,
	COSI	ownership	method	2008

## **12. Other Financial Assets**

	December 31,2009	December 31,2008
Overdue receivables	\$ 2,028	2,079
Less: allowance for bad debts	(246)	(1,280)
	1,782	799
Remittances purchased	-	175
Financial assets carried at cost	184,892	184,892
Debts investment without active market	195,293	435,649
	\$ <u>381,967</u>	621,515

#### (a) Financial assets carried at cost:

Such assets represented the following equity investments:

	December 31, 2009		Decem 20	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	B	ook Value	Ownership %	<b>Book Value</b>	Ownership %
Taiwan Asset Management Corp.	\$	100,000	0.57	100,000	0.57
Taiwan Financial Asset Service Corp.		50,000	2.94	50,000	2.94
Bank of Panhsin - Preferred Stock		30,000	-	30,000	-
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation		4,639	0.08	4,639	0.08
Sunny Asset Management Corporation	_	253	0.42	253	0.42
	\$	184,892		184,892	

#### (b) Debts investments without active market

	December 31,2009	December 31,2008
Mortgage - Backed Security	\$69,887	268,416
Auction Rate Security	133,530	165,509
Financial debentures - Panhsin Bank	-	10,000
Less: accumulated impairment	(8,124)	(8,276)
	\$ <u>195,293</u>	435,649

In 2008, the Company recognized an impairment loss of \$8,339 thousands for the debts investments without active market.





#### COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 13. Premises and Equipment

#### (a) Cost

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Land	\$ 684,850	684,850
Buildings	568,666	568,666
Operating equipment	189,559	189,615
Transportation equipment	21,370	21,273
Miscellaneous equipment	174,560	175,648
Revaluation increment of land	199,971	199,971
	1,838,976	1,840,023
Less: accumulated depreciation	(532,678)	(501,976)
Prepayments for equipment	1,204	5,480
	\$1,307,502	1,343,527

#### (b) Revaluation of property

The Company revalued all the held, respectively land in 1965 and 1983. The net amount of land value increment after provision for land value increment tax is recorded as an equity item. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, such land revaluation increment was reflected in the financial statements as follows:

	Dee	cember 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Land revaluation increment	\$	126,495	126,495
Less: provision for land revaluation increment tax		(59,201)	(59,201)
	\$	67,294	67,294

#### (c) Other

No premise or equipment was pledged as a security or a lien.

## **14. Intangible Assets**

	ember 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Goodwill	\$ 154,027	154,027
Computer software	 12,178	15,545
	\$ 166,205	<u>169,572</u>

Goodwill represents the excess of costs over the net fair value of acquired tangible assets, identifiable intangible assets and liabilities of assumed in the acquisition of Fengyuan Credit Cooperative on January 1, 2006. Goodwill acquired in a purchase business combination is not amortized amounting to \$154,027 thousands as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.





Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets consisted of computer software. The movements during 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

Original cost

	2009	2008
Beginning balance	\$ 31,498	28,790
Additions	48	2,708
Ending balance	\$ 31,546	31,498

#### Accumulated amortization

	2009	2008
Beginning balance	\$ 15,953	12,411
Amortization	3,415	3,542
Ending balance	\$ 19,368	<u> </u>

The amortization expenses of \$3,415 and \$3,542 thousands in 2009 and 2008 were recorded as operating expense, respectively.

### **15. Other Assets**

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Office supplies	\$ 2,959	2,430
Prepaid expenses	70,323	102,243
Idle assets, net of depreciation	4,653	300,657
Assets under lease, net of depreciation and impairment	386,786	83,272
Refundable deposits	39,919	49,326
Deferred pension cost	52,027	60,303
Deferred charges	34,487	41,633
Others	10,778	837
	\$601,932	640,701

The impairment loss for the idle asset was recognized by \$450,552 thousands in 2008 due to the decline of market value which was assessed by the Company. The land was then reclassified as asset under lease in 2009 because of its changed nature of use and also reversed the accumulated impairment loss by \$50,865 thousands in profit and loss for the appreciation of its market value which was assessed from an independent appraisal report.

## 16. Due to the Central Bank and Other Banks

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Bank deposits	\$17,372	42,560



**DTR** Commercial Bank

COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 17. Financial Liabilities Measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Forward contracts	\$45	734
Futures margin	128	-
Put option	<u> </u>	270
	<u> </u>	1,004

## 18. Payables

		December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Interest payable	\$	128,963	247,809
Tax payable		12,806	17,135
Collections payable		52,555	64,873
Accrued expenses		94,216	108,473
Dividends payable		727	1,200
Acceptance drafts		9,038	38,368
Foreign currencies payable - current		-	296
Checks awaiting clearance		180,992	196,099
Others	_	63,734	67,768
	\$	543,031	742,021

## **19. Deposits and Remittances**

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Checking accounts	\$ 1,421,362	1,255,791
Cashiers' checks	112,148	89,427
Check guaranteed for payment	535	135
Demand deposits	10,099,819	8,725,070
Time deposits	13,583,440	14,715,577
Postal deposits accepted	154,690	165,625
Demand savings deposits	25,559,389	20,766,496
Term savings deposits	49,896,129	51,733,161
Remittances	25,283	2,741
	\$ 100,852,795	97,454,023

The interest rates of the above deposits ranged from 0.10% to 1.88% and from 0.11% to 3.16% in 2009 and in 2008, respectively.





Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 20. Subordinate Financial Debentures

In order to increase the capital adequacy and raise medium-term and long-term operating funds, the board of directors of the Company resolved to issue subordinate financial debentures in a total amount of \$2,500,000 thousands on August 12, 2005, which was approved by the regulation authorities on September 9, 2005. The Company issued these debentures on March 28, 2006, and the subscription was completed during the year. The details were as follows:

Bond	Issue conditions	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
95-1 A	10-year term, interest payable annually, annual interest rate for the first 5 years is 3.3%, and 5% for the last 5 years, maturity date: March 28, 2016	\$ 968,000	968,000
95-1 B	10-year term, interest payable annually, base on the Company's term savings deposits regular rate plus 1.2% for the first 5 years, and plus 2.5% for the last 5 years, maturity date: March 28, 2016	1,532,000	1,532,000
Less: unamo	ortized discount	(1,227)	(2,208)
		\$2,498,773	2,497,792

## 21. Pension

The Company performed an actuarial assessment of its employee pension liability on December 31, 2009 and 2008, according to the original system of a defined benefit plan. The reconciliation between the funded status of the plan and accrued pension liability is as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Benefit obligation:		
Vested benefit obligation	\$ (429,813)	(413,409)
Non-vested benefit obligation	(97,219)	(93,509)
Accumulated benefit obligation	(527,032)	(506,918)
Additional benefits based on future level of salaries	(198,619)	(187,568)
Projected benefit obligation	(725,651)	(694,486)
Fair value of plan assets	469,303	437,690
Funded status	(256,348)	(256,796)
Unrecognized loss	123,772	111,237
Unrecognized net transition obligation	126,874	136,635
Additional minimum liability	(52,027)	(60,303)
Accrued pension liabilities	\$ <u>(57,729</u> )	<u>(69,227</u> )

The components of net periodic pension cost for 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2009		2008	
Service cost	\$	36,965	37,909	
Interest cost		18,859	19,900	
Expected return on plan assets		(3,086)	(14,606)	
Amortization and deferral		2,041	17,507	
Net pension cost	\$	54,779	60,710	

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Actuarial assumptions for 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	2009	2008
Discount rate	2.75%	2.75%
Rate of increase in future compensation	2.00%	2.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	2.75%	2.75%

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the vested benefits for retirement amounted to \$757,273 and \$699,529, respectively.

In addition, pension expense under the new labor pension system as a defined contribution plan of the Company amounted to \$18,147 and \$17,668 thousands for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

## 22. Stockholders' Equity

#### (a) Common stock

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company's authorized capital both was \$6,000,000 thousands, with par value of \$10. Total outstanding shares were 368,045 thousands.,

It was resolved in the stockholders' meetings on June 19, 2008 to increase capital through a capitalization of capital reserve amounting to \$124,460 thousands. The increases had been approved by the government authority.

#### (b) Capital reserve

Capital reserve as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 was as follows:

	De	cember 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Statutory reserve and special reserve transferred in	\$	742,056	1,061,892
Additional paid-in capital		136,043	136,043
Other		-	1,522
	\$	878,099	1,199,457

In accordance with the ROC Company Law, capital reserve is exclusively used for offsetting prior losses and conversion to capital, and cannot be distributed as cash dividends. According to the ROC Company Law and relevant securities exchange regulations, a capital increase using capital reserve has to be reserves arisen from issuing stock or donated assets received and cannot exceed 10% of a company's paid-in capital in any year. Capital reserve arisen from long-term equity investments cannot be used to offset prior losses or converted to capital. On May 27, 2009, the shareholders' meeting of the Company resolved to use capital reserve in the amount of \$321,358 thousands for absorbing prior losses.

#### (c) Statutory reserve and earnings distribution

The Company's articles of incorporation stipulate that net income should be distributed in sequence order as follows:



Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

- to pay income tax;
- to offset prior years' deficit, if any;
- to appropriate 30% as statutory reserve;
- to appropriate stockholders' regular dividends that do not exceed 10% of earnings;
- to appropriate directors' and supervisor' remuneration do not exceed 3% of earnings;
- to appropriate 10% as employee profit sharing;
- stockholders bonuses.

The remaining balance is retained or appropriated based on change of the resolution by the Company's stockholders.

According to the Banking Law, cash dividends are limited to 15% of total capital until the balance of statutory reserve reaches the amount of capital.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors in 2009 were computed at an expected distribution rate of 10% and 3%, respectively, and based on the Company's net income for the year ended December 31, 2009, after setting aside legal reserve. Accordingly, the Company recorded employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors of \$2,171 thousand and \$651 thousand, respectively. The difference, if any, between the amount approved by stockholders in the subsequent year and the amount estimated in the current-year financial statements shall be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate, and charged to profit or loss in the period during which stockholders' approval is obtained.

For the year ended December 31, 2008, no employees' profit sharing or directors' and supervisors' remuneration were provided because of the accumulated deficit status of the Company.

On May 27, 2009, the shareholders' meeting of the Company resolved to use statutory reserve in the amount of \$313,783 thousands for absorbing prior losses.

The distributions of earnings for 2007 was resolved in the stockholders' meeting held on June 19, 2008, respectively. The details were as follows:

		2007
Dividend per share (in NT dollar)	\$	0.10
Employees' profit sharing - cash	\$	4,400
Directors' and supervisors' remuneration	_	1,320
	\$	5,720

Actual earnings distribution for 2007 had no difference to the board's resolution. For the year ended December 31, 2008, no stockholders' regular dividends or stockholders bonuses or employees' profit sharing or directors' and supervisors' remuneration were provided because of the accumulated deficit status of the Company.

The proposal for the distribution of 2009 earnings has not yet to be presented to the stockholders' meeting. The information regarding earnings distribution will be posted on the Market Observation Posting System after the meeting.



Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 23. Income Tax

The Company is subject to an income tax rate of 25% and the Alternative Minimum Tax Act. According to the amended tax law issued on May 27, 2009, the Company will be subject to a 20% income tax rate from 2010. The components of income tax expense for 2009 and 2008 were summarized as follows:

	2009	2008
Current	\$ (1,580)	25,196
Deferred	31,899	(78,653)
	\$ 30,319	(53,457)

The differences between "expected" income tax expense calculated at the statutory income tax rate and the income tax expense in the accompanying financial statements were reconciled as follows:

	2009	2008
Expected income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 15,332	(173,745)
10% surtax on undistributed earnings	-	136
Impairment loss (reversal)	(12,716)	110,582
Investment tax credits	1,235	(1,129)
Tax effect of tax-exempt gains from sale of marketable securities and land	(15,904)	15,834
Tax on interest income separately taxed	(90)	(6,081)
Under(Over) accrual of prior year's income tax	(1,938)	739
Adjustment to prior year's deferred tax assets	1,133	2,072
Allowance for deferred tax assets	7,000	-
Other adjustments	(5,603)	(1,865)
Effect on deferred tax of the change in statutory tax rate	41,870	<u> </u>
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$30,319	(53,457)

Deferred income tax expense (benefit) for 2009 and 2008 were the tax consequences of the following temporary differences and credits:

	2009	2008
Gain on reversal of unrealized exchange loss	\$-	1,046
Unrealized exchange gain (loss) variable	(5,212)	2,294
Loss carryforwards	(12,830)	(24,578)
Amortization of goodwill	3,080	3,851
Investment tax credits	1,235	-
Unrealized loss on assets impairment	-	(4,140)
Reversal of allowance for deferred tax assets	7,000	-
Reversal of allowance for bad debts in excess of tax limit	-	(55,883)
Change in deferred tax effect resulting from change of tax rate	38,229	-
Others	397	(1,243)
	\$31,899	(78,653)

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, represented the tax effects of the following temporary differences, loss carry forwards and investment tax credit:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Amortization of goodwill	\$ (12,322)	(11,552)
Unrealized loss on foreclosed properties	22,648	28,310
Reversal of allowance for bad debts in excess of tax limit	44,706	55,883
Unrealized exchange loss(gain)	3,377	(2,294)
Loss carryforwards	105,543	116,162
Investment tax credits	2,646	3,881
Others	3,529	4,636
Valuation allowance	(23,000)	(16,000)
Deferred income tax assets, net	\$147,127	179,026

In accordance with ROC Income Tax Law, assessed net losses can be carried forward for ten years. As of December 31, 2009, the unused loss carryforwards available to offset future taxable income and the expiry dates were as follows:

Year of loss	Amount	Last year in which loss can be used
2006	\$ 273,931	2016
2007	98,470	2017
2008	86,633	2018
2009	68,681	2019
	\$ <u>527,715</u>	

The ROC tax authorities had examined and assessed the Company's income tax returns for all years through 2007.

Imputation credit account (ICA) and creditable ratio

Beginning in 1998, the imputed income tax system was implemented by the ROC government. Under the system, the income tax paid at the corporate level can be used to offset the ROC resident stockholders' individual income tax. The Company is required to establish an Imputation Credit Account (ICA) to maintain a record of the corporate income tax paid and imputation credit it has allocated to each stockholder. The credit available to ROC resident stockholders is calculated by multiplying the dividends by the creditable ratio. The creditable ratio is calculated by dividing the balance of ICA by earnings retained since January 1, 1998.

Undistributed retained earnings:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Undistributed retained earning - 1998 and after	\$31,010	(635,141)
Imputation credit account (ICA)	\$23,596	4,752
	2009	2008
The creditable ratio on retained earnings	33.33%(Expected)	Note

Note: For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company has no distributable earnings.





Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 24. Earnings per Share

	2009		20	08
	Before income tax	After income tax	Before income tax	After income tax
Basic earnings per share:				
Net Income (loss)	\$ 61,329	31,010	(694,981)	(641,524)
Weighted-average outstanding shares	368,045	368,045	368,045	368,045
Basic earnings per share (in NT dollar)	\$ 0.17	0.08	(1.89)	(1.74)
Diluted earnings per share:				
Net profit used to calculate diluted EPS	\$ 61,329	31,010	(694,981)	<u>(641,524</u> )
Weighted-average outstanding shares	368,045	368,045	368,045	368,045
Effect of common stock with dilution potential:				
Employee bonuses	171	171		
Average outstanding shares	368,216	368,216	368,045	368,045
Diluted earnings per share (in NT dollar)	\$ 0.17	0.08	<u>(1.89</u> )	<u>    (1.74</u> )

## 25. Disclosure of Financial Instruments

#### (a) Fair value of financial instruments:

Financial instruments		ıber 31, 09		
	Book value	Book value Fair value		Fair value
Assets:				
Fair value represented by book value	\$ 102,472,310	102,472,310	99,327,329	99,327,329
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	737,002	737,002	1,474,982	1,474,982
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,934,258	1,934,258	1,750,932	1,750,932
Held-to-maturity financial assets	1,394,552	1,394,552	440,288	440,288
Other financial assets	381,967	381,967	621,515	621,515
Liabilities:				
Fair value represented by book value	101,413,198	101,413,198	98,238,604	98,238,604
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	173	173	1,004	1,004
Subordinate financial debentures	2,498,773	2,498,773	2,497,792	2,497,792

#### (b) Assumptions used to estimate the fair market value of financial instruments are categorized as follows:

(i) Fair value of short-term financial instruments was estimated in accordance with the carrying amount. Since the expiration date of the short-term financial instrument was relatively short, its carrying value is adopted as a reasonable basis in estimating the fair value. The method was applied to cash and cash equivalents, due



#### COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, bonds and bills purchased under resale agreements, bonds and bills sold under repurchase agreements, receivables, payables, deposits from the Central Bank and other banks, and other liquid financial assets.

- (ii) Fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and available-for-sale financial assets is determined by transaction price quoted in an active market, when available; if otherwise, valuation techniques are applied. The estimates and assumptions applied in valuation techniques are consistent with available information about the estimates and assumptions that market participants would use in setting a price for the financial instrument.
- (iii) Deposits and loans are classified as interest-bearing financial assets or liabilities. Most of these financial assets and liabilities have floating interest rate, their book value are equivalent to the fair value.
- (iv) Financial assets carried at cost under the classification of other financial assets are investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. Because debt investments without active market have no quoted market price, its fair value is represented by its carrying value.
- (v) The subordinate debenture was financial liability with floating interest rate, their fair value equal to their carrying value.
- (vi) The Company computed the fair value of each individual forward foreign currency contracts by using the expected exchange rate at the future maturity date, and whose rate was generated from Reuters (or Associated Press), a quoted pricing system.

(c) The fair value of financial assets an	d liabilities evaluated under th	e quoted market price or other			
valuation techniques by the Company were as follows:					

	Decembe	r 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	
Financial instruments	Based on quoted market prices	Determined value by using valuation techniques	Based on quoted market prices	Determined value by using valuation techniques
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 184,307	552,695	831,677	643,305
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,934,258	-	1,750,932	-
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	1,394,552	-	440,288
Other financial assets	-	381,967	-	621,515
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss		173	-	1,004
Subordinate financial debentures		2,498,773		2,497,792

For the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 gain (loss) arising from the fair value evaluation of financial instruments by using valuation techniques amounted to \$(2,603)thousands and \$3,373 thousands, respectively.

#### 

COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (d) Financial risk information:

(i) Market risk

The market risk refers to the fluctuation in market indicators, e.g., fluctuation in interest rate, exchange rate, stock market index and commodity price. The Company manages market risk through its risk management system and believes that the system is effective.

The Company held government bonds of fix rate that fair value changes with market rate.

The Company's foreign currency position mainly was in United States dollars. When the New Taiwan dollar appreciates one tenth of an NT dollar, the Company would incur a loss of NT\$2,130 thousands because of its foreign currency position on December 31, 2009.

(ii) Credit risk

The financial instruments acquired or issued by the Company are subject to risk of financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or counterparty to settle their contractual obligations as and when they fall due. The implementation and execution of credit risk management is assigned and supervised by credit operating units in order to evaluate and control the potential credit risk from various transactions

Strict credit assessment is conducted when the Company issues loan commitments, financial guarantees and letter of credits. The Company's practice is to require appropriate collaterals as necessary before granting of loans depending on the credit assessment. As of December 31, 2009, the ratio of secured loans to total outstanding loans granted is approximately 63.40%. Most of the collaterals provided for loans, financial guarantees and letter of credits are real estate properties, cash, marketable securities or other properties. In the event of customer defaults, the Company can forcibly execute its rights on the collaterals or rights on other guarantees to protect its creditor's right which in return, helps to minimize the Company's credit risk.

Concentration of credit risk exists when the counterparties to financial instrument transactions are individuals or groups engaged in similar activities with similar economic characteristics, which would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be simultaneously affected by changes in economic or other conditions. The Company implements the maximum credit limit for a customer or counterparty in various industries, enterprises and territories to avoid inappropriate concentration of risk.



Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### Concentration of credit extensions:

	2009.12.31							
Rank	Transaction Party	Outstanding loa	an % of net assets					
1	Dinli Metal Industrial Co., Ltd.	\$ 391,900	8.37					
2	Rage motel Co., Ltd.	324,728	6.94					
3	Feng Lin Construction Co., Ltd.	300,000	6.41					
4	Future-Heir Bilingual Elementary School	287,000	6.13					
5	UBus Co., Ltd.	264,449	5.65					
6	YiLi Construction Co., Ltd.	210,227	4.49					
7	Jung-Shin Hotels.	202,535	4.33					
8	Wei Mon Industry Co., Ltd.	200,561	4.28					
9	Tong Hsing Integrated & Development Co., Ltd.	196,299	4.19					
10	Asia University.	175,000	3.74					
	Total	2,552,699						

2008.12.31							
Rank	Transaction Party	Outstanding loan	% of net assets				
1	Rage motel Co., Ltd.	\$ 350,000	7.56				
2	UBus Co., Ltd.	307,280	6.63				
3	Future-Heir Bilingual Elementary Scholl	306,000	6.61				
4	Ruentex Group.	298,044	6.43				
5	Tair Yu Enterprise Corp.	258,500	5.58				
6	Asia University.	200,000	4.32				
7	Tong Hsing Integrated & Development Co., Ltd.	182,702	3.94				
8	Jung-Shin Hotels.	182,400	3.94				
9	Shyang Yun Tools Co., Ltd.	180,000	3.89				
10	Kuang-Hwa Vocational High School of Technology.	175,000	3.78				
	Total	2,439,926					

The Company's contracted amounts of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet credit risks were as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Unused lines of credit	\$ <u>10,071,431</u>	8,719,912
Credit commitment on credit cards	\$1,495,363	1,458,797
Guarantee on loans and unused L/C balance	\$ <u>1,882,192</u>	1,395,337

#### COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes market liquidity risk and fund liquidity risk. Because there is an active market for the Company's holding of stock, beneficiary certificates, government bonds and corporate bonds which can be sold at fair value readily, the Company is able to manage liquidity risk effectively.

The basic principle in managing liquidity risk is to match the time-to-maturity for assets and liabilities and to monitor the duration gap. The liquidity reserve ratio for the Company were 22.24% and 15.85% as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the operating capital of the Company is sufficient to meet cash needs for all contractual obligations. The management therefore expects that there is no liquidity risk concerning inability to raise capital to meet existing contractual obligations.

As of December 31, 2009, analysis for time-to-maturity of the Company's assets and liabilities was as follows: (classified into NT dollar and US dollar assets/liabilities)

	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~ 1 year	Over 1 year
(in thousands of NT dollars)						
Capital inflow	108,666,612	11,055,199	10,958,248	14,696,950	11,825,366	60,130,849
Capital outflow	120,021,560	10,728,473	14,087,760	18,153,413	38,768,118	38,283,796
Maturity gap	(11,354,948)	326,726	(3,129,512)	(3,456,463)	(26,942,752)	21,847,053
	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~ 1 year	Over 1 year
(in thousands of US dollars)						
Capital inflow	55,817	34,383	15,784	3,478	-	2,172
Capital outflow	55,817	45,997	6,706	1,499	1,383	232
Maturity gap	-	(11,614)	9,078	1,979	(1,383)	1,940

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

As of December 31, 2008, analysis for time-to-maturity of the Company's assets and liabilities was as follows: (classified into NT dollar and US dollar assets/liabilities)

	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~ 1 year	Over 1 year
(in thousands of NT dollars)						
Capital inflow	105,693,781	12,394,471	13,733,010	11,289,774	13,911,846	54,364,680
Capital outflow	115,680,843	10,477,996	13,710,305	18,006,177	39,409,072	34,077,293
Maturity gap	(9,987,062)	1,916,475	22,705	(6,716,403)	(25,497,226)	20,287,387

	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~ 1 year	Over 1 year
(in thousands of US dollars)						
Capital inflow	64,311	43,003	9,294	3,824	-	8,190
Capital outflow	64,311	56,912	4,220	1,474	1,477	228
Maturity gap	-	(13,909)	5,074	2,350	(1,477)	7,962

(iv) Cash flow risk from interest rate fluctuation

As of December 31, 2009, the Company's analysis of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities were as follows:

	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total	
(in thousands of NT dollars)						
Interest-sensitive assets	68,429,193	12,542,755	2,131,000	18,368,611	101,471,559	
Interest-sensitive liabilities	19,033,125	48,372,692	28,988,366	4,263,604	100,657,787	
Gap	49,396,068	(35,829,937)	(26,857,366)	14,105,007	813,772	
Stockholders' equity					4,681,248	
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities						
Ratio of gap to stockholders' equity	Ratio of gap to stockholders' equity					

	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total	
(in thousands of US dollars)						
Interest-sensitive asset	28,438	3,472	-	2,172	34,082	
Interest-sensitive liability	14,904	1,495	1,380	-	17,779	
Gap	13,534	1,977	(1,380)	2,172	16,303	
Stockholders' equity	Stockholders' equity					
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities						
Ratio of gap to stockholders' equity					7,027.16	



Commercial Bank

## COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
(in thousands of NT dollars)					
Interest-sensitive assets	68,896,910	8,147,565	3,886,360	16,071,154	97,001,989
Interest-sensitive liabilities	18,957,554	42,805,217	30,974,984	4,718,542	97,456,297
Gap	49,939,356	(34,657,652)	(27,088,624)	11,352,612	(454,308)
Stockholders' equity					4,631,652
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					99.53
Ratio of gap to stockholders' equity					

As of December 31, 2008, the Company's analysis of interest-sensitive assets and liabilities were as follows:

	1~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~1 year	Over 1 year	Total
(in thousands of US dollars)					
Interest-sensitive asset	25,930	3,801	-	8,190	37,921
Interest-sensitive liability	12,439	1,433	1,500	-	15,372
Gap	13,491	2,368	(1,500)	8,190	22,549
Stockholders' equity					228
Ratio of interest-sensitive assets to liabilities					246.69
Ratio of gap to stockholders' equity					

#### (v) Risk management and hedge strategies

The risk management structure of the Company takes the Board of Directors as the decision making body and the effective operation of the Company's risk management policies as the ultimate objective to optimize its earnings and return for stockholders.

Strategies and policies are continuously monitored and reviewed to ensure that all major risks in various aspects of the Company's operation are effectively managed.



COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

## 26. Related-party Transactions

#### (a) Related parties and relationship with the Company

Parties	Relationship
Management (each individual deposit and loans not exceeding 1% of total deposits and loans)	Including directors, supervisors, managers and their spouses and immediate family members
COTA Bank Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the Company
The Bank's directors, supervisors, general manager and vice general manager	The Company's main management echelon

#### (b) Significant transactions with related parties

#### (i) Loans

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, loans to related parties amounted to approximately \$92,651 and \$112,596 thousands, respectively, representing 0.12% and 0.14% of total loans at each date. Interest resulting from such loans was \$2,162 and \$2,913 thousands, respectively, representing 0.09% and 0.08% of total interest income for 2009 and 2008. The range of interest rates was approximately 1.62%~2.95% and 1.88%~3.85% p.a., respectively.

#### (ii) Deposits

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, deposits from related parties were approximately \$240,419 and \$317,946 thousands, respectively, representing 0.24% and 0.33% of total deposits at each date. Interest resulting from such deposits was \$4,629 and \$6,195 thousands, respectively, representing 0.43% and 0.33% of total interest expense for 2009 and 2008. The range of interest rate was approximately 0.1%~1.88% and 0.11%~3.16%, respectively. The range of interest rate for employee demand savings deposits was approximately 8.8%~10.75% and 10.49%~10.75% p.a., respectively.

(iii) Service fees income

	20	009	20	008
	Service fees	December 31, 2009	Service fees	December 31, 2008
	income	Accrued income	income	Accrued income
COTA Bank Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	\$ 23,802	2,521	10,506	4,030

The above-mentioned income was mainly from commission resulting from sale of insurance.

#### (v) Rentals income

	2009	2008
COTA Bank Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>221</u>	<u>111</u>

The rental income was for rental of office and both were fully collected as of December 31, 2009 and 2008.





## COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (c) Compensation of directors, supervisors and management personnel

	2009		2008
Salaries	\$	6,944	6,758
Incentives		1,437	3,320
Profession compensation		14,934	14,749
Bonus	_	25	
	\$	23,340	24,827

### 27. Pledged Assets

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Pledged for: Guarantee deposits for provisional actions against defaulted loans and deposit for trust business (recorded as available-for-sale financial assets and Held-to-maturity financial assets)	\$56,700	70,600

## 28. Significant Commitment and Contingencies

# (a) As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company's significant commitments and contingent liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Collections received	\$ 9,093,070	10,630,998
Guarantees	1,882,192	1,395,338
Bonds and bills purchased under resale agreements	-	797,105
Travelers' checks held on consignment	40,670	38,712

# (b) In accordance with Article 17 of the Trust Enterprise Law, balance sheet and trust property under the Company's trust accounts are disclosed as follows:

#### Balance Sheet December 31, 2009 and 2008

Trust Assets	December 31, 2009 December 31, 2008		31,	Trust Liabilities	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	
Deposit in bank	\$	23,049	7	763	Trust capital		
Investment in mutual fund		3,764,733	2,655,6	663	Money	3,787,782	2,656,426
Investment in real estate		47,571	27,7	771	Real estate	47,571	27,771
Total trust assets	\$	3,835,353	2,684,1	97	Total trust liabilities	3,835,353	2,684,197



COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

### Statement of Income December 31, 2009 and 2008

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Trust Income		
Interest income	\$ 3	116
Cash dividends income	-	32,832
Beneficiary stock dividends income		6,327
	3	39,275
Trust Expense		
Service fees	222	14,588
Management fees	75	3,970
	297	18,558
Income (loss) before income taxes	(294)	20,717
Income tax expense		(33)
Net income (loss)	\$ (294)	20,684

#### (c) Operating leases

The Company has entered into various operating lease agreements for domestic banking premises.

As of December 31, 2009 the estimated rental commitments for the next five years are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Amount	
2010	\$ 36,54	44
2011	36,30	38
2012	27,20	)3
2013	17,28	31
2014	7,28	<u>38</u>
	\$124,62	24

## 29. Significant Disaster Loss: None

## 30. Significant Subsequent Events: None

## **31. Other Matters**

(a) Personnel expenses, depreciation, and amortization for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, were summarized as follows:



## COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	2009							2008	
Function	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total			
Personnel Expenses:									
Salaries	-	728,965	728,965	-	848,474	848,474			
Labor and health insurance	-	54,056	54,056	-	51,569	51,569			
Pension	-	72,926	72,926	-	78,378	78,378			
Other personnel expenses	-	9,262	9,262	-	12,238	12,238			
Depreciation expenses	-	39,412	39,412	-	43,494	43,494			
Amortization expenses	-	21,984	21,984	-	22,140	22,140			

#### (b) Capital Adequacy ratio:

ltem		December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	
	Tier I Capital		4,339,946	4,302,853
Conital	Tier II Capital		2,250,882	2,132,753
Capital	Tier III Capital		-	-
	Total		6,590,828	6,435,606
		Standardized approach	52,781,703	54,553,316
	Credit risk	Internal-rating-based approach	-	-
		Secularizations	13,977	-
		Basic indicator approach	3,244,938	3,346,650
Risk-weighted assets	Operational risk	Standardized approach / alternative approach	-	-
		Advanced measurement approach	-	-
	Market risk	Standardized approach	1,938,363	2,891,763
	Market fisk	Internal model approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted	assets	57,978,981	60,791,729
Capital adequacy ra	atio		11.37%	10.59%
Tier I capital / risk-w	reighted assets		7.49%	7.08%
Tier II capital / risk-v	weighted assets	3.88%	3.51%	
Tier III capital / risk-	weighted assets	- %	- %	
Common stock / tot	Common stock / total assets			3.48%
Leverage Ratio			4.04%	4.12%

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (c) Average values and average interest rates of the Company's interest-bearing assets and liabilities were as follows:

	20	009	20	008
	Average value	Average interest rate (%)	Average value	Average interest rate (%)
Assets				
Deposits in other banks	\$ 290,662	4.27	592,384	4.03
Call loans to other banks	583,042	1.28	1,141,972	3.33
Due from Central Bank	18,659,353	0.79	6,692,433	1.93
Bonds and bills purchased under resale agreements	453,838	0.31	2,010,443	1.97
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,513,585	2.30	1,417,234	2.65
Held-to-maturity financial assets	906,953	1.92	5,030,648	2.23
Loans	74,720,312	2.79	77,302,602	3.89
Liabilities				
Banks deposits	38	-	-	-
Call loans from banks	45,224	0.36	235,425	2.62
Subordinate financial debentures	2,500,000	2.60	2,500,000	3.64
Demand deposits	8,067,520	0.10	7,236,706	0.14
Demand savings deposits	21,885,945	0.27	19,988,156	0.58
Time deposits	65,805,544	1.36	64,601,109	2.48
Staff savings deposits	584,805	7.12	576,240	8.50

#### (d) Primary foreign currency assets

		nber 31, 009			ember 31, 2008
Origina	Original currency Equivalent NTD amount Orig		Original	currency	Equivalent NTD amount
USD	21,303	\$ 685,456	USD	21,870	\$ 716,794
EUR	315	14,546	AUD	221	4,993
CNY	1,407	6,632	CNY	812	3,899
JPY	11,501	4,002	CAD	117	3,150
GBP	62	3,196	GBP	56	2,697





Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

# (e) As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, details of loans or guarantees that involved related parties were as follows:

		December 31 2009	l,
Classification	Accounts	Amount	Expected potential loss
Consumer loan borrowers	94	\$ 38,181	None
Employee mortgage loan borrowers	110	262,118	384
Other loan borrowers	137	564,576	None
Related parties as guarantors for loans	50	209,946	None
Related parties as providers of collateral	28	107,315	None

		December 31 2008	l,
Classification	Accounts	Amount	Expected potential loss
Consumer loan borrowers	90	\$ 37,813	None
Employee mortgage loan borrowers	115	263,554	108
Other loan borrowers	124	640,033	None
Related parties as guarantors for loans	68	211,008	None
Related parties as providers of collateral	37	133,863	None

COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (f) Asset quality

	Period			2009.12.31				
Product	Item		Overdue Ioan amount	Loan Balance	Overdue rate	Allowance for loans losses	Covering rate	
Corporate	Secure	d	114,487	8,930,164	1.28%	61,385	53.62%	
Banking	Unsecu	red	196,633	9,635,132	2.04%	192,689	97.99%	
	Mortga	ge	278,151	17,468,459	1.59%	37,455	13.47%	
	Cash card		-	6,655	-	20	-	
Consumer Banking	Credit loan		169,921	15,148,975	1.12%	142,907	84.10%	
	Other	Secured	589,472	22,743,441	2.59%	180,829	30.68%	
		Unsecured	280,180	2,476,582	11.31%	266,851	95.24%	
Total			1,628,844	76,409,408	2.13%	882,136	54.16%	
		Overdue	Account receivables	Overdue rate	Allowance for bad debts	Covering rate		
Credit card		2,067	258,289	0.80%	3,903	188.82%		
Without reco	urse facto	ring	-	-	-	-	-	

	Period			2008.12.31					
Product	Item		Overdue Ioan amount	Loan Balance	Overdue rate	Allowance for loans losses	Covering rate		
Corporate	Secure	d	97,728	7,846,924	1.25%	67,149	68.70%		
Banking	Unsecu	ired	220,658	14,583,751	1.51%	182,431	82.67%		
	Mortga	ge	298,769	16,570,947	1.80%	29,375	9.83%		
	Cash card		-	9,133	-	20	-		
Consumer Banking	Credit loan		254,363	15,915,241	1.60%	151,270	59.46%		
	Other	Secured	698,638	20,218,751	3.46%	162,584	23.27%		
		Unsecured	554,181	4,260,321	13.01%	424,171	76.53%		
Total			2,124,337	79,405,068	2.68%	1,017,000	47.87%		
		Overdue	Account receivables	Overdue rate	Allowance for bad debts	Covering rate			
Credit card	Credit card		2,213	393,968	0.56%	6,709	303.16%		
Without reco	urse facto	pring	-	-	-	-	-		

## 

## COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

(expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

#### (g) Concentration of credit extension: please refer to note 25-(d) (ii).

#### (h) Information of interest sensitivity: please refer to note 25-(d) (iv).

#### (i) Profitability analysis

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
The ratio of return before income tax on assets	0.06%	(0.67)%
The ratio of return on assets, net of tax	0.03%	(0.61)%
The ratio of return before income tax on shareholders' equity	1.32%	(13.99)%
The ratio of return on shareholders' equity, net of tax	0.67%	(12.91)%
Net income ratio	1.75%	(44.87)%

#### (j) The maturity analysis of assets and liabilities: please refer to note 25-(d) (iii).

## **32. Segment Information**

#### (a) Operations in different industries.

The Company operates principally as a commercial bank.

#### (b) Operations in different geographic areas.

The offshore business unit of the Company does not reach the 10% total asset or revenue corridor to disclose related segment information.

#### (c) Export sale: Not applicable.

(d) Major customers: Not applicable.

## Financial Status Analysis, Operation Performance Analysis, and Risk Management

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COTR Commercial Bank

## 7. Financial Status Analysis, Operation Performance Analysis, and Risk Management

## 7-1. Financial Status

				Unit: TWD thousand	
Year	2000	2008	Difference		
Item	2009	2000	Amount	%	
Total Asset	109,109,249	105,904,152	3,205,097	3.03	
Total Liability	104,428,001	101,272,500	3,155,501	3.12	
Total Shareholders' Equity	4,681,248	4,631,652	49,596	1.07	

Remarks: No analysis presented due to changes less than 20%

## 7-2. Operation Performance

				Unit: TWD thousand
Year Item	2009	2008	Difference Amount	Increase/Decrease Ratio (%)
Interest income	2,409,886	3,504,369	(1,094,483)	(31.23)
Interest expense	1,068,533	1,880,150	(811,617)	(43.17)
Non-interest income, net	427,550	(194,483)	622,033	319.84
Net revenue	1,768,903	1,429,736	339,167	23.72
Bad debt expense	428,213	678,683	(250,470)	(36.91)
Operating expense	1,279,361	1,446,034	(166,673)	(11.53)
Income before income tax	61,329	(694,981)	756,310	108.82
Net income	31,010	(641,524)	672,534	104.83

Remarks of Ratio Changes Disclosure:

1. The decrease in interest income by TWD1,094,483 thousand compared with previous year is due largely to the interest rates of loans fall.

2. The decrease in interest expense by TWD811,617 thousand compared with previous year is due largely to the interest rates of deposits fall.

3. The increase in net non-interest income by TWD622,033 thousand compared with previous year is due largely to the recognition of an impairment loss of TWD450,522 thousand in 2009 and the market value recover caused to recognition of an gain of TWD102,142 thousand in 2009 on recovery of impairment and increase in the financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

4. The decrease in bad debt expense by TWD250,470 thousand compared with previous year is due largely to decrease in bad debt expense.

## 7-3. Cash Flow

## 7-3-1. Cash Flow Analysis over the Past Year and Remedy for Shortage of Liquidity:

Unit:	TWD	thousand
011101		aroara

Initial Cash Residual	Yearly Operating Yearly Cash Flow Cash Inflow		Residual Cash Amount (deficiency)	Cash Deficiency Contingency Plan	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)+(2)+(3)	Investment Plan	Financial Plan
2,004,880	1,298,726	(2,010,129)	1,293,477	-	-

Remarks:

1. Cash Flow Analysis

Operating activities: The net cash inflow from operating activities due primarily to a decrease in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
 Investing activities: The net cash outflow from investing activities results from an increase in due from Central Bank and call loans to other banks together with a decrease in discount and loans.

(3) Financial activities: The net cash inflow from financial activities is produced by an increase in deposits.

2. Remedy for shortage of liquidity: Not applicable as no situation of shortage.



Financial Status Analysis, Operation Performance Analysis, and Risk Management

## 7-3-2. Cash Flow Analysis for Next Year

					Unit: TWD thousand
Initial Cash	Estimated Yearly Operating Cash	g Cash Yearly Residual Cash		Cash De Continge	<i>.</i>
Residual (1)	Flow (2)	Cash Inflow (3)	Amount(deficiency) (1)+(2)+(3)	Investment plan	Financial Plan
1,293,477	108,378	547,770	1,949,625	-	-

Remarks:

The Bank estimates about a cash inflow of TWD108,378 thousand produced by operating activities in 2010. The estimated cash inflow about TWD547,770 thousand in 2010 mainly due cash outflow from investment activities about TWD2,387,727 thousand to decrease deposits with the Central Bank and call loan to other banks and increase the investment of financial merchandise together with increase deposits and remittance caused to net inflow from financial activities about TWD2,935,497 thousand.

## 7-4. Impact of Major Capital Expenditures in Recent Year

### 7-4-1. Utilization of major capital expenditures and sources of Funds: None

### 7-4-2. Expected potential benefit: None

## 7-5. <u>Reinvestment Policy, Improvement Plan and Investment</u> <u>Plan in Next Year</u>

#### 7-5-1. Reinvestment Policy

The reinvestment items major in financial business of COTA bank and the goal of holding long-term earned dividends. Regarding new reinvestment, the authorized unit shall submit proposal to "Asset, Liability and Risk Management Committee" for discussion and then get approval from standing committee of board. The authorized unit shall closely monitor operation and financial condition of invested companies and report to "Asset, Liability and Risk Management Committee" in timely basis to ensure investment performance.

### 7-5-2. Source of Profit

In 2009, the source of profit growth is according to economic cycle, as well, the dividend of reinvest companies by Taiwan Financial Asset Service Corp., Taiwan Asset Management Corp., Sunny Asset Management Corp., and COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.

### 7-5-3 Improvement Plan

COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd. will create insurance incomes in cooperation with the Bank's wealth management business.

## 7-5-4 Investment Plan in Next Year

The Bank's main business operation target major in profit of financial business and don't make new reinvestment plan in next year.



## 7-6. <u>Risk Management</u>

## 7-6-1. Financial Risk Information

7-6-1-1. Credit Risk

### Credit Risk Management System

Year 2009

Items	Contents
1. Strategies, Objectives, Policies, and Processes	The Bank's credit risk policies and processes comply with Basel II and supervisory regulations. The Bank also created credit risk guidelines in written form such as the code of credit, the law of the credit responsibility and accountability, the law of the assessment for collateral, and all kinds of operation handbooks. They provide strict standard on loans, monitor credit risk, and manage non-performing loans. At the same time, since the change in economic cycle will affect the quality of the loan portfolio, the Bank will execute credit policies to ensure credit exposures under control.
	The Bank will consider developing the internal credit scoring system. The system will identify and estimate risks from all credit exposures.
	The Bank established a framework for managing credit risk. The framework may execute risk analysis and monitor risk process. It also may discover potential risks that the Bank may response adequately. In addition, it may assess the relation between risk and return to ensure the goal of the Bank's business.
2. The Structure, and Organization of the Risk Relevant Management Function	(1) The Board of Directors: The Bank's board of directors is the supervisor of credit risk management. The board is responsible for the Bank's business strategies and operation guidelines, and is responsible for reviewing credit risk framework and policies. It also authorizes management to execute credit risk management.
	(2) Asset and Liability Management Committee: The committee executes the board's risk polices and reports risk profile to the board.
	<ul> <li>(3) Credit Reviewing Committee: The committee reviews the large amount of loans, specific non-performing loans, and the appointed loans.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>(4) Risk Management Center: The subcommittee integrates credit risk strategies, designs processes, and introduces credit identification, measurement, monitor, and reporting systems.</li> </ul>
	(5) Other Bank's Units: They should understand credit risks under any circumstances, should deal with the assignment of risk management, and should assist risk management subcommittee in risk monitor.
	(6) Auditing Office: The office should establish audit plan and process, and should review the Bank's credit and investment risks at least once a year.
3. The Scope and Nature of the Risk Reporting and/or Measurement Systems	The Bank adjusts credit risk system to produce enough information according as the change of loan portfolio. The information includes: statistics of pass due loans, evaluation of non-performing loans, and statistics of large amount credit exposure. The board and senior management will receive the information periodically, and will make appropriate



7 Financial Status Analysis, Operation Performance Analysis, and Risk Management

Items	Contents		
	business and credit risk decision. In addition, the credit risk measurement to the Bank considers the following factors:		
	<ol> <li>Loan characteristics, contract contents, and customers' financial conditions</li> <li>The possible effect of the exposures from market change</li> <li>Collateral and guarantee</li> <li>The possible future risk change of the customers or counterparties</li> <li>Besides specific trading risks, measuring loan portfolio risks</li> </ol>		
	The Bank gradually establishes internal rating framework in accordance with long or medium term schedule and measures and analyzes loan risks through quantitative indexes and qualitative methods.		
4. Policies for Hedging and/or Mitigating Risk and Strategies and Processes for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedges/Mitigations	The Bank follows the diversified principal on loans and complies with loan limit regulations such as the same person, the same party, relative corporation, stakeholder, and stocks as collateral for the loan. To avoid credit concentration risk, the Bank reviews and adjusts credit exposures regularly. For controlling the quality of the loan assets and mitigating credit risks, the Bank depends on the credit condition of the borrowers and uses a number of techniques to mitigate the credit risks. For example, the Bank demands collateral and guarantee, signs two-side offsetting agreement, terminates contract early, and buys credit derivatives to offset various forms of credit risk.		
	The Bank had formulated "The Directions of the Loan Reviewing Operation" which reviews and follows the cases of the loan and strengthens after-loan management. If the Bank discovers the doubtful loans in the process, it should take necessary measures to protect debt obligations. In order to maintain an effectively monitors hip over credit risk, the Bank had established the indexes of the risk evaluation that regularly monitor the change of them and help to estimate the potential reasons of the future risk occurrence.		
5. Approach the Bank Qualifies for	Standardized approach		

#### Exposure amount after risk mitigation and capital requirement of the standard approach Dec. 31, 2009 Unit: TWD thousand

Category	Exposure amount after risk mitigation	Capital Requirement	
Sovereigns	0	0	
Non central government public sector entities	959,469	76,758	
Banks (multilateral development banks)	276,032	22,083	
Corporate (Securities firm and insurance companies)	8,091,724	647,338	
Regulatory retail portfolios	34,973,302	2,797,864	
Secured by residential property	6,415,025	513,202	
Equities investment	0	0	
Other assets	2,066,151	165,292	
Total	52,781,703	4,222,537	

#### 7-6-1-2. Securitization Risk

#### Securitization Risk Management System

Year 2009

Items	Contents
1. Strategies and Processes	The Bank does not play the role such originator, servicer, credit enhance agency, or financial liquidity provider and expects to be an investor. The internal regulations for securitizations concentrate on the investor field. If there is necessary on originator field, it will be created in the future.
	Not only the Bank obeys The Banking Act, but also it had formulated some investment limits such as total position limit, underlying instrument limit, and internal authorized limit.
2. The Structure, and Organization of the Risk Relevant Management Function	(1) The Board of Directors: The Bank's board of directors is the supervisor for securitization risk management. The board is responsible for the Bank's business strategies, and is responsible for reviewing securitization decisions. It also monitors effective operation for managing framework.
	(2) Asset and Liability Management Committee: The committee reviews the guidelines and policies of the securitization, controls indicators, and coordinates assignments relative to risk management.
	(3) Investment Subcommittee: For strengthening portfolio management and trading quality of the securitization, the subcommittee depends on the market condition to plan investment strategies.
	(4) Risk Management Center: The subcommittee draws strategies and processes of the securitization, designs and introduces risk identification, measurement, monitor, and reporting system.
	(5) Auditing Office: The office should establish audit plan and process, and should review the Bank's risk management at least once a year.
3. The Scope and Nature of the Risk Reporting and/or Measurement Systems	The Bank reports the periodic information of the securitization exposures to the senior management. It also disclosures in the annual report and on the website. The principal of the valuation should confirm the criteria of methodology and the fairness of the data. Furthermore, the managing reports should effectively control exposure positions and should provide appropriate measurement results to assist risk management processes.
4. Policies for Hedging and/or Mitigating Risk and Strategies and Processes for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedges/Mitigations	The Bank regularly accesses the effectiveness of the strategies of the hedge positions and reviews the limits of the securitizations investment according to the volatility of the market prices.
	Both of the strategies and limits will report to Investment Subcommittee and make decision. Mitigations such as collaterals, guarantee, and credit derivatives apply to the standardized approach of the credit risk.
5. Approach the Bank Qualifies for	Standardized approach

Remarks:

The undertaking of securitization: None

The original cost of the investing securitization product is over TWD300 million in single deal: None

The holding positions due to credit enhancement purpose as an originator: None

As a credit enhancement agency or liquidating assets agency: None

As a guarantee agency or financial liquidity provider: None



Unit: TWD thousand

	Non-Originating Bank		Originating Bank					
Type of Exposures Exposures of the Purchasing or Holding Securitization	Risk		Exposures					Capital
	Capital	Non-Asset-Backed Commercial Paper						
	Purchasing	chasing Requirements Holding	Traditional		Synthetic		Asset-Backed Commercial	Require- ments
			Holding Positions	Non-holding Positions	Holding Positions	Non-holding Positions	Paper	
Mortgage Loans-MBS	69,887	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	69,887	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Securitization exposures and capital requirements Dec. 31, 2009

# Securitized product investment summary Dec. 31, 2009

		,		l	Jnit: TWD thousand
Items	Accounting Title	Original Cost	Accumulated Evaluation on Profit or Loss	Accumulated Impairment Loss	Book Value
Mortgage Loans -MBS	Debt investment without quoted price in active markets	69,887	0	0	69,887
Student Loans -ABS	Debt investment without quoted price in active markets	133,530	0	8,124	125,406

#### 7-6-1-3. Operational Risk

#### **Operational Risk Management System**

	Year 2009
Items	Contents
1. Strategies and Processes	The Bank's operational strategies and processes are restrained the division of labor, employees training, effective control framework, and internal control procedure of each level. In aspect of internal control, the Bank had fully formulated the system of the internal audit, self-audit, law obedience, and business operational rules that may to search on the internal website for employees' real time operation. The Bank reduces operational loss by internal and external audit to monitor and trace the risks.
2. The Structure and Organization of the Relevant Risk Management Function	(1) The Board of Directors: The Bank's board of directors is the supervisor for risk management. The board is responsible for the Bank's business strategies, and is responsible for reviewing significant decisions.
	(2) Asset and Liability Management Committee: The committee follows risk management policies and procedures that the board of directors had approved. In addition, the committee is responsible to review the guidelines and policies of the operational risk, controls indicators, and coordinates assignments relative to risk management.

Items	Contents
	(3) Risk Management Center: The subcommittee draws strategies and processes of the operational risk, designs and introduces risk identification, measurement, monitor, and reporting system. Moreover, the subcommittee develops the loss event databases of operational risk, gathers risk information from all Banks' units, and reports to ALM committee and the board of the directors regularly.
	(4) Headquarters' Units They should totally understand the risk that they are facing. When they codify operational regulations, they should consider operational risk management. They also should assist risk management subcommittee to accomplish all kinds of risk monitor.
	(5) Other Bank's Units: Everyone should comply with the Bank's regulations and should control operational risk. If risk event occurs, everyone should deal with the event immediately and should report to management.
	(6) Auditing Office: The office should execute auditing processes independently and should provide improvement suggestion timely.
3. The Scope and Nature of the Risk Reporting and/or Measurement Systems	The Bank had established the operational processes for business practices. The processes have been executed on daily operation management and to reduce the occurrence of the operational risk. The executive circumstance of the internal and external audit, self-audit, and the system of law obedience regularly reports to the board. The Bank adopts Supervisory regulation to classify loss event types and executes reporting system of the loss data of the operational risk and establishes whole bank's loss database of the operational risk.
4. Policies for Hedging and/or Mitigating Risk and Strategies and Processes for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedges/Mitigations	The Bank hedges and mitigates risks through strengthening internal control system, implementing operational risk monitor, training employees, insurance, and outsourcing. The Bank's emergency center and crisis subcommittee had formulated the strategic manual of the disasters and the contingency measures of the operating crisis to ensure every business that may continue to operate normally when the crisis occurs and to protect significant loss of the Bank.
5. Approach the Bank Qualifies for	Basic indicator approach

# The Operational Risk Capital Charge Dec. 31, 2009

Unit: TWD thousand

Year	Annual Gross Income	Capital Charge
2007	1,993,824	
2008	1,432,384	
2009	1,765,687	
Total	5,191,895	259,595

### 7-6-1-4. Market Risk

## Market Risk Management System

	Year 2009
ltems	Contents
1. Strategies and Processes	In order to establish effective market risk management system, the Bank formulated market risk managing standard and other related regulations for the benchmark of the market risk management. To ensure the Bank's market risk under control, the functional responsibility divides into trading and settlement, and will involve in risk control system. The system is responsible for the risk identification, measurement, monitor, and reporting procedure. The strategies of the Bank's market risk are as follows: considering the characteristic of each instrument and market condition, regularly measuring endurable risks, expecting balance of returns and risks, optimizing investment allocation. The purpose of all strategies is to improve performance. On the other hand, the Bank formulated a limit system to effectively control risks and reduce exposures.
2. The Structure and Organization of the Relevant Risk Management Function	(1) The Board of Directors: The Bank's board of directors is the supervisor for risk management. The board is responsible to review market risk management system and market risk strategies, and to ensure the system reflects the Bank's business strategies.
	(2) Asset and Liability Management Committee: The committee executes risk management strategies and frameworks that the board of directors had approved. In addition, the committee is responsible to review the principals, strategies, and monitoring indexes of the risk managing system and to coordinate and monitor each risk management relative to matters.
	<ul> <li>(3) Investment Subcommittee: The subcommittee plans investment strategies and makes decision what the positions should be sold or hold.</li> </ul>
	(4) Risk Management Center: The subcommittee draws strategies and processes of the market risk management, designs and introduces risk identification, measurement, monitor, and reporting system.
	(5) Related Units: They execute necessary duties of the risk management such monitoring traders and cooperate with Risk Management Center to finish each item of the risk monitor.
	(6) Auditing Office: The office should establish audit plan and process, and should review the Bank's risk management at least once a year.
3. The Scope and Nature of the Risk Reporting and/or Measurement Systems	Market risk information system should be able to control exposures and provide appropriate risk measurement results. For the purpose of the evaluation, the positions divide into trading book and banking book. The banking book positions evaluate once a month, the trading book positions evaluate on a daily basis. The information about gain/ loss and exposures will deliver to management. If the exposures have exceeded their limits, risk controller should report to division manager immediately. In the future, the Bank will gradually introduce VAR calculation system. It provides realistic possible loss amount in order to measure tolerance of exposures.
<ol> <li>Policies for Hedging and/or Mitigating Risk and Strategies and Processes for Monitoring the Continuing Effectiveness of Hedges/Mitigations</li> </ol>	The Bank's hedging strategy of the financial products include to use spots or derivatives to evade market price risks and to review each risk limit regularly such as trading position limits, traders' position limits, and stop loss limits. If the assessment indicates the risk overloaded, the Bank will transfer risks and reduce exposures. If dealers exceed their position limits, Risk Management Center should inform the facts and procedures to management and report daily until under limits. If dealers exceed their stop loss limits, they are required to execute positions.
5. Approach the Bank Qualifies for	Standardized approach

	Unit: TWD thousand
Risk Category	Capital Charge
Interest Rate Risk	72,816
Equity Position Risk	26,864
Foreign Exchange Risk	55,389
Option Position	0
Total	155,069

### The Market Risk Capital Charge Dec. 31, 2009

### 7-6-1-5. Liquidity Risk

According to operating cash flow, market movement, and minimum requirement of the liquidity reserves ratio, the Bank diversifies funding resources and maintains funding stability. Short-term investment considers the safety of the underling assets, marketable on the secondary market, and lower liquidity risk such as NCDs, treasury bonds, corporate bonds, and bank debentures. The Bank takes some steps to manage liquidity, for example, monitoring the structural change of assets and liabilities in each period, making the reporting sheets of the risk management every month and reporting to Asset and Liability Management Committee, and transferring and operating funds effectively.

## Analysis for Time-to-Maturity of the Bank's TWD Assets and Liabilities as of Dec. 31, 2009

Linity TMD they and

						Unit: TWD thousand
			Volumes durir	ng the period prior to	o the due date	
	Total	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181 days~ 1 year	Over 1 year
Asset	108,666,612	11,055,199	10,958,248	14,696,950	11,825,366	60,130,849
Liability	120,021,560	10,728,473	14,087,760	18,153,413	38,768,118	38,283,796
Maturity Gap	(11,354,948)	326,726	(3,129,512)	(3,456,463)	(26,942,752)	21,847,053
Cumulative Maturity Gap		326,726	(2,802,786)	(6,259,249)	(33,942,752)	(11,354,948)

## Analysis for Time-to-Maturity of the Bank's USD Assets and Liabilities as of Dec. 31, 2009

Unit: USD thousand Volumes during the period prior to the due date Total 0~30 91~180 31~90 181 days~ Over days days days 1 year 1 year Asset 55,817 34,383 15,784 3,478 0 2,172 Liability 55,817 45,997 6,706 1,499 1,383 232 Maturity Gap 0 (11, 614)9,078 1,979 (1,383)1,940 Cumulative 0 (11, 614)(2,536)(557) (1,940)0 Maturity Gap



/ Financial Status Analysis, Operation Performance Analysis, and Risk Management

## 7-6-2. The Influence of Alterations in Domestic and Foreign Major Polices and Laws on the Bank's Financial Operations and Adopting Measures

#### 7-6-2-1. Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No.34 (Revision)

• Summary

Because of connecting with international accounting standard, the new vision of the SFAS No.34 regulates banks should measure their loans and receivables by fair value and estimate the loss on loans and receivables, therefore, banks will appraise overdue loans strictly.

Effect

Financial institutions will directly to use recognized loss that causes the impairment of the fair value for the standard to estimate the loans and receivables. The scope of the impairment loss will include performing loans and potential losing receivables. The new version of SFAS No.34 will become effective for the fiscal year beginning on Jan 1, 2011. We expect the Bank will increase the operating costs.

Taking Measures

The Bank will take the following measures to enhance risk control and reduce the impact on the new vision of the SFAS No.34:

Strengthen lending 5P and the risk measurement of the managing system

- Segment target market by credit scoring system and experiences
- Analyze the difference between return and risk and test the result of the execution

#### 7-6-2-2. The Banking Bureau prescribed the criteria of finance and business operations as stipulated

Summary

The main contents include the criteria of capital adequacy ratio, asset quality and compliance. The clauses are as follows:

- ► In the latest year, capital adequacy ratio should exceed 10% and Tier 1 Capital should exceed 8%.
- At the latest financial examination, banks should not have following conditions: the amount of loan loss reserves is insufficient, classified non-performing loans are improper, and the amount of reserves of the non-credit asset loss is insufficient.
- On a monthly basis report before the board of directors approved earning distribution, non-performing loans ratio should not exceed the average of all banks and not exceed 1.5%, the coverage ratio of allowances for bad debts should exceed the average of all banks and exceed 80%.
- In the latest year before the board of directors approved earning distribution; banks were not fined over TWD2 million by the Banking Bureau.
- Effect

Banks which conform to the requirement have flexible annual earning distribution.

• Taking Measures

In order to conform to the Tier I Capital requirement, the Bank will target on capital injection. In addition,





## COTR Commercial Bank

the Bank will accelerate to deal with non-performing loans, increase the amount of reserves, and actively recover non-accrual loans. These measures will improve the Bank's assets quality and enhance the ability of the risk taken.

#### 7-6-2-3. The period of the protection for all deposits extends for one more year.

• Summary

In order to ensure the stability of the financial market, the Banking Bureau announced that the protection for all deposits will extend to Dec 31, 2010.

• Effect

It may prevent the occurrence of the liquidity risk, strengthen the function of the supervision, and assist the stability of the financial system.

• Taking Measures

The Bank will adjust operating strategies, raise the market share of the deposits, and enlarge operating scale.

#### 7-6-2-4. Taiwan, China sign financial MOU (Memorandum of Understanding)

• Summary

In the MOU, both sides agreed to take steps to enhance the exchange of financial information, establishment of financial institutions on both sides, a mechanism dealing with possible financial crises, personnel training and other interchange activities.

• Effect

The banking industry is over-banking in Taiwan. After signing MOU, the banking market will become keen competition. If the scale of the banks is not large enough, they might be acquired by Chinese banks.

• Taking Measures

The Bank is considering merging financial institution to enlarge the operating scale. In addition, the Bank actively constructs full financial service group to maintain long-term customers' relationship.

## 7-6-3. The Influence of Technological and Industrial Changes on the Bank's Financial Operations and Adopting Measures

The Bank had provided e-bank service to reduce cost and enhance business efficiency. Although it brings convenience and cost down, it still had some risks of the information safety such as program errors, system crashes, or hacker attacks. They will create more losses and operational risks. To avoid the occurrence of the loss events, the Bank will train employees to recognize the information safety and to deal with emergent events. This will reduce the probability of the risk occurrence. In order to enhance the Bank's assets quality and reduce loan risks, the related loan departments provide industrial research reports without a fix schedule and observe the industrial changes at any time.

/ Financial Status Analysis, Operation Performance Analysis, and Risk Management

### 7-6-4. The Influence on the Bank of Changes in the Bank's Image and Adopting Measures

The Bank holds the spirit of "take resource from society and contribute to community" to take the responsibility of the enterprise citizen. Facing keen competition, the Bank still maintains the spirit of "be respectful to customers" to provide the professional financial services to customers. The Bank hopes to maintain long-term stable relationship with customers by clear and professional image and to create a win-win situation between enterprise and clients.

## 7-6-5. Expected Benefits and Potential Risks of Mergers and Acquisitions and Adopting Measures

Currently, there is no plan to merger or acquire any others.

# 7-6-6. Expected Benefits and Potential Risks of Business Location Expansion and Adopting Measures

To expand the scale of customer service, increase business efficiency, and create brand awareness and market share, the Bank cautiously evaluates to expand business location every year. There is no business location expansion in 2009.

#### 7-6-7. Risk Arising from the Concentration of Business and Adopting Measures

The Bank had formulated risk limit regulations such as the same person, the same party, Relative Corporation, and every industry on loan and investment businesses. In addition, the Bank controls concentration of all bank's businesses through information management system. This can diversify risks, keep assets' quality and stabilize the profits.

#### 7-6-8. The Influence and Risk Posed by Changes in Operating Rights and Adopting Measures:

There have been no changes in operating rights.

#### 7-6-9. Lawsuits: None

#### 7-6-10. Other Significant Risks and Adopting Measures:

Other risks such as strategically risk, goodwill risk, and the risk of the obedience of laws, the Bank will adjust the business policy in accordance with the change of the market condition and the modification of the laws to enhance business flexibility and competition.



## 7-7. Crisis Handling System:

- 7-7-1. In order to manage crisis handling system, the Bank formulated some related rules, taking measures, and adopting manual of disasters to effectively reduce damage and protect customers' rights. The Bank also established contingent task team to execute taking measures.
- 7-7-2. In order to rapidly deal with disasters, the Bank established the emergency call and reporting system in the ordinary time. The management of each unit charges with contact mission.
- 7-7-3. When the significant and unforeseeable events occur, the Bank will take emergency measures, in addition, the Bank will report the event to Banking Bureau quickly.
- 7-7-4. When disasters occur, the Bank will follow the rules which were formulated by supervisory institution as "The Operating Directions of the Averting Disasters for Financial Institutions" and "The Operating Directions of Closed Business as Disasters occurring for Financial Institutions".

## 7-8. Other Significant Matters: None

Unit: TWD thousand

Unit: TWD thousand

## 8. Special Notes

## 8-1. Data of Affiliated Company

## 8-1-1. Organization Chart of Affiliated Compan

COTA Commercial Bank ----- Num

COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd. Number of shares: 500,000 Percentage of shareholding: 100%

## 8-1-2. Profile of Affiliated Company

Company name	Established date	Address	Paid-in capital	Major business item
COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	Apr 16, 2008	6F.,580 Jinhua Road, North District, Taichung City 404, Taiwan	5,000	Property insurance broker Life insurance broker

## 8-1-3. Infer Controller and Subsidiary Own The Same Shareholders' Data: None

## 8-1-4. Data of Affiliated Company's Director and Supervisor

	Title	Name or Represent		Shares
Company name	The		Number of shares	Percentage of shareholding (%)
COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	Chairman	Chun-Tse Liao		
	Director	Chin-Ting Chang	F00.000	100.00
	Director	Chih-Sheng Hsiao 500,000	100.00	
	Supervisor Jung-Hsien Chiu			

## 8-1-5. Business Operation of Affiliated Company

							Unit.	I WD IIIOUSUIIU
Firm's Name	Capital	Asset	Liability	Net Income	Operating Income	Operating Margin	Net Income After Tax	EPS After Tax
COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd.	5,000	11,335	5,022	6,313	37,423	1,598	1,247	2.49

# 8-1-6. Consolidated Financial Statement of Affiliated Company Details please see consolidated financial statement

## 8-1-7. Affiliated Statement: N/A

## 8-2. Private Placement of Securities: None

## 8-3. Holdings or Disposal the Stock of COTA Bank by Subsidies: None

## 8-4. Other Matters for Supplementary Explanation: None



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# Chronological Highlights

1999.01.01	COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. officially inaugurated business services.
1999.01.02	Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, Mr. Yen Chun-chi, Mr. Lin Ping-Chih, Mr. Yang Chao-Hui and Mr. Wu Wen-Hua were elected the managing directors in the first board of directors meeting of the first session, Mr. Liao Chun-Tse elected the chairman and Mr. Wang Chun-chuan appointed the General Manager.
1999.01.03	Started up foreign exchange services with trading of USD, JPY, HKD in cash and traveler checks.
1999.02.05	Started up comprehensive deposit services.
1999.03.16	Totally replaced stock certificates of Taichung Third Credit Cooperative into common share certificates of COTA Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.
1999.03.25	Donated the TWD54.2 million Taichung Third Credit Cooperative public welfare fund to COTA Cultural 8 Educational Foundation in full, and duly elected directors and supervisors of the Foundation.
1999.03.25	Started up guarantee services
1999.03.30	Signed a contract to team up with Chinatrust Commercial Bank to jointly promote foreign exchange services.
1999.04.14	Relocated head office, approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung 88112588, to 32~1 Park Avenue, Taichung on Jul 1.
1999.06.10	Signed a contract to team up with Shanghai Commercial Savings Bank to jointly promote foreign exchange services.
1999.07.01	Banking Dept. and Savings Dept. moved address.
1999.07.28	Allied with Bank of PanShin, Sunny Commercial Bank, HwaTai Commercial Bank and Kaohsin Commercial Bank to jointly set up "Financial Development Alliance"
1999.09.03	Set up three additional branches, Zhanghua Branch, Yuanlin Branch and Fengyuan Branch as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung-Tze 88744410.
1999.09.17	Director and president Wang Chun-chuan resigned from the concurrent post of president.
1999.11.29	The board of directors appointed Mr. Chang Ying-Che as president in its 6 <sup>th</sup> extraordinary meeting of the first term.
2000.01.01	President Chang Ying-Che inaugurated
2000.01.01	Passed the Y2K testing
2000.04.26	Set up Fengyuan Branch
2000.05.10	Held 2000 shareholders' regular meeting.
2000.05.19	Set up Zhanghua Branch.
2000.07.07	Set up Yuanlin Branch.
2000.10.21	Chairman, MR. Liao Chun-Tse, was conferred an Outstanding Enterprise Leader and honorary administrator of Committee on Outstanding Enterprise Manager.
2000.11.01	Chairman, Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, was conferred an award of Golden Merchant
2000.11.03	Wenhsin Branch spin into 2 mini branches as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung 89759294.
2001.01.05	Started business for Credit card.



2001.04.02	Set up Wenhsin Mini Branch and Beitun Mini Branch.
2001.04.12	Beitun Branch moved to Shalu Town, Taichung country and renamed as Shalu Branch.
2001.05.28	Savings Dept. renamed Taichung Branch as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung 90192708.
2001.06.01	Started business of insurance broker.
2001.06.19	Held 2001 shareholders' regular meeting and elected second term of directors and supervisors.
2001.06.21	Started Trust business as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung (3)-Tze 90746774.
2001.07.17	Started internet banking services as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung- (3)-Tze 90234040.
2001.07.25	Special Assistant Mr. Lai Dhe-Chin retired.
2001.08.01	Established Taipei Branch as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung (3) 90303504.
2001.08.23	Stared Internet Banking services.
2001.09.17	Senior executive vice president Wang Lien-Kuei retired.
2001.09.24	Savings Dept. renamed Taichung Branch.
2001.09.28	Added Hsinchu city and Hsinchu Hsien to be business area as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung (3) 90721973.
2001.12.10	Supervisor Mr. Lai Su-Lang passed away.
2001.12.31	Senior Executive Vice President Mr. Chiang Po-Ling retired. Chief Auditor Mr. Lin Tien-Hsiang retired
2002.01.01	Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, Mr. Wang Chun-chuan, Mr. Wu Wen-Hua, Mr. Chiang Po-ling and Mr. Lin Ping-Chih were elected as managing directors in the board of directors meeting. Mr. Liao Chun-Tse elected as the chairman.
2002.02.01	Set up Consumer Banking Center and NPL Management Center.
2002.03.11	Set up Taipei Branch.
2002.03.11	Chairman, Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, was conferred an honorary consultant of The Republic of Honduras Honduras consulate general Taipei office.
2002.05.09	Held 2002 shareholders' regular meeting.
2002.06.27	Added Taoyuan Hsien to be business area as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung- (3)- Tze 0913000230.
2002.08.12	Chairman, Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, was conferred an Outstanding Businessman in the 3rd session.
2002.10.02	Started Trusts business.
2003.02.17	Zhongzheng Branch moved to Taoyuan city and renamed Taohyuan Branch, Wenhsin Mini Branch moved to old Zhongzheng Branch address and renamed Zhongzheng Mini Branch as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai-Jung- (3)-Tze 0920005698.
2003.03.27	Chairman, Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, was conferred the Exp. And Imp. Top Ten Man of the Time in the 8 <sup>th</sup> session of the R.O.C.



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2003.04.18	President, Mr. Chang Ying-Che, was conferred an Outstanding Enterprise Manager.
2003.04.21	Zhongzheng Mini Branch reopened for business.
2003.05.06	Held 2003 shareholders' regular meeting.
2003.05.31	Director Lin Ping-Chih demised.
2003.06.19	Ex-Standing Supervisor Ms. Lin Chia-Chu pass away.
2003.07.25	Set up Taoyuan Branch.
2003.09.16	Added Taipei and Taipei hsien to be business area as approved by Ministry of Finance under doc. no. Tai-Tsai- Jung- (3)-Tze 0920033399.
2003.10.20	Direct Mr. Liao Chun-Chao pass away.
2003.12.26	COTA Bank was selected as the director of Taiwan cooperative bank.
2004.01.01	Started up chip ATM card services.
2004.05.07	Held 2004 shareholders' regular meeting.
2004.07.05	Renewed core computer systems.
2004.07.06	Added Taipei city as business area as approved by FSC under doc. no. (3)0930022905.
2004.07.15	Set up the day as the base day for COTA Bank 2003 fiscal year surplus earnings increment to issue the new stocks assignment.
2004.07.27	Relocated Shalu branch to Banciao branch as approved by FSC under doc. no. (3)0930023291.
2004.08.01	Senior executive vice president Huang Mu-Chuan retired.
2004.11.04	The 58 <sup>th</sup> Financial Commerce Champion was made award to General Manager Chang Ying-Che.
2004.11.05	President, Ying-Che Chang on promoted to the 8 <sup>th</sup> Chairman of The Bankers Association of the Republic of China.
2004.11.09	Director Wu Wen-Hua relieved the responsibility.
2004.11.11	Banciao branch opened
2004.11.24	FSC approved COTA Bank to set up International Banking Department.
2005.03.16	Established International Banking Department
2005.05.06	Issued century anniversary chip credit card of Taichung train station.
2005.05.24	Held 2005 shareholders' regular meeting and elected 3rd term of directors and supervisors
2005.05.25	Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, Mr. Hang Mu-Chuan, Mr. Wang Chun-Chuan, Mr. Hsieh Tung-Po, and Mr. Li Yao-Ting were elected as the managing directors in the board of directors. Mr. Liao Chun-Tse was elected as the chairman
2005.09.09	Issued subordinated bank debenture for TWD2.5 billion as approved by FSC under doc. no. (3)0940024574
2005.09.17	Held 2005 shareholders' extraordinary meeting and approved to acquired Fengyuan Credit Cooperative
2005.11.04	Joint as member of SMEG (Small and Medium Enterprise Credit Guarantee Fund)
2005.11.17	Acquired Fengyuan Credit Cooperative as approved by FSC under doc. no. (3)0943001682.

2005.12.12	Relocated Credit Card Center to 339, Dazhi Road., Taichung City.
2006.01.01	The effective day of Fengyuan Credit Cooperative merged into COTA Bank. Added six branches: Fengxin branch, Zhongshan branch, Fengle branch, Fengdong branch, Shiqian branch and Sanmin branch.
2006.01.03	Launched Electronic Official Document System
2006.02.17	Six Branches in Fengyuan stared up foreign exchange services in cash and traveler checks.
2006.04.01	Established North Area Office of Credit Management Dept.
2006.06.09	Held 2006 shareholder's regular meeting.
2006.06.14	FSC approved COTA Bank to set up wealth management banking business.
2006.07.01	Established Wealth Management Center.
2006.07.06	FSC approved COTA Bank to set up OBU.
2006.09.22	Trusts Dept .moved to 2F. No.339, Dajhih Rd., East District, Taichung City 401, Taiwan
2007.01.17	Set up Kaohsiung Branch.
2007.06.06	Held 2007 shareholder's regular meeting.
2007.07.06	Set up Tainan Branch.
2008.05.26	Sanmin Branch moved to Xinzhuang City and renamed Xinzhuang Branch as approved by FSC under doc. no. Chin-Kuan-Yin-(3)-Tze 09700201230
2008.06.19	Held 2008 shareholder's regular meeting and elected 4 <sup>th</sup> term of Director and Supervisor.
2008.06.20	Mr. Liao Chun-Tse, Mr. Chang Ying-Che, Mr. Xie Dong-Po, Mr. Li Yao-Ting, and Mr. Wang Yen-Chun were elected as managing directors in board of directors meeting. Mr. Liao Chun-Tse was elected as the chairman.
2008.07.21	Set up subsidiary "COTA Bank Insurance Broker Co., Ltd."
2008.09.30	President Mr. Chang Ying-Che retired. Mr. Chang Chin-Ting was appointed as President
2008.10.01	President Chang Chin-Ting inaugurated.
2008.12.06	Sep up Xinzhuang Branch.
2009.05.27	Held 2009 shareholder's regular meeting.
2009.06.23	Issued Visa payWave Card and Visa freeform Card
2009.12.11	Launched Foreign-exchange business with transaction amount more than TWD500,000 in internet banking
2009.12.18	Set up "Remuneration and Assessment Committee" and formulated such committee regular activities of an organization in board of directors meeting.
2009.12.29	Taiwan Ratings Corporation latest Rating Long-term Rating: twBBB+ Short-term Rating: twA-2 Outlook: Stable



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## Head Office and Branches

Unit	Address	Tel	Fax
Head Office	59 Shihfu Road, Central District, Taichung City 400, Taiwan	886-4-22245171	886-4-22275237
Trusts Dept.	2F., .339, Dazhi Road., East District, Taichung City 401, Taiwan	886-4-22807366	886-4-22809021
International Banking Dept.	2F., 246 Yangguang Street, Neihu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan	886-2-87533599	886-2-87533573
Offshore Banking Branch	2F., 246 Yangguang Street, Neihu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan	886-2-87533599	886-2-87533573
Consumer Banking Center	10F, 580 Jinhua Road, North District, Taichung City 404, Taiwan	886-4-22384596	886-4-22379115
SME Banking Center	11F, 580 Jinhua Road, North District, Taichung City 404, Taiwan	886-4-22370028	886-4-22372595
Wealth Management Center	2F., .339, Dazhi Road., East District, Taichung City 401, Taiwan	886-4-22800361	886-4-22809747
Credit Card Center	2F., .339, Dazhi Road., East District, Taichung City 401, Taiwan	886-4-22805288	886-4-22807688
Taichung Branch	59 Shihfu Road, Central District, Taichung City 400, Taiwan	886-4-22245161	886-4-22234491
Banking Dept.	32-1 Gongyuan Road, Central District, Taichung City 400, Taiwan	886-4-22211186	886-4-22229536
Zhongzheng Mini Branch	330 Zhongzheng Road, Central District, Taichung City 400, Taiwan	886-4-22241115	886-4-22229359
Chenggong Branch	580 Jinhua Road, North District, Taichung City 404, Taiwan	886-4-22304100	886-4-22304701
Xitun Branch	458 Sec. 2, Henan Road, Xitun District, Taichung City 407, Taiwan	886-4-27062968	886-4-27063816
Guoguang Branch	333 Sec. 3, Fusing Road, South District, Taichung City 402, Taiwan	886-4-22245111	886-4-22229281
Dazhi Branch	339 Dazhi Road, East District, Taichung City 401, Taiwan	886-4-22815998	886-4-22815977
Linsen Branch	99 Linsen Road, West District, Taichung City 403, Taiwan	886-4-23725151	886-4-23723024
Nanmen Branch	75 Nanmen Roar, South District, Taichung City 402, Taiwan	886-4-22871146	886-4-22862412
Jinhua Branch	255 Jinhua North Road, North District, Taichung City 404, Taiwan	886-4-22333550	886-4-22335164
Nantun Branch	410 Nantun Road, Nantun District, Taichung City 408, Taiwan	886-4-24718500	886-4-24758522
Beitun Mini Branch	751 Sec. 4, Wunsin Road, Beitun District, Taichung City 406, Taiwan	886-4-22426565	886-4-22417153
Fengyuan Branch	214 Yuanhuan E. Road, Fengyuan City, Taichung County 420, Taiwan	886-4-25151788	886-4-25151895
Zhanghua Branch	181 Sec. 2, Zhongzheng Road, Zhanghua City, Zhanghua County 520, Taiwan	886-4-7298686	886-4-7298585
Yuanlin Branch	189 Sec. 1, Datong Road, Yuanlin Town, Zhanghua County 510, Taiwan	886-4-8383888	886-4-8383666
Taipei Branch	246 Yangguang Street, Neihu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan	886-2-87512588	886-2-87512788
Taoyuan Branch	9 Sec. 2, Chenggong Road, Taoyuan City, Taoyuan County 330, Taiwan	886-3-3470505	886-3-3357373
Banciao Branch	260 Minzu Road, Panchiao City, Taipei County 220, Taiwan	886-2-89536001	886-2-89536011
Fengxin Branch	151, Zhongzheng Road., Fengyuan City, Taichung County 420, Taiwan	886-4-25224281	886-4-25269539
Shiqian Branch	353, Zhongshan Rd., Fengyuan City, Taichung County 420, Taiwan	886-4-25261181	886-4-25269540
Zhongshan Branch	9, Daming Road., Fengyuan City, Taichung County 420, Taiwan	886-4-25277155	886-4-25269553
Fengdong Branch	330, Xiangyang Road., Fengyuan City, Taichung County 420, Taiwan	886-4-25225072	886-4-25269550
Fengle Branch	693, Zhongzheng Road., Fengyuan City, Taichung County 420, Taiwan	886-4-25287055	886-4-25269562
Kaohsiung Branch	1, Wenfu Rd., Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City 813, Taiwan	886-7-3505685	886-7-3506711
Tainan Branch	438,Sec 2,Datung Rd., Tainan City 702, Taiwan	886-6-2130966	886-6-2149088
Xinzhuang Branch	287, Chung Ping Rd., Xinzhuang City, Taipei, Taiwan	886-2-22768887	886-2-22768611