

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Report
January 1 to December 31 2019 and 2018

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Notice to Readers

The English version independent auditors' report and the financial statements are the translation of the Chinese version, not audited by accountants. If there is any discrepancy between the English version and Chinese version, the Chinese version shall prevail.

Consolidated financial statements

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Statement of Declaration

For the year ended December 31, 2018, pursuant to “Criteria Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises,” the companies that are required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates, are the same as the companies required to be included in the consolidated financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards 10. And if relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies, it shall not be required to prepare consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Hereby declare

Company name: King's Town Bank Co., Ltd.

Responsible person: Chen-Chih Tai

February 24, 2020

Auditor's Report

To: King's Town Bank Co., Ltd.

Audit opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in shareholders equity, cash flows for the years then ended, and notes of the consolidated financial statements (including a summary of significant accounting policies).

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements as referred to present fairly, in all material aspects financial position of Group as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the results of its operations and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC interpretations, and SIC interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial reports as of December 31, 2019 for the year then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants, Jin-Guan-Yin-Fa-Zi No. 10802731571 Letter and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. The accompanying consolidated financial reports as of December 31, 2018 were audited in accordance with the Rules Governing Auditing and Attestation of Banking Industry's Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the responsibilities of auditors for the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We are independent of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Code of Ethics for certified public accountants in the part relevant to the audit of the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believed that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Remarks - application of new accounting standards

As stated in Note III in the consolidated financial statements, King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries have applied IFRS 16 "Leases" since January 1, 2019 and have chosen not to re-prepare the consolidated financial statements for the comparison periods. We did not revise the audit opinion as a result.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matter that, in our professional judgment, were of most significant in our audit of the consolidated statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. in 2019. These matters were addressed in the content of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on those matters.

Financial instrument evaluation

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries invest in different types of financial assets. As of December 31, 2019, the total financial assets measured at fair value were NT\$85,871,343 thousand, accounting for about 31% of total assets. Of which, for the investments classified in the Class II fair value hierarchy, including the derivative financial instruments of bonds and FX Swap contracts, there was a book value of NT\$38,004,133 thousand, accounting for 44% of the financial assets measured at fair value. Since the Class II investment evaluation is based on an internal evaluation model, the key input values are the yield rate and exchange rate, which have a significant impact on the estimation of fair value. Therefore, we consider it to be a "Key Audit Matter" by the accountants.

Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) evaluating and testing the effectiveness of internal controls related to financial instrument evaluation, including the evaluation models and their assumptions managed and approved by the management. We have used the sampling basis to understand and evaluate the rationality of the key assumptions, perform an independent evaluation calculation, and adopt the assistance of internal evaluation experts to compare the differences against the evaluations made by the management in order to see whether they are within the tolerance range.

Please refer to Notes V, VI, XIII, and XIV of the financial statements for the disclosures of financial assets of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries.

Appropriated allowance for bad debt from loans

As of December 31, 2019, the book value of the loans of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries was NT\$155,350,678 thousand, accounting for 55% of the total assets, which was significant for the financial statements and was subject to the assessment of expected credit losses as stipulated in IFRS 9 "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans". The assumptions adopted by the management in estimating the expected credit losses include the conditions for determining whether the credit risk is significantly increased, whether credit impairment has occurred, the selection and evaluation of the forward-looking factors, the probability of default (PD), the loss given default (LGD) parameters, etc., and involve a high degree of professional judgment. Therefore, we consider them to be "Key Audit Matters".

Our audit procedures include (but are not limited to) evaluating and testing internal controls related to the calculation of expected credit losses, examining whether the expected credit loss assessment model has been approved by the management, assessing the source of expected credit losses, and having internal experts review the reasonableness of the expected credit loss model, the appropriateness and rationality of the input parameters of the expected credit loss model in the sampling test, including the probability of default (PD) and the loss given default (LGD). In addition, we also examine whether the management complies with the requirements of the relevant authority's written order to confirm that the loan classification and allowance for bad debts are in compliance with the statutory requirements.

Please refer to Notes V, VI, and XIV of the financial statements for the disclosure of the allowance for bad debt of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries.

Responsibilities of Management and Those in Charge with Governance of the consolidated financial statements

The Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated

financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the consolidated financial statements to be free from significant misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the management is responsible for assessing the ability of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries or to create operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The governance unit of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (including the Audit Committee or supervisors) is responsible for supervising the financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from significant misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China will always detect a significant misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. If fraud or errors are considered significant, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also perform the following works:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design, and perform audit procedures responsive to risks, and obtain evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a significant misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control effective in King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
4. Conclude the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the management, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a significant uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries and its ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a significant uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosure are

inappropriate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall expression, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements (including related notes) and whether the consolidated financial statements include the relevant transactions and events expressed adequately.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for the consolidated financial information of the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for guiding, supervising, and implementing of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our opinion.

We communicate the following events with the governance unit, including the planned scope and audit time, as well as major audit findings (including significant deficiencies of internal control identified during the audit process).

We also provide a statement to the governance unit that the personnel of the CPA Firm who are subject to the regulation of independence are indeed complying with the independence requirements in accordance with the Code of Professional Ethics. Also, they communicate to the governance unit all relationships and matters (including related protective measures) that may be considered as affecting our independence.

We use the matters communicated with the governance unit to decide the Key Audit Matters for the audit of the 2019 consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communications.

Others

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. has prepared 2019 and 2018 parent company only financial reports, and the audit report issued by us with an unqualified opinion and notes included is filed for future reference.

Ernst & Young Global Limited
The Securities and Futures Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission
approved the financial report of the public offering company
Auditing and Certification No.: Jin-Guan-Cheng-6-Zi No. 0950104133
Jin-Guan-Cheng-Shen-Zi No. 1030025503

Shih Chieh Huang

Certified CPA

Cheng Tao Chang

February 24, 2020

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet
December 31, 2019 and 2018

Unit: NTD thousand

Assets			December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Code	Account titles	Additional notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
10000	Assets					
11000	Cash and cash equivalents	IV/ VI.1	\$3,548,667	1	\$4,342,341	2
11500	Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks	IV/ VI.2	11,162,682	4	13,844,758	5
12000	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	IV/ VI.3/ VIII	34,979,793	13	31,786,797	11
12100	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	IV/ VI.4, 26/ VIII	50,891,550	18	53,487,356	19
12200	Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost	IV/ VI.5, 26	17,698,135	6	17,597,996	6
12500	Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements	IV/ VI.6	150,022	-	624,167	-
13000	Receivables- net	IV/ VI.7	4,907,384	2	3,642,416	2
13500	Discounts and loans – net	IV/ V/ VI.8	155,350,678	55	152,229,752	54
15500	Other financial assets – net	IV/ VI.9	4,396	-	4,705	-
18500	Property, plant, and equipment – net	IV/ VI.10, 26	2,713,818	1	2,388,923	1
18600	Right-of-use assets	III/ IV/ VI.27	215,683	-	-	-
19300	Deferred income tax assets	IV/ VI.30	145,188	-	266,927	-
19500	Other assets – net	VI.11	974,912	-	878,581	-
	Total assets		<u>\$282,742,908</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$281,094,719</u>	<u>100</u>

(Refer to Note to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai

Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang

Accounting Officer: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheet (Continued)
December 31, 2019 and 2018

Unit: NTD thousand

Liabilities and equity			December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
Code	Account titles	Additional notes	Amount	%	Amount	%
20000	Liabilities					
21000	Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	IV/ VI.12	\$14,533,849	5	\$19,937,251	7
21500	Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	VI.13	4,395,830	2	3,438,640	1
22000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	IV/ VI.14	6,002	-	25,784	-
22500	Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	IV/ VI.5	28,218,020	10	29,316,496	10
23000	Payables	VI.16	1,252,826	1	2,311,881	1
23200	Current Tax Liability	IV/ VI.30	78,459	-	404,846	-
23500	Customer deposits and remittances	VI.17	191,798,662	68	188,432,924	67
25500	Other financial liabilities	VI.18	500,000	-	1,230,000	1
25600	Provisions for liabilities	IV/ VI.19, 20, 26	383,414	-	420,427	-
26000	Lease liabilities	III/ IV/ VI.27	217,256	-	-	-
29300	Deferred tax liabilities	IV/ VI.30	135,832	-	59,890	-
29500	Other liabilities	VI.21	291,249	-	332,519	-
	Total liabilities		<u>241,811,399</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>245,910,658</u>	<u>87</u>
31000	Equity of the parent company	VI.22				
31100	Capital stock		11,312,343	4	11,512,343	4
31500	Capital surplus		56,095	-	99,585	-
32000	Retained earnings					
32001	Legal reserve		10,418,637	4	9,555,297	3
32003	Special reserve		538,481	-	100,930	-
32011	Undistributed earnings		14,596,680	5	14,699,482	6
32500	Other equity	IV	4,107,695	1	(468,711)	-
32600	Treasury stock	IV	(98,422)	-	(314,865)	-
	Total equity		<u>40,931,509</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>35,184,061</u>	<u>13</u>
	Total Liabilities and Equity		<u>\$282,742,908</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$281,094,719</u>	<u>100</u>

(Refer to Note to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai

Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang

Accounting Officer: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018

Unit: NTD thousand

Code	Account titles	Additional notes	2019		2018	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
41000	Interest revenue	IV	\$6,833,454	80	\$6,872,966	98
51000	Less: interest expense	IV	(2,078,065)	(24)	(1,855,473)	(26)
	Net interest income	VI.23	4,755,389	56	5,017,493	72
	Net income other than interest income					
49100	Service Fee, Net	IV/ VI.24	1,840,557	22	1,843,003	26
49200	Gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	IV/ VI.25	1,461,468	17	(206,416)	(3)
49310	Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	IV	128,683	1	53,747	1
49600	Net exchange gain	IV	181,050	2	161,600	2
49700	Gain (loss) on reversal of assets impairment	IV/ VI.26	(27,311)	-	59,109	1
49800	Net income other than interest income	IV	153,148	2	72,278	1
	Net revenue		8,492,984	100	7,000,814	100
58200	Bad debt expenses, commitments and guarantee liabilities reserve appropriation	IV/ VI.7, 8, 26	(2,655,404)	(32)	(1,643,112)	(23)
58400	Operating expenses					
58500	Employee benefits expenses	VI.20, 28	(1,024,169)	(12)	(932,445)	(13)
59000	Depreciation and amortization expenses	IV/ VI.10, 27, 28	(125,212)	(1)	(49,970)	(1)
59500	Business and administrative expenses	IV	(784,318)	(9)	(801,976)	(12)
61000	Net income before tax from continuing operations		3,903,881	46	3,573,311	51
61003	Income tax (expenses)	IV/ VI.30	(504,194)	(6)	(695,510)	(10)
64000	Current period net income after tax		3,399,687	40	2,877,801	41
65000	Other comprehensive income					
65200	Items not reclassified to income	IV/ VI.29, 30				
65201	Reevaluation of defined benefit plan		6,589	-	(8,950)	-
65204	Unrealized gain(loss) on valuation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		430,495	5	(71,940)	(1)
65220	Incomes tax related to titles not subject to reclassification		(19,752)	-	8,632	-
65300	Items may be re-classified subsequently to income	IV/ VI.29, 30				
65301	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(85,655)	(1)	64,596	1
65308	Unrealized gain(loss) of debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		4,124,894	49	(3,283,825)	(47)
65320	Income tax related to items possibly be reclassified		13,122	-	(12,048)	-
	Current period other comprehensive income (after tax)		4,469,693	53	(3,303,535)	(47)
66000	Current period comprehensive income (after tax)		\$7,869,380	93	\$(425,734)	(6)
67100	Net income attributable to					
67101	Parent company		\$3,399,687		\$2,877,801	
67111	Non-controlling interest		\$ -		\$ -	
67300	Current period comprehensive income (after tax) attributable to					
67301	Parent company		\$7,869,380		\$(425,734)	
67311	Non-controlling interest		\$ -		\$ -	
	Earnings per share (NTD)	VI.31				
67500	Basic earnings per share		\$2.99		\$2.51	
67700	Diluted earnings per share		\$2.99		\$2.51	

(Refer to Note to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai

Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang

Accounting Officer: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Retained earnings			Other equity		Treasury stock	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealize gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Balance as of January 1, 2018	\$11,512,343	\$62,323	\$7,872,137	\$72,877	\$15,261,794	\$(24,117)	\$2,850,763	\$(129,640)	\$37,478,480
The 2017 appropriation and distribution of earnings									
Appropriation of legal reserve			1,683,160		(1,683,160)				-
Appropriation of special reserve				28,053	(28,053)				-
Common stock cash dividends					(1,720,722)				(1,720,722)
Other capital									
Share-based payment transaction	-	37,262	-	-	-	-	-	129,640	166,902
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	2,877,801	-	-	-	2,877,801
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(318)	52,548	(3,355,765)	-	(3,303,535)
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	2,877,483	52,548	(3,355,765)	-	(425,734)
Treasury stock repurchase								(314,865)	(314,865)
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income statement					(7,860)		7,860		-
Balance as of December 31, 2018	11,512,343	99,585	9,555,297	100,930	14,699,482	28,431	(497,142)	(314,865)	35,184,061
The 2018 appropriation and distribution of earnings									
Appropriation of legal reserve			863,340		(863,340)				-
Appropriation of special reserve				437,551	(437,551)				-
Common stock cash dividends					(1,711,852)				(1,711,852)
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	3,399,687	-	-	-	3,399,687
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	(13,163)	(72,533)	4,555,389	-	4,469,693
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	3,386,524	(72,533)	4,555,389	-	7,869,380
Treasury stock repurchase								(410,080)	(410,080)
Deregistration of treasury stock	(200,000)	(43,490)			(383,033)			626,523	-
Equity instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income statement					(93,550)		93,550		-
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$11,312,343	\$56,095	\$10,418,637	\$538,481	\$14,596,680	\$(44,102)	\$4,151,797	\$(98,422)	\$40,931,509

(Refer to Note to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai

Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang

Accounting Officer: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	2019	2018	Item	2019	2018
	Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount
Cash flow from operating activities:			Cash flow from investing activities:		
Current year net profit before tax	\$3,903,881	\$3,573,311	Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(396,868)	(44,755)
Adjustments:			Proceeds from disposal of property or equipment	41,921	80
Revenue, expense and loss that do not affect the cash flows			Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	(354,947)	(44,675)
Anticipated credit impairment/ Bad debt expense	2,655,404	1,643,112			
Assets impairment loss (reversal gain)	27,311	(58,692)	Cash flows from financing activities:		
Non-financial assets impairment (reversal gain)	-	(417)			
Depreciation and amortization expenses	125,212	49,970	Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks increase (decrease)	957,190	(1,877,040)
Net interest income	(4,755,389)	(5,017,493)	Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements (decrease) increase	(1,098,476)	7,956,691
Cost of share-based payment service	-	37,262	Cash dividend released	(1,711,852)	(1,720,722)
Disposal and obsolescence loss (gain) of property and equipment	(19,291)	89	Principal repayment of lease liability	(78,122)	-
Disposal (gain) loss of other assets	(1)	20	Treasury stock repurchase cost	(410,080)	(314,865)
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			Treasury stock purchased by employees	-	129,640
Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks (increase)	(172,399)	(292,920)	Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(2,341,340)	4,173,704
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (increase)	(3,192,996)	(8,900,271)			
Receivables (increase)	(1,473,729)	(924,494)	Effect of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	(85,655)	64,596
Discounts and loans (increase)	(5,679,720)	(10,957,924)			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income decrease	7,123,745	3,875,595	Current cash and cash equivalents (decrease)	(4,122,294)	(3,025,706)
Investment of debt instruments at amortised cost (increase)	(100,000)	-	Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	13,496,670	16,522,376
Other financial assets (increase)	(917)	(4,649)	Balance of cash and cash equivalent, end of period	\$9,374,376	\$13,496,670
Other assets (increase)	(96,331)	(127,567)			
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks (decrease)	(5,403,402)	(2,332,177)			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (decrease)	(19,782)	(102,118)	Composition of cash and cash equivalents		
Payables (decrease)	(1,045,778)	(146,807)	Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated balance sheet	\$3,548,667	\$4,342,341
Customer deposits and remittances increase	3,365,738	8,044,523	Comply with the IAS 7 "Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC.	5,675,687	8,530,162
Other financial assets (decrease) increase	(730,000)	330,000	Due from the Central Bank and call lend to banks		
Provisions for liabilities (decrease)	(37,660)	(43,538)	Comply with the IAS 7 "Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC.	150,022	624,167
Other liabilities (decrease)	(41,270)	(1,743)	Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements		
Interest received	6,954,067	6,806,625			
Interest paid	(2,087,515)	(1,828,596)	Balance of cash and cash equivalent, end of period	\$9,374,376	\$13,496,670
Income tax paid	(639,530)	(840,432)			
Net cash (outflow) from operating activities	(1,340,352)	(7,219,331)			

(Refer to Note to the consolidated financial statements)

Chairman: Chen-Chih Tai

Manager: Jih-Cheng Chang

Accounting Officer: Yu-Hsuan Chen

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries
Notes to consolidated financial statement
2019 and 2018
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

I. Organization and operations

1. King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") subsidiaries (hereinafter referred to as the "Group" and was restructured from Tainan District Joint Saving Co., Ltd, on January 1, 1978. The Group had applied for restructuring into a commercial bank according to the resolution reached in the extraordinary shareholders meeting on November 29, 2005 and was renamed as "King's Town Bank Co., Ltd." The Group started trading on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation since July 1983. The place of registration and the general management office are located at No. 506, Section 1, Ximen Road, West Central District, Tainan City, and branches are setup nationwide.
2. The Group's main business services are: (1) accepting check deposits, (2) accepting other deposits, (3) issuing financial bonds, (4) handling loans, (5) handling bill discounts, (6) handling various investment businesses, (7) handling domestic and foreign exchange, (8) handling draft acceptance, (9) issuing domestic and foreign letters of credit, (10) handling domestic and foreign guarantees, (11) handling collections and advances, (12) handling the depository and agency services related to the various businesses listed above, and (13) other business chartered by the government.
3. The Company is also the ultimate controller of the Group to which it belongs.
4. The Group had 999 employees and 982 employees as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

II. Financial reporting date and procedures

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018 were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on February 24, 2020.

III. Application of new and revised standards and interpretation

1. Changes in accounting policies resulting from the first-time application of International Financial Reporting Standards

The Group has adopted International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Interpretations or Notices that have been approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "FSC") for application after January 1, 2019. Except for the nature and impact of the new standards and amendments described below, the first-time application has no significant impact on the Group:

- (1) IFRS 16 "Leases"

IFRS 16 "Leases" replaces IAS 17 "Leases", International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) No. 4 "Determining whether an arrangement includes leases", IFRIC No. 15 "Business Leasing: Incentives", and IFRIC 27

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“Assessing the substance of the transaction in the legal form involving the lease”.

The first-time application date of the Group as stipulated in the transitional provisions of IFRS 16 is on January 1, 2019. The impact of adopting IFRS 16 for the first time is as follows:

- A. Please refer to Note IV for the details of the accounting policies applicable to the Group starting from January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2019.
- B. For the definition of lease, the Group chose not to have the contract re-assessed whether it was (or includes) a lease on January 1, 2019. The Group applies IFRS 16 in respect of the contracts that have been identified as leases in the previous application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. In addition, the contract that has been identified as not including the lease when IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were previously applied does not apply to IFRS 16. That is, the Group only assesses whether the contract signed (or modified) after January 1, 2019, is (or includes) a lease after the application of IFRS 16. Compared with IAS 17, according to IFRS 16, if a contract is signed to have the control over the use of an identified asset transferred for a period of time in exchange for a consideration, it is (or includes) a lease. The Group concludes that it is subject to the definition of a new lease in most situations, and the contract is (or includes) an assessment of lease without any significant impact resulting.
- C. The Group is a lessee and chooses not to re-compile comparative information according to the transitional provisions of IFRS 16. The cumulative amount of the initial application was recognized on January 1, 2019 and it was adjusted to the beginning balance of the retained earnings (or other composition of equity, if applicable) on the first-time application date:

- (a) A lease that is classified as an operating lease

The Group expects to have the present value (discounted at the incremental borrowing interest rate of the lessee on January 1, 2019) of the remaining lease that was classified as an operating lease when applying IAS 17 measured and recognized as a lease liability on January 1, 2019. In addition, on the basis of individual leases, the Group chooses to measure and recognize the right-of-use assets according to the lease liability amount (but adjusting the lease payments amount that is prepaid or payable in relation to the lease).

The Company's right-of-use assets and lease liability will be increased by NT\$271,864 thousand and NT\$271,864 thousand on January 1, 2019, respectively.

The Group is subject to the transitional provisions of IFRS 16. The lease that was classified as operating lease previously is processed practically as follows on the basis of individual leases:

- i. Use a single discount rate for a lease portfolio with reasonably similar characteristics.

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- ii. The assessment of whether a lease is with loss before January 1, 2019, is used as an alternative for impairment assessment.
 - iii. The leases that ended within 12 months after January 1, 2019, are handled as short-term leases.
 - iv. The initial cost will not be included in the measurement of right-of-use assets on January 1, 2019.
 - v. As hindsight, such as, at the time of determining the lease term (if the contract includes the option of lease extension or lease termination).
- (b) Please refer to Note IV, Note V and Note VI for the addition of the notes and disclosures related to the lessee in accordance with IFRS 16.
- (c) The impact of the first-time application of IFRS 16 on January 1, 2019, on the financial statements as follows:
- i. For the lease liability recognized on the balance sheet on January 1, 2019, the lessee's incremental weighted average loan interest rate is 1.57%.
 - ii. The operating lease commitments disclosed in accordance with IAS 17 on December 31, 2018, were discounted at the incremental loan rate on January 1, 2019, and it is different from the lease liability recognized on the balance sheet on January 1, 2019, as follows:

The operating lease commitments (excluding the short-term lease due within one year) disclosed in accordance with IAS 17 on December 31, 2018.	<u>\$291,603</u>
The amount discounted at the incremental loan rate on January 1, 2019	<u>\$271,864</u>
Lease liabilities recognized on January 1, 2019.	<u>\$271,864</u>

2. The Group has not yet adopted the following new publication, revision, and amendments or interpretations announced by International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the FSC.

Item	New publication / amendments / revisions of the Standards and Interpretations	The effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board
1	Definition of business (Amendment to IFRS 3)	January 1, 2020
2	Definitions of significance (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)	January 1, 2020
3	Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)	January 1, 2020

(1) Definition of business (Amendment to IFRS 3)

This amendment clarifies the definition of business as stipulated in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations" to help enterprises identify that transactions are handled in

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accordance with the business combination or the assets acquisition approach. IFRS 3 continues to determine whether the acquisition activity or assets portfolio is a business from the viewpoint of the market participants, including clarifying the minimum requirements of the business, adding guidance to assist enterprises in assessing whether the process of acquisition is significance, and reducing the definition of the business and output.

(2) Definitions of "Significance" (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)

It is mainly to re-define material information: If the omission, misrepresentation or ambiguity of information can be reasonably expected to affect the main users of the financial statement in making decisions, such information is material. This amendment clarifies that the definition of materiality depends on the nature or volume (or both) of the information. Companies assess the materiality of information on the financial statements taking as a whole.

(3) Interest Rate Benchmark Reform (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7)

The amendments cover a number of exceptions for all hedges directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform. Interest rate benchmark reform directly affect hedge as it would cause uncertainty in the timing or amount of cash flows based on indicators of hedged items or hedging instruments. Therefore, all hedges that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform shall be subject to the exceptions.

Amendments include:

A. Highly probable requirement for forecast transactions

For determining whether a forecast transaction is highly probable, the company shall assume that the interest rate indicator based on the hedged cash flows will not be affected by the interest rate benchmark reform.

B. Assessing expectations

When assessing expectations, the company shall assume that the basis of the hedged item, evaded risk, and/or the hedging instrument will not be affected by changes in the interest rate benchmark reform.

C. Retrospective assessment under IAS 39

The company is not required to implement the retrospective assessment of IAS 39 (i.e. whether the actual result of the hedge is between 80% and 125%) for hedge that are directly affected by the interest rate benchmark reform.

D. Separately identified risks

When hedging for non-contracted indicator of interest rate risk, requirements for separate identification are only applicable at the start of a hedge.

The amendments also include requirements for the cancellation of applicable exceptions and the disclosure contained in Notes which are related to the amendments.

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The above is the new publications, revisions, and amendments or interpretations announced by the International Accounting Standards Board and approved by the FSC and applied since January 1, 2020. The Group has assessed and concluded the remaining new announcements or amendments to the standards or interpretations have no material impact on the Group.

3. As of the date of the financial report published, the Group has not adopted the following new publication, revision, and amendment or interpretation of the standards announced by the International Accounting Standards Board but not yet approved by the FSC.

Item	New publication / amendments / revisions of the Standards and Interpretations	The effective date announced by the International Accounting Standards Board
1	Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Assets sold or invested in by investors and their associates or joint ventures.	To be determined by the "International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).
2	IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2021
3	Liabilities are classified as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2022

- (1) Amendments to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures" - Assets sold or invested in by investors and their associates or joint ventures.

This plan is to handle the inconsistency on the loss of control due to the investment in associates or joint ventures by subsidiaries according to IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures". When investing in non-monetary assets to exchange for the equity of the associates or joint ventures according to IAS 28, the resulting profits or losses should be eliminated in accordance with the treatment of downstream transactions. According to IFRS 10, the profit or loss should be recognized fully when losing control over the subsidiaries. This amendment limits the foregoing provisions of IAS 28. When it is constituted as the sale or investment of business assets as stipulated in IFRS 3, the resulting profit or loss should be fully recognized.

This amendment also modifies IFRS 10 to enable investors and their associates or joint ventures to recognize the profit or loss to the extent of the portion that is not distributed to the investors when selling or investing in subsidiaries that do not meet the definition as stipulated in IFRS 3.

- (2) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

This standard provides a comprehensive model of insurance contract, including all accounting related parts (recognition, measurement, expression, and disclosure principles). The core of the standard is a general model. Regarding this model, the original recognition is based on the total amount of the contractual cash flow and contractual services margin to measure the insurance contracts, of which, the

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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contractual cash flow includes:

- A. Estimated value of future cash flow
- B. Discount rate: Adjustments that reflect the time value of money and the financial risks (within the estimation range of the future cash flow that does not include financial risk) associated with future cash flows; and
- C. Adjustment of non-financial risks

The book value of the insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period is the sum of the remaining security liabilities and the claims liabilities incurred.

In addition to the general model, it provides:

- A. Specific applicable method (variable fee approach) for the contracts with a direct participation characteristic
- B. Simplification of short-term contracts (Premium Allocation Approach)

- (3) Liabilities are classified as current or non-current (amendments to IAS 1)

This is an amendment made to the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent in paragraphs 69 to 76 of International Accounting Standard No. 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements."

The aforementioned standards or interpretations have been issued by the IASB but have not yet been approved by the FSC. The actual date of application is subject to the requirements of the FSC. The new announcement or amendment of the standard or interpretation has no significant impact on the Group.

IV. Summary of significant accounting policies

1. Compliance Statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018 are prepared according to the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms", and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, International Financial Standards Interpretations, and Interpretations Notices that are approved and published by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

2. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are based on historical cost, except for financial instruments measured at fair value. Unless otherwise stated, the consolidated financial statements are prepared in the currency of New Taiwan Dollars (NT\$ Thousand).

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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3. Consolidation

The basis of preparation for consolidated financial statements

Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to variable returns due to the participation in the invested company or from the right in such variable returns, and through its ability over the invested company to influence such variable returns. In particular, the Company only controls the invested company when the Company has had the following three control elements:

- (1) The power over the invested company (i.e. having the vested rights to lead the relevant activities)
- (2) The risk exposure or right of the variable returns from participating in the invested company, and
- (3) The ability to influence the amount of returns of the invested company by exercising power over the invested company

When the Company directly or indirectly holds less than a majority of the voting rights or similar rights of the invested company, the Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances to assess whether it has power over the invested company, including:

- (1) Contractual agreements with other voting rights holders of the invested company;
- (2) Rights arising from other contractual agreements;
- (3) Voting rights and potential voting rights

When facts and circumstances indicate that one or more of the three control elements have changed, the Company reassesses whether it still has control over the invested company.

Subsidiaries are all compiled into the consolidated statements from the date of acquisition (i.e. the date on which the Company obtains control) until the date of losing control over the subsidiaries. The accounting period and accounting policies for the financial statements of the subsidiaries are consistent with that of the parent company. The Group's internal account balances, transactions, unrealized internal gains and losses, and dividends arising from intra-group transactions are fully written-off.

Changes in the shareholding of a subsidiary, if the control over the subsidiary is not lost, the change in the equity is treated as an equity transaction.

The total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributable to the shareholders and non-controlling equity of the Company, even if the non-controlling equity results in a loss.

If the Company loses control over the subsidiary, then

- (1) The assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiaries are derecognized.
- (2) The book value of any non-controlling equity is derecognized.
- (3) Recognize the fair value of the considerations obtained.
- (4) Recognize the fair value of any investment retained.
- (5) Recognize any gain or loss as current profit or loss.
- (6) The amount of items recognized in other comprehensive income previously by the parent company is reclassified in the profit or loss.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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The main business entity of the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary name	Main business	Equity ratio held	
			2019.12.31	2018.12.31
The Company	Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Insurance agency business	(Note)	100.00%
The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Insurance agency business	(Note)	100.00%
The Company	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	King's Town International Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Real Estate Management	100.00%	100.00%

The total profit or loss of the subsidiaries in 2019 and 2018 was NT\$210,376 thousand and NT\$239,635 thousand, respectively.

(Note) In order to integrate resources, reduce operating costs, and exercise business synergy, the Company's Board of Directors had resolved on June 6, 2016, to merge with Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. The Company is the continuing business entity after the merger. Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. were discontinued. The said merge was approved by the competent authority on March 8, 2019. The Board of Directors had resolved on March 25, 2019, to schedule the merger base date on June 3, 2019.

4. Foreign currency transactions

The consolidated financial statements of the Group are expressed in the Company's functional currency (New Taiwan Dollars). Each subsidiary of the Group determines its own functional currency and measures its financial statements in that functional currency.

The foreign currency transactions of each subsidiary of the Group are converted to its functional currency according to the exchange rate on the transaction date. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary items are translated at the closing exchange rate of the day. The foreign currency non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate on the date of fair value applied. The foreign currency non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate on the original trading day.

Except for the following, the exchange differences arising from the clearing or translation of monetary items are recognized as profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred:

- (1) For the foreign currency borrowings arising from acquiring assets that meet the requirements, the resulting exchange differences are treated as an adjustment to the interest cost and are capitalized as part of the borrowing cost.
- (2) Foreign currency projects subject to the provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" are treated in accordance with the accounting policies of financial instruments.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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- (3) For the monetary items of the reporting entity that are an integral part of the net investment in the foreign operating institution, the resulting exchange differences were originally recognized in other comprehensive income and are reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed.

When the profit or loss of a non-monetary item is recognized as other comprehensive income, any exchange profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When the profit or loss of a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

5. Conversion of financial statements in foreign currency

When preparing the consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operating institutions are translated into New Taiwan Dollars at the closing exchange rate on the balance sheet date. The income and loss items are translated at the average exchange rate for the current period. The exchange difference arising from the conversion is recognized as other comprehensive income. When the foreign operating institution is closed, the accumulated exchange difference previously recognized in other consolidated profit or loss and included in the equity is reclassified from the equity to the profit or loss at the time of recognizing the disposal profit or loss.

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term and highly liquid time deposits or investments (including time deposits with a contract period within 12 months) that are readily convertible into fixed cash amount and have a very low risk of changes in value. For the consolidated cash flow statement, it also includes the deposits at the Central Bank, interbank lending, and resell (RS) bill and bond investments in accordance with the cash and cash equivalent stipulated in IAS 7 that is approved by the FSC.

7. Bonds Purchased under Resell/Notes Issued under Repurchase Agreements

The accounting process of RP/RS and bond transactions is as follows: (1) For an RP bill transaction, credit the RP bill and bond liability. The trade difference is booked as an interest expense; (2) For an RS bill transaction, debit the RS bill and bond investment. The trade difference is booked as interest income.

8. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Group becomes a party to the financial instrument contract.

Financial assets and financial liabilities subject to the provisions of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" at the time of original recognition, were measured at fair value. The acquisition or issuance transaction costs that are directly attributable to the financial assets and financial liabilities (except for financial assets and financial liabilities that are classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss) are added or subtracted from the fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

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(1) Recognition and measurement of financial assets

The recognition and de-recognition of all the financial assets of the Group are handled with the trade date accounting.

The Group uses the following two items to have financial assets classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, or measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- A. Operating model of financial assets management
- B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets

Financial assets based on cost after amortization

Financial assets that meet the following two conditions are measured at amortized cost and booked in the balance sheet in terms of notes receivable, accounts receivable, financial assets measured at amortized cost, and other receivables.

- A. Operating model of financial assets management: hold financial assets to collect contractual cash flow
- B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets: cash flow is entirely for the payment of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.

These financial assets (excluding those involved in hedging) are subsequently measured at the amortized cost [the amount measured at the time of original recognition, less the principal paid, plus or minus the cumulative amortization amount (with the effective interest method) between the original amount and the amount due), and adjusting the allowance for loss]. For de-recognition, the benefits or losses are recognized in profit or loss through amortization procedures or recognition of impairment profit or loss.

Interest that is calculated with the effective interest method (having the effective interest rate multiplied by the total book value of financial assets) or the following conditions is recognized in profit or loss:

- A. For a credit impairment financial asset purchased or originated, have the effective interest rate after credit adjustment multiplied by the amortized cost of financial assets.
- B. Other than those stated in the preceding paragraph, but which subsequently become credit impaired, have the effective interest rate multiplied by the amortized cost of the financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets that meet the following two conditions are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and are expressed on the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

- A. Operating model of financial assets management: Collect contractual cash flows and sell financial assets.
- B. Contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets: cash flow is entirely for the payment of principal and interest on the amount of outstanding principal.

The recognition of the profit or loss related to such financial assets is as follows:

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- A. Before de-recognition or reclassification, except for the impairment profit or loss and foreign currency exchange gains and losses recognized in profit or loss, the profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income.
- B. At the time of de-recognition, the cumulative profit or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as reclassification adjustment.
- C. Interest that is calculated with the effective interest method (having the effective interest rate multiplied by the total book value of financial assets) or the following conditions is recognized in profit or loss:
 - (a) For a credit impairment financial asset purchased or originated, have the effective interest rate after credit adjustment multiplied by the amortized cost of financial assets.
 - (b) Other than those stated in the preceding paragraph, but which subsequently become credit impaired, have the effective interest rate multiplied by the amortized cost of financial assets.

In addition, for an equity instrument that is subject to IFRS 9 and the equity instrument is neither held for trading nor is subject to the contingent considerations recognized by the acquirer as stipulated in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", in the original recognition, the subsequent changes in fair value are booked in other comprehensive income (irrevocably). The amount included in other comprehensive income cannot be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when the equity instruments are disposed of, the accumulated amounts included in other equity items are transferred directly to retained earnings). Also, it is booked as a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheet. Investment dividends are recognized in profit or loss unless such dividend clearly represents a recovery of the investment cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss and are booked in the balance sheet as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, except for the financial assets in the preceding paragraph that meet certain conditions and are measured at amortized cost or measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Such financial assets are measured at fair value, and the benefits or losses arising from the re-measurement are recognized as profit or loss. The benefits or losses recognized as profit or loss include any dividend or interest received on the financial asset.

(2) Impairment of Financial Assets

For the debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, debt instrument investments measured at amortized cost, and off-balance sheet debt instrument, the Group has them recognized as expected credit loss and with the allowance for loss measured. The debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income has the allowance for loss recognized in other comprehensive income. Also, the book value of the investment is not decreased. Loans and receivables and off-balance sheet credit assets are recognized and measured in accordance with the expected credit losses.

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Also, adequate allowances, guaranteed liability reserves, and financing commitment reserves are appropriated according to whichever is higher according to the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans".

The Group measures expected credit losses to reflect the following:

- A. An amount that is unbiased and weighted by probability through evaluating each possible outcome
- B. Time value of money
- C. Reasonable and corroborative information (that can be obtained on the balance sheet date without excessive costs or inputs) relating to past events, current conditions, and future economic forecasts

The methods used for measuring allowance for loss are as follows:

- A. It is measured by the 12-month expected credit loss amount: Including the credit risk that has not increased significantly since the original recognition of the financial assets, or it is determined as low credit risk on the balance sheet date. In addition, it also includes the allowance for loss measured by the expected credit loss of the duration in the previous reporting period, but which no longer meets the condition that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition on the balance sheet date.
- B. The expected credit loss amount for the duration: Includes the significant increase in credit risk of the financial assets since the original recognition, or the financial assets with credit impairment purchased or originated.
- C. For accounts receivable or contractual assets arising from transactions within the scope of IFRS 15, the Group measured the allowance for loss with the expected credit loss amount of the duration.
- D. For the rent receivables arising from the transactions as stipulated in IFRS 16 (or IAS 17 before January 1, 2019), the Group uses the expected credit losses for the duration of the period to measure the allowance for losses.

In addition to the aforementioned assessments, the Company also has the credit assets assessed and classified according to the following classification methods by referring to the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans". Regarding the classification methods, except for the normal credit assets classified in Category I, non-performing credit assets are evaluated according to the status of the loan collateral and the length of time overdue, which are classified as Category II "Special Mention", Category III "Expected to be recovered", Category IV "Doubtful" and Category V "Losses".

The allowance for bad debt is appropriated for a minimum amount equivalent to the total of 1% of net Category I credit assets of the obligation to Taiwanese government agencies, 2% of Category II credit assets, 10% of Category III credit assets, 50% of Category IV credit assets, and 100% of Category V credit assets.

On each balance sheet date, the Group assesses whether the credit risk of financial instruments after the original recognition has increased significantly by comparing the changes in the default risk of the financial instruments on the balance sheet date and the original recognition date. In addition, please refer to Note XIV for information related to credit risk.

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(3) Derecognized financial assets

Financial assets held by the Group are derecognized when one of the following conditions is met:

- A. The contractual right from the cash flow of financial assets is terminated.
- B. The financial asset has been transferred and almost all of the risks and rewards of asset ownership have been transferred to others.
- C. Almost all risks and rewards of asset ownerships have not been transferred or retained, but the control of assets has been transferred.

When a financial asset is derecognized entirely, the difference between the book value and the collected or collectible considerations plus any cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(4) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification of liabilities or equity

The liability and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument refers to any contract that recognizes the residual equity of the Group after the asset deducts the liabilities. The equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the amount obtained after deducting the direct issuance costs.

Compound instruments

The Group recognizes the financial liabilities and equity composition of the convertible corporate bonds issued according to its contractual terms. In addition, for the convertible corporate bonds issued, assess whether the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded call (put) option are closely related to the main debt instrument before distinguishing the equity elements.

For a liability that does not involve a derivative instrument, the fair value is assessed with the market interest rate of the equivalent and non-converting bond. Such liability before conversion or settlement is classified as a financial liability measured at the amortized cost. For the embedded derivative instrument (for example, the execution price of the embedded call (put) option cannot be equivalent to the amortized cost of the debt instrument on each execution date) that is not closely related to the economic characteristics of the principal contract, except for those classified as equity elements, it is classified as a liability and is measured at fair value through profit or loss in subsequent periods. The amount of the equity element is determined by the fair value of the convertible corporate bond net of the liability, and the book value will not be re-measured in the subsequent accounting period. If the issued convertible corporate bonds do not contain an equity element, they are handled in accordance with IFRS 9 hybrid financial instrument method.

The transaction costs are allocated to the liability and equity proportionally to the originally recognized convertible corporate bonds to the liability and equity elements.

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When the holder of the convertible corporate bond requests to exercise the conversion right before the maturity date, the book value of the liability is first adjusted to the book value at the time of conversion, as the basis for the issuance of common stock shares.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities subject to the provisions of IFRS 9 are classified, at the original recognition, as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profits or losses include held-for-trade financial liabilities and financial liabilities designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Classified as held-for-trade when one of the following conditions is met:

- A. It is obtained mainly for the purpose of being sold in the short-term.
- B. It became part of the identified financial instrument portfolio managed comprehensively at initial recognition and there is evidence of the short-term profit-generating operation of the portfolio recently; or
- C. Derivatives (except for financial guarantee contracts or derivatives of the designated and effective hedging instruments).

For a contract that includes one or more embedded derivatives, an overall hybrid (combined) contract can be designated as a financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss. When the relevant information is provided upon complying with one of the following factors, the original recognition is designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss:

- A. The designation can eliminate or significantly reduce the inconsistency of measurement or recognition; or
- B. The performance of a group of financial liabilities or a group of financial assets and financial liabilities is managed and assessed on a fair value basis according to the written risk management or investment strategies; also, the portfolio information provided to the management within the consolidated company is also based on the fair value.

The benefits or losses arising from the re-measurement of such financial liabilities are recognized in profit or loss. The gain or loss recognized in profit or loss includes any interest paid on the financial liability.

Financial liabilities measured at the amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at the amortized cost, including payables and borrowings, are subsequently measured using the effective interest method after the original recognition. When a financial liability is derecognized and amortized through the effective interest method, its related profit or loss and amortization are recognized in profit or loss.

The calculation of the amortized cost takes into account the discount or premium and transaction costs at the time of acquisition.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

De-recognition of financial liabilities

When the obligation of a financial liability is discharged, canceled, or invalidated, the financial liability is derecognized.

When the Group and the creditors exchange opinions on a debt instrument with significant differences, or make major changes to all or part of the existing financial liabilities clauses (whether due to financial difficulties or not), it is handled by having the original liabilities derecognized and new liabilities recognized. When financial liabilities are derecognized, the difference between the book value and the total amount (including the transferred non-cash assets or liabilities assumed) of the considerations paid or payable is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Financial assets and liabilities written-off against each other

Financial assets and financial liabilities can only be offset and presented with the net amount on the balance sheet only when the recognized amounts can be offset currently by law and are intended to be cleared on a net amount or having assets sold for cash and liability liquidated simultaneously.

9. Derivatives

Derivatives held or issued by the Group are used to hedge exchange rate risk and interest rate risk, of which, the designated and effective hedging items are reported as hedging assets or liabilities on the balance sheet. For those not designated but effective hedging, they are presented on the balance sheet as financial assets or financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The original recognition of a derivative is measured at the fair value on the derivative contract date and it is also measured at fair value subsequently. When the fair value of a derivative is positive, it is a financial asset. When the fair value of a derivative is negative, it is a financial liability. Changes in fair value of derivatives are recognized directly in profit or loss. In the case of valid cash flow hedging and foreign operating institutions net investment hedging, it is recognized in profit or loss or equity based on the type of hedging.

For the main contract that is a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, when it is embedded in the derivative of the main contract, its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the main contract; also, when the main contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the embedded derivative should be treated as an independent derivative.

10. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be collected for the assets sold or the price paid for the liabilities transferred in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value measurement is with an assumption that the sale of the asset or the transfer of the liability occurs in one of the following markets:

- (1) The main market for the asset or liability, or
- (2) If there is no major market, the most favorable market for the asset or liability;

The primary or most favorable market must be available for the Group to conduct trades.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

The fair value measurement of an asset or liability is based on the assumption that the market participants used in pricing the assets or liabilities, assuming that such market participants will use the assumption the most economically practical way.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the market participant's use of the asset for its highest and best utilization or sale of the asset to another market participant who will use the asset for its highest and best utilization in order to generate economic benefits.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate with sufficient data available in the relevant circumstances to measure fair value and maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

11. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group at the end of each reporting period assesses whether all assets subject to IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" are showing signs of impairment. If there is any indication of impairment or an impairment test is required for an asset on a regular basis each year, the Group tests the individual asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. If the book value of an asset or the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is greater than the recoverable amount in an impairment test, the impairment loss is recognized. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value net of the disposal cost or the value in use.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group assesses assets other than goodwill to see whether there are indications that the previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may be decreased. In the event of such an indication, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or cash-generating unit. If the recoverable amount is increased due to the change in the estimated service potential of the asset, the impairment amount is reversed. However, the reversed book value shall not exceed the book value before recognizing impairment loss and after deducting depreciation or amortization.

The impairment loss and reversal amount of the continuing business unit are recognized in profit or loss.

12. Collateral accepted

The accepted collateral is booked at the cost of acceptance. Also, it is valued at the end of the period at the lower of cost or fair value net of selling cost (net realizable value).

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

13. Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are recognized at the acquisition net cost of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. The aforementioned cost includes the cost of dismantling, removing, and restoring the location of the property, plant, and equipment and the necessary interest expense arising from the construction in progress. Depreciation is provided separately for the significant parts of the property, plant, and equipment. When major parts of property, plant, and equipment are subject to periodic replacement, the Group treats the parts as an individual asset and recognizes it separately with specific periods of durability and depreciation method. The book value of these replaced parts is derecognized in accordance with the provision of IAS 16 "Property, Plant, and Equipment". If the major repair and maintenance costs are in compliance with the recognition conditions, they are recognized as replacement costs and are recognized as part of the plant and equipment book value. Other repair and maintenance expenses are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation is calculated and appropriated in accordance with the declining balance method and the estimated useful life of the following assets:

Buildings and structures	3 ~60 years
Transport equipment	3 ~5 years
Other equipment	3 ~10 years

After the original recognition of the property, plant, and equipment or any significant parts, if it is disposed or no economic effect arising from the use or disposal is expected, it will be derecognized and recognized in profit or loss.

The residual value, years of useful life, and depreciation method of the property, plant, and equipment are assessed at the end of each financial year. If the expected value is different from the previous estimate, the change is considered as a change in accounting estimates.

14. Lease

The accounting treatment since January 1, 2019 is as follows:

The Group assesses whether the contract that was signed after January 1, 2019, is (or includes) a lease. If a contract is signed to have the control over the use of identified assets transferred for a period of time in exchange for a consideration, it is (or includes) a lease. In order to assess whether a contract is signed to have the control over the use of identified assets transferred for a period of time, the Group assesses whether there are the following two factors throughout the period of use:

- (1) Obtaining almost all economic benefits from the use of identified assets; and
- (2) Control the right-of-use of the identified assets.

The Group chose not to have the contract re-assessed whether it is (or includes) a lease on January 1, 2019. The Group applies IFRS 16 in respect of the contracts that have been identified as leases in the previous application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. In addition, the contract that has been identified as not including the lease when IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 were previously applied does not apply to IFRS 16.

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For a contract that is (or includes) a lease, the Group has each lease component of the contract treated as a separate lease and has it handled separately from the non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that includes one lease component and one or multiple additional lease or non-lease components, the Group has the consideration of the contract amortized to the lease components in accordance with the relative individual price of each lease component and the aggregated individual price of the non-lease components. The relative individual price of the lease and non-lease components is determined according to the price charged by the lessor (or similar supplier) for such components (or similar components). If the observable individual price is not readily available, the Group maximizes the use of observable information to estimate the individual price.

The Group is the lessee

Except for leases that meet and select short-term leases or low-value asset leases, when the Group is the lessee of the lease contract, the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities are recognized for all leases.

On the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability according to the present value of the lease payments that have not yet been paid on that date. If the lease implied interest rate is easy to determine, the lease payment is discounted according to the said implied interest rate. If the lease implied interest rate is not easy to determine, the incremental loan rate of the lessee shall prevail. On the commencement date, the lease payments included in the lease liability include the following payments relating to the use-of-rights underlying asset in the lease term that is not yet paid on that date:

- (1) Fixed payments (including real fixed payments) net of any collectable lease incentives;
- (2) Lease payments depending on the change in an index or expense rate (measured at the index or expense rate on the commencement date);
- (3) The lessee's expected payment amount with the residual value guaranteed;
- (4) The exercise price of the purchase option, if the Group can reasonably assure that the option will be exercised; and
- (5) The penalty for the termination of the lease, if the lessee intends to exercise the option of having the lease terminated in the lease period.

After the commencement date, the Group measures the lease liability at the amortized cost, increases the book value of the lease liability by the effective interest method, and reflects the interest on the lease liability. The book value of the lease liability is reduced when the lease payment is made.

On the commencement date, the Group measures the right-of-use assets at cost. The cost of the right-of-use assets includes:

- (1) The originally measured amount of the lease liability;
- (2) Any lease payments paid on or before the commencement date, minus any lease incentives received;
- (3) Any original direct costs incurred to the lessee; and
- (4) The estimated cost for the lessee to have the underlying asset dismantled or removed and restore its location, or have the underlying asset restored to the form as stipulated in the clause and condition.

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset is presented at cost net of the accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, that is, the right-of-use asset should be measured at cost.

If the ownership of the underlying assets is transferred to the Group at the end of the lease term, or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise the purchase option, the depreciation of the right-of-use asset is appropriated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Group has the depreciation of the right-of-use asset appropriated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the expiration of the lease term whichever is sooner.

The Group applies IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" to determine whether the right-of-use asset is with impairment; also, handle the identified impairment losses.

Except for leases that meet and select short-term leases or low-value asset leases, the Group presents the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet, and presents the depreciation expense and interest expense related to the lease separately in the comprehensive income statement.

For short-term leases and low-value asset leases, the Group chooses to have the related lease payments recognized as expenses over the lease period in accordance with the straight-line basis or a systematic basis.

The accounting treatment before January 1, 2019 is as follows:

The Group is the lessee

A financial lease is to have almost all the risks and remuneration related to the ownership of the leased property to the Group and is capitalized at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset or the present value of the minimum lease payments on the commencement date of the lease period. The rent payment is amortized to the financing expenses and the reduction of the lease liability, of which, the financing expense is determined by the remaining liability and the fixed interest rate and recognized in profit or loss.

The leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if whether the Group can obtain the ownership of the asset at the end of the lease period cannot be reasonably determined, the depreciation is appropriated according to the estimated useful lives of the asset or the lease period, whichever is shorter.

Lease payments under operating leases are recognized as expenses according to a straight line method over the lease period.

15. Employee benefits

(1) Retirement benefits plan

The retirement method for employees of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries is applicable to all full-time employees. The employee retirement fund is fully appropriated to the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve and deposited in the pension fund account. The aforementioned pension is deposited in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Business Entities' Labor Retirement Reserve, which is completely separated from the Company and the domestic subsidiaries, so it is not included in the consolidated financial statements in the preceding paragraph.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

For the defined contribution pension plan, the monthly pension payable rate of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries shall not be less than 6% of the employee's monthly salary, and the amount of the provision shall be recognized in the profit or loss of the current period.

For the defined contribution pension plan, an appropriation is made according to the project unit credit method and the actuarial report at the end of the annual reporting period. The re-measurement of net defined benefit liabilities (assets) includes the return on the plan asset and changes in the ceiling of the assets, deducting the net interest amount of the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) and the actuarial gains and losses. The net defined benefit liability (asset) re-measurement is included in other comprehensive income when incurred and immediately recognized in the retained earnings.

The prior-period service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation arising from the revision or reduction of the pension plan and is recognized as an expense on the earlier of the following two dates:

- A. When the plan revision or reduction occurs; and
- B. When the Group recognizes the relevant restructuring costs or resignation benefits;

The net interest of the net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by having the net defined benefit liability (assets) multiplied by the discount rate, both of which are determined at the beginning of the annual reporting period, and then consider the changes which have occurred in the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) for the period arising from the appropriation amount and benefit payment.

(2) Employees preferential deposit benefit

The Group provides preferential deposits, which include the payment of fixed preferential deposits for current employees and for retired employees (before January 1, 2010). The difference between the interest rate of these preferential deposits and the market interest rate is within the scope of employee benefits.

According to Article 28 of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", the excess interest arising from the retirement preferential deposit rate agreed upon with the employees over the general market interest rate shall be actuarially calculated according to the defined benefit plan as stipulated in IAS 19 that was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission. However, the parameters of actuarial assumptions shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of the competent authority if it is available.

16. Treasury stock

When the Group obtains the shares (Treasury Stocks) of the parent company, it is recognized at the acquisition cost and is debited to the equity. The spread of treasury stock transactions is recognized in the equity.

17. Recognition of revenue

- (1) Interest income from loans is estimated on an accrual basis. The overdue payment transferred to the collection account will cease to bear interest from the date of transfer and will be recognized as income upon collection. The interest income

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agreed to be posted as receivable due to the bail-out and the extension agreement is recognized as income upon collection.

- (2) Service charge income is a fee charged for the various services provided to customers. The accounting treatment is as follows:

The service charge income of the Group is derived from the services provided at a specific point of time or for a certain period of time, or through the transaction services and it is recognized as income. When there is a transfer of services to the customer but without unconditional rights for collecting considerations, it is recognized as a contract asset. However, for some contracts, partial considerations are collected from the customers at the time of signing the contract, the Group must assume the obligation of providing services subsequently. Therefore, it is recognized as a contract liability.

The aforementioned contractual liabilities of the Group did not result in significant financial fluctuations.

18. Share-based payment transaction

The “share-based payment” transaction cost for the equity clearing between the Group and its employees is measured at the fair value on the equity instruments vested date. Fair value is measured by the appropriate pricing model.

The “share-based payment” transaction cost for the equity clearing is recognized on a period-by-period basis during the period in which the service conditions and performance conditions are fulfilled, and the increase in equity is recognized. The cumulative fees recognized for equity clearing transactions at the end of each reporting period prior to the vesting date reflect the process of the vested period and the best estimate of the ultimate vested equity instruments by the Group. The cumulative cost changes recognized for the share-based payment transactions at the beginning and end of each reporting period are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

If the share-based payment is not in compliance with the vested conditions, no expense will be recognized. However, if the vested conditions of the equity clearing transaction are related to the market price condition or the non-vested conditions, when all the service or performance conditions have been fulfilled, the relevant expenses will be recognized regardless of whether the market price condition or the non-vested condition is fulfilled.

19. Income tax

Income tax expense (profit) refers to the aggregated amount of current income tax and deferred income tax that is included in the current profit or loss.

Current income tax

The current income tax liabilities (assets) related to the current and prior periods are measured at the legislated or substantially legislated tax rates and tax laws at the end of the reporting period. The current income tax related to the items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly recognized in the equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity instead of being recognized in the profit or loss.

The additional business income tax levied on the undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense on the date when the distribution of earnings is resolved in the shareholders meeting.

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Deferred tax

The deferred income tax is calculated according to the temporary difference between the taxable amount of assets and liabilities and the book value on the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period.

All taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax liabilities except for the following two items:

- (1) The original recognition of goodwill, or the original recognition of an asset or liability that does not arise from a business consolidated transaction and does not affect accounting profits and taxable income (loss) at the time of the transaction conducted;
- (2) The taxable temporary difference arising from the investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint equity. Also, the timing of reversal is controllable, and it is not likely to be reversed in the foreseeable future;

Except for the following two items, deductible temporary difference and deferred income tax assets arising from the taxable losses and income tax credit are recognized within the range of probable future taxable income:

- (1) It is related to the deductible temporary difference from the original recognition of an asset or liability that does not arise from a business consolidated transaction and does not affect accounting profits and taxable income (loss) at the time of the transaction conducted.
- (2) It is related to the deductible temporary differences arising from the investment in subsidiaries, associates, and the joint equity. It is recognized within the range of probable reversal in the foreseeable future and there is sufficient taxable income at the time the temporary difference occurred.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rate of the expected asset realization or in the period in which the liability is settled. The tax rate is based on the legislated or substantially legislated tax rates and tax laws at the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities reflects the tax consequences arising from the manner in which the asset is expected to be recovered or the book value of the liability is settled at the end of the reporting period. If the deferred income tax is related to items that are not included in the profit or loss, it will not be recognized in profit or loss, but recognized in other comprehensive income according to the relevant transactions or directly recognized in equity. Deferred income tax assets are re-examined and recognized at the end of each reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities can be offset against each other legally only in the current period, and the deferred income tax is related to the same taxation entity and is related to the income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

V. Main source of significant accounting judgment, estimates and assumptions uncertainty

When the consolidated financial statements are prepared by the Group, the management must make judgments, estimates, and assumptions at the end of the reporting period, which will affect the disclosure of income, expenses, assets and liabilities, and contingent liabilities. However, the uncertainty of these significant assumptions and estimates may result in a significant adjustment to the book value of an asset or liability in the future period.

Estimation and assumption

The main source of information on the estimation and assumption with uncertainty at the end

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of the reporting period has significant risks that result in significant adjustments to the book value of assets and liabilities in the next financial year. The explanations are given as follows:

(1) Loan impairment loss

The estimation of the Group's loan impairment loss is based on whether or not the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition to determine if it is necessary to have the allowance for loss assessed according to the 12-month expected credit loss amount or the expected credit loss amount throughout the duration. In order to measure the expected credit loss, the Group considers the default probability with the default loss rate included and then multiplied by the default risk exposure amount, and it also considers the impact of the time value of money to estimate the expected credit loss for 12 months as well as the duration. The Group considers historical experiences, current market conditions and forward-looking estimates on each reporting date to determine the assumptions and inputs to be used for calculating the impairments. Please refer to Note XIV for details.

(2) The fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the balance sheet cannot be obtained from the active market, the fair value will be determined using evaluation techniques, including the income approach (such as, cash flow discount model) or market approach. The changes in the assumptions of the said approaches will affect the fair value of the financial instruments reported. Please refer to Note XIII.

(3) Retirement benefits plan

The present value of the defined benefit cost and the defined benefit obligations depends on the actuarial valuation. Actuarial valuation involves various assumptions, including: discount rate and changes in expected salary.

(4) Income tax

The uncertainty of income tax exists in the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Due to a wide range of international business relationships and the long-term and complexity of contracts, the differences between actual results and assumptions made, or changes in such assumptions in the future, may cause the booked income tax benefits and expenses to be adjusted in the future. The appropriation of income tax is a reasonable estimation made according to the possible audit results of the local tax authorities of the countries in which the Group operates. The amount appropriated is based on different factors, such as: previous tax audit experience and the difference in tax law interpretation between the tax entity and the tax authority. The difference in interpretation may result in a variety of issues due to the local situation of the country where an individual enterprise of the Group operates.

The carryforwards of the taxable loss and income tax credit and deductible temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax assets within the range of probable future taxable income or taxable temporary differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets to be recognized is estimated according to the possible timing and level of the future taxable income and taxable temporary difference, and also, the future tax planning strategy.

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VI. Summary of significant accounting items

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Cash on hand	\$1,790,442	\$1,366,471
Foreign currency on hand	223,202	230,888
Notes and checks for clearing	252,376	1,565,553
Due from Central Bank and other banks	1,282,647	1,179,429
Total	<u>\$3,548,667</u>	<u>\$4,342,341</u>

For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are the sum of the following items.

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated balance sheet	\$3,548,667	\$4,342,341
The "Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks" comply with IAS 7 "Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC	5,675,687	8,530,162
The "Bonds and securities sold under re-purchase agreements" comply with the IAS 7 "Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC.	150,022	624,167
Cash and cash equivalents on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	<u>\$9,374,376</u>	<u>\$13,496,670</u>

2. Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Reserve for deposits –Type A	\$2,267,322	\$2,939,644
Reserve for deposits –Type B	5,486,995	5,314,596
Reserve for deposits –Foreign currency	18,365	17,518
Call loans to banks	3,390,000	5,573,000
Total	<u>\$11,162,682</u>	<u>\$13,844,758</u>

The deposit reserve is calculated according to the monthly legal reserve appropriated for each type of deposit by law, the average daily amount and legal reserve ratio for the current period. Also, it is deposited with the Central Bank. Type A deposit reserve accounts and foreign currency depositor accounts do not bear interest and can be accessed at any time. Type B accounts bear interest, but they cannot be used except in compliance with the regulations.

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3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Stock	\$3,564,197	\$4,584,529
Equity securities	1,921,705	2,368,012
Domestic bond	29,056,073	24,111,160
Derivatives	8,805	39,017
Convertible corporate bonds	-	323,902
Real estate investment trust fund	429,013	360,177
Total	<u>\$34,979,793</u>	<u>\$31,786,797</u>

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the financial assets provided as collateral that the Group has them measured at fair value through profit or loss.

4. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Bonds	\$8,850,669	\$15,622,987
Corporate bond	33,039,873	33,660,910
Financial bonds	3,283,306	4,264,717
Subtotal (total book value)	45,173,848	53,548,614
Evaluation adjustment	3,148,095	(952,250)
Subtotal	<u>48,321,943</u>	<u>52,596,364</u>
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Listed stocks	35,225	93,960
Non-TWSE/TPEX-listing companies stock	2,534,382	797,032
Subtotal	<u>2,569,607</u>	<u>890,992</u>
Total	<u>\$50,891,550</u>	<u>\$53,487,356</u>

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Please refer to Note VIII for details of the financial assets provided as collateral that the Group has them measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Please refer to Note VI.26 for information on allowance for loss for the debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Also, please refer to Note XIV for information related to credit risk.

For the Group's investment in financial assets and equity instruments that was measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividend income for an amount of NT\$77,143 thousand and NT\$33,744 thousand, was recognized in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which was entirely related to the investments still held on the balance sheet date.

The Group's investment in financial assets and equity measured at fair value through other comprehensive income was disposed in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018, the fair value at the time of disposition were NT\$72,467 thousand and NT\$698,266 thousand. Also, the accumulated unrealized loss in valuation at the time of disposal for an amount of NT\$93,550 thousand and NT\$7,860 thousand were transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

5. Financial assets based on cost after amortization

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Convertible certificate of deposit	\$17,700,000	\$17,600,000
Less: Allowance for losses	(1,865)	(2,004)
Total	<u>\$17,698,135</u>	<u>\$17,597,996</u>

The Group classifies certain financial assets into financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note VI.26 for the information provided on allowances for loss. Also, refer to Note XIV for information related to credit risk and it is not provided as collateral.

6. Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Bonds	<u>\$150,022</u>	<u>\$624,167</u>

The Group's bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements were processed at the agreed price for an amount of NT\$150,031 thousand and NT\$624,260 thousand on December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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7. Receivables- net

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Accounts receivable and notes	\$3,732,458	\$2,652,762
Interests receivable	918,211	1,038,824
Clearing amount receivable	309,606	-
Other receivables	28,367	21,681
Subtotal (total book value)	4,988,642	3,713,267
Less: Allowance for losses	(81,258)	(70,851)
Net	<u>\$4,907,384</u>	<u>\$3,642,416</u>

The Group assesses impairments in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9. Please refer to Note VI.26 for the allowance for loss related information in detail; also, refer to Note XIV for the credit risk related information in detail.

Please refer to Note VIII for details of the Group's collateral over the accounts receivables.

8. Discounts and loans, net

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Overdraft	\$202,095	\$74,653
Loans	157,395,540	154,496,563
Collections of overdue loans	20,791	25,759
Total amount	157,618,426	154,596,975
Less: allowance for bad debt	(2,267,748)	(2,367,223)
Net	<u>\$155,350,678</u>	<u>\$152,229,752</u>

The Group assesses impairments in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard No. 9. Please refer to Note VI.26 for the allowance for loss related information in detail; also, refer to Note XIV for the credit risk related information in detail.

9. Other financial assets – net

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Delinquent loans not restated from loans	\$1,168	\$3,968
Others	4,396	2,037
Subtotal (total book value)	5,564	6,005
Less: allowance for bad debt	(1,168)	(1,300)
Total	<u>\$4,396</u>	<u>\$4,705</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

10. Property, plant, and equipment

The Group's booked property, plant, and equipment are owned and used by the Group. The application of IFRS 16 has no impact on the Group's property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant, and equipment (Subject to IFRS 16)

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transport equipment	Other equipment	Construction in progress	Total
Cost:						
2019.01.01	\$2,015,003	\$1,169,735	\$18,940	\$164,532	\$4,776	\$3,372,986
Additions	329,970	4,115	-	32,881	29,902	396,868
Disposition	(25,324)	(25,463)	(2,291)	(7,906)	-	(60,984)
Other changes	-	26,068	-	-	(26,068)	-
2019.12.31	\$2,319,649	\$1,174,455	\$16,649	\$189,507	\$8,610	\$3,708,870
2018.01.01	\$2,015,003	\$1,191,501	\$18,940	\$149,174	\$6,907	\$3,381,525
Additions	-	1,273	-	28,815	14,667	44,755
Disposition	-	(39,837)	-	(13,457)	-	(53,294)
Other changes	-	16,798	-	-	(16,798)	-
2018.12.31	\$2,015,003	\$1,169,735	\$18,940	\$164,532	\$4,776	\$3,372,986
Depreciation and impairment:						
2019.01.01	\$11,209	\$840,074	\$13,136	\$119,644	\$-	\$984,063
Depreciation	-	20,291	1,800	27,252	-	49,343
Disposition	(11,209)	(17,785)	(1,580)	(7,780)	-	(38,354)
2019.12.31	\$-	\$842,580	\$13,356	\$139,116	\$-	\$995,052
2018.01.01	\$11,209	\$859,657	\$10,087	\$106,682	\$-	\$987,635
Depreciation	-	20,670	3,049	26,251	-	49,970
Disposition	-	(39,836)	-	(13,289)	-	(53,125)
Other changes	-	(417)	-	-	-	(417)
2018.12.31	\$11,209	\$840,074	\$13,136	\$119,644	-	\$984,063
Net book value:						
2019.12.31	\$2,319,649	\$331,875	\$3,293	\$50,391	\$8,610	\$2,713,818
2018.12.31	\$2,003,794	\$329,661	\$5,804	\$44,888	\$4,776	\$2,388,923

The Group did not provide property, plan and equipment as collateral.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

11. Other assets – net

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Prepayments	\$10,885	\$9,446
Inter-bank clearing fund	726,810	602,655
Other Prepayments	69,153	-
Refundable deposits	134,647	235,310
Others	33,417	31,170
Net	<u>\$974,912</u>	<u>\$878,581</u>

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the other asset – other accumulated impairment amounted to NT\$20,280 thousand.

12. Deposits from Central Bank and other banks

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Deposits of other banks	\$2,049	\$71
Interbank call loans	14,531,800	19,937,180
Total	<u>\$14,533,849</u>	<u>\$19,937,251</u>

13. Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Funds borrowed from banks	<u>\$4,395,830</u>	<u>\$3,438,640</u>

14. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Available-for-sale financial liabilities:		
Derivatives	<u>\$6,002</u>	<u>\$25,784</u>

15. Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Bonds	\$8,280,000	\$8,579,875
Corporate bond	19,411,343	19,992,978
Bank debentures	526,677	743,643
Total	<u>\$28,218,020</u>	<u>\$29,316,496</u>

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

The Group's Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements were processed at the agreed price for an amount of NT\$28,267,625 thousand and NT\$29,388,277 thousand on December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

16. Payables

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Accrued expenses	\$388,298	\$266,629
Interest payable	142,146	155,423
Notes and checks in clearing	252,376	1,565,553
Clearing amount payable	47,150	-
Others	422,856	324,276
Total	<u>\$1,252,826</u>	<u>\$2,311,881</u>

17. Customer deposits and remittances

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Check deposits	\$2,217,464	\$2,334,521
Current deposits	36,054,653	35,480,317
Time deposits	21,442,825	24,444,454
Savings deposit	132,078,219	126,173,193
Remittances	5,501	439
Total	<u>\$191,798,662</u>	<u>\$188,432,924</u>

18. Other financial liabilities

	Interest rate interval (%)	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Chang Hwa Bank	1.1%~1.21%	\$500,000	\$500,000
China Bills Finance Corporation	1.44%~1.48%	-	100,000
International Bills	1.44%~1.54%	-	140,000
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	1.40%	-	120,000
Taiwan Finance Cooperation	1.4%~1.46%	-	100,000
Mega Bills	1.48%~1.49%	-	100,000
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	1.42%~1.44%	-	120,000
Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	1.39%~1.44%	-	50,000
Total		<u>\$500,000</u>	<u>\$1,230,000</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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19. Provisions for liability

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Retirement benefits plan	\$248,385	\$292,615
Reserve for guarantee liability	115,711	105,994
Provision for commitment of financing	19,318	21,818
Total	<u>\$383,414</u>	<u>\$420,427</u>

The changes in the guarantee provision are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning	\$105,994	\$146,533
Amount appropriated (reversed) for the period	9,735	(40,562)
Foreign exchange impact amount	(18)	23
Balance, ending	<u>\$115,711</u>	<u>\$105,994</u>

The changes in the financing commitment reserve are as follows:

	2019	2018
Balance, beginning	\$21,818	\$33,318
Amount (reversed) for the period	(2,500)	(11,500)
Foreign exchange impact amount	-	-
Balance, ending	<u>\$19,318</u>	<u>\$21,818</u>

20. Retirement benefits plan

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group has the employee retirement plan stipulated in accordance with the "Labor Pension Act", which is a defined contribution plan. According to the Labor Pension Act, the monthly pension contribution rate of the Group shall not be less than 6% of the employee's monthly salary. The Group has an amount equivalent to 6% of the employee's monthly salary appropriated every month to the personal pension account with the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

The Group had recognized the insurance expense of the defined contribution plan for an amount of NT\$32,248 thousand and NT\$31,855 thousand in 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Defined benefit plan

The employee pension plan stipulated by the Group according to the Labor Standards Act is a defined benefit plan. The employee's pension payment is based on the service points

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and the average monthly salary at the time of retirement. Two service points for each service year within the first 15 service years (inclusive) and one service point for each service year after the 15th service year with a maximum of 45 service points for each employee. The Group levied a pension fund on the total monthly salary every month according to the Labor Standards Law. The pension appropriation ratio has been changed from 8% to 15% since March 2012, and the fund is deposited in the designated account with the Company of Taiwan in the name of the Labor Pension Reserves Committee. In addition, the Group estimates the aforementioned labor retirement reserve account balance before the end of each year. If the balance is insufficient to pay the pension amount calculated in accordance with the aforementioned retirement conditions for the employees qualified for retirement in the next year, the amount of difference will be appropriated in a lump sum before the end of March in the next year.

The Ministry of Labor conducts asset allocation in accordance with the "Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguarding, and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund". Fund investment is arranged with a self-operated and entrusted management method, which adopts a mid-term and long-term investment strategy with an active and passive management. Considering the risks of the market, credit, liquidity, etc., the Ministry of Labor sets the fund risk limit and control plan so that it can be flexible enough to achieve the target remuneration without bearing excessive risk. For the use of the fund, the minimum income of its annual settlement shall not be lower than the income calculated according to the local bank's two-year time deposit. If there is any deficiency, it shall be replenished by the state treasury upon approval by the competent authority. As the Group is not entitled to participate in the operation and management of the fund, it is not possible to disclose the classification of the fair value of the plan assets in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. As of December 31, 2019, the Group's defined benefit plan is expected to have an amount of NT\$ 38,232 thousand appropriated in the next year.

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the defined benefit plans of the Group are expected to expire in 2028 and 2027, respectively.

The cost of the defined benefit plan recognized in profit or loss is summarized as follows:

	2019	2018
Current service cost	\$1,271	\$2,055
Net interest of the net defined benefit liabilities	5,098	5,269
Expected return on plan assets	(2,359)	(2,191)
Total	\$4,010	\$5,133

The adjustments made to the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of the plan assets are as follows:

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Determined benefit obligation	\$535,820	\$541,147
The fair value of plan assets	(287,435)	(248,532)
Liability reserve - Net defined benefit liabilities amount booked	\$248,385	\$292,615

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Adjustments of net defined benefit liabilities (assets):

	Present value of the defined benefit obligations	The fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit liabilities (assets)
2018.1.1	\$557,055	\$(229,829)	\$327,226
Current service cost	2,055	-	2,055
Interest expenses (income)	5,269	(2,191)	3,078
Subtotal	564,379	(232,020)	332,359
Defined benefit liabilities/assets re-measurement amount			
Actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in financial assumption	15,837	-	15,837
Experience adjustments	-	-	-
Defined benefit assets re-measurement amount	-	(6,887)	(6,887)
Subtotal	15,837	(6,887)	8,950
Payment of benefits	(39,069)	31,299	(7,770)
Contributions of employer	-	(40,924)	(40,924)
2018.12.31	\$541,147	\$(248,532)	\$292,615
Current service cost	1,271	-	1,271
Interest expenses (income)	5,098	(2,359)	2,739
Subtotal	547,516	(250,891)	296,625
Defined benefit liabilities/assets re-measurement amount			
Actuarial gains and losses resulting from changes in financial assumption	2,065	-	2,065
Experience adjustments	-	-	-
Defined benefit assets re-measurement amount	-	(8,654)	(8,654)
Subtotal	2,065	(8,654)	(6,589)
Payment of benefits	(13,761)	11,814	(1,947)
Contributions of employer	-	(39,704)	(39,704)
2019.12.31	\$535,820	\$(287,435)	\$248,385

The following key assumptions are used to determine the Company's defined benefit plan:

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Discounted rate	1.000%	1.000%
Expected salary increase rate	2.000%	2.000%

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Sensitivity analysis of each major actuarial hypothesis:

	2019		2018	
	Increase of defined benefit obligations	Decrease of defined benefit obligations	Increase of defined benefit obligations	Decrease of defined benefit obligations
Discount rate increased by 0.25%	\$-	\$(6,422)	\$-	\$(7,459)
Discount rate decreased by 0.25%	6,627	-	7,707	-
Expected salary increase by 0.5%	13,510	-	15,641	-
Expected salary decrease by 0.5%	-	(12,823)	-	(14,804)

The foregoing sensitivity analysis is conducted to analyze the possible impact on the defined benefit obligations when single actuarial assumption (e.g., discount rate or expected salary) has a reasonable and possible change occurring, assuming other assumptions remain unchanged. Since some of the actuarial assumptions are correlated, the occurrence of changes in one single actuarial assumption is seldom in practice, so the analysis has its limitations.

The methods and assumptions used in the sensitivity analysis for this period are no different from those adopted in the previous period.

21. Other liabilities

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Deposits received	\$38,692	\$41,540
Advance income	213,300	264,973
Others	39,257	26,006
Total	\$291,249	\$332,519

22. Equity

(1) Common stock

As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the authorized capital stock of the Company was NT\$30,000,000 thousand; also, the outstanding capital stock was NT\$11,312,343 thousand and NT\$11,512,343 thousand, with 1,131,234 thousand shares and 1,151,234 thousand shares issued at NT\$10 par, respectively. Each share is entitled to one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

(2) Capital surplus

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Common stock premium	\$53,509	\$54,455
Treasury stock transactions	-	42,544
Others	2,586	2,586
Total	\$56,095	\$99,585

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The various capital reserve balances on December 31, 2019 and 2018 are adjusted as follows:

	Common stock premium	Treasury stock Transaction	Stock option	Others	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$54,455	\$42,544	\$-	\$2,586	\$99,585
Share-based payment transaction	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of Treasury Stock	-	-	-	-	-
Deregistration of treasury shares	(946)	(42,544)	-	-	(43,490)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	<u>\$53,509</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,586</u>	<u>\$56,095</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2018	\$54,455	\$5,282	\$-	\$2,586	\$62,323
Share-based payment transaction	-	-	37,262	-	37,262
Transfer of Treasury Stock	-	37,262	(37,262)	-	-
Deregistration of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of December 31, 2018	<u>\$54,455</u>	<u>\$42,544</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$2,586</u>	<u>\$99,585</u>

According to the law, additional paid-in capital shall not be used for any purpose except for making up for the loss of the Company. When the Company has no loss, a certain percentage of the additional paid-in capital from the stock premium and the gift can be applied to replenish capital every year. The aforementioned additional paid-in capital can be allocated in cash to shareholders proportionally to their original shareholding ratio.

(3) Treasury stock

a. Changes in Treasury Stocks are as follows:

January 1 to December 31, 2019:

Cause	Number of shares- beginning of year	Increase	Decrease	Number of shares-end of year
Transferring stocks to employees	-	3,000 thousand shares	-	3,000 thousand shares
Maintain corporate credit and shareholders' equity	10,000 thousand shares	10,000 thousand shares	20,000 thousand shares	-
Total	<u>10,000 thousand shares</u>	<u>13,000 thousand shares</u>	<u>20,000 thousand shares</u>	<u>3,000 thousand shares</u>

January 1 to December 31, 2018:

Cause	Number of shares- beginning of year	Increase	Decrease	Number of shares-end of year
Transferring stocks to employees	5,000 thousand shares	-	5,000 thousand shares	-
Maintain corporate credit and shareholders' equity	-	10,000 thousand shares	-	10,000 thousand shares
Total	<u>5,000 thousand shares</u>	<u>10,000 thousand shares</u>	<u>5,000 thousand shares</u>	<u>10,000 thousand shares</u>

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- b. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the amount of Treasury Stocks that are not yet canceled or distributed to employees was NT\$98,422 thousand and NT\$314,865 thousand, respectively, which was for 3,000 thousand shares and 10,000 thousand shares, respectively.
- c. The Company transferred treasury stock to employees for 914 thousand shares and 4,086 thousand shares on March 16 and July 19, 2018, respectively.
- d. The Company based on the resolution of the board of directors had scheduled January 21 and September 30, 2019 as the base date of de-capitalization, respectively, with 10,000 thousand shares of treasury stock bought back and cancelled for a total of NT\$200,000 thousand.
- e. The treasury stocks held by the Company shall not be pledged, nor shall they be entitled to the distribution of dividends and voting rights according to the Securities and Exchange Act.

(4) Earnings allocation and dividend policy

According to the Articles of Association of the Company, if there are earnings at the annual final accounts, it should be distributed in the following order:

- A. Withholding taxes
- B. Making up for the loss
- C. Appropriate 30% as the legal reserve
- D. Making appropriation according to other provisions of the law or the order of the competent authority, or reversing the special reserves
- E. The Board of Directors shall use the dividend policy to prepare an earnings distribution plan according to the remaining amount and present it in the shareholders meeting for resolutions.

The principle of dividend distribution of the Company is based on the business operation needs of the Company and the revision of major laws and regulations. The Board of Directors presents the proposal in the Shareholders Meeting for resolutions with the ratio of the cash dividend moderately adjusted, which shall not be less than 1% of the total dividends. If the cash dividend per share is less than NT\$0.1, it will not be distributed.

According to the Banking Act, the legal reserve should be appropriated until the total amount is equivalent to the paid-in shares capital. Before the legal reserve is equivalent to the total capital, the maximum distribution of a cash dividend shall not exceed 15% of the total capital. The legal reserve can be used to make up for the loss. When the Company has no loss, the portion of the legal reserve exceeds 25% of the paid-in capital should be applied to have stock shares or cash distributed to shareholders proportionally to their original shareholding ratio.

According to the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, when the competent authorities consider it necessary, it may request the listed companies to have a certain percentage of special reserve appropriated in addition to appropriating the legal reserve lawfully at the time of distributing earnings.

After adopting IFRSs, when the Company adopted IFRSs for the first-time according to the FSC. Fa.Zi No. 1010012865 Letter issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on July 6, 2012, for the booked unrealized revaluation increments and the cumulative conversion adjustment benefits are transferred to the retained earnings due to the adoption of IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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Reporting Standards Data” exemption on the conversion date, a special reserve for the same amount is appropriated. After having the financial report prepared in accordance with IFRSs, when the distributable earnings are distributed, an additional special reserve is appropriated for an amount equivalent to the difference between the balance of the special reserve appropriated at the first-time adoption of IFRSs and the net debit of other equity. If the amount debited to the other shareholders’ equity is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount can be distributed.

As of January 1, 2019 and 2018, the special reserve at the first-time adoption amounted to NT\$45,549 thousand. In addition, the Company did not use, dispose of, or reclassify the relevant assets in the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018 that caused having the special reserve reversed to the undistributed earnings. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the special reserve for the first time was NT\$45,549 thousand.

The 2019 and 2018 earnings appropriation and distribution and the dividend per share was proposed and resolved in the board meeting on February 24, 2020 and the shareholders meeting on June 24, 2019 as follows:

	Distribution of retained earnings		Dividends per share (\$)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
Legal reserve	\$1,019,906	\$863,340		
Special reserve	(423,162)	437,551		
Common stock cash dividends	1,692,351	1,711,852	\$1.5	\$1.5
Total	<u>\$2,289,095</u>	<u>\$3,012,743</u>		

Please refer to Note VI. 28 for the relevant information on the estimation basis and recognition amount of the employee compensation and the remuneration to directors and supervisors.

23. Net interest income

	2019	2018
<u>Interest revenue</u>		
Discount and loan interest income	\$4,194,505	\$4,289,864
Due from bank and interbank offered interest income	52,041	46,157
Security investment interest income	2,364,921	2,372,807
Other interest incomes	221,987	164,138
Subtotal	<u>6,833,454</u>	<u>6,872,966</u>
<u>Interest expenses</u>		
Deposits Interest expenses	(1,030,661)	(984,107)
Central Bank and interbank interest expense	(430,554)	(419,504)
Interest expense of the RP bonds	(613,021)	(451,828)
Others	(3,829)	(34)
Subtotal	<u>(2,078,065)</u>	<u>(1,855,473)</u>
Total	<u>\$4,755,389</u>	<u>\$5,017,493</u>

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24. Service Fee, Net

	2019	2018
Service fee income	\$1,888,143	\$1,889,836
Service fee expenses	(47,586)	(46,833)
Total	<u>\$1,840,557</u>	<u>\$1,843,003</u>

25. Gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

	2019	2018
Stock investment	\$814,531	\$(572,438)
Bond investment	601,153	385,140
Derivatives	(36,418)	(60,793)
Others	82,202	41,675
Total	<u>\$1,461,468</u>	<u>\$(206,416)</u>

26. Gain(loss) on reversal of assets impairment and bad debts, commitments, and guarantee reserve

	2019	2018
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$(27,450)	\$58,560
Financial assets based at amortized cost	139	132
Property, plant, and equipment	-	417
Subtotal	<u>(27,311)</u>	<u>59,109</u>
Loan and receivables bad debt (appropriation) reversed	(2,648,169)	(1,695,174)
Guarantee reserve reversed (appropriation)	(9,735)	40,562
Financing commitments reserve reversed	2,500	11,500
Subtotal	<u>(2,655,404)</u>	<u>(1,643,112)</u>
Total	<u>\$(2,682,715)</u>	<u>\$(1,584,003)</u>

Please refer to Note XIV for credit risk related information.

27. Lease

(1) The Group is a lessee (subject to the relevant disclosures as stipulated in IFRS 16).

The Group leases several assets, including real estate (buildings and structures) and other equipment. The lease period for each contract is for 3-10 years.

The impacts of the lease on the Group's financial position, financial performance, and cash flow are as follows:

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A. Amount recognized on the balance sheet

(a) Right-of-use assets

The book value of the right-of-use assets

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31 (Note)
Buildings and structures	\$211,245	
Other equipment	4,438	
Total	<u>\$215,683</u>	

Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 16 since January 1, 2019 and has chosen not to re-prepare the financial statements for the comparison periods in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRSs.

The Group had added right-of-use assets for an amount of NT\$19,868 thousand in 2019.

(b) Lease liabilities

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31 (Note)
Lease liabilities	<u>\$(217,256)</u>	
Current	<u>\$(217,256)</u>	

The interest expense of the Group's lease liabilities was NT\$3,827 thousand in 2019. For the maturity analysis of the lease liabilities on December 31, 2019, please refer to Note XIV.4 "Liquidity Risk Management."

Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 16 since January 1, 2019 and has chosen not to re-prepare the financial statements for the comparison periods in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRSs.

B. Amount recognized in the statements of comprehensive income

Depreciation of the right-of-use assets

	2019	2018 (Note)
Buildings and structures	\$74,205	
Other equipment	1,664	
Total	<u>\$75,869</u>	

Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 16 since January 1, 2019 and has chosen not to re-prepare the financial statements for the comparison periods in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRSs.

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C. The lessee and the lease activity related income, expense, and loss

	2019	2018 (Note)
Short-term lease expense	\$1,738	
Low-value asset lease expense (excluding the low-value assets lease expense of the short-term leases)	2,056	

Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 16 since January 1, 2019 and has chosen not to re-prepare the financial statements for the comparison periods in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRSs.

D. The lessee and the lease activity related cash outflow

The total cash outflow for the lease of the Group was NT\$78,122 thousand in 2019.

- (2) The Group is a lessee - operating lease (subject to the relevant disclosure as stipulated in IAS 17).

The Group has signed commercial lease contracts for building and equipment that is for an average period of 3-10 years and without any renewal right. No restrictions are imposed on the Group in these contracts.

According to the irrevocable operating lease contract, the total future minimum lease payments on December 31, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019.12.31 (Note)	2018.12.31
No more than one year		\$78,068
Over 1 year but less than 5 years		188,529
Over 5 years		25,562
Total		<u>\$292,159</u>

Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 16 since January 1, 2019 and has chosen not to re-prepare the financial statements for the comparison periods in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRSs.

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28. Operating expenses

The employee benefits, depreciation, and amortization expenses is summarized by function as follows:

	2019	2018
Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and wages	\$884,357	\$789,506
Labor insurance and national health insurance	66,503	65,400
Pension expenses	36,258	36,988
Other employee benefits expenses	37,051	40,551
Depreciation	125,212	49,970
Total	<u>\$1,149,381</u>	<u>\$982,415</u>

According to the Articles of Association, if the Company has earnings for the year, no less than 0.01% of the earnings should be appropriated to pay employees' remuneration and no more than 2% of the earnings should be appropriated as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, when there are accumulated losses, an equivalent amount should be appropriated to make up for losses. The remuneration to employees is paid with stock dividend or cash; also, it must be with the consent of half of the presenting directors in the Board meeting that is with two thirds of the directors attended; also, the resolution should be reported in the shareholders' meeting. Please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation for information on employee remuneration and remuneration to directors and supervisors resolved by the Board of Directors.

In January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018, according to the profit generated, an amount equivalent to 0.01% of the earnings was appropriated for the employee's remuneration, NT\$400 thousand and NT\$360 thousand, respectively, which was listed in the "salary expense" account.

The Company's Board of Directors had resolved on February 24, 2020 to have the 2019 employees' compensation and the remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed for an amount of NT\$400 thousand and NT\$0, respectively, which was not significantly different from the expenses booked in the 2019 financial report.

The Company's Board of Directors had resolved on February 25, 2019 to have the 2018 employees' remuneration and the remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed for an amount of NT\$360 thousand and NT\$0, respectively, which was not significantly different from the expenses booked in the 2018 financial report.

There is no significant difference between the actual employees' remuneration and remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed in 2019 and the expenses booked in the 2018 financial report.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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29. Other comprehensive income

The other comprehensive income in January 1 to December 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Accrued in current year	Current reclassification adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Items not reclassified to income:					
Unrealized gain(loss) on valuation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$430,495	\$-	\$430,495	\$-	\$430,495
Reevaluation of defined benefit plan	6,589	-	6,589	(19,752)	(13,163)
Items may be re-classified subsequently to income:					
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(85,655)	-	(85,655)	13,122	(72,533)
Unrealized gain(loss) of debt instruments measured at fair value through other					
comprehensive income	4,176,434	(51,540)	4,124,894	-	4,124,894
Total	<u>\$4,527,863</u>	<u>\$(51,540)</u>	<u>\$4,476,323</u>	<u>\$(6,630)</u>	<u>\$4,469,693</u>

The other comprehensive income on January 1 to December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Accrued in current year	Current reclassification adjustment	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Items not reclassified to income:					
Unrealized gain(loss) on valuation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$(71,940)	\$-	\$(71,940)	\$-	\$(71,940)
Reevaluation of defined benefit plan	(8,950)	-	(8,950)	8,632	(318)
Items may be re-classified subsequently to income:					
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	64,596	-	64,596	(12,048)	52,548
Unrealized gain(loss) of debt instruments measured at fair value through other					
comprehensive income	(3,303,829)	20,004	(3,283,825)	-	(3,283,825)
Total	<u>\$(3,320,123)</u>	<u>\$20,004</u>	<u>\$(3,300,119)</u>	<u>\$(3,416)</u>	<u>\$(3,303,535)</u>

The Group's debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in 2019 and 2018 are reclassified to profit or loss from the cumulative other comprehensive income at the time of de-recognition for an amount of NT\$51,540 thousand and NT\$20,004 thousand, respectively.

30. Income tax

According to the amended provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated on February 7,

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

2018, the income tax rate of the profit-making enterprise applicable from the year of 2018 was changed from 17% to 20%, and the additional business tax rate for undistributed earnings was changed from 10% to 5%.

The main composition of income tax expenses (benefit) is as follows:

Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	2019	2018
Current income tax expenses (benefit):		
Payable income tax for the current period	\$310,376	\$695,827
The income tax of the previous years adjusted in the current period	810	(8,753)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred income tax expense (benefit) related to the original generation of the temporary difference and its reversal	193,008	62,963
The tax losses, income tax credit, or temporary differences that were not recognized in previous years are recognized in the current year.	-	(5,994)
Deferred income tax related to changes in tax rates or new taxation	-	(48,533)
Income tax expenses	<u>\$504,194</u>	<u>\$695,510</u>

Income tax recognized in the other comprehensive income

	2019	2018
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	\$(13,122)	\$12,048
Defined benefit plan actuarial (loss)	19,752	(8,632)
The other comprehensive income related income tax	<u>\$6,630</u>	<u>\$3,416</u>

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The amount of income tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by the applicable income tax rate is adjusted as follows:

	2019	2018
Net income before tax of the continuing business units	\$3,903,881	\$3,573,311
Tax amount calculated according to the domestic tax rate applicable to the income of the country concerned	\$780,776	\$714,662
Income tax effect of the tax-free income	(627,990)	(362,593)
Income tax effect of non-deductible expenses on tax returns	44	323
Income tax effect of deferred income tax assets/liabilities	102,392	(9,063)
Basic tax adjustment	248,162	143,686
Additional 10% income tax on the undistributed earnings	-	217,248
The income tax of the previous years adjusted in the current period	810	(8,753)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	\$504,194	\$695,510

Deferred income tax assets (liabilities) balances related to the following items:

2019

	Balance, beginning	Recognized in the profit or loss	Recognized in the other comprehensive profit of loss	Balance, ending
Temporary differences				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$(2,647)	\$(83,050)	\$-	\$(85,697)
Allowance for bad debt	158,566	(76,028)	-	82,538
Impairment of Assets	23,234	(9,293)	-	13,941
Employees' leave benefits liabilities	5,726	(2,164)	-	3,562
Compensation payable	9,276	(8,114)	-	1,162
Reserve for guarantee liability	11,289	(4,230)	-	7,059
Net determined benefit liability-non-current	58,836	(9,090)	(19,752)	29,994
Investment profit or loss recognized according to the Equity Method	-	918	-	918
Conversion difference of the financial statements of foreign institutions	(7,108)	-	13,122	6,014
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		<u>\$(191,051)</u>	<u>\$(6,630)</u>	
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>\$257,172</u>			<u>\$59,491</u>
The information expressed on the balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$266,927</u>			<u>\$145,188</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>9,755</u>			<u>85,697</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities - land value incremental tax reserve	<u>50,135</u>			<u>50,135</u>
Total	<u>\$59,890</u>			<u>\$135,832</u>

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2018

	Balance, beginning	Recognized in the profit or loss	Recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss	Balance, ending
Temporary differences				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$17,971	\$(20,618)	\$-	\$(2,647)
Allowance for bad debt	142,681	15,885	-	158,566
Impairment of Assets	22,336	898	-	23,234
Employees' leave benefits liabilities	6,174	(448)	-	5,726
Compensation payable	7,250	2,026	-	9,276
Reserve for guarantee liability	17,736	(6,447)	-	11,289
Net determined benefit liability-non-current	55,895	(5,691)	8,632	58,836
Investment profit or loss recognized according to the Equity Method	35	(35)	-	-
Conversion difference of the financial statements of foreign institutions	4,940	-	(12,048)	(7,108)
Deferred income tax benefit (expense)		<u>\$(14,430)</u>	<u>\$(3,416)</u>	
Net deferred income tax assets	<u>\$275,018</u>			<u>\$257,172</u>
The information expressed on the balance sheet is as follows:				
Deferred income tax assets	<u>\$275,018</u>			<u>\$266,927</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	-			<u>9,755</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities - land value incremental tax reserve	50,135			50,135
Total	<u>\$50,135</u>			<u>\$59,890</u>

Income tax declaration and audit

As of December 31, 2019, the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries were assessed and approved as follows:

	<u>Income tax declaration and audit</u>
The Company	Audited up to the year of 2017
Subsidiary - King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Audited up to the year of 2017
Sub-subsidiary - King's Town International Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Audited up to the year of 2017

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31. Earnings per share

The basic earnings per share is calculated by having the net profit attributable to the holder of the common stock shares of the parent company divided by the weighted average number of common stock shares outstanding in the current period.

The diluted earnings per share is calculated by having the net profit attributable to the holder of the common stock shares of the parent company divided by the weighted average number of common stock shares outstanding in the current period plus the weighted average number of common stock shares to be issued when all dilutive potential common stock shares were converted into common stock shares.

	2019	2018
(1) Basic earnings per share		
Net income attributable to the holders of common stock of the parent company (NT\$ Thousands)	\$3,399,687	\$2,877,801
Weighted average number of common stock shares (Thousand shares) of the earnings per share	1,137,777	1,147,757
Base earnings per share (In dollars)	\$2.99	\$2.51
(2) Diluted earnings per share		
Net income attributable to the holders of common stock of the parent company (NT\$ Thousands)	\$3,399,687	\$2,877,801
Weighted average number of common stock shares (Thousand shares) of the earnings per share	1,137,777	1,147,757
Dilution effect	-	-
Weighted average number of common stock shares (Thousand shares) after adjusting the dilution effect	1,137,777	1,147,757
Diluted earnings per share (In dollars)	\$2.99	\$2.51

There was no other transaction performed to cause significant changes to the outstanding common stock shares or the potential common stock shares after the reporting period and before the release of the financial statements.

VII. Related party transactions

1. Names of related parties and their relationship with the company

Name	Relationship with the Group
Chen-Chih Tai	Chairman of the Company
Chiung-Ting Tsai	Vice Chairman of the Company
Jih-Cheng Chang	President of the Company
Tiangang Investment Co., Ltd	Director of the Company

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Name	Relationship with the Group
Ming-Tai Chen	Independent Director of the Company
Chao-Lung Chen	Independent Director of the Company
Chih-Chieh Hsu	Independent Director of the Company (2018.5.16 resigned)
Hung-Liang Chiang	Independent Director of the Company (2018.11.2 took office)
Others	Representatives of the Company's managers, incorporated directors and supervisors, and second degree of kinship and substantive stakeholders

2. Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Deposit and loan

Account titles	Amount	% of the account balance
<u>2019.12.31</u>		
Deposits	\$216,702	0.11%
Loans	28,796	0.02%
<u>2018.12.31</u>		
Deposits	\$234,256	0.12%
Loans	33,496	0.02%

For the deposit interest rate between the Group and its related parties, except for when the bank clerk's savings deposit amount within the prescribed limit has interest calculated according to a preferential deposit interest rate, the amount exceeding the threshold and the deposit interest rate of the other related party are same as the interest rate of the general customers.

(2) Lease

The rental expenses paid to the related party for the lease of the office on January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT\$3,840 thousand.

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(3) Loans

December 31, 2019

Type	Number of accounts or name of stakeholder	Current period Maximum Balance	Balance, ending	Performance		Collateral Contents	Difference in trading conditions and terms with non-stakeholders
				Normal loans	No-performing loans		
Consumer loan	12	\$5,601	\$5,374	\$5,374	\$-	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	4	13,264	13,147	13,147	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Chou OO	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Huang OO	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	You OO	1,175	1,175	1,175	-	Certificate of Deposit	None
Other loans	Yu OO	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	Real estate	None

December 31, 2018

Type	Number of accounts or name of stakeholder	Current period Maximum Balance	Balance, ending	Performance		Collateral Contents	Difference in trading conditions and terms with non-stakeholders
				Normal loans	No-performing loans		
Consumer loan	8	\$4,586	\$4,413	\$4,413	\$-	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	4	23,503	23,308	23,308	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Huang OO	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	You OO	1,175	1,175	1,175	-	Certificate of Deposit	None
Other loans	Lin OO	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	Real estate	None

(4) Guaranteed amount: None

(5) Derivative financial instrument transactions: None

(6) Sale of non-performing loan: None

(7) Remuneration of directors and key management personnel of the Group

	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	\$26,555	\$42,455
Retirement benefits	1,864	1,763
Total	<u>\$28,419</u>	<u>\$44,218</u>

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VIII. Pledged assets

The Group has the following assets provided as collateral:

Item	Book value		Guaranteed debt
	2019.12.31	2018.12.31	
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	\$6,563,455	\$6,737,446	RP transaction
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	705,688	11,203	Various business reserves and collateral
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,056,191	Various business reserves and collateral
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,086,282	25,914,862	RP transaction
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,540,073	8,752,307	Funds borrowed from banks
Accounts receivable	1,269,000	828,814	Funds borrowed from banks
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	49,400	-	Funds borrowed from banks
Total	<u>\$40,213,898</u>	<u>\$44,300,823</u>	

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

The Group has the following or various trust agents and guarantees:

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Receivable and collection	\$10,764,902	\$10,780,490
Receivable guarantees	5,619,363	5,092,739
Receivables from L/C	54,661	33,176
Trust and custody	31,605,353	27,652,280
Agreed financing amount	21,220,207	17,201,151

X. Contents and amount of trust business handled in accordance with the provisions of the Trust Enterprise Act

The Group provides the trust balance sheet, income statement, and property list to the Trust Department in accordance with Article 17 of the Enforcement Rules of the Trust Enterprise Act as follows:

Balance Sheet of Trust Accounts

Trust assets	2019.12.31	2018.12.31	Trust liabilities	2019.12.31	2018. 12.31
Bank deposits	\$909,909	\$3,687,960	Mid-term borrowings	\$4,821,230	\$-
Stock	2,524,592	384,111	Payables	22,179	49,179
Fund	9,171,811	10,414,291	Other liabilities	31,402	1,769
Real estate	18,070,304	12,380,141	Trust capital	26,505,245	27,583,648
Other assets	866,230	723,777	Reserve		
			And accumulated earnings	162,790	(44,316)
Total trust assets	<u>\$31,542,846</u>	<u>\$27,590,280</u>	Total trust liabilities	<u>\$31,542,846</u>	<u>\$27,590,280</u>

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Income Statement of Trust Accounts

Item	2019	2018
Amount		
Interest revenue	\$1,105	\$751
Rent revenue	385,687	11,994
Dividend income	129,037	-
Unrealized capital gains	53,013	-
Other profits	16,158	-
Subtotal	585,000	12,745
Trust expenses		
Sales expenses	-	35,376
Administrative expenses	34,571	-
Tax expenses	22,850	-
Interest expenses	40,298	-
Unrealized capital loss	69,166	-
Appraisal expenses	3,000	6,612
Remuneration expense	1,200	8,418
Other Expenses	58,645	6,655
Subtotal	229,730	57,061
Net profit before tax (net loss)	355,270	(44,316)
Income tax expenses	(25)	-
Net income (net loss)	\$355,245	\$(44,316)

Property Catalogue of Trust Accounts

Investment	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Bank deposits	\$909,909	\$3,687,960
Stock	2,524,592	384,111
Fund	9,171,811	10,414,291
Real estate		
Land	13,193,092	8,953,760
Buildings and structures	4,870,632	3,150,231
Construction in progress	6,580	276,150
Others	866,230	723,777
Total	\$31,542,846	\$27,590,280

XI. Significant disaster loss

No such event.

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XII. Significant subsequent events

No such event.

XIII. Fair value and grade information of financial instruments

1. Information on the fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets:

	2019.12.31		2018.12.31	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$34,979,793	\$34,979,793	\$31,786,797	\$31,786,797
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	50,891,550	50,891,550	53,487,356	53,487,356
Financial assets at amortized cost				
Investment of debt instruments at amortized cost	17,698,135	17,698,135	17,597,996	17,597,996
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	1,535,023	1,535,023	2,744,982	2,744,982
Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks	11,162,682	11,162,682	13,844,758	13,844,758
Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements	150,022	150,022	624,167	624,167
Receivables	4,907,384	4,907,384	3,642,416	3,642,416
Discounts and loans	155,350,678	155,350,678	152,229,752	152,229,752
Other financial assets	4,396	4,396	4,705	4,705

Financial liabilities:

	2019.12.31		2018.12.31	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities based on cost after amortization:				
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	\$14,533,849	\$14,533,849	\$19,937,251	\$19,937,251
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	4,395,830	4,395,830	3,438,640	3,438,640
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	28,218,020	28,218,020	29,316,496	29,316,496
Payables	1,252,826	1,252,826	2,311,881	2,311,881
Customer deposits and remittances	191,798,662	191,798,662	188,432,924	188,432,924
Lease liabilities	217,256	217,256	(Note)	(Note)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Held for transaction purposes	6,002	6,002	25,784	25,784

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Note: The Group has adopted IFRS 16 since January 1, 2019 and has chosen not to re-prepare the financial statements for the comparison periods in accordance with the transitional provisions of IFRSs.

The derivative financial instrument transactions are detailed as follows:

Item	Contract amount	Fair value
2019.12.31		
Foreign exchange contracts	\$1,984,179	\$2,803
2018.12.31		
Foreign exchange contracts	\$4,176,667	\$13,233

2. Methods and assumptions used in the fair value of financial instruments

Fair value is the price that would be collected for the assets sold or price paid for the liabilities transferred in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. The methods and assumptions used by the Group to measure or disclose the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

- (1) The fair value of short-term financial products is estimated according to the book value on the balance sheet. Because the maturity date of such products is very close or the current collection price is equal to the book value, so the book value is a reasonable basis for estimating the fair value. This method is applied to cash and cash equivalents, deposits with the Central Bank and inter-bank loan, RS bill and bond investments, receivables, deposits of the Central Bank and interbank, financing of the Central Bank and interbank, RP bill and bond liabilities, payables, deposits and remittances, and other financial liabilities.
- (2) For financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, available-for-sale financial assets, and held-to-maturity financial assets, if there is a public market price available, such market price is the fair value, which refers to the closing price on the balance sheet date for the listed (OTC) equity security with a market price available, the net asset value on the balance sheet date for the fund, the closing price or reference price on the balance sheet date for the bond, and the settlement price or the counterparty's quote for the derivative financial products. If no market price is available for reference, the evaluation method is used for estimation. When the Group adopts the market price including the purchase price and the selling price, the Group will evaluate the selling (purchasing) position at the market buying (selling) price. If there is no market price available at the time of evaluation but there is the most recent market transaction price available, then the said transaction price is the fair value of such financial asset.
- (3) Discounts, loans, and deposits are all interest-bearing financial assets and liabilities, so their book value is similar to the current fair value. The book value of the collection is the estimated recovery amount net of the allowance for bad debt. Therefore, the book value is the fair value.
- (4) For debt-based instruments that are without an available market price, the fair value is

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determined by the counterparty's quotation or valuation technology. The determination of valuation technology is based on the discounted cash flow analysis. The assumptions of interest rate and discount rate are mainly based on information related to similar instruments (for example, Taipei Exchange reference yield curve, the Reuters commercial promissory interest rate average quotation, and credit risk information).

- (5) The fair value of derivatives (including forward foreign exchange and foreign exchange transactions) is the amount that the Group is expected to obtain or must pay if it terminates the contract at the agreed reporting date. The Group calculates the fair value of the position held with the parameters or quotation information disclosed by the Reuters Information System.
- (6) The fair value of the equity instruments (e.g.: private company's stock shares) that do not have a market price available is estimated with the market approach, which is with the fair value estimated with the price generated in market transactions of the same or comparable company's equity instruments and other relevant information (e.g. lack of liquidity discount factor, the profit ratio of the similar company's stock, and the input value of the similar company's stock price book ratio).

Please refer to Note XIII. 3 for the information on the fair value bracket of the Group's financial instruments.

3. Fair value hierarchy

- (1) The definition of the Group's three-level fair value

① Level I

Refers to the public offer (unadjusted) of the same financial instrument available in the market on the measurement date. The fair value of the listed (OTC) stocks, beneficiary certificates, corporate bonds, financial bonds, convertible corporate bonds, and derivatives with a market price available invested in by the Group is classified as Level I.

② Level II

It refers to the observable prices other than the quote in an active market, including the observable input parameters directly (as prices) or indirectly (e.g. derived from prices) acquired from an active market. It includes the convertible corporate bonds, Taiwan Central Government bonds, and general derivatives invested by the Group.

③ Level III

It means that the input parameters for measuring fair value are not based on information available from the market or by the quotations provided by the counterparty. It includes the unlisted stocks invested by the Group.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a repetitive basis, the classification is re-evaluated at the end of each reporting period to

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determine whether there is a transfer between the fair value levels.

(2) Information on the fair value measurement levels:

The Group does not have non-repetitive assets measured at fair value. The information on the fair value level of repetitive assets and liabilities is shown below.

2019.12.31

	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
<u>Assets measured at fair value</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Stock investment	\$3,564,197	\$3,564,197	\$-	\$-
Bond investment	29,056,073	-	29,056,073	-
Derivatives	8,805	-	8,805	-
Others	2,350,718	2,350,718	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stock investment	2,569,607	21,386	13,839	2,534,382
Bond investment	48,321,943	39,382,688	8,939,255	-
<u>Liabilities measured at fair value</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivatives	6,002	-	6,002	-

2018.12.31

	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III
<u>Assets measured at fair value</u>				
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Stock investment	\$4,584,529	\$4,584,529	\$-	\$-
Bond investment	24,435,062	301,361	24,133,701	-
Derivatives	39,017	-	39,017	-
Others	2,728,189	2,728,189	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stock investment	890,992	93,960	-	797,032
Bond investment	52,596,364	36,881,446	15,714,918	-
<u>Liabilities measured at fair value</u>				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Derivatives	25,784	-	25,784	-

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

(3) Transfer between Level I and Level II fair value

In the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Group's assets and liabilities measured at the Group's repetitive fair value was not transferred between Level I and Level II fair value.

(4) Changes in Repetitive Fair Value Level III Statement

If the assets measured with the Group's repetitive fair value that are classified as Level III fair value, the adjustment of the beginning balance and the ending balance is as follows:

	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - stocks
2019.1.1	\$797,032
Total benefits recognized in 2019:	
Recognized in other comprehensive income (reported in "Unrealized gain(loss) on valuation of equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	432,699
Achievements in the current period	1,304,651
2019.12.31	\$2,534,382
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - stocks
2018.1.1	\$803,543
Total benefits recognized in 2018:	
Recognized in other comprehensive income (reported in "Unrealized gain(loss) on valuation of equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	(11,110)
Achievements in the current period	4,599
2018.12.31	\$797,032

Significant unobservable input value information of Level III fair value

For the Group's assets measured at Level III repetitive fair value, the significant unobservable input values for fair value measurement are as follows:

	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input value	Range	Relationship between input value and fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stock	Market Approach	Lack of liquidity discount rate	20%~30%	The higher the lack of liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Evaluation process for Level III fair value

The financial instrument evaluation team of the Group's Risk Management Department is responsible for independent fair value verification. The data from an independent source is used to bring the evaluation results close to the market, to confirm that the data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other resources, and representing executable prices, and regularly calibrate and evaluate the valuation model, performing backtracking tests, updating the input values and information required for the evaluation model, and any other necessary fair value adjustments to ensure that the valuation results are reasonable.

(5) Not measured at fair value but must disclose fair value level information

Assets with only fair value disclosed:	Level I	Level II	Level III	Total
<u>2019.12.31</u>				
Investment of debt instruments at amortized cost				
Convertible certificate of deposit	\$17,698,135	\$-	\$-	\$17,698,135
<u>2018.12.31</u>				
Investment of debt instruments at amortized cost				
Convertible certificate of deposit	\$17,597,996	\$-	\$-	\$17,597,996

4. Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets not being removed in all

In the daily trading activities of the Group, for the transferred financial assets that did not meet the overall de-recognizing conditions, most of them are RP debt securities as collateral held by the counterparty of the transaction. Such transactions are essentially secured borrowings and reflect the Group's liabilities from repurchasing the obligation of the transferred financial assets at a fixed price in the future. For such transactions, the Group is unable to use, sell, or pledge the transferred financial assets during the effective period of the transaction, but the Group still bears the interest rate risk and credit risk. Therefore, it has not been derecognized entirely.

The table below shows the financial assets not qualified under all conditions and related financial liabilities:

December 31, 2019					
Category of financial assets	Book value of transferred financial assets	Book value of related financial liabilities	Fair value of transferred financial assets	Fair value of related financial liabilities	Net fair value position
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss R/P agreement	\$6,563,455	\$6,957,000	\$6,563,455	\$6,957,000	\$(393,545)
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income R/P agreement	25,086,281	21,261,020	25,086,281	21,261,020	3,825,261

XIV. Financial risk management

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

1. Overview

The Group uses the business growth scale to establish a capital adequacy assessment process that meets the risk profile in order to maintain adequate capital. Also, it considers the overall risk exposure, implements appropriate overall capital allocation, and establishes management mechanisms for various business risks in order to strengthen business performance. The risks involved in the businesses on and off the balance sheet, such as, credit risk, market risk, operational risk, liquidity risk, country risk, interest rate risk in the banking book, etc., are included in the risk management scope. Policies and methods are stipulated according to different risks, such as, "Credit Policy", "Rules Governing Credit Review and Authorization", "Rules Governing Risks", etc. Stipulate management guidelines according to the needs of the policies and methods, such as, stipulating "Regulations Governing Credit Risk", "Regulations Governing Market Risk", and "Regulations Governing Operational Risk" in accordance with the "Rules Governing Risks" that are reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors in order to effectively identify, measure, communicate, and monitor various risks.

2. Risk management organizational structure

The risk management of the Group is carried out by the Risk Management Department in accordance with the risk management policy approved by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department works closely with business units to identify, assess, and prevent risks. The Board of Directors has a written policy for risk management that covers specific risk exposure, such as, interest rate risk, credit risk, etc. In addition, the Audit Office regularly (at least once a year) and occasionally reviews the risk management and operating procedures of the Group to ensure that the Group's risk management mechanism can be operated effectively. Also, the audit records related to various risks, such as transaction records, statements, and valuations are kept for the review of the Audit Office.

(1) Risk Management Committee

For the purpose of upgrading the risk management mechanism, improving various risks management, avoiding all possible adverse effects on the Group, and seeking maximized profits with limited risks, the Risk Management Committee is established with the President acting as the Chief Commissioner. Also, the department head of the Finance Department, Digital Service and Business Department, Risk Management Department, Credit Review Department, Administration Office, International Sales Department, Compliance Department, and the Business Management Department and other personnel designated by the President act as the Members of the Committee. The chief auditor may attend the Committee meeting, but may not vote. The Committee has a meeting held once a month with the following missions to fulfill:

- ① Add and amend the Group's risk management policy.
- ② Coordinate the risk management issues of the Company, such as, credit risk, market risk, and operational risk.
- ③ Review the ratio of the Group's regulatory capital to risk assets (referred to as "capital adequacy ratio")
- ④ Handle and review the major risk exposure and unauthorized events which occur.
- ⑤ Major issues or discussions related to risk management proposed by each unit
- ⑥ Matters assigned by the Board of Directors, Chairman, and Vice Chairman

The "Risk Management Department" is the execution unit of the Risk

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Management Committee and the risk management planning and management unit of the Bank. It independently monitors and manages the risks of the Bank. The department head of the Risk Management Department acts as the Executive Secretary who is appointed by the Board of Directors. The Risk Management Department is responsible for calculating and monitoring the capital adequacy, and comprehensively handles the risk management and reports to the competent authorities in accordance with various risks management guidelines. Submits a risk control report to the Committee on a quarterly basis and forwards it to the Board of Directors. Also, the Committee sets rules to control various investment positions and transaction quotas, and handles transaction clearing and settlement, such as, bank-wide fund scheduling and securities trading.

(2) Asset and Liability Management Committee

The President of the Group is the Chief Commissioner of the Group's Asset and Liability Management Committee. The members are composed of the personnel designated by the President and the department head of the Digital Service and Business Department, the Risk Management Department, the Finance Department, and the Administration Office. In response to the domestic and foreign financial situation, they are responsible for adjusting the business strategy in a timely manner, maintaining liquidity, safety, and profitability, and holding regular meetings at least once a month. The main tasks are as follows:

- ① Assess the impact of changes in domestic and foreign political and economic situations and the trend of government policies on financial business operations.
- ② Predict the impact of domestic and foreign funds, exchange rates, interest rate trends, and other relevant financial indicators on the Group's business operations.
- ③ Assess the Group's operating performance, capital position, asset and liability risk position, and interest rate sensitivity, as well as study and adjust the best ratio of various assets and liabilities.
- ④ Assess the Group's pricing strategy for deposit and loan interest rates.
- ⑤ Estimate the Group's future operating performance and moderately adjust the Group's business strategy.
- ⑥ Matters assigned by the Board of Directors, Chairman, and Vice Chairman

(3) Credit Review Committee

The Credit Review Committee is chaired by the President and consists of the head of the Credit Review Department, the Risk Management Department, and the Digital Service and Business Department, and the personnel designated by the President to strengthen the review and risk control of the credit business and to ensure the Group's credits. In principle, a meeting will be held once a week to review the credit cases to be granted by the Board of Directors, and the results of the review will be presented to the Board of Directors for approval. The process and transfer of the proposals will be handled by the Credit Review Department.

(4) Investment Management Committee

In order to respond to changes in domestic and foreign financial situations, timely adjust investment strategies and control investment risks to maintain the safety and profitability of the Group's investment positions. The "Investment Management Committee" is established as the highest management unit responsible for the Group's investment business. The Investment Management Committee is chaired by the President, and the members include the head of the Finance Department and other

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

personnel appointed by the President. The Committee has a meeting held once a month with the following missions to fulfill:

- ① Set the Bank's investment strategies and principles according to the changes in domestic and foreign political and economic situations and the trend of government policies.
 - ② Assess whether the performance of the investment portfolio meets the expected objectives, predict the impact of changes in domestic and foreign capital situation, exchange rate, interest rate, and other relevant financial indicators on the investment position of the Group, and study whether the investment strategy should be adjusted.
 - ③ Review the proportion, allocation, and reinvestment-orientation of various financial investment projects.
 - ④ Review the source of funds and cost structure of the investment.
- (5) Information Security Management Committee
- The "Information Security Management Committee" is formed to improve the information security management system, respond to all information security-related laws and regulations, and comply with the relevant government regulations in order to reduce the risk impact and influence on the Group due to information security. The Committee has one convener appointed who is the President or an individual appointed by the GM. The members are the head of the Risk Management Department, the Information Office, the Digital Service Department, the Compliance Department, and the department head or the designated individual of the department designated by the convener. The Audit Department may attend the Committee meeting, but may not vote. The Committee will hold meetings from time to time as needed. The main tasks are as follows:
- ① Propose the information security policy of the Group.
 - ② Promote the information security management system.
 - ③ Assess the infrastructure of the information security management system.
 - ④ Handle and review major information security incidents.
 - ⑤ Major issues or discussions related to information security proposed by each unit
 - ⑥ Discussion of other information security issues.

3. Credit Risk

(1) Source and definition of credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default loss caused by the borrower or counterparty due to the deterioration of the company's business condition or other factors (such as, disputes between the company and its counterparty), resulting in the borrower or counterparty not fulfilling its contractual obligations. The sources of credit risk covered on and off balance sheet items. For the Group's credit risk exposure, the items on the balance sheet mainly come from discounts and loans, deposits and interbank lending, debt instrument investments and derivative financial instruments... etc. The off-balance sheet items are mainly guarantees, letters of credit, loan commitments, etc.

(2) Credit risk management policies:

The Group's written credit risk management strategy is prepared as a guideline for the credit operating procedure. Also, the relevant policies and operational guidelines are set up to ensure that the strategy can be implemented continuously and effectively

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

in order to maintain rigorous loan granting standards, monitor credit risk, assess possible business opportunities, and identify and manage non-performing loans. The scope of management includes: ① Various credit risks (including individual credit cases, overall credit check, credit business, non-performing loans, etc.) and credit risk offset instruments, such as, collateral and guarantee, of the businesses on and off the balance sheet. ② A credit risk-related product or position of the banking book or transaction book.

In order to maintain a safe and sound credit business and control credit risk, the “Regulations Governing Credit Risk” are stipulated to establish a credit risk control mechanism when planning various businesses in order to implement the procedures of identification, measurement, communication, and monitoring. Under the credit management organization structure with decentralization of responsibility planned, each responsible unit is to review and discuss the cases within the authorization in accordance with the “Rules Governing Credit Review and Authorization” in order to ensure the quality of the credit assets. The “Directions for Credit Review and Implementation” are formulated. Also, the Credit Review Department at the head office is responsible for handling and strengthening post-loan management in order to effectively control credit risk.

The credit risk management procedures and measurement methods for each major business of the Group are described below:

① Credit business (including loan commitments and guarantees)

The classification of credit assets and credit quality rating are described as follows:

A. Credit asset classification

The Group's credit assets are classified into five categories. Except that the normal credit assets are classified as Category I, the non-performing credit assets are evaluated according to the loan guarantee status and the length of time overdue, which are classified as Category II “Special Mention”, Category III “Expected to be recovered”, Category IV “Doubtful”, and Category V “Losses”. The Group has formulated the “Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans” to establish the internal processing systems and procedures for asset quality assessment, appropriation of loss reserve, collection of overdue loans, and liquidation of bad debts. Also, it is handled in accordance with the requirements of the competent authorities and the Group. In order to speed up the liquidation of non-performing loans and reduce overdue loans, the Group has the “Rules Governing Non-Performing Loans” formulated to realize a sound financial structure and to enhance asset and liability management.

B. Credit quality rating

The Group has formulated the “Corporate Finance and Consumer Finance Business Classification” according to the business characteristics and scales. The directions for credit rating are formulated for corporate accountholders and individual accountholders. The credit rating scores of the debtors are classified into 10 grades (C1~C10), which is an internal credit rating and it is used for risk management. The credit rating is used as criteria for credit approval and as reference in determining credit conditions, and those with a poor credit rating

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

are subject to higher credit review frequency.

② Deposit and inter-bank lending

The Group evaluates the credit status of the counterparty before the transaction initiated. Also, it determines the ratio of loans in New Taiwan Dollars and foreign currency according to the domestic and foreign financial inter-bank credit rating before the end of each year, and submits it to the Credit Review Committee for review and reports it to the Board of Directors for approval.

③ Debt instrument investment and derivative financial instruments

The Group's credit risk management of debt instrument is to identify credit risk through the credit rating of debt instrument by domestic and international credit rating agencies, bond guarantee institutions, country risks, and counterparty risk. For the financial institutions that initiate investments in the Group's derivative financial product transactions, set the ceiling of the financial transaction amount by the nature of the counterparty and the credit rating in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Derivatives Transactions Quota".

(3) Credit risk hedge or mitigation policy

① Collateral

The Group adopts the methods of stipulating credit limit conditions, collection of collateral, and the guarantor or the transfer of the credit guarantee fund to reduce the credit risk for credit business in order to strengthen the credit of the Group. The Rules Governing Collateral Appraisal and related procedural guidelines and regulations for regulating acceptable types of collateral and the valuation, management, and disposal of collateral have been formulated to ensure credit. It also has a credit guarantee, a collateral clause, and an offset clause formulated. It clearly defines that upon the occurrence of a credit event, the credit amount can be reduced, the borrowing repayment period can be shortened or deemed as fully expired, and the various deposits of the debtors with the Group are applied to offset the liabilities in order to reduce credit risk.

For the verification of collateral appraisal and the collateral check on a regular or irregular basis, verify the credit and collateral revaluation according to the status quo of the debtors, and assess the degree of guarantee provided by the debtors and the legal effect of the guarantor in order to ensure the protection of credit.

② Credit risk limit and credit risk concentration control

The Group has the "Credit Policy" formulated to properly plan and control the credits of the same natural person, the same legal person, the same public enterprise, the same related party, the same associate, and the same group. Set the ceiling (the same public enterprise shall not exceed the net value of the Group, and the ceiling of the same group enterprise shall be adjusted and approved according to its credit rating and prospect) of the ratio to the net value of the Group for each entity in order to control the single credit risk and improve the efficiency of fund utilization. For the ratio of total credit balance of the same industry to the total credit balance of the Group, the ceiling will be approved according to the industry and the overall economy and by referring to the non-performing loan ratio of the industry and future economy. In order to strengthen the credit risk control of each industry overseas and in Mainland China, the respective limit is stipulated accordingly. For the ratio of the total credit

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balance secured by residential real estate to the total credit balance of the Group, it is divided into the categories of housing repair and working capital limit control by the intended use of funds. Also, the credit-orientation is dynamically adjusted to hedge the overall risk and to avoid excessive credit risk concentrations.

③ Master netting arrangement

The Group's transactions are usually cleared on a gross amount. Also, an agreement is reached with some counterparties for a net clearing method, or all transactions with the counterparty are terminated with a net amount clearing arranged in the event of default in order to further reduce the credit risk.

(4) Maximum credit risk exposure

The maximum credit risk exposure of the assets stated in the consolidated balance sheet without the consideration of collaterals or other reinforced credit instruments approximate their book value. The maximum credit risk exposure amount (excluding collateral or other credit enhancement instruments, and irrevocable maximum risk exposure amount) associated with off-balance sheet items is as follows:

Off-balance sheet items	Credit risk maximum risk exposure amount	
	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	\$21,220,207	\$17,201,151
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	207,684	668,933
Guarantee payments	5,619,363	5,092,739
Total	\$27,047,254	\$22,962,823

(5) The financial information of the collateral, total net cash clearing amount, and other credit enhanced finance effect related to the book value of the maximum credit risk exposure on and off the consolidated balance sheet is illustrated as follows.

December 31, 2019	Collateral	Master netting arrangement	Total
<u>Items on the statement</u>			
Discounts and loans	\$109,321,607	\$ -	\$109,321,607
<u>Off-balance sheet items</u>			
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	11,707,019	-	11,707,019
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	3,000	-	3,000
Guarantee payments	2,287,112	-	2,287,112
Total	\$123,318,738	\$ -	\$123,318,738
<hr/>			
December 31, 2018	Collateral	Master netting arrangement	Total
<u>Items on the statement</u>			
Discounts and loans	\$102,787,532	\$-	\$102,787,532
<u>Off-balance sheet items</u>			
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	10,067,432	-	10,067,432
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	203,359	-	203,359
Guarantee payments	1,843,473	-	1,843,473
Total	\$114,901,796	\$-	\$114,901,796

The Group's management assesses and believes that the credit risk exposure amount

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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of the off-balance sheet items could be controlled and minimized continuously because the Company and its subsidiaries have adopted a more stringent selection process during the credit approval and subsequent periodic review.

(6) Status of credit risk concentration

When a financial instrument counterparty is significantly concentrated on one person, or a financial instrument has several counterparties who are mostly engaging in similar business activities and have similar economic characteristics, so that their ability to perform contracts is affected by economic or other conditions in a similar manner, there is a significant concentration of credit risk.

The Group's credit risk concentration is derived from assets, liabilities, or off-balance sheet items, which are generated through transactions (regardless of products or services) performance or implementation, or a combination of cross-category risk exposure, including credit, deposit and inter-bank lending, marketable securities investments, receivables, and derivatives. The Group did not significantly concentrate on trading with single customers or single transaction counterparties. The total transaction amount with single customers or single transaction counterparties accounting for the Group's discounts and loans and collection amount is insignificant. The Group has the credit risk of the discount, loans, and collections illustrated by the industry, region, and collateral as follows:

2019 By industry

By industry	2019.12.31		2018.12.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
I. Private Enterprise	\$118,440,765	75	\$121,205,378	79
II. Government agencies	-	-	-	-
III. Non-profit groups	161,417		177,347	-
IV. Private	39,016,244	25	33,214,250	21
V. Financial institution	-	-	-	-
Total	\$157,618,426	100	\$154,596,975	100

② By region

The Group's main business is conducted in Taiwan and there is no significant concentration of credit risk by region.

③ By collateral

By collateral	2019.12.31		2018.12.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Non-secured	\$48,296,819	31	\$51,809,444	34
Secured				
- Financial collateral	13,342,931	8	14,351,793	9
- Real estate	85,331,445	54	78,741,042	51
- Guarantee	2,932,494	2	1,963,499	1
- Other collaterals	7,714,737	5	7,731,197	5
Total	\$157,618,426	100	\$154,596,975	100

(7) Analysis of the Group's financial assets that is overdue but without impairment

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

The Group had no financial assets that were overdue without impairment as of December 31, 2019 and 2018.

- (8) Judgment of the Group's credit risk that has increased significantly since the original recognition

Credit business

The Group assesses the change in the risk of default in the expected duration of each type of credit asset on each reporting date to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition. For the purpose of this assessment, the Group considers the information that evidences the significant and reasonable increase of credit risk (including forward-looking information) since the original recognition. The main considerations include:

① Quantitative indicators:

If the contract is overdue for more than 30 days on the reporting date, it is concluded that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition.

② Qualitative indicators:

Observe the following information on the reporting date. If the following conditions are met, it is concluded that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition.

- a. The records of bounced checks of the debtors reported by the Company.
- b. The dishonored accounts announced by Taiwan Clearing House
- c. A specific performance is implemented by other banks against the collateral of the debtors held the Company.
- d. Acknowledged the debts of the debtors with reorganization requested by other financial institution when implementing the post-loan management procedures of review, tracking, and assessment.
- e. Listed as a collection or debited to bad debts
- f. Acknowledged that the public certified accountants had issued an opinion on the financial statements of the debtors with a concern over the continuing operation of the audited debtors when implementing the post-loan management procedures of review, tracking, and assessment.
- g. Acknowledged other non-performing loans of the debtors.

The Group's various types of credit assets are not subject to the assumption that the determined low credit risk can be regarded as no significant increase in credit risk since the original recognition.

Debt instruments

The Group assesses the change in the risk of default in the expected duration of each type of debt instrument on each reporting date to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition. For the purpose of this assessment, the Group considers the changes in credit rating that indicates the main evaluation indicator is a quantitative indicator since the original recognition. When the credit rating on each reporting date is lower to an extent than the credit rating on the original recognition date, it is determined that the credit risk has increased significantly since the original recognition.

The Group's various types of debt instrument are not subject to the assumption that

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

the determined low credit risk can be regarded as no significant increase in credit risk since the original recognition.

(9) Definition of the Group's default and credit impairment financial assets

Credit business

The Group's definition of default on various types of credit assets is the same as the default and credit impairment of each type of credit assets. If one or more of the following conditions are met, the Group determines that the various types of credit assets have been defaulted with credit impairment resulted:

① Quantitative indicators

If the contract is overdue for more than 90 days on the reporting date, it is concluded that default and credit impairment have occurred.

② Qualitative indicators

Observe the following information on the reporting date. If the objective evidence of impairment (such as agreement, bail-out, rehabilitated, etc.) is met, it is determined that default and credit impairment have occurred.

Debt instruments

The Group's definition of default on a debt instrument is the same as the credit impairment of a debt instrument. If one or more of the following conditions are met, the Group determines that the debt instrument has defaulted with credit impairment.

① Quantitative indicators

If the credit rating on each reporting date reaches the default level, it is determined as defaulted with credit impairment.

② Qualitative indicators

Observe the following information on the reporting date. If the following conditions are met, it is determined that default and credit impairment have occurred.

a. An event of default occurred

b. The issuer's significant financial difficulties

c. The issuer is likely to apply for bankruptcy or other financial restructuring.

The foregoing definition of default and credit impairment is applicable to all financial assets held by the Group and is consistent with the definitions used for the internal credit risk management purposes of the financial assets and are applied to the relevant impairment assessment model.

If the financial assets on the reporting date no longer meet the definition of default and credit impairment, they are concluded to be in the status of performance and are no longer regarded as financial assets that have defaulted with credit impairment.

(10) Write-off policy

When the Group cannot reasonably expect the financial assets to be recovered entirely or partially, it will write off the whole or part of the financial assets in a timely manner in accordance with the requirements of the competent authorities and in line with the Company's asset quality policy.

(11) Measurement of anticipated credit loss

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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For the purpose of assessing expected credit losses, the Group classifies financial assets into the following combinations according to the credit asset/debt instrument categories, credit ratings, and subject matter claim order:

Credit asset/ debt instrument category	Definition
Corporate banking loan	Grouped by risk characteristics, company size, and credit category
Consumer banking loan	Grouped by product category, loan type, etc.
Corporate bonds and financial bonds	Classified by long-term issuer rating (Moody's) and subject matter claim order
Government bonds and Central Bank's convertible certificate of deposit	Classified by sovereign rating (Moody's) and subject matter claim order

For the financial instruments that have not significantly increased in credit risk (Stage 1) after the original recognition, the Group measures the allowance for loss of the financial instrument according to the expected credit loss amount within 12 months. For the financial instruments with significant increase in credit risk after the original recognition (Stage 2) or with credit impairment (Stage 3), it is measured by the expected credit loss amount of the duration.

In order to measure the expected credit losses, the Group while considering the probability of default (PD) of the borrower/issuer in the next 12 months and the duration includes the loss given default (LGD) and has it multiplied by the exposure at default (EAD), taking into account the impact of the time value of money to calculate the expected credit losses for 12 months and the duration. However, for the off-balance sheet credit assets, it must be multiplied by the credit conversion factor (CCF) that is regulated with the "standardized approach" of Basel II.

The probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) used in the impairment assessment of the Group's credit business/investment business are adjusted and calculated according to the internal and external information of each combination and based on current observable information and forward-looking macro-economic information (e.g. global economic growth rate, inflation rate, etc.).

The Group assesses the amount of financial asset default risk on the reporting date. In addition, based on internal and external information, the Group considers the financial assets to be used within 12 months after the reporting date and the amount expected to be used in order to determine the default risk exposure amount for the calculation of the expected credit loss.

There was no significant change in the estimation techniques or material assumptions that were used in 2019 to assess the expected credit loss.

(12) Consideration of prospective information

The Group uses historical data to analyze and identify the economic factors that affect the credit risk and expected credit losses of each asset portfolio, and estimates the impairment parameters after forward-looking adjustment according to the regression model or imputation adjustment method. The relevant economic factors and their impact on PD and LGD vary according to the type of financial instruments.

The relevant economic factors of credit assets identified by the Group in 2019 were the economic growth rate. The relevant economic factors of debt instrument identified by the Group in 2019 were the global economic growth rate and inflation rate.

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(13) Allowance for loss

Changes in allowances for bad debts related to discount and loan

Changes in the allowances for bad debts related to discounts and loans for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Impairment appropriated according to IFRS 9	Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Balance, beginning	\$392,388	\$41,994	\$-	\$146,477	\$-	\$580,859	\$1,786,364	\$2,367,223
Changes in financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:								
- Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(1,188)	1,054	-	(795)	-	(929)		(929)
- Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	(20)	(18)	-	2,897,934	-	2,897,896		2,897,896
- Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	2	(19)	-	-	-	(17)		(17)
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(251,121)	(41,286)	-	(17,593)	-	(310,000)		(310,000)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	201,436	507	-	(250,573)	-	(48,630)		(48,630)
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"							20,475	20,475
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(2,986,217)	-	(2,986,217)		(2,986,217)
Recovered amount after write-off bad debts	-	-	-	332,203	-	332,203		332,203
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Changes in exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,256)	(4,256)
Balance, ending	\$341,497	\$2,232	\$-	\$121,436	\$-	\$465,165	\$1,802,583	\$2,267,748

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Changes in the allowances for bad debts related to discounts and loans for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Impairment appropriated according to IFRS 9	Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"	Total
Balance, beginning	\$354,129	\$493	\$-	\$172,532	\$-	\$527,154	\$1,710,577	\$2,237,731
Changes in financial instruments recognized at the beginning of the period:								
- Converted to expected credit losses of the duration	(5,380)	5,570	-	(276)	-	(86)		(86)
- Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	(14)	(82)	-	1,607,364	-	1,607,268		1,607,268
- Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	4	(39)	-	-	-	(35)		(35)
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(200,627)	(129)	-	(23,225)	-	(223,981)		(223,981)
Purchased or originated new financial assets	244,276	36,181	-	(59,119)	-	221,338		221,338
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/ Non-accrual Loans"							71,533	71,533
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(1,856,449)	-	(1,856,449)		(1,856,449)
Recovered amount after write-off bad debts	-	-	-	305,650	-	305,650		305,650
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Changes in exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,254	4,254
Balance, ending	\$392,388	\$41,994	\$-	\$146,477	\$-	\$580,859	\$1,786,364	\$2,367,223

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Changes in the total book value of discount and loan

Changes in the total book value for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2019 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Total
Balance, beginning	\$150,797,346	\$3,461,185	\$-	\$338,444	\$-	\$154,596,975
Converted as anticipated credit loss of the duration	(337,536)	258,937	-	(3,040)	-	(81,639)
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	(13,200)	(5,907)	-	2,911,156	-	2,892,049
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	7,707	(9,194)	-	-	-	(1,487)
Discounts and loans assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
Originated or purchased discounts and loans	93,863,069	179,197	-	108,859	-	94,151,125
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(2,986,217)	-	(2,986,217)
de-recognition	(87,572,571)	(3,288,419)	-	(91,390)	-	(90,952,380)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause de-recognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, ending	<u>\$156,744,815</u>	<u>\$595,799</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$277,812</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$157,618,426</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Changes in the total book value for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2018 are as follows:

	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with non-purchased or originated credit impairment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (financial assets with purchased or originated credit impairment)	Total
Balance, beginning	\$144,675,468	\$111,473	\$-	\$398,655	\$-	\$145,185,596
Converted as anticipated credit loss of the duration	(1,330,487)	804,648	-	-	-	(525,839)
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	(13,054)	(17,307)	-	1,627,608	-	1,597,247
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	9,280	(10,138)	-	(1,130)	-	(1,988)
Discount and loan assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-	-
Originated or purchased discounts and loans	90,115,786	2,597,645	-	274,402	-	92,987,833
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(1,856,449)	-	(1,856,449)
de-recognition	(82,659,647)	(25,136)	-	(104,642)	-	(82,789,425)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause de-recognition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance, ending	<u>\$150,797,346</u>	<u>\$3,461,185</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$338,444</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$154,596,975</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Changes in expected credit losses of the financial assets-debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income by the Group are as follows:

Financial assets-allowance for losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Expected credit losses on January 1, 2019	\$32,972	\$79,056	\$-	\$-	\$112,028
Changes arising from the recognition of financial instruments on January 1, 2019					
Converted as anticipated credit loss within the perpetuity of the financial assets	(486)	24,449	-	-	23,963
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Converted as anticipated credit loss in 12 months	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets derecognized in current period	(5,698)	-	-	-	(5,698)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	5,388	8,794	-	-	14,182
Changes in model/risk parameters	909	(6,656)	-	-	(5,747)
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(539)	(1,613)	-	-	(2,152)
Expected credit losses on December 31, 2019	<u>\$32,546</u>	<u>\$104,030</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$136,576</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
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Financial assets-allowance for losses measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Expected credit losses on January 1, 2018	\$31,394	\$138,718	\$-	\$-	\$170,112
Changes arising from the recognition of financial instruments on January 1, 2018					
Converted as anticipated credit loss of the duration	(196)	14,861	-	-	14,665
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Converted as anticipated credit loss in 12 months	1,425	(63,994)	-	-	(62,569)
Financial assets derecognized in current period	(3,815)	(10,841)	-	-	(14,656)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	4,188	10,629	-	-	14,817
Changes in model/risk parameters	(286)	(10,670)	-	-	(10,956)
Other changes and exchange rate changes	262	353	-	-	615
Expected credit losses on December 31, 2018	<u>\$32,972</u>	<u>\$79,056</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$112,028</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
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Changes in the total book value of the Group's financial assets-debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are further explained as follows:

Financial assets-total book value measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Total book value on January 1, 2019 (Note)	\$52,183,475	\$1,365,139	\$-	\$-	\$53,548,614
Converted as anticipated credit loss of the duration	(461,497)	452,009	-	-	(9,488)
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-
Originated or purchased new financial assets	7,900,013	139,884	-	-	8,039,897
Derecognized financial assets	(15,727,345)	-	-	-	(15,727,345)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause de-recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(650,165)	(27,665)	-	-	(677,830)
Total book value on December 31, 2019 (Note)	<u>\$43,244,481</u>	<u>\$1,929,367</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$45,173,848</u>

Note: The total book value does not include an evaluation adjustment

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Financial assets-total book value measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Anticipated credit loss in 12 months	Expected credit losses of the duration (collective assessment)	Expected credit losses of the duration (individual assessment)	Financial assets with credit impairment (expected credit losses of the duration)	Total
Total book value on January 1, 2018 (Note)	\$54,188,642	\$2,543,520	\$-	\$-	\$56,732,162
Converted as anticipated credit loss of the duration	(170,884)	176,206	-	-	5,322
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	1,349,115	(1,303,150)	-	-	45,965
Financial assets assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-
Originated or purchased new financial assets	4,447,269	122,186	-	-	4,569,455
Derecognized financial assets	(8,265,889)	(204,249)	-	-	(8,470,138)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause de-recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes and exchange rate changes	635,222	30,626	-	-	665,848
Total book value on December 31, 2018 (Note)	<u>\$52,183,475</u>	<u>\$1,365,139</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$53,548,614</u>

Note: The total book value does not include an evaluation adjustment

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

The allowance for loss of the Group's receivables is measured with the expected credit loss amount of the duration. The assessment of the allowance for loss on December 31, 2019 and 2018 is described as follows:

The Group's receivables are not overdue. Counterparties are groups with the considerations of their credit rating, regional, and industrial factors. Also, measure the allowance for loss with the provision matrix. For the total book value were NT\$4,988,642 thousand and NT\$3,713,267 thousand, respectively, the allowance for loss is measured with an expected credit loss rate of 0%~2%, so it is for an amount of NT\$81,258 thousand and NT\$70,851 thousand, respectively.

Changes in allowances or loss of notes and accounts receivables of the Group in 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	Receivables
2019.1.1	\$70,851
Amount appropriated in current period	88,148
Write-off amount	(87,412)
Recovery of write-off amount	9,671
2019.12.31	<u>\$81,258</u>
2018.1.1	<u>\$75,968</u>
Amount appropriated in current period	17,837
Write-off amount	(32,264)
Recovery of write-off amount	9,310
2018.12.31	<u>\$70,851</u>

(14) The Group's financial assets with the maximum credit risk exposures as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 amounted to NT\$203,536,045 thousand and 204,714,088, thousand, respectively, which include financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and discounts and loans.

(15) The maximum credit risk exposure amount of the financial instruments that are not subject to impairment requirements is as follows:

	2019.12.31	2018.12.31
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
- Debt instrument	\$29,056,073	\$24,435,062
- Derivatives	8,805	39,017

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

(16) Collateral and other credit enhancements

The Group adopts a series of policies and measures for the credit business to reduce credit risk, one of the commonly uses methods is to request the borrower to provide collateral. For the collateral assessment management and loan collateral value calculation, the Group has procedures for the range of collateral collected, the valuation, management, and disposal of collateral formulated to ensure loans. The main types of collateral for the Group's financial assets are as follows:

- Real estate mortgage: The loan amount is set separately according to the location of the real estate. For larger amount or special products, the public appraisers are entrusted to perform price evaluation.
- Stocks: The reasonable loan amount and evaluation criteria are formulated by the conditions of listing, OTC, emerging market, and unlisted stocks.
- Property: An appropriate loan amount is determined according to the nature of disposition and cost.
- Certificate of Deposit: Mainly refers to the Bank's certificate of deposit in foreign currency.
- Credit insurance: It is handled with credit insurance for small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Rights pledge: Special rights, such as, land rights and creditor's rights are judged separately on a case-by-case basis.

For the credit preservation and collateral clauses in the credit contract, it is clearly defined that upon the occurrence of a credit event, the borrowing amount can be reduced and the borrowing repayment period can be shortened or deemed as expired entirely in order to reduce credit risk.

The collateral of other non-credit business is subject to the nature of the respective financial instrument. Only asset-based securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by a group of asset-based financial instruments.

The Group's collateral policy has no significant change occurring on the balance sheet date and there has been no significant change in the quality of the overall collateral.

The Group closely observes the value of collateral for financial instruments and considers the impairment to be appropriated for the financial assets with credit impairment occurred. The financial assets with credit impairment are as follows:

	Total book value	Provision for impairment	Total exposure (cost after amortization)
Impaired financial assets:			
Discounts and loans	\$162,659	\$42,939	\$119,720
Total financial assets with impairment	\$162,659	\$42,939	\$119,720

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

4. Liquidity risk

(1) Sources and definitions of liquidity risk

The definition of the Group's liquidity risk refers to the possible financial losses due to the inability of having assets cashed or obtaining loans to have the funds needed to liquidate the financial liabilities, for example, depositors' terminating deposits before the maturity date, financing channels and conditions for inter-bank lending become worse or difficult due to specific market influences. Also, the debtor's credit default situation has deteriorated, which makes the recovery of funds abnormal and the realization of financial instruments difficult. The aforementioned circumstances may weaken the Group's source of cash for financial activities, such as, loans, trading, and investment. In an extreme situation, the lack of liquidity may result in a decline in the position of the balance sheet, the sale of the asset, or the failure in meeting the borrowing commitment. Liquidity risk exists in the inherent risks of all banking operations and may be affected by various industry-specific or market-wide events, including but not limited to: credit events, mergers or acquisitions, systemic impact, and natural disasters.

(2) Liquidity risk management policy

The liquidity management procedures of the Group are executed separately in the Finance Department and the Risk Management Department. However, the branches are required to notify the Finance Department of the funding gap for the unified control of the Finance Department and are monitored by the independent Risk Management Department. The procedures include:

Perform daily fund scheduling and monitor future cash flows to ensure the fulfillment of various needs.

- ① Maintain an appropriate amount of high liquidity assets that can be easily realized to buffer unforeseen and unexpected events that may interrupt cash flow.
- ② Monitor the liquidity ratio of the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the internal management purposes and external regulatory requirements.
- ③ The monitoring process is based on the measurement and speculation of the future flow of funds for one day and one month (such timeframe is for the management of liquidity risk by the Group). The estimation of future cash flows begins with an analysis of the contractual maturity date of financial liabilities and the expected cash realization date of financial assets. The Risk Management Department of the Group also monitors the extent and pattern of contingent liabilities, such as mid-term and long-term borrowing commitments, discount quotas, and guarantee letters.

Relevant information is regularly reported to the Group's Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors.

- (3) Regarding the financial liabilities held for the purpose of managing the liquidity risk, the due date of the Group's financial liability contracts is summarized in the table below. The amounts disclosed in the table are based on the contractual cash flows, so the amount disclosed in some of the projects does not correspond to the related items on the consolidated balance sheet.

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

<u>2019.12.31</u>	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	\$13,781,199	\$752,650	\$-	\$-	\$14,533,849
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	1,755,830	810,000	700,000	1,130,000	4,395,830
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	23,250,020	4,968,000	-	-	28,218,020
Customer deposits and remittances	14,546,478	17,853,339	74,421,043	84,977,802	191,798,662
Lease liabilities (Note)	6,286	12,572	53,825	157,609	230,292
Other financial liabilities	-	500,000	-	-	500,000
<u>Derivatives</u>					
Derivative financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivatives					
Cash outflow	\$2,084,482	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$2,084,482
Cash inflow	2,078,480	-	-	-	2,078,480
Net cash flow	<u>\$(6,002)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(6,002)</u>
<u>2018.12.31</u>	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Deposits from Central Bank and other banks	\$17,632,276	\$2,304,975	\$-	\$-	\$19,937,251
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	3,438,640	-	-	-	3,438,640
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	22,255,969	7,060,527	-	-	29,316,496
Customer deposits and remittances	17,554,755	22,386,111	67,842,625	80,649,433	188,432,924
Other financial liabilities	220,000	1,010,000	-	-	1,230,000
<u>Derivatives</u>					
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Foreign exchange derivatives					
Cash outflow	\$4,583,399	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$4,583,399
Cash inflow	4,557,615	-	-	-	4,557,615
Net cash flow	<u>\$(25,784)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(25,784)</u>

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Note: 1. The further information on the maturity analysis of the lease liabilities is provided in the following table:

	Expiry of duration				Total
	Less than 1 year	1~5 years	6~10 years	10~15 years	
Lease liabilities	\$ 72,683	\$ 134,397	\$ 23,212	\$-	\$ 230,292

5. Market Risk

(1) Source and definition of market risk

Market risk refers to the loss of the positions that may occur on and off the balance sheet due to the changes in market prices. The so-called market price refers to interest rate, exchange rate, stock price, and product price.

The Group shall classify the holding position into a trading book and a banking book according to its purpose. The market risks faced by each position can be divided into four risk categories: interest rate, equity securities, foreign exchange, and product.

① The “trading book” includes the position of the financial products (including goods and derivative financial products) and physical products held for the purpose of trading or for the risk hedging of the trading book position. The term “trading purpose” stated in the preceding paragraph refers to the intention of a short-term gain or to generate or secure the arbitrage from actual or expected short-term price fluctuations.

② Financial products and physical products that are not held for the aforementioned purpose are within the scope of the “banking book”.

③ Market risk management scope:

- I. For interest rates and equity securities, it is only necessary to compute the capital needed for market risk of the trading book.
- II. For foreign exchange and products, it is necessary to compute the capital needed for all market risks.

(2) Market risk management strategy

① Market risk management strategies should be documented to explain market risk management objectives and to ensure consistency in market risk management of the Company.

② The market risk management strategies are subject to appropriate adjustments in response to the Group's operating environment and changes in risk, maintain consistency with the Group's business strategies and objectives, and cover all key market risks associated with the business.

③ The market risk management strategies shall include at least the following:

- I. Market risk measurement methods: including qualitative and quantitative methods
- II. Market risk monitoring methods: such as limits management, stop-loss mechanism, etc.
- III. The Group shall establish an approval hierarchy and regulate the standard operating procedure for overrun

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

(3) Market risk management process

The market risk management process includes risk identification, measurement, communication, and monitoring. The Group shall effectively identify, measure, communicate, and monitor market risks associated with all major trading products, trading activities, processes, and systems.

① Risk identification

- I. The so-called market risk factor refers to the market ratio and price that influence the price of the position. The Group's risk measurement system should have sufficient risk factors to measure the risks in the on- and off-balance sheet trading position.
- II. For any structured financial product, the market risk factors of each part should be identified in order to provide the basis for a correct measurement of the market risk exposure of the structured product.
- III. The selection of risk factors includes interest rates, exchange rates, equity securities prices, and product prices.
- IV. Each unit of the Group shall identify the market risk in business activities or financial products.

② Risk measurement

- I. The risk management personnel of the Group's business trading units shall establish reasonable verification and control procedures for the sources of market data, such as, product market price, interest rate, and exchange rate.
- II. When risk management personnel of the business transaction units measure market risk, they should consider the market liquidity risk caused by insufficient market depth, low market transparency, or market disorder.
- III. The risk management personnel of the financial transaction unit shall evaluate the trading position at least daily according to the market price. All model parameters should be evaluated daily if the model is used for evaluation.
- IV. The Group should develop a measure for measuring the overall position risk exposure according to the scale and complexity of the portfolio held. Also, avoid excessive concentration of the investment portfolio on a certain risk factor. When performing risk measurement, the individual risk of the subject matter of the transaction and the possible risk dispersion effect should be considered by evaluating the volatility and correlation of the subject matter of the transaction. And a position with poor liquidity or insufficient market price transparency should be evaluated conservatively in order to fully assess the market risks faced by the Group.

③ Risk communication

- I. Internal report
 - i. Market risk reports are to regularly provide accurate, consistent, and timely information to senior executives as a reference for their decisions.
 - ii. The Group should establish various operating procedures to ensure that overruns and exceptions (e.g. violations of policies and procedures) can be immediately reported to the governing management.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

II. External disclosure

- i. The market risks faced by the Group should be fully disclosed.
- ii. The computed capital of the following risks should be disclosed:
Interest rate risk, equity securities risk, foreign exchange risk, and product risk.
- iii. The extent of information disclosure should be in line with the scale, risk profile, and complexity of the Group's sales operations.

④ Risk monitoring

- I. Each business unit of the Group shall establish a transaction limit system, which shall be controlled by the risk management personnel on a daily basis. If there is a lack of risk management, such as, overrun or other special circumstances, it shall be reported in due course to facilitate the adoption of the response measures.
- II. The status of the transaction shall be monitored immediately and comprehensively, such as whether the changes in position, changes in profit or loss, trading patterns, and subject matter of the transaction are within the scope of business authorization.
- III. Information needed for the review of financial products valuation should be obtained by the Group externally or through a channel other than the trading unit in order to avoid manipulation of price data due to conflicts of interest.
- IV. The Group shall stipulate the limits management, stop-loss mechanism, and overrun process to effectively monitor market risks.
 - i. Limits management
The responsible business department shall set the limits for financial product transactions according to the product characteristics and authorization hierarchy, such as, traders, risk category, counterparty's trading position limits, stop-loss limits, etc.
 - ii. Stop-loss mechanism
The responsible business department shall establish a clear stop-loss mechanism and implement it to effectively control the loss within the expected range.
 - iii. Overrun processing
The responsible business department shall clearly establish a defined limit and overrun mechanism and implement it to effectively handle the extraordinary cases.

(4) Trading book risk management policy

When handling various financial transactions, it should be divided into trading books and banking books according to the intention of holding, which are defined as follows:

- ① The scope and definition of the trading book: The trading book includes the position held for the purpose of trading or risk hedging of the trading book. The position must be free from any contractual restrictions in trade, or the risk can be completely hedged. The positions included in the trading book are summarized as follows:

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
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- I . The positions held for earning a profit from the actual or expected spread.
- II . The positions held for earning a profit from other price changes.
- III . The position held due to engaging in the brokerage and trade business.
- IV . The position held to offset all or most of the risks of another asset position or portfolio on the trading book.
- V . All positions that can be traded within the predetermined investment amount.

② Trading Book Authorization Projects:

- I . Monetary market transactions: short-term bill (bond) within one year.
- II . Capital market transactions: More than one year government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds, beneficiary securities, asset securitization bonds, stocks, various types of fund beneficiary certificates, and convertible corporate bonds.
- III . Derivative financial product transactions: including exchange rates, interest rates and stocks, etc.
- IV . Foreign exchange market transactions: foreign exchange spot, swap, forward foreign exchange, and forward rate agreement.

③ Evaluation mechanism of the transaction book:

The evaluation mechanism of the Group's trading book position shall be handled by the risk management personnel who are independent of the trading desk. The trading book position shall be valued on a daily or weekly basis in accordance with the "Market to Market Method" with information from an independent source and readily available, such as, exchange prices, electronic screen quotes, or quotes from independent brokers, which should be presented to the Board of Directors for approval and future reference.

④ Management specifications and procedures for the position limits, monitoring, early warning, stop-loss, and reporting: It should be handled in accordance with the Group's "Regulations Governing Market Risk", "Regulations Governing Security Investment", "Regulations Governing Derivatives Transactions", "Regulations Governing Foreign Exchange Business", "Regulations Governing Loans Business", "Interest Rate Risk Management Policy", "Liquidity Risk Management Policy", and other relevant regulations.

(5) Management of interest rate risk in banking book

① Management strategy and process

Make adequate adjustment to respond to the changes in the Group's operating environment and the changes in risks. Maintain the Group's operational strategies and deepen the Group's operations. Enhance the performance of the Bank's asset portfolio. Assess the impact of changes in interest rate on economic value or earnings. Establish the interest rate risk in banking book control mechanism in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Interest Rate Risks in Banking Book", which is implemented in accordance with the procedures of identification, measurement, communication, and monitoring, so that the interest rate risk is maintained at an appropriate level. Consistency of objectives and coverage of all important interest rate risks in banking book associated with the business.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

② Management organization and structure

- A. The Board of Directors is the highest decision-making authority of the Group's interest rate risk in banking book management and bears ultimate responsibility for the Group's interest rate risk in banking book.
- B. The Asset and Liability Management Committee is responsible for assessing the Group's operating performance, capital position, asset and liability risk position and interest rate sensitivity, as well as researching and adjusting the best ratio of various assets and liabilities, and evaluating the Group's deposit and loan interest rate pricing strategy.
- C. The Risk Management Committee is responsible for implementing the interest rate risk in banking book management decisions approved by the Board of Directors, coordinating the interest rate risk in banking book management matters, and continuously monitoring the performance of risk management.
- D. The Risk Management Department is the exclusive unit for the Group's interest rate risk in banking book management. It is responsible for planning, establishing, and integrating the Group's interest rate risk in banking book management operations, and implementing the Bank's overall interest rate risk in banking book management and monitoring work in order to assess the impact of changes in interest rate on the economic value or earnings. Also, regularly aggregating the Bank's interest rate risk in banking book management information and then report it to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors, and disclose risk management information according to the regulations of the competent authorities.
- E. The business units in the head office are responsible for setting and managing the respective regulations and operating procedures for the interest rate risks in banking book, and assisting the Risk Management Department to manage the interest rate risk position related to their business.
- F. All units (including business units) of the Company are responsible for identifying the interest rate risks in the banking book, cooperating with the implementation of the interest rate risk in banking book management decisions, and adopting the risk offset treatment method or response measures approved by the GM to operate and adjust the interest rate risk exposure position on and off the balance sheet.

③ Risk reporting/measurement system scope, characteristics, and frequency

The Group makes the "Impact of Changes in Standard Interest Rate of Banking Book Position on Economic Value and Legal Capital Ratio" the monitoring and management index to control the Group's interest rate risk in the banking book within the tolerance, and reports it to the Risk Management Committee on a monthly basis. Analyze the changes and compare them to the conditions of the last month. Provide executives with correct, consistent, and prompt information as a reference for their decision-making and have it disclosed in the risk control report to the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis. The content and scope of the risk control report are as follows: (I) Measurement indicators: 1. Earnings perspective (interest rate risk warning and reporting) 2. Economic value (Impact of Changes in Standard Interest Rate of Banking Book Position on Economic Value and Legal Capital Ratio); (II) Stress test: (1) the impact of changes in interest rate on the next year "earnings" (2) the impact of changes in interest rates on economic value. The

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Information Department and the business units are to provide the information of relevant electronic files or written materials to the Risk Management Department in order to effectively grasp the overall risk position and to provide appropriate risk measurement results in order to assist with the interest rate risk in banking book management.

④ Risk hedging/risk-reducing policies and strategies and processes for keeping the monitoring and hedging/reducing risk tools effective continuously

When handling banking book interest rate risk related businesses and transactions, assess the probability of occurrence of the event or transaction loss and the severity of the loss. Also, adopt countermeasures, such as, risk hedging, risk reduction or transfer, risk control, and risk endurance.

In case of special circumstances that may seriously affect the Group's earnings or economic value, the Risk Management Department or the business units in the head office shall report it to the GM and adopt appropriate risk offset methods or response measures to reduce the banking book interest rate sensitivity net impacted position or increase the Group's capital.

(6) Market risk assessment technology

① Stress test

The stress test is to assesses the Group's risk tolerance ability under a stress scenario so the Group can then develop specific and feasible hedging strategies and response plans in order to monitor possible changes in risk conditions under various scenarios. Also, the Board of Directors and the executives determine whether the Group's risk exposure is consistent with its risk appetite and it is one of the important tools for identifying, measuring, and controlling capital adequacy and liquidity planning decisions.

※ The Group has investments classified according to the investment classification principle:

A. Domestic and foreign bonds and bills and equity investments in banking books

- a. Domestic bond investment: The book value on the base date is treated as the exposure at default (EAD) and included for calculation. The default rate (PD) is calculated according to the risk linked indicator and referring to the default rate table, and the loss given default (LGD) is divided into with and without guarantee, which are estimated separately by referring to the experience of recovery.
- b. Domestic equity investment: The book value on the base date is treated as the exposure at default (EAD). The probability of default (PD) is estimated by referring to the stress test of the credit risk of the credit position, and the loss given default (LGD) is estimated at 100% since the probability of recovery is very small.
- c. Foreign bills and bonds and equity investments: The assets related to foreign bill and bond investments and equity investments has a fixed loss rate (PD*LGD) given to calculate the expected losses under stress scenario. Of which, the probability of default for national risk exposure is

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mainly based on the results of its external evaluation. Also, perform a stress test only on the more serious scenarios. The probability of default for other risks is given respectively depending on whether the counterparty is in the financial industry. For the calculation of the exposure at default, the investment position is calculated on the basis of the book value.

B. Securities and derivative products transactions in the trading book

Based on the current calculation of the market risk stress test of the second pillar, the Group uses market risk factor sensitivity analysis to calculate the impact on profit or loss arising from asset impairment due to the changes in risk factors, including equity security, interest rates, gold and exchange rates, products, and credit-derived products. The change in each risk factor produces different benefits and losses in proportion to minor and severe scenarios. In the interval between various risk factors and domestic and foreign scenarios, the amount of change in the same scenario may cause some positions with benefits generated and other positions with losses resulted. Choose those with greater fluctuations in each scenario for calculation, which become the estimated loss amount under the stress scenario.

② Sensitivity Analysis

Test items: For the main trading book positions in different markets, if the computed market risk capital of the position accounts for more than 5% of the total market risk capital, the listed scenario test is carried out.

A. Interest rate risk

Assume that all factors are given, if the yield curve of all markets in the world shifted downward/upward by 100 base points on December 31, 2019, the Group's net profit or loss would increase/decrease by NT\$2,009,633 thousand, respectively.

B. Exchange rate risk

The Group assumes that all other variable factors are given, if the major currency exchange rates on December 31, 2019 were relatively appreciated/depreciated by 3%, the Group's net profit or loss before tax would increase/decrease by NT\$8,486 thousand, respectively. Of which, the main currencies are the US dollar, euro, and yen.

C. Equity securities price risk

The Group assumes that all other variable factors are given, if the price of equity securities increased/decreased by 15% on December 31, 2019, the Group's net profit or loss before tax would increase/decrease by NT\$855,591 thousand, respectively.

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D. Sensitivity analysis is compiled as follows:

2019.01.01~2019.12.31

Market category	Scenario	Affected profit or loss amount	Minimum capital computed for market risk	Proportion
Equity market	Major stock markets + 15%	\$855,591	\$2,144,399	39.90%
	Major stock markets -15 %	(855,591)		-39.90%
Interest rate market	Main interest rate + 100bp	(2,009,633)		-93.72%
	Main interest rate - 100bp	2,009,633		93.72%
Foreign exchange market	Main currency +3%	8,486		0.40%
	Main currency -3 %	(8,486)		-0.40%
Product market	Product price +15%	-		0.00%
	Product price -15 %	-		0.00%
General scenario	Main stock markets -15%, main interest rates + 100bp, main currencies +3%, product prices -15%	(2,856,738)		-133.22%

2018.01.01~2018.12.31

Market category	Scenario	Affected profit or loss amount	Minimum capital computed for market risk	Proportion
Equity market	Major stock markets + 15%	\$1,061,908	\$2,390,595	44.42%
	Major stock markets -15 %	(1,061,908)		-44.42%
Interest rate market	Main interest rate + 100bp	(1,888,496)		-79.00%
	Main interest rate - 100bp	1,888,496		79.00%
Foreign exchange market	Main currency +3%	8,871		0.37%
	Main currency -3 %	(8,871)		-0.37%
Product market	Product price +15%	-		0.00%
	Product price -15 %	-		0.00%
General scenario	Main stock markets -15%, main interest rates + 100bp, main currencies +3%, product prices -15%	(2,941,533)		-123.05%

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(7) Exchange rate risk concentration information

The Group's foreign currency financial assets and liabilities with significant impact are as follows:

	2019.12.31			2018.12.31		
	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchan ge rate	NTD	Foreign currency (thousand)	Exchan ge rate	NTD
<u>Financial</u>						
<u>assets</u>						
<u>Monetary</u>						
<u>items</u>						
USD	\$1,574,328	30.11	\$47,396,726	\$1,464,767	30.73	\$45,016,674
HKD	96,000	3.87	371,138	101,591	3.92	398,642
AUD	16,974	21.10	358,111	3,735	21.68	80,953
JPY	2,481,013	0.28	687,241	2,960,152	0.28	823,810
EUR	4,136	33.73	139,517	4,576	35.22	161,170
RMB	649,292	4.32	2,807,344	721,785	4.48	3,230,639
<u>Non-Currency</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>items</u>						
<u>Financial</u>						
<u>liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary</u>						
<u>items</u>						
USD	\$1,438,479	30.11	\$43,306,861	\$1,547,009	30.73	\$47,544,224
HKD	10,835	3.87	41,890	10,940	3.92	42,928
AUD	53,336	21.10	1,125,285	45,089	21.68	977,341
JPY	1,197,931	0.28	331,827	1,484,524	0.28	413,143
EUR	4,179	33.73	140,951	4,491	35.22	158,168
RMB	297,901	4.32	1,288,033	319,247	4.48	1,428,918
<u>Non-Currency</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>items</u>						

Due to the wide variety of foreign currencies of the Group, it is impossible to disclose the exchange gains and losses information of monetary financial assets and financial liabilities by each foreign currency with significant impact. The Group's foreign currency exchange gains and losses from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT\$181,050 thousand and NT\$161,600 thousand, respectively.

XV. Capital management

1. Overview

In response to the trend of capital management, the Group's overall business monitoring indicators are established to match the business development strategy and to reflect the overall risk situation. The various capital management indicators of the Group are as follows:

- (1) The Bank's overall capital adequacy ratio shall not be less than 10.5%.
- (2) Category I capital shall not be less than 8.5% of the total risk assets.
- (3) The common stock equity shall not be less than 7.0% of the total risk assets.
- (4) The total business reserve and allowance for bad debt as stated in Category II capital with a credit risk standard adopted shall not exceed 1.25% of the total amount of credit risk and weighted risk assets.

2. Capital management procedure

- (1) The Group's capital management objectives are based on the "Legal Capital:"
Legal Capital Management Objectives: To meet the legal capital requirements of the supervisory authority, set the Group's capital adequacy ratio target, and ensure that the Group can operate safely and steadily.

- (2) Legal capital management

- ① Demand legal capital

The Group uses the method prescribed by the supervisory authority to calculate the unanticipated losses arising from the credit risk, market risk, and operational risk under the existing assets and operating conditions, and compute the relative capital in response to the situation accordingly.

- ② Legal capital available

The Group's legal capital available is based on the rules published by the competent authorities to have the Group's capital classified by its source and characteristics as follows:

Category I capital: Refers to the common stock equity net of the intangible assets, the deferred income tax assets arising from the losses of previous years, the business reserve and the insufficient appropriation of the allowance for bad debt, the revaluation increments of real estate, the unamortized loss of the bad debts sold, and other legal adjustment items specified and stipulated according to the calculation methods.

Common stock equity: Includes common stock and its premium on capital stock, advance capital, additional paid-in capital, legal reserve, special reserve, accumulated profit or loss, non-controlling equity, and other equity items.

Other Category I capital other than common stock equity: Includes perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock and its premium on capital stock, non-cumulative subordinated bonds without a maturity date, perpetual non-cumulative preferred stock and its premium on capital stock issued by the subsidiaries of the Company that are not directly or indirectly held by Bank, and non-cumulative subordinated bonds without a maturity date.

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Category II capital: Includes perpetual cumulative preferred stock and its premium on capital stock, cumulative subordinate bonds without a maturity date, convertible subordinate bonds, long-term subordinate bonds, non-perpetual preferred stock and its premium on capital stock, real estate first-time subject to the application of International Accounting Standards, increase of retained earnings arising from the fair value or the revaluation value used as the cost, the valuation increments arising from the subsequent measurement of the investment real estate at the fair value and 45% of the unrealized benefits of the financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, business reserve and allowances for bad debts, perpetual cumulative preferred stock and its premium on capital stock issued by the subsidiaries of the Company that are not directly or indirectly held by Bank, and cumulative subordinated bonds without maturity date, convertible subordinate bonds, long-term subordinate bonds, and non-perpetual preferred stock and its premium on capital stock.

The allowance for bad debt included in Category II capital in the preceding paragraph refers to the amount that the bank's allowance for bad debt exceeds the estimated loss of the bank based on historical losses.

- ③ The management of legal capital is to convert the unanticipated losses of each risk to the total amount of risk assets, and then have the legal capital available divided by the total amount of the risk assets to calculate the capital adequacy ratio. The basic objective is to ensure that the Group's capital adequacy ratio is maintained above the mandatory legal ratio.

(3) Capital Adequacy

The Group's consolidated qualified regulatory capital ratio and risk assets ratio on December 31, 2019 and 2018 were 15.04% and 14.21%, respectively, which were in line with the capital management regulations of the competent authorities.

XVI. Notes of disclosure

1. Information related to material transactions

- (1) Cumulative amount of the stock of the same investee purchased or sold reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (2) Acquisition amount of real estate reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (3) Disposition amount of real estate reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (4) Discount of service charges in transaction with related party reaching more than NTD 5 million: None.
- (5) Accounts receivable-related party reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (6) Information regarding sale of NPL: None.
- (7) The types of securitized products and related information applied and approved for process according to the "Financial Assets Securitization Act" or the "Clauses of the Real Estate Securitization Act": None
- (8) Business relationships or important transactions and amounts between the parent

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

company and subsidiary and among subsidiaries: Please refer to Attached table 1.

- (9) Other important transactions sufficient to affect the policy to use financial statements: None.
2. Transfer investment business-related information and total shareholding
- (1) Information regarding investees and total shareholdings: None.
- (2) Loans to others: See Attached table 2.
- (3) Endorsements/guarantees to others: None.
- (4) Holding of marketable securities at the end of period: See Attached table 3.
- (5) Cumulative amount of the stock of the same investee purchased or sold reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (6) Information on trading in derivative instruments: None
- (7) Acquisition amount of real estate reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (8) Disposition amount of real estate reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (9) Discount of service charges in transaction with related party reaching more than NTD 5 million: None.
- (10) Accounts receivable-related party reaching NTD 300 million or more than 10% of the Paid-in shares capital: None.
- (11) Information regarding sale of NPL: None.
- (12) The types of securitized products and related information applied and approved for process according to the "Financial Assets Securitization Act" or the "Clauses of the Real Estate Securitization Act": None
- (13) Other important transactions sufficient to affect the policy to use financial statements: None.
3. Setting up branches and investments in Mainland China
No such event.
4. Disclosure of other supplementary information
- (1) Loans and receivables and allowance for bad debt assessment form: Please refer to XIV and 3 (13) for details.
- (2) Quality of assets: Detailed in Attached table 4.
- (3) NPL or non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report: See Attached table 5.
- (4) Concentration of credit risk: Please refer to Attached table 6 and Attached table 6-1.
- (5) Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities analysis data: See Attached table 7 and 7-1.
- (6) Profitability: Please refer to Attached table 8 for details.
- (7) Maturity date analysis: Please refer to Attached table 9 and Attached table 9-1 for details.
- (8) Capital Adequacy: See Attached table 10.

XVII. Department information

1. For management purposes, the Group classifies operating units based on different products and services and is divided into the following two reporting and operations departments:
- (1) Branch business operation department: Handle deposits and loans, exchanges,

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

guarantees, discounts and cashiers, safe deposit boxes, trust business promotion, and assets, liabilities, income, and expenses that cannot be directly attributed or cannot be properly classified to an operating department.

- (2) Financial market operation department: Take charge of the Bank's fund scheduling and investment related work.

The management individually monitors the operational results of each operating department and has made decisions on resource allocation and performance evaluation. The performance evaluation of the department is based on the operating profit or loss. The accounting policies of the operating department are the same as the summary of the significant accounting policies described in Note 4.

2019

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
Interest revenue	\$3,369,165	\$1,386,224	\$-	\$4,755,389
Service fee income	1,840,557	-	-	1,840,557
Investment profit	5,124	1,656,839	-	1,661,963
Other income and expenditures	235,075	-	-	235,075
Total revenue	5,449,921	3,043,063	-	8,492,984
Depreciation and amortization	(67,562)	(57,650)	-	(125,212)
Other operating expenses	(1,623,012)	(185,475)	-	(1,808,487)
Other major non-cash accounts				
Bad debt appropriation	(2,655,404)	-	-	(2,655,404)
Segment profit/loss	\$1,103,943	\$2,799,938	\$-	\$3,903,881

2018

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
Interest revenue	\$3,469,344	\$1,548,149	\$-	\$5,017,493
Service fee income	1,843,003	-	-	1,843,003
Investment profit	(35,237)	26,692	-	(8,545)
Other income and expenditures	148,863	-	-	148,863
Total revenue	5,425,973	1,574,841	-	7,000,814
Depreciation and amortization	(28,202)	(21,768)	-	(49,970)
Other operating expenses	(1,607,924)	(126,497)	-	(1,734,421)
Other major non-cash accounts				
Bad debt appropriation	(1,643,112)	-	-	(1,643,112)
Segment profit/loss	\$2,146,735	\$1,426,576	\$-	\$3,573,311

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(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

The information relating to the assets of the Group's operating department on December 31, 2019 and 2018 is shown in the following table:

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
2019.12.31 Department assets	<u>\$179,217,564</u>	<u>\$103,380,156</u>	<u>\$145,188</u>	<u>\$282,742,908</u>
2018.12.31 Department assets	<u>\$176,278,426</u>	<u>\$104,549,366</u>	<u>\$266,927</u>	<u>\$281,094,719</u>

2. Product information:

The Bank and its subsidiaries are divided into operating departments on the basis of business operations, so no further business information will be disclosed.

3. Regional information:

The revenues of the Company and its subsidiaries are entirely generated in Taiwan.

4. Important customer information

The Company and its subsidiaries did not generate revenues from one specific external customer for an amount more than 10% of the Company income.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
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Attached table 1

Business relationship and significant transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries:

Unit: NTD thousand

No. (Note 1)	Trader's name	Counterparty	Relationship with trader (Note 2)	2019.01.01~2019.12.31			
				Transactions			
				Title	Amount	Terms and conditions	Ratio of total combined revenue or total assets (Note 3)
0	The Company	Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	1	Service fee income	\$26,574	General	0.31%
0	The Company	Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	480	General	0.01%
0	The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	1	Service fee income	587	General	0.01%
0	The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	150	General	—
0	The Company	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	1	Customer deposits and remittances	11,278	General	—
0	The Company	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	624	General	0.01%
0	The Company	King's Town International Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	1	Customer deposits and remittances	2,374	General	—
0	The Company	King's Town International Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	120	General	—

Note 1: The information about transactions between parent company and subsidiaries shall be numbered and noted in the following manner in the box of numbers:

1. 0 is for the Parent Company.
2. Subsidiaries are numbered from number 1.

Note 2: There are three types of relationships with traders, please mark the type intended.

1. Parent company vs. subsidiaries
2. Subsidiaries vs. parent company
3. Subsidiary vs. subsidiary

Note 3: For computing the ratio of trade amount to total sales revenue or total assets, if it is for asset and liability account, the computation is based on the ratio of ending balance to total consolidated assets; however, if it is for income and expense account, the computation is based on the ratio of interim cumulative amount to total consolidated revenue.

Note 4: The merger of these subsidiaries was approved by the competent authority on March 8, 2019, while the merger base date was set as June 3, 2019 by the board of directors on March 25, 2019.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
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Attached table 2
The Loaning of Funds

Unit: NTD thousand

No. (Note 1)	The lender of fund	The borrower of fund	Transaction title	Are they related parties	Maximum amount of the current period	Balance, ending	The actual amounts disbursed	Interest rate collars	Nature of loan (Note 4)	Business transaction amount (Note 5)	Reasons for the necessity of short-term financing (Note 6)	Allowance for loss appropriated	Collateral		Individual loan limit amount (Note 2)	Total loan limit amount (Note 3)
													Name	Value		
1	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Summary of other customers	Accounts receivable	No	\$1,834,063	\$1,596,381	\$1,500,781	5%~18%	1	\$1,027,952		\$17,669	No/ real estate	\$2,600,835	\$934,224	\$3,736,897
1	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Summary of other customers	Accounts receivable	No	300,668	208,610	203,610	5%~18%	2	-	Business turnover	2,454	No/ real estate	361,259	155,704	249,126

(Note 1) The financial information of the Company and its subsidiaries should be indicated in the corresponding column. The numbering method is as follows:

- (1) For the column of the issuer, please fill in with "0."
- (2) Investee is numbered from number 1.

(Note 2) Subsidiary's limit amount for each individual:

- (1) Business counterparty:
Unsecured: The individual loan amount shall not exceed 50% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.
Total secured/unsecured amount: The individual loan amount shall not exceed 150% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.
- (2) Those who need financial support: The individual loan amount shall not exceed 25% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.

(Note 3) The subsidiary's loan amount may not exceed 40% of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant. For the business counterparty, the loan amount may not exceed 6 times of the lending company's net value in the most recent financial report audited by the certified public accountant.

(Note 4) The nature of loan is illustrated as follows:

- (1) For the business counterparty, please fill in with "1."
- (2) For those who need a short-term loan, please fill in with "2."

(Note 5) If the nature of loan is as defined in alternative "1," please state the business transaction amount. The business transaction amount refers to the amount of business transactions conducted between the lending company and the borrower in the most recent year.

(Note 6) If the nature of loan is as defined in alternative "2," the reasons for the necessary loans and funds application of the borrower should be specified, such as repayment of loans, purchase of equipment, business turnover, etc.

(Note 7) The reinvested company – King's Town International Leasing Co., Ltd. has granted loans to 50 customers currently; however, a detailed list is not prepared since no individual loan amount exceeds 20% of the total loan.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
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Attached table 3

The securities held at the end of the period (excluding investment in subsidiaries, associates, and joint venture):

Unit: NTD thousand

Holding company	Types and names of securities (Note 1)	Relationship with the securities issuer	Account titles in book	At ending				Remarks
				Shares (Thousand Shares)	Book value	Ratio of Shareholding	Fair value	
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Bank of Panhsin	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,780	\$76,105	0.75%	\$76,105	
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Hoyii Life Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	526	5,300	2.49%	5,300	
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Forest Water Environmental Engineering Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	3,512	173,502	2.61%	173,502	
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Radium Life Tech Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	1,530	17,825	0.17%	17,825	
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Mirle Automation Corporation	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	696	27,631	0.36%	27,631	
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Hon Hai Precision Industry Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	300	27,240	-	27,240	

Note 1: Securities as stated in this table are the stocks, bonds, beneficiary certificates and the securities deriving from the above items within the scope of IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments".

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 4

Asset quality

Non-performing loans and overdue accounts

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year and month			December 31, 2019					December 31, 2018				
Business category\Items			Non-performing loan amount (Note 1)	Total amount	NPL ratio (Note 2)	Allowance for bad debt	Allowance for bad debt coverage rate (Note 3)	Non-performing loan amount (Note 1)	Total amount	NPL ratio (Note 2)	Allowance for bad debt	Allowance for bad debt coverage rate (Note 3)
Corporate banking	Secured		\$14,290	\$89,267,889	0.02%	\$1,301,331	9106.59%	\$11,881	\$83,864,153	0.01%	\$1,311,246	11,036.50%
	Non-secured		-	48,127,976	-	657,645	-	-	51,749,234	-	745,687	-
Consumer banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)		7,517	16,092,535	0.05%	252,526	3359.40%	21,920	14,907,763	0.15%	250,625	1,143.36%
	Cash card		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small credit loans (Note 5)		1,059	126,260	0.84%	4,432	418.51%	310	91,104	0.34%	5,307	1,711.94%
	Others (Note 6)	Secured	-	3,862,417	-	49,526	-	380	3,924,877	0.01%	52,538	13,810.63%
		Non-secured	-	141,349	-	2,288	-	-	59,844	-	1,820	-
Total amount			\$22,866	\$157,618,426	0.01%	\$2,267,748	9917.55%	\$34,491	\$154,596,975	0.02%	\$2,367,223	6,863.31%
			NPL amount	Balance of receivable accounts	Overdue account Proportion	Allowance for bad debt Amount	Allowance for bad debt coverage rate	NPL amount	Balance of receivable accounts	Overdue account Proportion	Allowance for bad debt Amount	Allowance for bad debt coverage rate
Credit card			\$376	\$376	100.00%	\$376	100.00%	\$813	\$813	100.00%	\$700	86.10%
Non-recourse receivables factoring business (Note 7)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The non-performing loan is the overdue amount reported in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Banking Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans".
The non-performing credit card amount is reported according to the FSC. Banking (IV).Tzi No. 0944000378 Letter dated July 6, 2005.

Note 2: Non-performing loan ratio = Non-performing loan/total loan amount. Non-performing credit card ratio = Non-performing amount/accounts receivable balance

Note 3: NPL Coverage Ratio = Allowance for bad debt appropriated for loans/Non-performing amount. Non-performing credit card receivables coverage ratio = Allowance for bad debt appropriated for credit card receivables/non-performing amount.

Note 4: The residential mortgage loan refers to the borrower providing the resident purchased (owned) by the borrower of his/her spouse or minors as collateral to financial institutions in exchange for funds in order to purchase or construct or decorate houses.

Note 5: Small credit loans refer to small credit loans other than credit cards and cash cards. Also, it is subject to the FSC. Banking (IV).Tzi No. 09440010950 Letter dated December 19, 2005.

Note 6: The "Other" consumer finance refers to the secured or unsecured consumer finance loans other than the "residential mortgage loans", "cash cards", and "small credit loans", excluding credit cards.

Note 7: The accounts receivable business without recourse is reported as non-performing loans within three months upon confirming that the accounts receivable factoring banks or insurance companies decline to compensate in accordance with the FSC. Banking (V). Tzi No. 094000494 Letter dated July 19, 2005.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries (continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 5

NPL or non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report

Unit: NTD thousand

	December 31, 2019		December 31, 2018	
	Total NPL exempted from report	Total non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report	Total NPL exempted from report	Total non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report
Exempted amount after a debt negotiation and contractual performance (Note 1)	\$3,847	\$76	\$5,658	\$105
Performance of debt clearance program and rehabilitation program (Note 2)	12,311	70	18,134	110
Total	\$16,158	\$146	\$23,792	\$215

Note 1: For the FSC. Banking (I) Tzi No. 09510001270 Letter dated April 25, 2006. It is regarding the matters to be disclosed additionally according to the credit reporting methods and information disclosure requirement of the cases approved according to the “Unsecured Debt Negotiation Mechanism for Consumer Finance Cases of the Bankers Association of the Republic of China”.

Note 2: For the FSC. Banking (I) Tzi No. 09700318940 Letter dated September 15, 2008, it is regarding the matters to be disclosed additionally according to the credit reporting and information disclosure requirements of the pre-negotiation, rehabilitation, and liquidation cases approved according to the “Consumer Debt Clearance Act”.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 6

Concentration of credit risk

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year	December 31, 2019		
Ranking (Note 1)	The industry that the Company or the Group engaged in (Note 2)	Total balance of loan (Note 3)	Ratio of the current net value (%)
1	Company (Group) A - Construction engineering business	7,308,896	18.69%
2	Company (Group) B - General product wholesale business	5,157,644	13.19%
3	Company (Group) C - Unclassified other financial service business	4,300,000	11.00%
4	Company (Group) D - Real Estate Development business	3,654,743	9.35%
5	Company (Group) E - Power supply business	3,522,363	9.01%
6	Company (Group) F - Unclassified other financial service business	2,897,635	7.41%
7	Company (Group) G - Real Estate Rental and Sale business	2,710,530	6.93%
8	Company (Group) H - Engineering services and related technical consultancy	2,541,028	6.50%
9	Company I - Wire & Cable manufacturing business	2,198,529	5.62%
10	Company (Group) J - Unclassified other financial service business	2,125,000	5.43%

Note 1: Ranked according to the total credit balance of the debtors. Please list the names of the top ten debtors that are not a government agency or a state-owned enterprise. If the debtor is an enterprise of the Group, the credit amount of the said enterprise should be attributed and included in the total amount. Also, it should be disclosed in the form of "code" + "industry" [such as, Company (or Group) A LCD panel and its components manufacturing]. For an enterprise of the Group, the industry with the highest risk exposure to the enterprise of the Group should be disclosed. The industry should be classified to the "detailed category" according to the industry standard classification of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note 2: The enterprises mean those defined in Article 6 of "Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings".

Note 3: The total credit balance refers to the total amount of various loans (including import bill advance, export bills negotiations, discounts, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, securities receivables factoring, mid-term loans, mid-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, collection), inward remittance, non-recourse receivables factoring, remittance receivables, and guarantee balances.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 6-1

Concentration of credit risk

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year	December 31, 2018		
Ranking (Note 1)	The industry that the Company or the Group engaged in (Note 2)	Total balance of loan (Note 3)	Ratio of the current net value (%)
1	Company (Group) A – Construction engineering business	7,471,822	21.24%
2	Company (Group) B - General product wholesale business	5,667,055	16.11%
3	Company (Group) C - Unclassified other financial service business	4,500,000	12.79%
4	Company (Group) D - Solar Cell Manufacturing business	4,265,540	12.12%
5	Company (Group) E - Real Estate Development business	3,815,217	10.84%
6	Company (Group) F - Power supply business	3,546,733	10.08%
7	Company G - Wire & Cable manufacturing business	2,914,198	8.28%
8	Company (Group) H - Unclassified other financial service business	2,817,115	8.01%
9	Company (Group) I - Real Estate Rental and Sale business	2,740,530	7.79%
10	Company J - Computers and peripheral equipment and software retailing business	2,384,967	6.78%

Note 1: Ranked according to the total credit balance of the debtors. Please list the names of the top ten debtors that are not a government agency or a state-owned enterprise. If the debtor is an enterprise of the Group, the credit amount of the said enterprise should be attributed and included in the total amount. Also, it should be disclosed in the form of “code” + “industry” [such as, Company (or Group) A LCD panel and its components manufacturing]. For an enterprise of the Group, the industry with the highest risk exposure to the enterprise of the Group should be disclosed. The industry should be classified to the “detailed category” according to the industry standard classification of the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics.

Note 2: The enterprises mean those defined in Article 6 of “Supplementary Provisions to the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation Rules for Review of Securities Listings”.

Note 3: The total credit balance refers to the total amount of various loans (including import bill advance, export bills negotiations, discounts, overdrafts, short-term loans, short-term secured loans, securities receivables factoring, mid-term loans, mid-term secured loans, long-term loans, long-term secured loans, collection), inward remittance, non-recourse receivables factoring, remittance receivables, and guarantee balances.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 7

Interest Rate Sensitive Assets and Liabilities Analysis Table (NTD)

2019.01.01~2019.12.31

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Item	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	\$170,626,899	\$782,638	\$3,570,507	\$37,098,495	\$212,078,539
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	158,636,022	8,453,992	19,324,704	1,542,852	187,957,570
Interest rate sensitivity gap	11,990,877	(7,671,354)	(15,754,197)	35,555,643	24,120,969
Net value					35,703,714
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					112.83
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					67.56

2018.1.1~2018.12.31

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Item	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	\$166,900,620	\$3,528,581	\$9,675,400	\$31,557,092	\$211,661,693
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	161,791,613	7,634,612	16,712,961	1,491,510	187,630,696
Interest rate sensitivity gap	5,109,007	(4,106,031)	(7,037,561)	30,065,582	24,030,997
Net value					34,212,235
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					112.81
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					70.24

- Note:
1. This form is prepared to report the amount in NTD (excluding foreign currency) of the head office and domestic and foreign branches
 2. Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities mean the assets and liabilities with interest of which the income or cost varies depending on the interest rate.
 3. Interest rate sensitivity gap=Interest rate sensitivity assets - Interest rate sensitivity liabilities.
 4. Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate=Interest rate sensitivity assets ÷ interest rate sensitivity liabilities (i.e. interest rate sensitivity assets and interest rate sensitivity liabilities in NTD)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 7-1

Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities analysis data (USD)

2019.01.01~2019.12.31

Unit: US thousand, %

Item	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	\$228,233	\$93,493	\$14,375	\$1,211,578	\$1,547,679
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	1,345,955	35,740	48,025	407	1,430,127
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(1,117,722)	57,753	(33,650)	1,211,171	117,552
Net value					173,270
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					108.22
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					67.84

2018.1.1~2018.12.31

Unit: US thousand, %

Item	1 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Interest rate sensitivity assets	\$316,753	\$2,299	\$-	\$-	\$319,052
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	1,478,069	23,770	39,615	-	1,541,454
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(1,161,316)	(21,471)	(39,615)	-	(1,222,402)
Net value					(1,202,842)
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					20.70
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net value rate					101.63

- Note:
1. This form is prepared to report the amount in USD of the head office and domestic branches, international financial business branches, and overseas branches, excluding contingent assets and contingent liabilities.
 2. Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities mean the assets and liabilities with interest of which the income or cost varies depending on the interest rate.
 3. Interest rate sensitivity gap=Interest rate sensitivity assets - Interest rate sensitivity liabilities.
 4. Interest Rate Sensitive Assets to Liabilities Ratio = Interest Rate Sensitive Assets ÷ Interest Rate Sensitive Liabilities (refers to USD interest rate sensitive assets and interest rate sensitive liabilities)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 8

Profitability

Unit: %

Item		2019.12.31	2018.12.31
ROA	Before tax	1.38	1.29
	After tax	1.21	1.04
ROE	Before tax	10.26	9.91
	After tax	8.93	7.98
Net profit rate		40.03	41.11

(Note): 1. ROA = Income before (after) tax/Average total assets
2. ROE=Income before (after) tax / Average net value
3. Profit rate = Income after tax/income-net.
4. Income before (after) tax means the income accumulated from January of the current year until the current quarter

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Table 9

NTD maturity date structure analysis table

2019.12.31

Unit: NTD thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	\$229,723,828	\$65,056,959	\$12,354,584	\$21,256,940	\$36,124,994	\$94,930,351
Outward remittance of due fund	248,369,349	22,941,990	29,259,729	31,286,226	43,523,136	121,358,268
Period Difference	(18,645,521)	42,114,969	(16,905,145)	(10,029,286)	(7,398,142)	(26,427,917)

2018.12.31

Unit: NTD thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	\$229,760,884	\$64,571,579	\$9,767,412	\$19,047,650	\$47,042,010	\$89,332,233
Outward remittance of due fund	244,571,868	27,012,109	32,414,978	27,714,173	42,032,167	115,398,441
Period Difference	(14,810,984)	37,559,470	(22,647,566)	(8,666,523)	5,009,843	(26,066,208)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 9-1

USD maturity date structure analysis table

2019. 12.31

Unit: US thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	\$1,618,912	\$93,056	\$16,317	\$24,820	\$33,375	\$1,451,344
Outward remittance of due fund	1,663,610	1,127,780	174,587	52,830	82,193	226,220
Period Difference	(44,698)	(1,034,724)	(158,270)	(28,010)	(48,818)	1,225,124

2018.12.31

Unit: US thousand

	Total	Remaining balance to maturity				
		1 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 180 days	181 days to 1 year	More than one year
Inward remittance of due fund	\$455,838	\$146,087	\$3,790	\$22,419	\$12,045	\$271,497
Outward remittance of due fund	1,545,463	1,224,689	163,136	43,281	78,583	35,774
Period Difference	(1,089,625)	(1,078,602)	(159,346)	(20,862)	(66,538)	235,723

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 10

Capital Adequacy (Explanation 1)

Unit: NTD thousand

Year (Explanation 2)			December 31, 2019	December 31, 2018
Analytical items				
Total Self-owned Capital	Common stock equity		\$35,718,515	\$33,752,396
	Other Category I Capital		-	-
	Category II Capital		1,160,997	670,827
	Total Self-owned Capital		36,879,512	34,423,223
Total risk-weighted assets	Credit Risk	Standardized Approach	203,419,934	197,892,405
		Internal Ratings-Based Approach	-	-
		Asset Securitization	-	-
	Operation Risk	Basic Indicator Approach	14,518,830	13,772,518
		Standard Method /Optional Standard Method	-	-
		Advanced Measurement Approach	-	-
	Market Risk	Standardized Approach	27,297,382	30,537,017
		Internal Models Approach	-	-
	Total risk-weighted assets		245,236,146	242,201,940
Capital adequacy ratio			15.04%	14.21%
Proportion of common stock equity to assets			14.56%	13.94%
Proportion of Category I capital to risk assets			14.56%	13.94%
Leverage ratio			11.81%	11.17%

Explanation:

- The amount of the regulatory capital, weighted risk assets, and total risk exposure should be calculated in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks" and "Description and Table of Calculation Methods for Capital and Risk Assets of Banks".
- The capital adequacy ratio for the current period and the previous period should be filled in the annual financial statement. The interim financial statements shall, in addition to disclosing the ratio of the current period and the previous period, also disclose the capital adequacy ratio at the end of the previous year.
- This table should demonstrate the following formula:
 - Total self-owned capital = Common stock equity + Other Category I Capital + Category II Capital
 - Total amount of risk-weighted-assets = Credit risk-weighted assets + Capital charge of (operational risk + market risk) x 12.5.
 - Capital Adequacy ratio = Total self-owned capital / Total amount risk-weighted assets.
 - Ratio of common stock equity to risk assets = Common stock equity / Total risk weighted assets.
 - Proportion of Category I capital to risk assets = (Common stock equity + Category I Capital) / Total risk-weighted asset.
 - Leverage ratio = Category I capital / Total exposure.
- This table may not be disclosed in the financial statements for Q1 and Q3.