

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

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Consolidated financial statements

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Auditor's Review Report

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

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of changes in shareholders equity, consolidated statement of cash flows, and Note of the consolidated financial statements (including significant accounting policies) for the three-month then ended. The compilation of fairly presented financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, and IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting," enacted at the recognition of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) is the responsibility of the management. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope

We reviewed the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Statement of Auditing Standard No. 65-"The Review of Financial Statements". The procedure of reviewing the consolidated financial statements consists of the query (mainly interviews with the personnel charged with management responsibilities in finance and accounting), analysis, and other reviews. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

The review findings indicated that the consolidated financial statements as presented, in all material aspects, were compiled in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, and IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting," enacted at the recognition of the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC), and nothing is in defiance of the aforementioned rules and standards which otherwise distorts the fair presentation of the consolidated financial position of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flow as of January 1 to March 31, 2019 and 2018 of respective fiscal year.

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 International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) No. 16 "Leases" since January 1, 2019 and have chosen not to re-prepare the consolidated financial statements for the comparison periods. The accountants did not revise the conclusion as a result.

Ernst & Young Global Limited

The competent authority approves the financial report of the public company
Auditing and Certification No.: Jin-Guan-Cheng-6-Zi No. 0950104133

Jin-Guan-Cheng-Shen-Zi No.: 1030025503

Shih Chieh Huang

CPA

Cheng Tao Chang

April 29, 2019

King's Town Bank Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheet

March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018

(Reviewed only on March 31, 2019 and 2018, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC)

Unit: NTD thousand

Assets			March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018		March 31, 2018	
Code	Account titles	Additional notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
10000	Assets							
11000	Cash and cash equivalents	IV/ VI.1	\$3,977,989	2	\$4,342,341	2	\$3,426,786	1
11500	Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks	IV/ VI.2	15,840,036	6	13,844,758	5	13,450,821	5
12000	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	IV/ VI.3/ VIII	32,598,479	11	31,786,797	11	25,843,913	9
12100	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	IV/ VI.4, 26/ VIII	58,593,696	20	53,487,356	19	59,246,545	22
12200	Investment in debt instruments at amortised cost	IV/ VI.5, 26	17,598,145	6	17,597,996	6	17,597,996	6
12500	Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements	IV/ VI.6	2,505,704	1	624,167	-	2,597,950	1
13000	Receivable- net	IV/ VI.7	3,575,289	1	3,642,416	2	4,557,600	2
13500	Notes discounted and loans – net	IV/ V/ VI.8	149,502,156	52	152,229,752	54	144,877,568	53
15500	Other financial assets – net	IV/ VI.9	1,835	-	4,705	-	935	-
18500	Property, plant, and equipment – net	IV/ VI.10	2,591,028	1	2,388,923	1	2,389,859	1
18600	Right-of-use assets- net	III/ IV/ VI.27	256,509	-	-	-	-	-
19300	Deferred income tax assets	IV/ VI.30	292,717	-	266,927	-	318,313	-
19500	Other assets – net	VI.11	541,534	-	878,581	-	473,096	-
	Total assets		<u>\$287,875,117</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$281,094,719</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$274,781,382</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)

March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018

(Reviewed only on March 31, 2019 and 2018, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC)

Unit: NTD thousand

Liabilities and equity			March 31, 2019		December 31, 2018		March 31, 2018	
Code	Account titles	Additional notes	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
20000	Liabilities							
21000	Due to Central Bank and other banks	IV/ VI.12	\$28,068,173	10	\$19,937,251	7	\$27,087,648	10
21500	Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	VI.13	1,770,625	1	3,438,640	1	2,748,400	1
22000	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	IV/ VI.14	13,131	-	25,784	-	46,329	-
22500	Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	IV/ VI.5	28,837,108	10	29,316,496	10	24,168,111	9
23000	Payables	VI.16	2,235,590	1	2,311,881	1	2,443,209	1
23200	Current Tax Liability	IV/ VI.30	569,135	-	404,846	-	730,864	-
23500	Customer deposits and remittances	VI.17	185,114,301	64	188,432,924	67	177,784,239	65
25500	Other financial liabilities	VI.18	1,060,000	-	1,230,000	1	1,170,000	-
25600	Liability reserve	IV/ VI.19, 26	412,402	-	420,427	-	498,016	-
26000	Lease liability	III/ IV/ VI.27	257,003	-	-	-	-	-
29300	Deferred tax liabilities	IV/ VI.30	50,289	-	59,890	-	50,135	-
29500	Other liabilities	VI.21	308,438	-	332,519	-	274,536	-
	Total liabilities		248,696,195	86	245,910,658	87	237,001,487	86
31000	Equity of the parent company	VI.22						
31100	Capital stock		11,412,343	4	11,512,343	4	11,512,343	4
31500	Capital surplus		56,568	-	99,585	-	74,856	-
32000	Retained earnings							
32001	Legal reserve		9,555,297	3	9,555,297	3	7,872,137	3
32003	Special reserve		100,930	-	100,930	-	72,877	-
32011	Undistributed earnings		16,356,099	6	14,699,482	6	16,562,943	6
32500	Other equity	IV	1,697,685	1	(468,711)	-	1,790,681	1
32600	Treasury stock	IV	-	-	(314,865)	-	(105,942)	-
	Total equity		39,178,922	14	35,184,061	13	37,779,895	14
	Total Liabilities and Equity		\$287,875,117	100	\$281,094,719	100	\$274,781,382	100

(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 Income Statement

And January 1 to March 31, 2019 and 2018

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC)

Unit: NTD thousand

Code	Account titles	Additional notes	January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019		January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018	
			Amount	%	Amount	%
41000	Interest revenue	IV	\$1,732,351	67	\$1,642,095	84
51000	Less: interest expense	IV	(545,494)	(21)	(410,498)	(21)
	Net interest income	VI.23	1,186,857	46	1,231,597	63
	Net income other than interest income					
49100	Service Fee, Net	IV/ VI.24	536,978	21	544,950	28
49200	Gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	IV/ VI.25	741,100	29	(69,039)	(4)
49310	Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	IV	4,866	-	1,872	-
49600	Net exchange gain	IV	134,651	5	194,640	10
49700	Reversal of impairment loss (impairment loss) on assets	IV/ VI.26	(30,896)	(1)	42,419	2
49800	Net income other than interest income					
49863	Net gain (loss) from asset trade	IV	8,606	-	(5)	-
49899	Other net income		13,870	-	18,333	1
	Net revenue		2,596,032	100	1,964,767	100
58200	Bad debts, commitments, and guarantees reserve reversed (provision)	IV/ VI.7, 8, 26	(70,081)	(3)	28,436	1
58400	Operating expenses					
58500	Employee benefits expenses	VI.20, 28	(316,583)	(12)	(324,081)	(16)
59000	Depreciation and amortization expenses	IV/ VI.10, 27, 28	(29,475)	(1)	(11,148)	(1)
59500	Business and administrative expenses	IV	(196,122)	(8)	(210,248)	(11)
61000	Income before tax from continuing operations		1,983,771	76	1,447,726	73
61003	Income tax expenses	IV/ VI.30	(155,306)	(6)	(153,418)	(8)
64000	Current year net income after tax		1,828,465	70	1,294,308	65
65000	Other comprehensive income					
65200	Items not reclassified to income	IV/ VI.29, 30				
65204	Evaluation of the capital gain/loss from equity instrument at fair value through comprehensive income statement as other comprehensive income		146,468	6	47,969	2
65220	Incomes tax related to titles not subject to reclassification		-	-	6,841	-
65300	Items that may be re-classified subsequently to income	IV/ VI.29, 30				
65301	Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations		(34,767)	(1)	(46,024)	(2)
65308	Capital gain/loss of debts instrument at fair value through comprehensive income statement as other comprehensive income		2,047,741	79	(1,047,986)	(53)
65320	Income tax related to items possibly be reclassified		6,954	-	10,076	1
	Current period other comprehensive income (net, after tax)		2,166,396	84	(1,029,124)	(52)
66000	Current period other comprehensive income (after tax)		\$3,994,861	154	\$265,184	13
67100	Net income attributable to					
67101	parent company		\$1,828,465		\$1,294,308	
67111	Non-controlling interest		\$ -		\$ -	
67300	Current period comprehensive income (after tax) attributable to					
67301	Parent company		\$3,994,861		\$265,184	
67311	Non-controlling interest		\$ -		\$ -	
	Earnings per share (NTD)	VI.31				
67500	Basic earnings per share		\$1.60		\$1.13	
67700	Diluted earnings per share		\$1.60		\$1.13	

(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
And January 1 to March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC)

Unit: NTD thousand

Item	Capital stock	to March 31, 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
Other capital									
Share-based payment transaction	-	12,533	-	-	-	-	-	23,698	36,231
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	1,294,308	-	-	-	1,294,308
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	6,841	(35,948)	(1,000,017)	-	(1,029,124)
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,301,149	(35,948)	(1,000,017)	-	265,184
Balance as of March 31, 2018	<u>\$11,512,343</u>	<u>\$74,856</u>	<u>\$7,872,137</u>	<u>\$72,877</u>	<u>\$16,562,943</u>	<u>\$(60,065)</u>	<u>\$1,850,746</u>	<u>\$(105,942)</u>	<u>\$37,779,895</u>
Balance as of January 1, 2019	\$11,512,343	\$99,585	\$9,555,297	\$100,930	\$14,699,482	\$28,431	(497,142)	\$(314,865)	\$35,184,061
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	1,828,465	-	-	-	1,828,465
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(27,813)	2,194,209	-	2,166,396
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	1,828,465	(27,813)	2,194,209	-	3,994,861
Deregistration of treasury shares	(100,000)	(43,017)	-	-	(171,848)	-	-	314,865	-
Balance as of March 31, 2019	<u>\$11,412,343</u>	<u>\$56,568</u>	<u>\$9,555,297</u>	<u>\$100,930</u>	<u>\$16,356,099</u>	<u>\$618</u>	<u>\$1,697,067</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$39,178,922</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 Cash Flow
And January 1 to March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC)

			Unit: NTD thousand		
Item	January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019	January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018	January 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019	January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018	
	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	
Cash flow from operating activities:					
Current year net profit before taxation	\$1,983,771	\$1,447,726			
Adjustments:					
Revenue, expense and loss that do not affect the cash flows					
Anticipated credit impairment (reversal gain) / Bad debt expense (reversal revenue)	70,081	(28,436)			
Loss (gain) on reversal of assets impairment	30,896	(42,419)			
Depreciation and amortization expenses	29,475	11,148			
Net interest income	(1,186,857)	(1,231,597)			
Cost of share-based payment service	-	12,533			
Disposal and obsolescence loss (gain) of property and equipment	(8,606)	5			
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities					
Due to Central Bank and other banks (increase) decrease	(141,502)	16,520			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (increase)	(811,682)	(2,957,387)			
Accounts receivable decrease (increase)	96,896	(1,843,647)			
Discounts and loans decrease (increase)	2,664,651	(1,896,091)			
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss increase (decrease)	(2,943,176)	455,881			
Other financial assets increase (decrease)	(1,030)	421			
Decrease in other assets	337,047	277,938			
Due to Central Bank and other banks increase	8,130,922	4,818,220			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss (decrease):	(12,653)	(81,573)			
Payables (decrease)	(90,607)	(1,183)			
Customer deposits and remittances (decrease)	(3,318,623)	(2,604,162)			
Other financial assets (decrease) increase	(170,000)	270,000			
Decrease in liabilities reserve	(9,025)	(9,061)			
Other liabilities (decrease)	(24,081)	(59,726)			
Interest received	1,700,346	1,592,384			
Interest payment	(530,128)	(397,917)			
Income tax payment	(19,454)	(13,130)			
Net cash inflow (outflow) from operating activities	5,776,661	(2,263,553)			
Cash flow from investing activities:					
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment			(234,896)	(7,122)	
Proceeds from disposal of property or equipment			30,676	-	
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities			(204,220)	(7,122)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks (decrease)			(1,668,015)	(2,567,280)	
Increase (decrease) in bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements			(479,388)	2,808,306	
Principal repayment of lease liability			(19,310)	-	
Treasury stock purchased by employees			-	23,698	
Net cash inflow from financing activities			(2,166,713)	264,724	
Impact of changes in exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents			(34,767)	(46,024)	
Current cash and cash equivalents increase (decrease)			3,370,961	(2,051,975)	
Balance of cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period			13,496,670	16,522,376	
Balance of cash and cash equivalent, end of period			\$16,867,631	\$14,470,401	
Composition of cash and cash equivalents					
Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated balance sheet			\$3,977,989	\$3,426,786	
Comply with the IAS 7 "Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC.			10,383,938	8,445,665	
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks					
Comply with the IAS 7 "Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC.			2,505,704	2,597,950	
Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements					
Balance of cash and cash equivalent, end of period			\$16,867,631	\$14,470,401	

(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
January 1 to March 31, 2019 and
January 1 to March 31, 2018

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC)

(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 Rotating Savings and Credit Association 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 986 employees and 974 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 March 31, 2019 and 2018 were approved for publication by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2019.

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, 2018. 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 "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 International Financial Reporting Standard No. 16. Compared with IAS 17, according to International Financial Reporting Standard No. 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.
 - 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 tenancy right 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 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 International Financial Reporting Standard No. 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. 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 releases / 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	Definition of business (Amendment to IFRS 3)	January 1, 2020
4	Definitions of "Significance" (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)	January 1, 2020

- (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 contractual cash flow includes:

1. Estimated value of future cash flow
2. 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
3. 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:

1. Specific applicable method for the contracts with a direct participation characteristic (variable fee approach)
 2. Simplification of short-term contracts (Premium Allocation Approach)
- (3) 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 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 substantial, and reducing the definition of the business and output.

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

The definition of the "material information" is amended as: The omission, misrepresentation, or ambiguity of certain information is expected to affect the decisions made by the primary users of the general-purpose financial statements. This amendment clarifies that the degree of significance will depend on the nature or size of the information. An enterprise will need to consider whether the information in the financial statements is individually or collectively significant. If it is reasonably expected to affect the primary user, the misrepresented information is significant.

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 Group's consolidated financial statements on January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018 were prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks," "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms," and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reports" recognized and announced 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).

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.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the ROC)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

- (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.

The main business entity of the consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary name	Main business	Equity ratio held			
			2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31	
The Company	Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Insurance agency business	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	(Note)
The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Insurance agency business	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	(Note)
The Company	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Leasing	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	
King's Town Bank International Lease	King's Town International Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	Construction management	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	

The total profit or loss of the subsidiaries in January 1 to March 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT\$152,547 thousand and NT\$105,635 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 Agency Co., Ltd. The Company is the continuing business entity while Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and Fuchen Property Agency Co., Ltd. were dissolved. 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.
- (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.

(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 profit or loss

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:

- 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. 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 "Loss".

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 Class 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 XII for information related to credit risk.

(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.

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.

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.

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).

13. Property, plant, and equipment

Real estate 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 real estate and equipment and the necessary interest expense arising from the construction in progress. Depreciation is provided separately for the significant parts of the real estate and equipment. When major parts of real estate 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 real estate 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 real estate 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.

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.

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.

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.

The pension cost for the interim period is calculated based on the actuarial pension cost at the end of the previous year for the period from the beginning of the year to the end of the period; also, it is adjusted and disclosed for the significant market fluctuation after the end date, and significant reduction, liquidation, or other significant non-recurring event.

(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 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 Company and its subsidiaries 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 Company and its subsidiaries must assume the obligation of providing services subsequently. Therefore, it is recognized as a contract liability.

The aforementioned contractual liabilities of the Company and its subsidiaries 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 expenses

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.

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.

The income tax expense for the interim period is accrued and disclosed according to the tax rate applicable to the expected total earnings of the year, that is, it applies the estimated annual average effective tax rate to the pre-tax benefits to the interim period. The estimation of the annual average effective tax rate includes only current income tax expenses. The deferred income tax rules and annual financial reports are consistent; also, it is recognized and measured in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes." When the tax rate changes occur in the interim period, the effect of the changes in the tax rate on the deferred income tax is entirely recognized in profit or loss, other comprehensive profit or loss, or directly recognized in equity.

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 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 Group's estimated impairment loss of loans is measured by the expected credit loss amount for a period of 12 months and for the duration of the period. The present value of the difference between the contractual cash flow (book value) receivable and the expected

cash flow (assessment of forward-looking information) is the credit loss. However, the discount effect of short-term loans and receivables is insignificant. Therefore, the credit loss is measured by the undiscounted spread amount. If the actual cash flow in the future is less than expected, significant impairment losses may occur. Please refer to Note VI.

(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 XII.

(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.

VI. Summary of significant accounting titles

1. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Cash on hand	\$1,324,632	\$1,366,471	\$1,309,065
Foreign currency on hand	194,516	230,888	181,590
Notes and checks for clearing	1,471,934	1,565,553	280,730
Due to Central Bank and other banks	986,907	1,179,429	1,655,401
Total	<u>\$3,977,989</u>	<u>\$4,342,341</u>	<u>\$3,426,786</u>

For the purpose of preparing the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are the

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sum of the following items.

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Cash and cash equivalents on the consolidated balance sheet	\$3,977,989	\$4,342,341	\$3,426,786
The "Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks" that meet the definitions of IAS 7	10,383,938	8,530,162	8,445,665
"Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC			
The "Bonds and securities sold under re-purchase agreements" comply with the IAS 7 "Definition of Cash and cash equivalents" approved by the FSC.	2,505,704	624,167	2,597,950
Cash and cash equivalents on the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow	<u>\$16,867,631</u>	<u>\$13,496,670</u>	<u>\$14,470,401</u>

2. Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Reserve for deposits –Type A	\$2,878,525	\$2,939,644	\$2,833,467
Reserve for deposits –Type B	5,456,098	5,314,596	5,005,156
Reserve for deposits –Foreign currency	15,413	17,518	16,598
Interbank call loans	7,490,000	5,573,000	5,595,600
Total	<u>\$15,840,036</u>	<u>\$13,844,758</u>	<u>\$13,450,821</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.

3. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Stock	\$4,007,102	\$4,584,529	\$6,008,085
Equity securities	1,836,368	2,368,012	-
Domestic bond	26,042,910	24,111,160	19,162,068
Derivatives	3,874	39,017	24,490
Convertible corporate bonds	330,597	323,902	316,482
Real estate investment trust fund	377,628	360,177	332,788
Total	<u>\$32,598,479</u>	<u>\$31,786,797</u>	<u>\$25,843,913</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.

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4. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Bonds	\$18,077,215	\$15,622,987	\$19,785,671
Corporate bond	34,077,828	33,660,910	31,417,361
Financial bonds	4,337,090	4,264,717	5,067,359
Subtotal (total book value)	56,492,133	53,548,614	56,270,391
Evaluation adjustment	1,064,102	(952,250)	1,273,649
Subtotal	57,556,235	52,596,364	57,544,040
Equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Listed stocks	120,000	93,960	845,811
Non-TWSE/TPEX-listing companies stock	917,461	797,032	856,694
Subtotal	1,037,461	890,992	1,702,505
Total	\$58,593,696	\$53,487,356	\$59,246,545

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 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.

The Group's equity instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive profit and loss was not recognized as dividend income in the first quarter of 2019 and the first quarter of 2018.

5. Financial assets based on cost after amortization

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Convertible certificate of deposit	\$17,600,000	\$17,600,000	\$17,600,000
Less: Allowance for losses	(1,855)	(2,004)	(2,004)
Total	\$17,598,145	\$17,597,996	\$17,597,996

The Group classifies certain financial assets into financial assets measured at amortized cost. Please refer to Note VI 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.

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6. Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Bonds	<u>\$2,505,704</u>	<u>\$624,167</u>	<u>\$2,597,950</u>

The Group's RS bill and bond transactions were for an amount of NT\$2,506,098 thousand, NT\$624,260 thousand and NT\$2,598,282 thousand on March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, respectively.

7. Receivable- net

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Accounts receivable and notes	\$2,540,067	\$2,652,762	\$2,233,976
Interests receivable	1,070,829	1,038,824	1,022,194
Acceptances receivable	-	-	3,153
Clearing amount receivable	7,294	-	1,351,334
Other receivables	23,284	21,681	24,819
Subtotal (total book value)	<u>3,641,474</u>	<u>3,713,267</u>	<u>4,635,476</u>
Less: Allowance for losses	<u>(66,185)</u>	<u>(70,851)</u>	<u>(77,876)</u>
Net	<u>\$3,575,289</u>	<u>\$3,642,416</u>	<u>\$4,557,600</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.

8. Discounts and loans, net

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Import bill advance and export bills negotiation	\$-	\$-	\$21,861
Overdraft	255,487	74,653	53,695
Loans	151,679,046	154,496,563	147,072,965
Collections of overdue loans	28,114	25,759	25,810
Total amount	<u>151,962,647</u>	<u>154,596,975</u>	<u>147,174,331</u>
Less: allowance for bad debt	<u>(2,460,491)</u>	<u>(2,367,223)</u>	<u>(2,296,763)</u>
Net	<u>\$149,502,156</u>	<u>\$152,229,752</u>	<u>\$144,877,568</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.

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9. Other financial assets – net

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Non-delinquent loans restated from loans	\$5,509	\$3,968	\$-
Others	1,526	2,037	935
Subtotal (total book value)	7,035	6,005	935
Less: allowance for bad debt	(5,200)	(1,300)	-
Total	\$1,835	\$4,705	\$935

The Group's financial assets measured at cost are not provided as collateral.

10. Property, plant, and equipment

The Group's booked property, plant, and equipment are owned and used by the Group. The application of International Financial Reporting Standard No. 16 has no impact on the Group's property, plant, and equipment.

	Land	Buildings and structures	Transport equipment	Other equipment	Uncompleted construction	Total
Cost:						
2019.01.01	\$2,015,003	\$1,169,735	\$18,940	\$164,532	\$4,776	\$3,372,986
Additions	217,683	1,005	-	5,968	10,240	234,896
Disposition	(14,114)	(17,433)	-	(2,429)	-	(33,976)
2019.03.31	\$2,218,572	\$1,153,307	\$18,940	\$168,071	\$15,016	\$3,573,906
2018.01.01	\$2,015,003	\$1,191,501	\$18,940	\$149,174	\$6,907	\$3,381,525
Additions	-	-	-	3,926	3,196	7,122
Disposition	-	-	-	(398)	-	(398)
2018.03.31	\$2,015,003	\$1,191,501	\$18,940	\$152,702	\$10,103	\$3,388,249
Depreciation and impairment:						
2019.01.01	\$11,209	\$840,074	\$13,136	\$119,644	\$-	\$984,063
Depreciation	-	4,973	500	5,248	-	10,721
Disposition	-	(9,506)	-	(2,400)	-	(11,906)
2019.03.31	\$11,209	\$835,541	\$13,636	\$122,492	\$-	\$982,878
2018.01.01	\$11,209	\$859,657	\$10,087	\$106,682	\$-	\$987,635
Depreciation	-	5,178	763	5,207	-	11,148
Disposition	-	-	-	(393)	-	(393)
2018.03.31	\$11,209	\$864,835	\$10,850	\$111,496	\$-	\$998,390

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	Land	Buildings and structures	Transport equipment	Other equipment	Uncompleted construction	Total
Net book value:						
2019.03.31	\$2,207,363	\$317,766	\$5,304	\$45,579	\$15,016	\$2,591,028
2018.12.31	\$2,003,794	\$329,661	\$5,804	\$44,888	\$4,776	\$2,388,923
2018.03.31	\$2,003,794	\$326,666	\$8,090	\$41,206	\$10,103	\$2,389,859

The Group did not provide real estate and equipment as collateral.

11. Other assets – net

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Prepayments	\$23,671	\$9,446	\$33,231
Inter-bank clearing fund	402,283	602,655	201,541
Refundable deposits	84,207	235,310	214,609
Others	31,373	31,170	23,715
Net	\$541,534	\$878,581	\$473,096

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

12. Due to Central Bank and other banks

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Deposits of other banks	\$1,548	\$71	\$1,728
Interbank call loans	28,066,625	19,937,180	27,085,920
Total	\$28,068,173	\$19,937,251	\$27,087,648

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13. Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Funds borrowed from banks	\$1,770,625	\$3,438,640	\$2,748,400

14. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
Available-for-sale financial liabilities:			
Derivatives	\$13,131	\$25,784	\$46,329

15. Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Bonds	\$7,787,654	\$8,579,875	\$8,150,000
Corporate bond	20,275,849	19,992,978	14,745,966
Bank debentures	773,605	743,643	1,272,145
Total	\$28,837,108	\$29,316,496	\$24,168,111

The Group's RP securities and bond liabilities, securities were repurchased according to the agreed price for an amount of NT\$28,898,771 thousand, NT\$29,388,277 thousand, and NT\$24,213,393 thousand on March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018, and March 31, 2018, respectively.

16. Payables

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Accrued expenses	\$257,809	\$ 266,629	\$292,030
Interest payable	169,739	155,423	141,127
Notes and checks in clearing	1,471,934	1,565,553	280,730
Clearing amount payable	-	-	1,419,251
Others	336,108	324,276	310,071
Total	\$2,235,590	\$2,311,881	\$2,443,209

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17. Customer deposits and remittances

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Check deposits	\$2,189,396	\$2,334,521	\$1,532,437
Current deposits	32,982,712	35,480,317	29,065,517
Time deposits	22,150,632	24,444,454	22,871,923
Savings deposit	127,785,820	126,173,193	124,291,655
Remittances	5,741	439	22,707
Total	<u>\$185,114,301</u>	<u>\$188,432,924</u>	<u>\$177,784,239</u>

18. Other financial liabilities

	Interest rate interval (%)	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Chang Hwa Bank	1.07%~1.19%	\$400,000	\$500,000	\$500,000
Far Eastern Securities	1.11%~1.40%	-	-	140,000
International Bills	1.22%~1.54%	130,000	140,000	120,000
Taiwan Cooperative Bills Finance Corporation	1.40%	100,000	120,000	80,000
Taiwan Finance Cooperation	1.40%~1.46%	100,000	100,000	100,000
China Bills Finance Corporation	1.44%~1.48%	100,000	100,000	50,000
Mega Bills	1.48%~1.49%	100,000	100,000	80,000
Grand Bills Finance Corporation	1.41%~1.44%	80,000	120,000	50,000
Ta Ching Bills Finance Corporation	1.40%~1.44%	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total		<u>\$1,060,000</u>	<u>\$1,230,000</u>	<u>\$1,170,000</u>

19. Liability reserve

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Retirement benefits plan	\$283,587	\$292,615	\$318,184
Reserve for guarantee liability	106,497	105,994	146,514
Provision for commitment of financing	22,318	21,818	33,318
Total	<u>\$412,402</u>	<u>\$420,427</u>	<u>\$498,016</u>

The changes in the guarantee reserve are as follows:

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Balance, beginning	\$105,994	\$146,533
Amount appropriated (reversed) for the period	500	-
Foreign exchange impact amount	3	(19)
Balance, ending	<u>\$106,497</u>	<u>\$146,514</u>

The changes in the financing commitment reserve are as follows:

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Balance, beginning	\$21,818	\$33,318
Amount appropriated (reversed) for the period	500	-
Foreign exchange impact amount	-	-
Balance, ending	<u>\$22,318</u>	<u>\$33,318</u>

20. Retirement benefits plan

Defined contribution pension plan

The Group had recognized the the defined contribution plan for an amount of NT\$7,957 thousand and NT\$7,843 thousand from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Defined benefit plan

The Group had recognized the the defined benefits plan for an amount of NT\$1,002 thousand and NT\$1,283 thousand from January 1 to December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

21. Other liabilities

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Deposits received	\$47,969	\$41,540	\$53,401
Advance income	231,951	264,973	204,676
Others	28,518	26,006	16,459
Total	<u>\$308,438</u>	<u>\$332,519</u>	<u>\$274,536</u>

22. Equity

(1) Common stock

As of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018, the Company's authorized capital stock was NT\$30,000,000 thousand, respectively, and the paid-in capital were NT\$11,412,343 thousand, NT\$11,512,343 thousand and NT\$11,512,343 thousand, NT\$10 par, divided into 1,141,234 thousand shares, 1,151,234 thousand shares, 1,151,234 thousand shares. Each share is entitled to one voting right and the right to receive dividends.

(2) Capital surplus

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Common stock premium	\$53,982	\$54,455	\$54,455
Treasury stock transactions	-	42,544	17,815
Others	2,586	2,586	2,586
Total	<u>\$56,568</u>	<u>\$99,585</u>	<u>\$74,856</u>

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The March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 additional paid-in capitals are adjusted as follows:

	Common stock premium	Treasury stock transactions	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	(473)	(42,544)	-	-	(43,017)
Balance as of December 31, 2019	\$53,982	\$-	\$-	\$2,586	\$56,568
Balance as of January 1, 2018	\$54,455	\$5,282	\$-	\$2,586	\$62,323
Share-based payment transaction	-	-	12,533	-	12,533
Transfer of Treasury Stock	-	12,533	(12,533)	-	-
Deregistration of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as of March 31, 2018	\$54,455	\$17,815	\$-	\$2,586	\$74,856

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.

(1) Treasury stock

a. Changes in Treasury Stocks are as follows:

January 1 to March 31, 2019:

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

January 1 to March 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	-	914 thousand shares	4,086 thousand shares
Maintain corporate credit and shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-
Total	5,000 thousand shares	-	914 thousand shares	4,086 thousand shares

- b. As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, the amount of Treasury Stocks that are not yet canceled or distributed to employees was NT\$0 thousand and NT\$105,942 thousand, respectively, which was for 0 thousand shares and 4,086 thousand shares, respectively.
- c. The Company transferred treasury stock to employees for 914 thousand shares on March 16, 2018.
- d. The Company's Board of Directors had resolved to schedule the de-capitalization base on January 21, 2019, with 10,000 thousand Treasury stock shares repurchased and cancelled for a total amount of NT\$100,000 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 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 \$45,549 thousand. In addition, the Company did not use, dispose of, or reclassify the relevant assets in the period from January 1 to March 31, 2019 and 2018 that caused having the special reserve reversed to the undistributed earnings. As of March 31, 2019 and 2018, the special reserve for the first time was NT\$45,549 thousand.

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The 2018 and 2017 earnings appropriation and distribution and the dividend per share was proposed and resolved in the board meeting on February 25, 2019 and the shareholders meeting on May 17, 2018 as follows:

	Distribution of retained earnings		Dividends per share (\$)	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Legal reserve	\$863,340	\$1,683,160		
Special reserve	437,551	28,053		
Common stock cash dividends	1,711,852	1,720,722	\$1.5	\$1.5
Total	<u>\$3,012,743</u>	<u>\$3,431,935</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

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
<u>Interest revenue</u>		
Discount and loan interest income	\$1,056,430	\$1,001,679
Due from bank and interbank offered interest income	16,112	11,888
Security investment interest income	616,217	589,835
Other interest incomes	43,592	38,693
Subtotal	<u>1,732,351</u>	<u>1,642,095</u>
<u>Interest expenses</u>		
Deposits Interest expenses	(250,256)	(241,340)
Central Bank and interbank interest expense	(133,226)	(86,877)
Interest expense of the RP bonds	(160,961)	(82,273)
Others	(1,051)	(8)
Subtotal	<u>(545,494)</u>	<u>(410,498)</u>
Total	<u>\$1,186,857</u>	<u>\$1,231,597</u>

24. Service Fee, Net

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Service fee income	\$549,355	\$558,399
Service fee expenses	(12,377)	(13,449)
Total	<u>\$536,978</u>	<u>\$544,950</u>

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

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Stock investment	\$489,621	\$(26,468)
Bond investment	263,049	62,188
Derivatives	(31,358)	(118,072)
Others	19,788	13,313
Total	<u>\$741,100</u>	<u>\$(69,039)</u>

26. The reversed benefit of asset impairment and bad debts, commitments, and guarantee reserve

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	\$(31,045)	\$42,287
Financial assets based on cost after amortization	149	132
Subtotal	<u>(30,896)</u>	<u>42,419</u>
Loan and receivables bad debt (appropriation) reversed	(69,081)	28,436
Guarantee reserve (appropriation)	(500)	-
Financing commitment reserve (appropriation)	(500)	-
Subtotal	<u>(70,081)</u>	<u>28,436</u>
Total	<u>\$(100,977)</u>	<u>\$70,855</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 International Financial Reporting Standard No. 16).

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

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

A. Amount recognized on the balance sheet

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(a) Right-of-use assets

The book value of the right-of-use assets

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31 (Notes)	2018.3.31 (Notes)
Buildings and structures	\$250,824		
Other equipment	5,685		
Total	<u>\$256,509</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\$3,399 thousand in the first quarter of 2019.

(b) Lease liability

	2019.3.31	2018.12.31 (Notes)	2018.3.31 (Notes)
Lease liability	<u>\$257,003</u>		
Current	<u>\$257,003</u>		

The interest expense of the Group's lease liability was NT\$1,050 thousand in the first quarter of 2019. For the maturity analysis of the lease liability on March 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 comprehensive income statement

Depreciation of the right-of-use assets

	2019 Q1	2018 Q1 (Notes)
Buildings and structures	\$18,338	
Other equipment	416	
Total	<u>\$18,754</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.

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

	2019 Q1	2018 Q1 (Notes)
Short-term lease expense	\$376	
Low-value asset lease expenses (excluding the low-value assets lease expenses of the short-term leases)	460	

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\$19,310 thousand in the first quarter of 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 houses 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 March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 are as follows:

	2019.3.31 (Notes)	2018.12.31	2018.3.31
No more than one year		\$78,068	\$81,562
Over 1 year but less than 5 years		188,529	170,322
Over 5 years		25,562	39,965
Total		<u>\$292,159</u>	<u>\$291,849</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.

28. Operating expenses

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

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries and wages	\$280,180	\$288,413
Labor insurance and national health insurance	18,545	17,768
Pension expenses	8,959	9,126
Other employee benefits expenses	8,899	8,774
Depreciation	29,475	11,148
Total	\$346,058	\$335,229

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' compensation 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 the majority 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 compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors resolved by the Board of Directors.

On January 1 to March 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\$195 thousand and NT\$145 thousand, respectively, which was listed in the "salary expense" account.

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

There is no significant difference between the actual employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors distributed in 2018 and the expenses booked in the 2017 financial report.

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29. Other comprehensive income

The other comprehensive income on January 1 to March 31, 2019 is as follows:

	Accrued in current year	Current reclassification adjustment	Other comprehensive profit or loss	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Titles not reclassified as profit and loss accounts:					
Unrealized valuation gains and losses from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$146,468	\$-	\$146,468	\$-	\$146,468
Defined benefit plan re-measurement amount	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts to be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently:					
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(34,767)	-	(34,767)	6,954	(27,813)
Unrealized valuation gains and losses from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,052,607	(4,866)	2,047,741	-	2,047,741
Total	<u>\$2,164,308</u>	<u>\$(4,866)</u>	<u>\$2,159,442</u>	<u>\$6,954</u>	<u>\$2,166,396</u>

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

	Accrued in current year	Current reclassification adjustment	Other comprehensive profit or loss	Income tax benefit (expense)	After-tax amount
Titles not reclassified as profit and loss accounts:					
Unrealized valuation gains and losses from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$47,969	\$-	\$47,969	\$-	\$47,969
Defined benefit plan re-measurement amount	-	-	-	6,841	6,841
Accounts to be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently:					
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	(46,024)	-	(46,024)	10,076	(35,948)
Unrealized valuation gains and losses from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,046,114)	(1,872)	(1,047,986)	-	(1,047,986)
Total	<u>\$(1,044,169)</u>	<u>\$(1,872)</u>	<u>\$(1,046,041)</u>	<u>\$16,917</u>	<u>\$(1,029,124)</u>

The Group's debt instrument investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income in 2019 and 2018 Q1 are reclassified to profit or loss from the cumulative other comprehensive income at the time of de-recognition for an amount of NT\$4,866 thousand and NT\$1,872 thousand, respectively.

30. Income tax

According to the amended provisions of the Income Tax Law promulgated on February 7, 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 decreased from 10% to 5%.

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

Income tax recognized in profit or loss

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Current income tax expenses (benefit):		
Payable income tax for the current period	\$183,743	\$179,796
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred income tax expense (benefit) related to the original generation of the temporary difference and its reversal	(28,437)	20,887
The tax losses, income tax credit, or temporary differences that were not recognized in previous years are recognized in the current year.	-	-
Deferred income tax related to changes in tax rates or new taxation	-	(47,265)
Income tax expenses	<u>\$155,306</u>	<u>\$153,418</u>

Income tax recognized in the other comprehensive profit or loss

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Exchange differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations	\$(6,954)	\$(10,076)
Defined benefit plan actuarial (loss)	-	(6,841)
The other comprehensive profit or loss related income tax	<u>\$(6,954)</u>	<u>\$(16,917)</u>

Income tax declaration and audit

As of March 31, 2019, the income tax returns of the Company and its subsidiaries were audited as follows:

	<u>Income tax declaration and audit</u>
The Company	Audited up to the year of 2017
Subsidiary - Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Audited up to the year of 2017
Subsidiary - Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Audited up to the year of 2017
Subsidiary - King's Town Bank International Lease Co., Ltd.	Audited up to the year of 2016
Sub-subsidiary - King's Town International Construction Management Co., Ltd.	Audited up to the year of 2017

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.

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
(1) Basic earnings per share		
Net income attributable to the holders of common stock of the parent company (NT\$ Thousands)	<u>\$1,828,465</u>	<u>\$1,294,308</u>
Weighted average number of common stock shares (Thousand shares) of the earnings per share	<u>1,141,234</u>	<u>1,146,397</u>
Base earnings per share (\$)	<u>\$1.60</u>	<u>\$1.13</u>
(2) Diluted earnings per share		
Net income attributable to the holders of common stock of the parent company (NT\$ Thousands)	<u>\$1,828,465</u>	<u>\$1,294,308</u>
Weighted average number of common stock shares (Thousand shares) of the earnings per share	<u>1,141,234</u>	<u>1,146,397</u>
Dilution effect	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Weighted average number of common stock shares (Thousand shares) after adjusting the dilution effect	<u>1,141,234</u>	<u>1,146,397</u>
Diluted earnings per share (NT\$)	<u>\$1.60</u>	<u>\$1.13</u>

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
Terence Tai	Chairman of the Group
ChiungTing Tsai	Vice Chairman of the Group
JihCheng Chang	The Group's President
Tiangang Investment Co., Ltd	Director of the Group
Mingtai Chen	Independent Director of the Group
ChaoLung Chen	Independent Director of the Group
ChihChieh Hsu	Independent Director of the Group (2018.5.16 resigned)
HungLiang Chiang	Independent Director of the Group (2018.11.2 took office)
Others	Representatives of the Group'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>2019.03.31</u>		
Deposits	\$205,398	0.11%
Loans	22,634	0.02%
<u>2018.12.31</u>		
Deposits	\$234,256	0.12%
Loans	33,496	0.02%
<u>2018.03.31</u>		
Deposits	\$223,549	0.13%
Loans	51,407	0.03%

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 March 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT\$960 thousand.

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(3) Loans

March 31, 2019

Type	Number of accounts or name of stakeholder	Maximum balance – current period	Balance, ending	Performance		Collateral Contents	Difference in trading conditions and terms with non-stakeholders
				Normal loans	No-performing loans		
Consumer loan	8	\$4,327	\$4,155	\$4,155	\$-	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	3	12,811	12,704	12,704	-	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

December 31, 2018

Type	Number of accounts or name of stakeholder	Maximum balance – current period	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

March 31, 2018

Type	Number of accounts or name of stakeholder	Maximum balance – current period	Balance, ending	Performance		Collateral Contents	Difference in trading conditions and terms with non-stakeholders
				Normal loans	No-performing loans		
Consumer loan	8	\$4,571	\$4,393	\$4,393	\$-	None	None
Residential mortgage loans	7	37,356	37,040	37,040	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Huang OO	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Chou OO	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	Real estate	None
Other loans	Wu OO	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	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

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(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

	2019.01.01~ 2019.03.31	2018.01.01~ 2018.03.31
Short-term employee benefits	\$9,847	\$25,807
Retirement benefits	466	435
Total	<u>\$10,313</u>	<u>\$26,242</u>

VIII. Pledged assets

The Group has the following assets provided as collateral:

Item	Book value			Guaranteed debt
	2019.3.31	2018.12.31	2018.3.31	
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	\$6,345,244 13,408	\$6,737,446 11,203	\$4,722,891 -	The preparation and collateral for the RP transactions
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss				
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	696,370	2,056,191	2,022,527	Various business reserves and collateral RP transaction
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	25,911,719	25,914,862	21,704,869	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	8,650,669	8,689,407	9,381,129	Funds borrowed from banks
Total	<u>\$41,617,410</u>	<u>\$43,409,109</u>	<u>\$37,831,416</u>	

IX. Significant contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

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

	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Receivable and collection	\$10,584,762	\$10,780,490	\$12,009,732
Receivable guarantees	5,068,092	5,092,739	3,711,037
Receivables from L/C	127,461	33,177	78,714
Trust and custody	28,985,636	27,652,280	16,742,295
Agreed financing amount	17,549,272	17,201,151	16,356,188

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	2019.03.31	2018.03.31	Trust liabilities	2019.03.31	2018.03.31
Bank deposits	\$1,485,664	\$544,884	Long-term borrowings	\$2,169,800	\$-
Stock	2,325,325	87,000	Payables	91,441	-
Fund	10,235,989	10,629,111	Other liabilities	16,905	-
Real estate	14,124,819	4,825,901	Trust capital	26,620,873	16,678,045
Other assets	751,839	593,399	Reserve		
			And accumulated earnings	24,617	2,250
Total trust assets	<u>\$28,923,636</u>	<u>\$16,680,295</u>	Total trust liabilities	<u>\$28,923,636</u>	<u>\$16,680,295</u>

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Income Statement of Trust Accounts		
Item	2019.01.01~2019.03.31	2018.01.01~2018.03.31
Amount		
Interest revenue	\$685	\$107
Rent revenue	83,464	2,143
Unrealized capital gains	30,004	-
Other profits	240	-
Subtotal	114,393	2,250
Trust expenses		
Administrative expenses	(7,036)	-
Interest expenses	(2,100)	-
House tax	(2,791)	-
Other Expenses	(5,495)	-
Subtotal	(17,422)	-
Net profit before taxation	96,971	2,250
Income tax expenses	-	-
Net income	\$96,971	\$2,250

Property Catalogue of Trust Accounts		
Investment	2019.03.31	2018.03.31
Bank deposits	\$1,485,664	\$544,884
Stock	2,325,325	87,000
Fund	10,235,989	10,629,111
Real estate		
Land	10,622,555	4,038,726
Buildings and structures	3,497,154	686,475
Construction in progress	5,110	100,700
Others	751,839	593,399
Total	\$28,923,636	\$16,680,295

XI. Significant disaster loss

No such event

XII. Significant subsequent events

No such event

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XIII. Fair value and classification of financial instruments

1. Information on the fair value of financial instruments

Financial assets:

	2019.03.31		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	\$32,598,479	\$32,598,479	\$31,786,797	\$31,786,797
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	58,593,696	58,593,696	53,487,356	53,487,356
Financial assets based on cost after amortization				
Investment of debt instruments on the basis of cost after amortization	17,598,145	17,598,145	17,597,996	17,597,996
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	2,458,841	2,458,841	2,744,982	2,744,982
Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks	15,840,036	15,840,036	13,844,758	13,844,758
Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,505,704	2,505,704	624,167	624,167
Accounts receivable	3,575,289	3,575,289	3,642,416	3,642,416
Discounts and loans	149,502,156	149,502,156	152,229,752	152,229,752
Other financial assets	1,835	1,835	4,705	4,705
	2018.03.31			
	Book value	Fair value		
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$25,843,913	\$25,843,913		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	59,246,545	59,246,545		
Financial assets based on cost after amortization:				
Investment of debt instruments on the basis of cost after amortization	17,597,996	17,597,996		
Cash and cash equivalents (excluding cash on hand)	1,936,131	1,936,131		
Due from Central Bank and lend to Banks	13,450,821	13,450,821		
Bonds and securities sold under repurchase agreements	2,597,950	2,597,950		
Accounts receivable	4,557,600	4,557,600		
Discounts and loans	144,877,568	144,877,568		
Other financial assets	935	935		

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Financial liabilities:

	2019.03.31		2018.12.31	
	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value
Financial liabilities based on cost after amortization:				
Due to Central Bank and other banks	\$28,068,173	\$28,068,173	\$19,937,251	\$19,937,251
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	1,770,625	1,770,625	3,438,640	3,438,640
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	28,837,108	28,837,108	29,316,496	29,316,496
Payables	2,235,590	2,235,590	2,311,881	2,311,881
Customer deposits and remittances	185,114,301	185,114,301	188,432,924	188,432,924
Lease liability	257,003	257,003	(Notes)	(Notes)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Held for transaction purposes	13,131	13,131	25,784	25,784
	2018.03.31			
	Book value	Fair value		
Financial liabilities based on cost after amortization:				
Due to Central Bank and other banks	\$27,087,648	\$27,087,648		
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	2,748,000	2,748,000		
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	24,168,111	24,168,111		
Payables	2,443,209	2,443,209		
Customer deposits and remittances	177,784,239	177,784,239		
Lease liability	(Notes)	(Notes)		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss:				
Held for transaction purposes	46,329	46,329		

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
2019.03.31		
Foreign exchange contracts	\$2,001,572	\$(9,257)
2018.12.31		
Foreign exchange contracts	\$4,176,667	\$13,233
2018.03.31		
Foreign exchange contracts	\$3,184,712	\$(21,839)

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 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 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.

2019.3.31

	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	\$4,007,102	\$4,007,102	\$-	\$-
Bond investment	26,373,507	308,380	26,065,127	-
Derivatives	3,874	-	3,874	-
Others	2,213,996	2,213,996	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss				
Stock investment	1,037,461	120,000	-	917,461
Bond investment	57,556,235	39,380,634	18,175,601	-

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Liabilities measured at fair value

Financial liabilities at fair value
through profit and loss

Derivatives	13,131	-	13,131	-
<u>2018.12.31</u>				
	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III

Assets measured at fair value

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
profit or loss

Stock investment	890,992	93,960	-	797,032
Bond investment	52,596,364	36,881,446	15,714,918	-

Liabilities measured at fair value

Financial liabilities at fair value
through profit and loss

Derivatives	25,784	-	25,784	-
<u>2018.3.31</u>				
	Total	Level I	Level II	Level III

Assets measured at fair value

Financial assets at fair value
through profit and loss

Stock investment	\$6,008,085	\$6,008,085	\$-	\$-
Bond investment	19,478,550	289,930	19,188,620	-
Derivatives	24,490	-	24,490	-
Others	332,788	332,788	-	-

Financial assets at fair value
through other comprehensive
profit or loss

Stock investment	1,702,505	845,811	-	856,694
Bond investment	57,544,040	37,594,592	19,949,448	-

Liabilities measured at fair value

Financial liabilities at fair value
through profit and loss

Derivatives	46,329	-	46,329	-
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(3) Transfer between Level I and Level II fair value

In the period of January 1 to March 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 valuation gains and losses from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	120,429
2019.03.31	\$917,461
	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 valuation gains and losses from equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income")	53,151
2018.03.31	\$856,694

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 profit or loss				
Stock	Market Approach	Lack of liquidity discount rate	20%~30%	The higher the lack of liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value

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>2019.3.31</u>				
Investment of debt instruments on the basis of cost after amortization				
Convertible certificate of deposit	\$17,598,145	\$-	\$-	\$17,598,145
<u>2018.12.31</u>				
Investment of debt instruments on the basis of cost after amortization				
Convertible certificate of deposit	\$17,597,996	\$-	\$-	\$17,597,996
<u>2018.3.31</u>				
Investment of debt instruments on the basis of cost after amortization				
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

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financial liabilities:

March 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 measured at fair value through profit or loss with RP agreement	\$6,345,244	\$6,886,600	\$6,345,244	\$6,886,600	\$(541,356)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss with RP agreement	25,911,719	21,950,508	25,911,719	21,950,508	3,961,211

XIV. Financial risk management

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 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 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 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 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 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 net cash clearing

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		
	2019.03.31	2018.12.31	2018.03.31
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	\$17,549,272	\$17,201,151	\$16,356,188
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	360,677	668,933	600,330
Guarantee payments	5,068,092	5,092,739	3,711,037
Total	\$22,978,041	\$22,962,823	\$20,667,555

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- (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.

March 31, 2019	Collateral	Master net cash clearing	Total
<u>Items on the statement</u>			
Discounts and loans	\$103,296,505	\$-	\$103,296,505
<u>Off-balance sheet items</u>			
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	11,071,071	-	11,071,071
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	112,643	-	112,643
Guarantee payments	1,828,004	-	1,828,004
Total	<u>\$116,308,223</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$116,308,223</u>

December 31, 2018	Collateral	Master net cash clearing	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	<u>\$114,901,796</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$114,901,796</u>

March 31, 2018	Collateral	Master net cash clearing	Total
<u>Items on the statement</u>			
Discounts and loans	\$103,017,117	\$ -	\$103,017,117
<u>Off-balance sheet items</u>			
Customer's developed and irrevocable loan commitments	10,103,680	-	10,103,680
Customer's outstanding letters of credit amount	168,391	-	168,391
Guarantee payments	2,326,732	-	2,326,732
Total	<u>\$115,615,920</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$115,615,920</u>

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

① By industry

By industry	2019.03.31		2018.12.31		2018.03.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
I. Private Enterprise	\$118,065,685	78	\$121,205,378	79	\$114,137,944	78
II. Government agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Non-profit groups	164,865	-	177,347	-	174,701	-
IV. Private	33,732,097	22	33,214,250	21	32,861,686	22
V. Financial institution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	\$151,962,647	100	\$154,596,975	100	\$147,174,331	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	2019.03.31		2018.12.31		2018.03.31	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Non-secured	\$48,666,141	32	\$51,809,444	34	\$44,157,215	30
Secured						
- Financial collateral	14,689,308	10	14,351,793	9	16,252,432	11
- Real estate	78,880,531	52	78,741,042	51	68,903,698	47
- Guarantee	1,990,249	1	1,963,499	1	1,638,071	1
- Other collaterals	7,736,418	5	7,731,197	5	16,222,915	11
Total	\$151,962,647	100	\$154,596,975	100	\$147,174,331	100

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

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

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 index

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 index

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 Bank's asset quality policy.

(11) Measurement of anticipated credit loss

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 discount and loan for the period from January 1 to March 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	(206)	341	-	(669)	-	(534)	-	(534)
- Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	(39)	-	3,831	-	3,792	-	3,792
- Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	4	(26)	-	(283)	-	(305)	-	(305)
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(55,282)	1,809	-	(45,372)	-	(98,845)	-	(98,845)
Procured or initiated new financial assets	63,610	-	-	5,873	-	69,483	-	69,483
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"	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,354	89,354
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(27,436)	-	(27,436)	-	(27,436)
Recovered amount after write-off bad debts	-	-	-	57,228	-	57,228	-	57,228
Changes in exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	531	531
Balance, ending	\$400,514	\$44,079	\$-	\$139,649	\$-	\$584,242	\$1,876,249	\$2,460,491

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Changes in the allowances for bad debts related to discount and loan for the period from January 1 to March 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)	41	-	(522)	-	(486)		(486)
- Converted to financial assets with credit impairment	-	(161)	-	7,493	-	7,332		7,332
- Converted to 12-month expected credit loss	4	(35)	-	-	-	(31)		(31)
- Financial assets derecognized in the current period	(83,557)	(27)	-	(74,197)	-	(157,781)		(157,781)
Procured or initiated new financial assets	98,337	-	-	(32,748)	-	65,589		65,589
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"							51,765	51,765
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Recovered amount after write-off bad debts	-	-	-	96,143	-	96,143		96,143
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Changes in exchange	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,499)	(3,499)
Balance, ending	\$368,908	\$311	\$-	\$168,701	\$-	\$537,920	\$1,758,843	\$2,296,763

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Changes in the total book value of discount and loan

Changes in the total book value for the period from January 1 to March 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 within the perpetuity of the financial assets	(89,726)	90,458	-	(2,518)	-	(1,786)
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	(13,992)	-	13,997	-	5
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	12,723	(12,760)	-	(1,150)	-	(1,187)
Initiated or procured discount and loans	22,808,652	-	-	90,089	-	22,898,741
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	(27,436)	-	(27,436)
De-recognition	(25,211,977)	(207,050)	-	(83,638)	-	(25,502,665)
Balance, ending	<u>\$148,317,018</u>	<u>\$3,317,841</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$327,788</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$151,962,647</u>

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Changes in the total book value for the period from January 1 to March 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 within the perpetuity of the financial assets	(14,024)	15,714	-	(2,135)	-	(445)
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	(28,190)	-	27,862	-	(328)
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	8,668	(9,150)	-	-	-	(482)
Initiated or procured discount and loans	31,144,977	-	-	90,043	-	31,235,020
Write-off bad debts	-	-	-	-	-	-
De-recognition	(29,121,465)	(6,525)	-	(117,040)	-	(29,245,030)
Balance, ending	<u>\$146,693,624</u>	<u>\$83,322</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$397,385</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$147,174,331</u>

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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)	28,352	-	-	27,866
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Converted as anticipated credit loss in 12 months	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets removed in current period	(1,495)	-	-	-	(1,495)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	1,685	-	-	-	1,685
Changes in model/risk parameters	1,805	1,190	-	-	2,995
Other changes and exchange rate changes	100	237	-	-	337
Expected credit losses on March 31, 2019	\$34,581	\$108,835	\$-	\$-	\$143,416

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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 within the perpetuity of the financial assets	(196)	13,845	-	-	13,649
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Converted as anticipated credit loss in 12 months	1,352	(63,995)	-	-	(62,643)
Financial assets removed in current period	(237)	-	-	-	(237)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	589	9,918	-	-	10,507
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in model/risk parameters	(2,037)	(3,095)	-	-	(5,132)
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(1,008)	(3,281)	-	-	(4,289)
Expected credit losses on March 31, 2018	<u>\$29,857</u>	<u>\$92,110</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$121,967</u>

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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 within the perpetuity of the financial assets	(461,497)	462,860	-	-	1,363
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	4,564,533	-	-	-	4,564,533
Derecognized financial assets	(1,793,716)	-	-	-	(1,793,716)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause de-recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes and exchange rate changes	167,205	4,134	-	-	171,339
Total book value on March 31, 2019 (Note)	<u>\$54,660,000</u>	<u>\$1,832,133</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$56,492,133</u>

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	Anticipated	Expected credit	Expected credit	Financial assets	
Financial assets-total book value measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	credit loss in 12 months	losses of the duration (collective assessment)	losses of the duration (individual assessment)	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 within the perpetuity of the financial assets	(170,884)	166,775	-	-	(4,109)
Converted as financial assets with credit impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred out from the financial assets with credit impairment	1,273,061	(1,303,150)	-	-	(30,089)
Financial assets assessed collectively	-	-	-	-	-
Originated or purchased new financial assets	1,070,159	115,756	-	-	1,185,915
Write-off	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognized financial assets	(890,778)	-	-	-	(890,778)
Changes in the revisions that do not cause de-recognition	-	-	-	-	-
Other changes and exchange rate changes	(692,629)	(30,081)	-	-	(722,710)
Total book value on March 31, 2018 (Note)	<u>\$54,777,571</u>	<u>\$1,492,820</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$56,270,391</u>

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

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 March 31, 2019 and December 31, 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 of and NT\$3,641,474 thous and NT\$4,635,476 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\$66,185 thous and NT\$77,876 thousand.

Changes in allowances or loss of notes and accounts receivables of the Group in 2019 and 2018 Q1 are as follows:

	<u>Accounts receivable</u>
2019.1.1	\$70,851
Amount appropriated in current period	2,236
Write-off amount	(9,412)
Recovery of write-off amount	2,510
2019.3.31	<u>\$66,185</u>
2018.1.1 (in accordance with IAS 39)	\$75,968
2018.1.1 Retain earnings adjustment amount	-
2018.1.1 (in accordance with IFRS 9)	75,968
Amount appropriated in current period	5,174
Write-off amount	(5,976)
Recovery of write-off amount	2,710
2018.3.31	<u>\$77,876</u>

- (14) The Group's financial assets with the maximum credit risk exposures as of March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 amounted to NT\$206,914,975 thousand, NT\$204,714,088 thousand and NT\$202,299,641 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:

	<u>2019.03.31</u>	<u>2018.12.31</u>	<u>2018.03.31</u>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
- Debt instrument	\$26,373,507	\$24,435,062	\$19,478,550
- Derivatives	3,874	39,017	24,490

- (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	\$205,434	\$55,582	\$149,852
Total financial assets with impairment	<u>\$205,434</u>	<u>\$55,582</u>	<u>\$149,852</u>

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:

- ① Perform daily fund scheduling and monitor future cash flows to ensure the fulfillment of various needs.
- ② Maintain an appropriate amount of high liquidity assets that can be easily realized to buffer unforeseen and unexpected events that may interrupt cash flow.
- ③ Monitor the liquidity ratio of the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with the internal management purposes and external regulatory requirements.

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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2019.03.31

	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Due to Central Bank and other banks	\$25,910,423	\$2,157,750	\$-	\$-	\$28,068,173
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	850,625	850,000	-	70,000	1,770,625
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	22,807,508	6,029,600	-	-	28,837,108
Customer deposits and remittances	17,205,237	18,374,383	69,345,995	80,188,686	185,114,301
Lease liability (Note)	6,505	13,033	56,962	200,039	276,539
Other financial liabilities	730,000	330,000	-	-	1,060,000
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss case					
Foreign exchange derivatives					
Cash outflow	\$2,288,860	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$2,288,860
Cash inflow	\$2,275,729	-	-	-	\$2,275,729
Net cash flow	<u>\$(13,131)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(13,131)</u>

2018.12.31

	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>					
Due to 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>

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2018.03.31

	Not more than one month	1~3 months	3 months ~ 1 year	More than one year	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Due to Central Bank and other banks	\$26,068,448	\$1,019,200	\$-	\$-	\$27,087,648
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	2,418,400	300,000	30,000	-	2,748,400
Bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements	13,743,115	9,997,996	427,000	-	24,168,111
Customer deposits and remittances	15,566,634	18,589,497	70,753,654	72,874,454	177,784,239
Other financial liabilities	400,000	770,000	-	-	1,170,000
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss case					
Foreign exchange derivatives					
Cash outflow	\$2,016,796	\$476,993	\$813,918	\$-	\$3,307,707
Cash inflow	2,005,919	472,543	782,916	-	3,261,378
Net cash flow	<u>\$(10,877)</u>	<u>\$(4,450)</u>	<u>\$(31,002)</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$(46,329)</u>

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

	Expiry of duration				Total
	Less than 1 year	1~5 years	6~10 years	10~15 years	
Lease liability	<u>\$76,500</u>	<u>\$170,413</u>	<u>\$29,626</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$276,539</u>

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.

①The “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.

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

③Market 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 bank.
- 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

(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.

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:

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.

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 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 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 March 31, 2019, the Group's net profit or loss would increase/decrease by NT\$1,987,312 thousand, respectively.

B. Exchange rate risk

The Group assumes that all other variable factors are given, if the major currency exchange rates on March 31, 2019 were relatively appreciated/depreciated by 3%, the Group's net profit or loss before tax would

increase/decrease by NT\$9,386 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 March 31, 2019, the Group's net profit or loss before tax would increase/decrease by NT\$894,807 thousand, respectively.

D. Sensitivity analysis is compiled as follows:

2019.01.01 ~ 2019.03.31

Market category	Scenario	Affected profit or loss amount	Minimum capital computed for market risk	Proportion
Equity market	Major stock markets + 15%	\$894,807	\$2,302,064	38.87%
	Major stock markets + -15 %	(894,807)		-38.87%
Interest rate market	Main interest rate + 100bp	(1,987,312)		-86.33%
	Main interest rate - 100bp	1,987,312		86.33%
Foreign exchange market	Main currency +3%	9,386		0.41%
	Main currency -3 %	(9,386)		-0.41%
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%	(2,872,733)		-124.79%

2018.01.01 ~ 2018.03.31

Market category	Scenario	Affected profit or loss amount	Minimum capital computed for market risk	Proportion
Equity market	Major stock markets + 15%	\$970,695	\$2,186,078	44.4%
	Major stock markets + -15 %	(970,695)		-44.4%
Interest rate market	Main interest rate + 100bp	(1,675,608)		-76.65%
	Main interest rate - 100bp	1,675,608		76.65%
Foreign exchange market	Main currency +3%	12,695		0.58%
	Main currency -3 %	(12,695)		-0.58%
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%	(2,633,608)		-120.47%

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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:

	2019.03.31			2018.12.31		
	Foreign currency (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	NTD	Foreign currency (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$1,529,908	30.83	\$47,159,421	\$1,464,767	30.73	\$45,016,674
HKD	99,154	3.93	389,356	101,591	3.92	398,642
AUD	4,977	21.85	108,736	3,735	21.68	80,953
JPY	2,468,745	0.28	687,298	2,960,152	0.28	823,810
EUR	3,833	34.60	132,616	4,576	35.22	161,170
RMB	729,680	4.58	3,342,520	721,785	4.48	3,230,639
<u>Non-Currency</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary items</u>						
USD	\$1,520,929	30.83	\$46,882,625	\$1,547,009	30.73	\$47,544,224
HKD	9,572	3.93	37,589	10,940	3.92	42,928
AUD	44,476	21.85	971,744	45,089	21.68	977,341
JPY	1,441,910	0.28	401,428	1,484,524	0.28	413,143
EUR	3,988	34.60	137,982	4,491	35.22	158,168
RMB	308,855	4.58	1,414,803	319,247	4.48	1,428,918
<u>Non-Currency</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-

	2018.03.31		
	Foreign currency (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial assets</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	\$1,508,433	29.12	\$43,925,576
HKD	10,614	3.71	39,382
AUD	4,761	22.35	106,427
JPY	3,077,955	0.27	843,360
EUR	6,408	35.88	229,897
RMB	786,880	4.65	3,660,251
<u>Non-Currency</u>	-	-	-

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	2018.03.31		
	Foreign currency (NT\$ thousand)	Exchange rate	NTD
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
<u>Monetary items</u>			
USD	\$1,474,618	29.12	\$42,940,882
HKD	8,775	3.71	32,556
AUD	39,968	22.35	893,387
JPY	1,052,391	0.27	288,355
EUR	6,623	35.88	237,625
RMB	351,488	4.65	1,634,984
<u>Non-Currency</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 March 31, 2019 and 2018 were NT\$134,651 thousand and NT\$194,640 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.

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

March 31, 2019, December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2018 were 15.82%, 14.21% and 15.74%, respectively, which were in line with the capital management regulations of the competent authorities.

XVI. Notes of disclosure

1. Information about important 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 company and subsidiary and among subsidiaries: Please refer to 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: None.
- (3) Endorsements/guarantees to others: None.
- (4) Marketable securities – end: See Attached table 2.
- (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 3.
- (3) NPL or non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report: See Attached table 4.
- (4) Concentration of credit risk: Please refer to Attached table 5 and Attached table 5-1.
- (5) Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities analysis data: See Attached table 6 and Attached table 6-1.
- (6) Profitability: Please refer to Attached table 7 for details.
- (7) Maturity date analysis: Please refer to Attached table 8 and Attached table 8-1 for details.
- (8) Capital Adequacy: Not applicable.

XVII. Segment 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, 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 important accounting policies described in Note IV.

2019.01.01~2019.03.31

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
Interest revenue	\$848,372	\$338,485	\$-	\$1,186,857
Service fee income	536,978	-	-	536,978
Investment profit	42,470	786,291	-	828,761
Other income and expenditures	43,436	-	-	43,436
Total revenue	1,471,256	1,124,776	-	2,596,032
Depreciation and amortization	(15,555)	(13,920)	-	(29,475)
Other operating expenses	(435,848)	(76,857)	-	(512,705)
Other major non-cash accounts				
Bad debt appropriation	(70,081)	-	-	(70,081)
Segment profit/loss	\$949,772	\$1,033,999	\$-	\$1,983,771

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2018.01.01~2018.03.31

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
Interest revenue	\$799,397	\$432,200	\$-	\$1,231,597
Service fee income	544,950	-	-	544,950
Investment profit	27,780	121,818	-	149,598
Other income and expenditures	38,622	-	-	38,622
Total revenue	1,410,749	554,018	-	1,964,767
Depreciation and amortization	(6,224)	(4,924)	-	(11,148)
Other operating expenses	(453,068)	(81,261)	-	(534,329)
Other major non-cash accounts				
Bad debt appropriation	28,436	-	-	28,436
Segment profit/loss	\$979,893	\$467,833	\$-	\$1,447,726

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

	Branch business	Financial market	Adjustments and elimination	Total
2019.03.31				
Segment assets	\$175,433,836	\$112,148,564	\$292,717	\$287,875,117
2018.12.31				
Segment assets	\$176,278,426	\$104,549,366	\$266,927	\$281,094,719
2018.03.31				
Segment assets	\$167,510,885	\$106,952,184	\$318,313	\$274,781,382

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 Bank and its subsidiaries are entirely generated in Taiwan.

4. Important customer information

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

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Attached table 1

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

No. (Note 1)	Trader's name	Counterparty	Relationship with trader (Note 2)	2019.01.01~2019.03.31			
				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.	1	Customer deposits and remittances	\$305,786	General	0.11%
0	The Company	Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	1	Service fee income	15,773	General	0.61%
0	The Company	Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	288	General	0.01%
0	The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	1	Customer deposits and remittances	6,623	General	—
0	The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	1	Service fee income	400	General	0.02%
0	The Company	Fuchen Property Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	90	General	—
0	The Company	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	1	Customer deposits and remittances	6,753	General	—
0	The Company	King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	156	General	0.01%
0	The Company	King's Town International Real Estate Management Co., Ltd.	1	Customer deposits and remittances	3,393	General	—
0	The Company	King's Town International Construction Management Co., Ltd.	1	Other non-interest net profit or loss	30	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.

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Attached table 2

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

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 profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	10,600	\$68,371	0.75%	\$68,371	
King's Town Bank International Leasing Co., Ltd.	Hoyii Life Co., Ltd.	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive profit or loss	526	8,079	2.49%	8,079	
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	3,611	212,699	2.62%	212,699	
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	1,500	22,275	0.17%	22,275	
Tainan Life Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	MiTAC Holdings Corporation.	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	4,461	140,745	0.47%	140,745	

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".

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Attached table 3

Asset quality

Non-performing loans and overdue accounts

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year and month		March 31, 2019					March 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	\$15,500	\$84,591,556	0.02%	\$1,394,212	8,994.92%	\$29,900	\$84,361,656	0.04%	\$1,313,051	4,391.47%
	Non-secured	-	48,563,999	0.00%	743,877	-	-	44,065,536	-	660,903	-
Consumer banking	Residential mortgage loans (Note 4)	23,722	14,796,825	0.16%	260,716	1099.05%	23,943	15,039,593	0.16%	263,525	1,100.64%
	Cash card	-	-	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small credit loans (Note 5)	664	129,327	0.51%	5,681	855.57%	749	174,310	0.43%	8,557	1,142.46%
	Others	1,800	3,824,106	0.05%	54,237	3,013.66%	-	3,470,886	0.00%	48,484	-
	(Note 6) Non-secured	-	56,834	-	1,768	-	-	62,350	-	2,243	-
Total amount		\$41,686	\$151,962,647	0.03%	\$2,460,491	5,902.44%	\$54,592	\$147,174,331	0.04%	\$2,296,763	4,207.14%
		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		\$674	\$674	100.00%	\$700	103.86%	\$1,241	\$1,241	100.00%	\$1,464	117.97%
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 (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 (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.

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Attached table 4

NPL or non-performing receivable accounts exempted from report

	March 31, 2019		March 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)	\$5,032	\$99	\$7,806	\$124
Performance of debt clearance program and rehabilitation program (Note 2)	16,398	97	23,900	143
Total	\$21,430	\$196	\$31,706	\$267

Note 1: For the FSC. Banking (I) Tzi No. 0951001270 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".

Attached table 5

Concentration of credit risk

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year	March 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	7,427,133	18.95%
2	Company (Group) B - General product wholesale business	5,494,343	14.02%
3	Company (Group) C - Unclassified other financial service business	4,400,000	11.23%
4	Company (Group) D - Real Estate Development business	3,729,860	9.52%
5	Company (Group) E - Power supply business	3,605,150	9.20%
6	Company (Group) F - Unclassified other financial service business	3,128,430	7.98%
7	Company (Group) G - Solar Cell Manufacturing business	3,095,483	7.90%
8	Company (Group) H - Real Estate Rental and Sale business	2,740,530	6.99%
9	Company I - Wire & Cable manufacturing business	2,499,351	6.38%
10	Company J - Computers and peripheral equipment and software retailing business	2,473,655	6.31%

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.

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Attached table 5-1

Concentration of credit risk

Unit: NTD thousand, %

Year	March 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	7,827,944	20.72%
2	Company (Group) B - Cable Telecommunications	5,828,198	15.43%
3	Company (Group) C - Unclassified other electronic components manufacturing business	4,700,952	12.44%
4	Company (Group) D - Unclassified other financial services business	4,600,000	12.17%
5	Company (Group) E - Wire and Cable manufacturing business	4,124,836	10.92%
6	Company (Group) F - Power supply business	3,815,171	10.10%
7	Company (Group) G - Cable Telecommunications	3,378,111	8.94%
8	Company (Group) H - Real Estate Rental and Sale business	2,742,950	7.26%
9	Company (Group) I - Unclassified other financial service business	2,655,836	7.03%
10	Company J - Computers and peripheral equipment and software retailing business	2,604,684	6.89%

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.

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Attached table 6

Interest Rate Sensitive Assets and Liabilities Analysis Table (NTD)

2019.01.01~2019.03.31

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	\$173,115,609	\$4,094,315	\$6,969,905	\$34,763,613	\$218,943,442
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	164,509,466	7,995,551	17,236,818	1,474,781	191,216,616
Interest rate sensitivity gap	8,606,143	(3,901,236)	(10,266,913)	33,288,832	27,726,826
Net value					37,580,949
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					114.50
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net worth rate					73.78

2018.01.01~2018.03.31

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	\$166,972,742	\$427,117	\$567,759	\$40,868,894	\$208,836,512
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	154,619,015	9,623,331	19,339,743	1,759,740	185,341,829
Interest rate sensitivity gap	12,353,727	(9,196,214)	(18,771,984)	39,109,154	23,494,683
Net value					34,166,912
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					112.68
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net worth rate					68.76

- 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)

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

Attached table 6-1

Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities analysis data (USD)

2019.01.01~2019.03.31

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	\$343,577	\$58,669	\$10,245	\$1,083,727	\$1,496,218
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	1,432,565	29,749	52,878	431	1,515,623
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(1,088,988)	28,920	(42,633)	1,083,296	(19,405)
Net value					51,730
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					98.72
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net worth rate					(37.51)

2018.01.01~2018.03.31

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	\$285,145	\$21,008	\$64,737	\$1,054,263	\$1,425,153
Interest rate sensitivity liabilities	1,303,389	41,322	79,860	-	1,424,571
Interest rate sensitivity gap	(1,018,244)	(20,314)	(15,123)	1,054,263	582
Net value					124,225
Interest rate sensitivity assets and liabilities rate					100.04
Interest rate sensitivity gap and net worth rate					0.47

- 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)
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the
ROC)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 7

Profitability

Unit: %

Item		2019.03.31	2018.03.31
ROA	Before taxation	0.70	0.53
	After taxation	0.64	0.47
ROE	Before taxation	5.34	3.87
	After taxation	4.92	3.46
Net profit rate		70.43	65.88

- (Note):
1. ROA = Income before (after) taxation/Average total assets
 2. ROE=Income before (after) taxation / Average net worth
 3. Profit rate = Income after taxation/income-net.
 4. Income before (after) taxation 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)
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the
ROC)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 8

Analysis of maturity structure of NTD

2019.03.31

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	\$236,009,931	\$69,794,061	\$13,197,193	\$20,306,291	\$45,352,789	\$87,359,597
Outward remittance of due fund	250,877,824	30,883,776	29,453,743	28,424,120	43,639,132	118,477,053
Period Difference	(14,867,893)	38,910,285	(16,256,550)	(8,117,829)	1,713,657	(31,117,456)

2018.03.31

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	\$225,071,065	\$60,151,695	\$12,746,091	\$10,861,946	\$34,189,235	\$107,122,098
Outward remittance of due fund	238,928,905	31,325,060	29,360,982	27,164,057	43,485,068	107,593,738
Period Difference	(13,857,840)	28,826,635	(16,614,891)	(16,302,111)	(9,295,833)	(471,640)

Notes to the consolidated financial statements of King's Town Bank Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries
(continued)
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the
ROC)
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, unless otherwise specified)

Attached table 8-1

USD maturity date structure analysis table

2019.03.31

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	\$1,570,069	\$99,585	\$50,735	\$56,036	\$25,568	\$1,338,145
Outward remittance of due fund	1,608,560	1,252,514	131,491	47,047	87,450	90,058
Gap	(38,491)	(1,152,929)	(80,756)	8,989	(61,882)	1,248,087

2018.03.31

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	\$1,593,541	\$80,902	\$55,680	\$62,001	\$64,835	\$1,330,123
Outward remittance of due fund	1,640,422	964,209	277,594	66,344	129,840	202,435
Gap	(46,881)	(883,307)	(221,914)	(4,343)	(65,005)	1,127,688