2006Annual Report Fuhwa Bank

Fuhwa Commercial Bank



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Letter to Shareholders



# Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders:

Fuhwa Commercial Bank marked a new beginning by accomplishing a remarkable milestone in 2006.

While the growth rate had been steady in the global economy, many local banks in Taiwan were hit hard by the delinquencies of credit and cash cards in late 2005. As a result of the financial storm, the bank industry's return on equity (ROE) plunged to -0.43 percent and the return on assets (ROA) to -0.03 percent in 2006.

Despite the challenge of the domestic economic climate, we had committed dedicated efforts in improving the asset quality as well as writing off bad debt in 2006. While the bad debt caused the net loss of NT\$4.8 billion, we managed to improve capital adequacy ratio and increase the total deposit by 10.31 percent from NT\$242.4 billion in 2005 to NT\$267.4 billion in 2006. The loans balance (including collection) decreased by -0.65 percent from NT\$231.3 billion in 2005 to NT\$229.8 billion in 2006. The foreign exchange trading increased by 49.76 percent from US\$9.138 billion in 2005 to US\$13.685 billion. The rate of overdue loans outstanding was dropped to 1.22 percent and the coverage ratio of allowances for NPLs was improved from 42.30 percent in 2005 to 128.52 percent in 2006.

As a result of adequate capitalization and full support from Fuhwa Financial Holding, our credit ratings received from Taiwan Ratings Corporation on December 1, 2006 for long-term and short-term were upgraded from "twA-" and "twA-2" to "twA+" and "twA-1", respectively. The outlook had received a "stable" rating from a previously "positive" rating.

On December 28, 2006, the announcement of the merger between Yuanta Core Pacific Securities and Fuhwa Financial Holding Company marked the beginning of a sustaining growth for the future. The merger was finalized on April 2, 2007 and the capital reallocation from Yuanta Securities would allow us to improve capital adequacy ratio to over 10 percent.

Looking ahead in 2007, we will continue to pursue higher profitability by enhancing management discipline, improving transparency and stability of the corporate financial operations, seizing business opportunities, and strengthening asset quality.

The focus of our business plan is summarized below:

- 1. We will strengthen our financial platform by expanding branches in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Mainland China to provide comprehensive financial products and services for the clients of the Fuhwa Financial Holding Company.
- 2. We will offer diversified financial products to meet the increasing demand for wealth management and explore the potential of the foreign currency trading business to raise revenue with high profitability.
- 3. We will effectively utilize the resources within the Holding Company and streamline organization structures to achieve maximum efficiencies to improve our competitiveness in the industry.
- 4. We will devote efforts in developing IT related B2B and B2C business to provide easy access to financial services via the internet for all customers.
- 5. We will utilize the IT system to improve the management of credit risk controls through prescreening, evaluating, rating, as well as monitoring post loan management.

We believe that we will prosper from the merger of Fuhwa Holding Company and Yuanta Core Pacific Securities because of expansion of the customer base and better integrated products through joint marketing efforts to serve different customer sectors.

We are grateful for your support. Your ongoing suggestions, guidance, and encouragement are welcome and crucial for the long-term success of our continuing growth.

Chairman

Ching R. Yen

Vice Chairman

President

Michael Dei UMa Chang-Mirng Her





## Corporate Information

#### (i) About Fuhwa Commercial Bank

Fuhwa Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"), previously known as Asia Pacific Commercial Bank Co., was licensed by the Ministry of Finance on January 14, 1992 and commenced operations on February 12, 1992. Under Taiwan's Financial Holding Company Law, the Bank became a wholly owned subsidiary of Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. on August 1, 2002 through stock transfer, and renamed to Fuhwa Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. on September 2002.

Since inception, the Bank's belief and continuous efforts in "*Honesty, Stability, Service, Innovation, and Philanthropy*" have cultivated a long-term success in the growth of the business. The Bank began with only seven branches in Taiwan. After becoming part of Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. at the end of 2002, the Bank grew to have thirty-seven business locations in Taiwan and one representative office in Hong Kong. Through tireless efforts in expanding business and improving customer relationship, the Bank acquired four cooperative banks throughout the years. Currently, the total capital of the Bank is NT\$ 18 billion. At the end of 2006, the Bank had more than 2,800 employees and seventy branches in major metropolitan and rural areas.

Event Date	Acquired Institution	Branch Increase	Total Branches	
2005/12	Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative	12	70	
2005/6	Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative	8	58	
2004/6	Taitung Credit Cooperative	8	50	
2003/7	Toulio Credit Cooperative	5	42	
2002/8	37 branches when Asia Pacific Commercial Bank merged into Fuhwa Financial Holding Co. Ltd.			

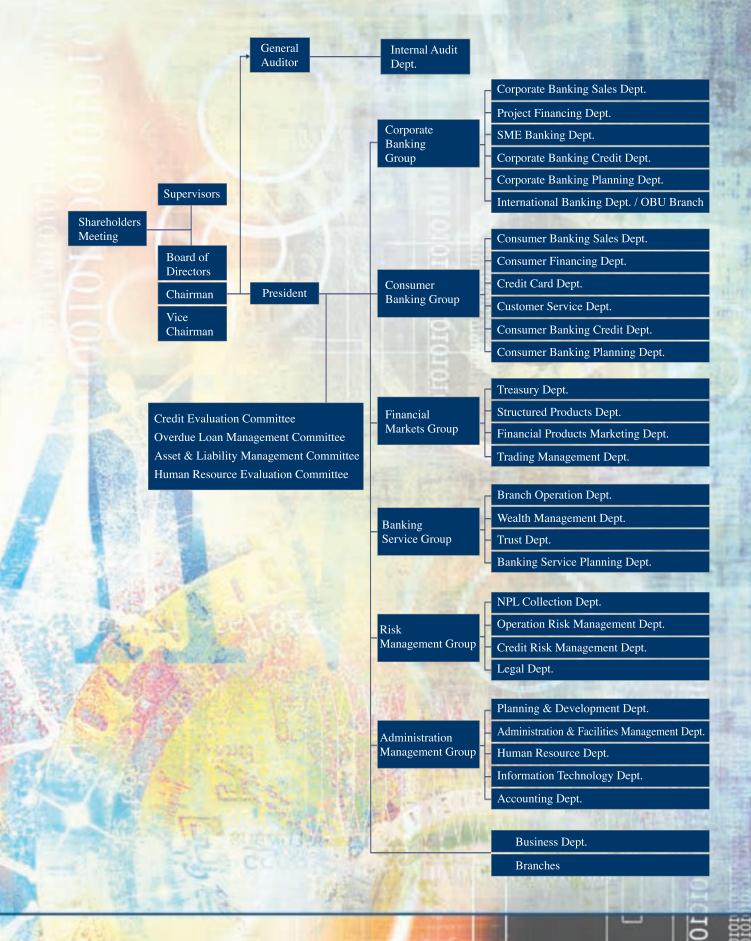
To emerge from the highly competitive financial environment, Fuhwa Bank continued to expand business locations by emphasizing business in northern Taiwan. By the end of December 2006, 45 percent of all branches were located in northern Taiwan.

The merger of Fuhwa Financial Holding and Yuanta Core Pacific Securities would allow the Bank to leverage resources from the security business through integration of operations, consolidation of existing branch network, and serving as a securities deposit and settlement organization.

Fuhwa Bank is proud to be a full-fledged, professional financial institution in providing our customers with "one-stopshopping" financial services. In addition to the Fuhwa Financial Holding Co.'s service in trust, securities brokerage, futures brokerage, capital venture investment, investment management and other related financial services, the Bank has also invested in Fuhwa Leasing Co., Ltd., Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent Co., and Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent Co.

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#### (iii) Business Overview

#### a. Banking Service Group

- 1) Branch Operation Department
  - Oversee daily operations of bank branches.
  - Provide guidance, training, assistance, and performance evaluation to branch personnel.
- 2) Wealth Management Department
  - Develop and integrate products and services.
  - Define and measure sales targets.
  - Employ and evaluate sales personnel accordingly to achieve measurable sales targets.
- 3) Trust Department
  - Develop and implement sales strategies.
  - Define and measure sales targets.
  - Oversee all functions of the Trust Department and its personnel.
- 4) Banking Service Planning Department
  - Formulate effective sales strategies.
  - Monitor the progress of the plans.

#### b. Corporate Banking Group

- 1) Corporate Banking Sales Department
  - Formulate and manage business developments and sales target to assist in evaluating and monitoring corporate loan documentation and process.
- 2) Project Financing Department
  - Plan and manage corporate loan, syndicated loan, and other special financing projects.
- 3) SME (Small and Medium Enterprises) Banking Department
  - Develop and implement SME business development.
  - Define and measure sales targets.
- 4) Corporate Banking Credit Department
  - Evaluate and monitor corporate loan related documentation and requirements.
- 5) Corporate Banking Planning Department
  - Formulate and manage effective sales strategies.
  - Monitor the progress of the plans.
  - Provide education and training programs to personnel.

- 6) International Banking Department
  - Manage foreign exchange business.
  - Monitor international branches operations and performances.
- 7) OBU Branch
  - Manage daily operations of international branches.

#### c. Consumer Banking Group

- 1) Consumer Banking Planning Department
  - Formulate effective sales strategies.
  - Plans to manage and monitor the progress of the plans.
  - Provide education and training programs to personnel accordingly.
- 2) Consumer Banking Sales Department
  - Plan and manage mortgage and other consumer loan products.
  - Provide assistance in evaluating and monitoring client's loan documentation and process.
- 3) Consumer Financing Department
  - Formulate and manage effective business strategies for auto loans and installment plans.
- 4) Consumer Banking Credit Department
  - Develop consumer credit policies, collect and monitor NPL, and perform real estate appraisal.
- 5) Customer Service Department
  - Provide accurate information timely to customers via telephone.
- 6) Credit Card Department
  - Formulate business strategies on card acquisitions.
  - Manage a comprehensive program for fraud control.
  - Maintain budget-control.

#### d. Financial Markets Group

- 1) Treasury Department
  - Manage transactions within the conduit treasury platform and all aspects of funding.
  - Ensure most efficient, cost-effective banking and fund arrangements, transactions and reconciliations.
- 2) Structured Products Department
  - Develop, manage, and promote derivative and structured

products/solutions.

- 3) Financial Products Marketing Department
  - Analyze the competitive landscape on interest rate, foreign exchange rate, derivative, and structured products.
- 4) Trading Management Department
  - Manage asset and liability.
  - Formulate and implement effective pricing strategies.
  - Monitor and review the quality of all the executions.

#### e. Risk Management Group

- 1) NPL Collection Department
  - Direct and coordinate the implementation of policies and procedures for delinquent accounts.
- 2) Operation Risk Management Department
  - Develop policies related to operation risk management.
  - Monitor effectiveness of operation risk control and strategies through execution.
- 3) Credit Risk Management Department
  - Develop policies related to credit risk management.
  - Monitor effectiveness of credit risk control and strategies through execution.
- 4) Legal Department
  - Provide regulatory needs.
  - Implement law compliance systems.

#### f. Administration Management Group

- 1) Administration and Facilities Management Department
  - Provide support on business affairs.
- 2) Human Resource Department
  - Recruit and hire employees.
  - Provide professional development programs.
  - Plan in the rollout and management of various Human Resources-related programs and procedures.
- 3) Planning and Development Department
  - Coordinate processes with cross functional teams to develop and execute various business strategies, employee incentive plans, and e-Commerce projects.

- 4) Accounting Department
  - Manage the day-to-day accounting operations, consolidate monthly financial results.
  - Complete accurate financial statements timely and various accounting-related projects.
- 5) Information Technology Department
  - Provide system testing and execution of implementation activities.
  - Estimate and delegate technical tasks for large, complex projects.
  - Analyze and identify technical areas of improvement and support for e-Commerce projects.

#### g. Internal Audit Department

• Evaluate adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls by reviewing examination and analysis of systems, records, reports, operating practices, and documentation.

#### (iv) Board of Directors and Management Team

#### Positions Currently Held in the Bank and Other Title **Appointment Date** Name Companies • Chairman, Fuhwa Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Chairman, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Chairman Ching-Chang Yen June 30, 2005 Chairman, Fuhwa Culture and Education Foundation . Director, Inotera Memories, Inc. Chairman, Fuhwa Securities Finance Co., Ltd. • Director Wei-Chien Ma June 30, 2005 Director, Fuhwa Culture and Education Foundation Vice Chairman, Fuhwa Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Director, Fuhwa Asset Management Co., Ltd. • Director Wei-Chen Ma June 30, 2005 Director, Fuhwa Culture and Education Foundation • Director and President, Fuhwa Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. • Director and President, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Director, Fuhwa Securities Finance Co., Ltd. Director June 30, 2005 Chang-Mirng Her Director, Fuhwa Culture and Education Foundation Chairman, Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent Co. Director, Fuhwa Asset Management Co., Ltd. Director, Sun Chain Technology Corp. • Chairman, Fuhwa Financial Consulting Co., Ltd. • Chairman, Fuhwa Venture Capital Co., Ltd. Director Vincent Lin June 30, 2005 Chairman, Fuhwa One Venture Capital Co., Ltd. • Supervisor, Fuhwa Securities Co., Ltd. • Director Yih-Liang Liu August 23, 2006 • Executive V.P., Fuhwa Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Director, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Supervisor, Deh Mei. Co., Ltd. . Director, Yi-He International Director, Fuhwa Leasing Co., Ltd. • Director, Feng Long Co., Ltd. Director Hsien-Dao Chiu June 30, 2005 Director, Kuan Ya Investment Co. Director, Jin Li Ent. Director, Jin Li Trading

• Director, Yi ho Auto.

#### a. Board of Directors

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Title	Name	Appointment Date	Positions Currently Held in the Bank and Other Companies
			<ul> <li>Director, San Yueh Textile Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Supervisor, Martin International</li> <li>Director, Rui The Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, ChenLong Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Chairman, Jin Hung Ent.</li> <li>Director, FIAT Co.</li> <li>Director, Kuo Chung Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>
Director	Wu-Hsiung Chou	August 05, 2005	<ul> <li>Director, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Taiwan Fire &amp; Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.</li> <li>V.P., Bank of Taiwan</li> </ul>
Director	Hai-Ching Wang	June 30, 2005	<ul> <li>Director, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.</li> <li>President, Central Investment Holding Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Yu-Tai Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, China Daily News</li> <li>Director, Kuang Hwa Investment Holding Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Fu Hwa V.C.</li> <li>Chairman, Yu Hwa Development Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Sheng Hwa V.C.</li> <li>Director, Sino-California Investment Development</li> <li>Director, Global V.C.</li> <li>Chairman, Jian Hwa Investment Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Asia Pacific Broadband Telecom Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Cheng Yu V.C.</li> <li>Chairman, Yu Tai Development Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Sing For Life Insurance Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Chairman, Shuang Yuan Investment Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Chairman, Asia Pacific Holding Corp.</li> <li>Director, Palau Hotel</li> <li>Director, Chung Yuan Development Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, New Horizon Ent.</li> <li>Director, New Horizon Ent.</li> <li>Director, Koppel Ltd</li> <li>Director, Yong Zuan Investment Co., Ltd.</li> </ul>

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Positions Currently Held in the Bank and Other Companies
Supervisor	Ping Gon	June 30, 2005	• Supervisor, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.
Supervisor	Tsai-Yu Chang	August 23, 2006	<ul> <li>Supervisor, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Supervisor, Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent Co.</li> <li>Director, Fuhwa Futures Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Fuhwa Financial Consulting Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Fuhwa Venture Capital Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Fuhwa One Venture Capital Co., Ltd.</li> <li>Director, Fuhwa Investment Management (Virgin Islands)</li> <li>Director, Fuhwa Holding (Virgin Islands)</li> <li>Director, Fuhwa Securities (Hong Kong)</li> </ul>
Supervisor	Charles C. Yang	October 24, 2006	<ul><li>Director, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.</li><li>V.P., Land Bank of Taiwan</li></ul>

#### b. Management Team

Chang-Mirng Her	Yih-Liang Liu	Dragon Giang
President	Executive Vice President	Senior Vice President
	Financial Markets Group	Corporate Banking Group
Chung- Ping Lue	Connie Lin	Young-Yi Chen
Senior Vice President	Senior Vice President	Senior Vice President
Banking Service Group	Risk Management Group	Consumer Banking Group
Ji-Sheng Wang	Fred Liu	Yung-Long Chen
General Auditor	Senior Assistant Vice President	Senior Assistant Vice President
	Credit Card Dept.	Corporate Banking Sales Dept.
Tien-Fu Kao	Yung-Chung Hwang	Jun-Chung Hou
Senior Assistant Vice President	Senior Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Administration & Facilities	Planning & Development Dept.	International Banking Dept.
Management Dept.		
Chin-Shun Chiang	Jung- Shu Chi	Chung- Mou Lee
Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Trading Management Dept.	NPL Collection Dept.	Consumer Banking Sales Dept.
Hsien-Chung Liao	Guor-Liarng Wang	Yong-Kuan Chen
Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Branch Operation Dept.	Corporate Banking Planning	Consumer Banking Credit Dept.
	Dept.	
Gang Wong Lee	Yu-Cing Su	Shu-Yuan Ma
Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Consumer Banking Planning Dept.	Accounting Dept.	IT Dept.
Jing-Ping Chang	Huei-Ling Chen	Ting-Yu Chang
Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Operation Risk Management Dept.	Treasury Dept.	Project Financing Dept.
Ling-Ling Hwang	Jia-Li Chung	Chi-Wen Tso
Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Trust Dept.	Wealth Management Dept.	Consumer Financing Dept.
Ri-Hsing Lee	Hsiao-Keng Chang	Yi-Liang Su
Assistant Vice President	Senior Manager	Manager
Corporate Banking Credit Dept.	Human Resource Dept.	Credit Risk Management Dept.
Ming-Ren Wang	Mei-Ju Chen	Ju-Hwa Yuan
Manager	Manager	Senior Associate Manager
Financial Products Marketing Dept.	Legal Dept.	Banking Service Planning Dept.

		W H C
Wen-Chen Chang	Chen-Fu Chen	Wen-Hsiang Chang
Representative	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Hong Kong representative Office	Taichung Branch	Wunsin Branch
Miao-Chen Yang	Tzu-Liang Chen	Kuang-Chung Liao
Assistant Vice President	Senior Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Taipei Branch	Shalu Branch	Fongyuan Branch
Ming-Jen Shih	Ruei-Yuan Tsai	Jui-Yi Chien
Senior Manager	Senior Manager	Senior Manager
Changhua Branch	Yuanlin Branch	Songjiang Branch
Li-Ching Yu	Mei-Hsuan Hwang	Ching-Pou Tsai
Senior Manager	Senior Manager	Assistant Vice President
Pingjhen Branch	Caotun Branch	Yongkang Branch
Chen-Jung Chen	Pei-Pei Fang	Ching-Kao Chen
Senior Assistant Vice President	Senior Manager	Assistant Vice President
Kaohsiung Branch	Chingmei Branch	Hsinchu Branch
Tsung-Hua Shieh	Ruei-Jian Shieh	Ah-Ching Tu
Senior Manager	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Lugang Branch	Doushin Branch	Chiayi Branch
Shui-Yi Chang	Deng-Ke Chen	Chih-Sheng Pan
Senior Manager	Senior Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Yonghe Branch	Fusing Branch	Dali Branch
Ching-Chang Liu	Yao-Tang Ruan	Chung-Lin Yeh
Senior Manager	Senior Manager	Senior Manager
Boai Branch	Miaoli Branch	ChongDe Branch
Hsiang-Wen Wang	Guang-De Liao	Shiun-Min Wang
Manager	Senior Manager	Manager
Beidou Branch	Jiali Branch	Dajia Branch
An-Kuo Hung	Kun-Ti Lin	Hsin-Yu Lin
Manager	Senior Manager	Assistant Vice President
Huwei Branch	Shihlin Branch	Nankan Branch
Hau Tsai	Hsiu-Bao Lu	Yin-Wen Hung
Manager	Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Sihu Branch	Chengtung Branch	Sinjhang Branch
Yu-Yan Du	Shin-Yin Chang	Jennifer S. C. Lin
Manager	Manager	Assistant Vice President
Chungli Branch	Sanmin Branch	Business Department

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Fu-Min Yang	Chin-Sen Wang	Yeong-Jen Chen
Manager	Assistant Vice President	Senior Assistant Vice President
Pingtung Branch	Dounan Branch	Banciao Branch
Ming-Cheng Huang	Jin-Hao Wang	Ming-Kung Tsai
Senior Manager	Manager	Manager
Taoyuan Branch	Rende Branch	Fongshan Branch
Shu-Hui Lai	Kuo-Ming Chen	Ting-Chang Chen
Manager	Manager	Senior Manager
Tungshin Branch	Malan Branch	Neihu Branch
Chun-Huang Chen	Kaw-Tao Cheng	Chung-Fu Tu
Senior Manager	Senior Manager	Senior Manager
Yilan Branch	Kinmen Branch	Linkou Branch
Yu-Ling Hsu	Feng-Bin Yang	Jen-Tsung Liu
Manager	Associate Manager	Manager
Jhubei Branch	Annan Branch	Anchung Branch
Ching-Fu Wang	Hung-Ta Kuo	Ching-Long Wang
Assistant Vice President	Manager	Assistant Vice President
Tainan Branch	Hsimen Branch	Kai Yuan Branch
Chung-Wei Kuo	Chien-Nan Tseng	Ming-Chi Huang
Manager	Manager	Senior Manager
Anhe Branch	Gangshan Branch	Tianmu Branch
Sun-Fang Lin	Jia-Ji Yen	Chuan-Huan Lai
Assistant Vice President	Senior Manager	Assistant Vice President
Jhonghe Branch	Minsheng Branch	Lujhou Branch
Ching-Shui Yang	Chi-Chiang Cheng	Liang-Chuen Chang
Manager	Senior Assistant Vice President	Assistant Vice President
Dontainan Branch	Songjiang Branch	Taosing Branch
Shih-Yao Lin	Zi-Ping Liu	Jin-Jen Hsu
Senior Assistant Vice President	Senior Manager	Senior Manager
Jhongsiao Branch	Sinyi Branch	Jhongshan North Branch
Shi-Hsien Cheng	Tsong-Chieh Lee	Cheng-Hwa Cheng
Senior Manager	Manager	Senior Manager
Sindian Branch	Chungkung Branch	Nanjing East Road Branch
Mu-Shun Pan	Sheng-Feng Chen	Tsong-Ping Jian
Senior Manager	Manager	Manager
Fucheng Branch	ASIP Branch	Hualien Branch

#### (v) Employee Profile

	Year	2005	2006	April 30, 2007
Nu	imber of Employees	2,815	2,888	2,858
	Average Age	34.82	34.8	35.72
Averag	ge Years of Experience	3.52	4	4.27
	Doctorate	2	2	2
	Master	149	208	214
Education	Bachelor	2,195	2,332	2,331
	High School	466	345	308
	Others	3	1	3





Capital Allocation Plans

#### III. Capital Allocation Plans

#### (i) Shares and Dividends

#### a. Capital Source

						December 3	1, 2006
							T\$ 1,000
	r			r		In Thousands	of Shares
Month/	Offering	Authoriz	ed Capital	Paid-ir	n Capital	Remarks	
Year	Price	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Source of Capital	Others
12/2004	\$10	1,400,000	14,000,000	1,400,000	14,000,000		
07/2005	\$10	100,000	1,000,000	100,000	1,000,000	Capital Increase by Earning	Note 1
07/2005	\$10	300,000	3,000,000	300,000	3,000,000	Cash Capital Increment (Private Placement)	Note 2

Note 1: Gin-Guan-Jen (I) No.0940115706 dated May 16, 2005 Note 2: Gin-Guan-Yin (VI) No.0940013937 dated June 17, 2005

Type of Stock		Authorized Ca	Remark	
Type of Stook	Outstanding Shares	Unissued Shares	Total	Teenurk
Common Stock	1,800,000	_	1,800,000	Listed Stocks

#### b. Composition of Shareholders

December 31, 2006

Shareholders Quantity	Government Institutions	Financial Institutions	Other Institutions	Individuals	Foreign Institutions and Foreigners	Total
Number of Holders	0	1	0	0	0	1
Shares	0	1,800,000,000	0	0	0	1,800,000,000
%	0	100%	0	0	0	100%

#### c. Major Shareholders Information

Shares Major Shareholders	Shares	Shareholdings (%)
Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	1,800,000,000	100%

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December 31, 2006

Name	Major Shareholders	Shareholding (%)
	Kuang Hwa Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	15.82
	Monarch Investment Group	10.94
	Yuanta Core Pacific Securities Co., Ltd.	9.99
Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Yue Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	6.90
	Land Bank of Taiwan	6.73
	Bank of Taiwan	6.69
	Yu Hwa Development Co., Ltd.	4.41

December 31, 2006

Major Shareholders of Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Major Shareholders	Shareholding (%)
Kuang Hwa Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	Central Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	100.00
Monarch Investment Group	Wei-Chien Ma	43.08
Yuanta Core Pacific Securities Co., Ltd.	Yuan Hung Investment Co., Ltd.	4.94
Yue Yang Investment Co., Ltd.	Monarch Investment Group	100.00
Land Bank of Taiwan	Ministry of Finance	100.00
Bank of Taiwan	Ministry of Finance	100.00
Yu Hwa Development Co., Ltd.	Kuang Hwa Investment Holding Co., Ltd.	100.00

d.	Net Worth Per Share,	, Earnings, Dividends and Market Price
	Per Share for the Past	t Two Years

					In NT\$
Items	Items			2005	As of April 30, 2007
	Highest		-	—	_
Market Price Per Share	Lowest		_	_	_
	Average		_	_	_
Net Worth Per Share	Before Div	idend Distribution	7.76	10.41	7.97
	After Divid	lend Distribution	7.76	10.39	7.97
Earnings Per Share	Weighted Average No. of Shares (1000 shares)		1,800,000	1,650,000	1,800,000
(EPS)		Before Adjustment	(2.65)	0.03	0.21
	EPS	After Adjustment	(2.65)	0.03	0.21
	Cash Divid	lends	_	0.02	_
Dividends Per Share	Stock	Dividends Appropriated from Retained Earnings	_	_	_
(NT\$/Share)	Dividend Dividends Appropriated from Capital Surplus		_	_	_
	Accumulat	Accumulated Unappropriated Dividends		_	_
Analysis for Return on	P/E Ratio		-	_	_
Investments	Price-Divid	dend Ratio	_	_	_
	Cash-Divid	lend Yield	_	_	_

#### e. Dividends

There were no dividends distributed due to the net loss for 2006.

#### (ii) Issuance of Bank Debentures

The Bank issued the debentures in order to enhance capital adequacy ratio and increase operating funds.

With approval from the governing authority, the Bank had already issued debentures totaling NT\$4.5 billion and NT\$5.0 billion on November 4, 2002 and February 24, 2006, respectively. Both were completed before the requested due dates. The Bank had also received approval to issue quota of NT\$5.0 billion each of general subordinated debentures and subordinated debentures on November 2, 2006. The issuance of NT\$4.8 billion of subordinated debenture was completed. The remaining NT\$0.2 billion of subordinated debentures and full amount of NT\$5.0 billion of general subordinated debentures were yet to be issued. As of December 31, 2006, the Bank had already issued a total of NT\$14.3 billion debentures.

As a result of issuing the first series of subordinated debentures in 2006, the capital adequacy ratio was improved from 8.14 percent in the end of December 2005 to 9.90 percent at the end of March 2006. After issuing the second series of subordinated debentures, the capital adequacy ratio was improved from 8.59 % in the end of September 2006 to 9.21% in the end of December 2006.

Phase	2002 Bank Debenture – Issuance 1	2002 Bank Debenture – Issuance 1
Date and Serial No. Approved by Authority	September 24, 2002 Tai-Tsai-Rong-(II) – 0910042863	September 24, 2002 Tai-Tsai-Rong-(II) – 0910042863
Date	November 04, 2002	November 4, 2002
Par Value	NT\$3,100,000	NT\$1,400,000
Issuance and Trading Venue	Taipei	Taipei
Currency	NTD	NTD
Issue Price	Priced at face value on issuing date	Priced at face value on issuing date
Interest	6.15% less LIBOR (Note 1)	3.5%
Term	Term: 5 Years and 3 Months Maturity Date: February 4, 2008	Term: 5 Years and 3 Months Maturity Date: February 4, 2008
Туре	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture
Guarantor	None	None
Trustee	None	None
Underwriting Organization	None	None
Verification Attorneys-at-Law	Chien Yeh Law Office	Chien Yeh Law Office,
Verification Certified Public Accountants	КРМС	KPMG
Verification Financial Institution	Grand Bills Finance Corp.	Grand Bills Finance Corp.
Exercise	None	None
Conversion and Exchange Terms	None	None
Restriction Terms	None	None
Include in Net Capital (Risk-Based Capital Ratio); Category of Risk-Based Capital	Yes ; Tier II	Yes ; Tier II
Rating Date	December 2, 2002	December 2, 2002
Credit Rating Agency Result	Taiwan Rating twBBB-	Taiwan Rating twBBB-

Note 1: The stated interest rates were recalculated every half-year according to the average six-month US dollar LIBOR.

		1	
Phase	2006 Bank Debenture – Issuance 1	2006 Bank Debenture – Issuance 2	2006 Bank Debenture – Issuance 2
		Series 1	Series 2
Date and Serial No. Approved by Authority	February 15, 2006 Jin-Kuan-Yin (VI)-No. 09500034970	November 2, 2006 Jin-Kuan-Yin (VI)-No. 09500480850	November 2, 2006 Jin-Kuan-Yin (VI)-No. 09500480850
Date	February 24, 2006	December 22, 2006	December 27, 2006
Par Value	NT\$ 5,000,000	NT\$ 1,800,000	NT\$ 3,000,000
Issuance and Trading Venue	Taipei	Taipei	Taipei
Currency	NTD	NTD	NTD
Issue Price	Priced at face value on issuing date	Priced at face value on issuing date	Priced at face value on issuing date
Interest	2.55%	2.5%	3.25%; the interest rate will rise to 4.25% if the Bank does not call back after 5 years.
Term	Term: 5 Years and 6 months Maturity Date: August 24, 2011	Term: 6 Years Maturity Date: December 22, 2012	No maturity date, except from repurchase
Туре	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture	Subordinated Debenture
Guarantor	None	None	None
Trustee	None	None	None
Underwriting Organization	None	None	None
Verification Attorneys-at-Law	Chien Yeh Law Office	Chien Yeh Law Office	Chien Yeh Law Office
Verification Certified Public Accountants	KPMG	KPMG	KPMG
Verification Financial Institution	Grand Bill Finance Corp	None	None
Exercise	None	None	None
Conversion and Exchange Terms	None	None	None
Restriction Terms	None	None	None
Include in Net Capital (Risk-Based Capital Ratio); Category of Risk-Based Capital	Yes; Tier II	Yes; Tier II	Yes; Tier II
Rating Date Credit Rating Agency Result	None	December 01, 2006 Taiwan Rating twA+	December 01, 2006 Taiwan Rating twA+

20006Annual Report

Business Segment Results

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#### **IV. Business Segment Results**

#### (i) Deposit

						in NT\$ millions
	12/31	/2006	12/31/2	2005	Compariso	on with 2005
Structures of Deposits	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease) %
Demand Deposits (note)	88,012	32.99	76,450	31.10	11,562	15.12
Checking Deposits	2,514	0.94	2,266	0.92	248	10.94
Demand Deposits	18,302	6.86	13,673	5.56	4,629	33.86
Demand Savings Deposits	67,196	25.18	60,511	24.62	6,685	11.05
Time Deposits (note)	162,067	60.74	151,290	61.55	10,777	7.12
Time Deposits	61,504	23.05	67,315	27.39	(5,811)	(8.63)
Term Savings Deposits	100,563	37.69	83,975	34.16	16,588	19.75
Time Deposits Transferred from the Post Office & Banks	16,741	6.27	18,055	7.35	(1,314)	(7.28)
Subtotal	266,820	100.00	245,795	100.00	21,025	8.55
Foreign Currency Deposits	17,338		14,629		2,709	18.52
Total	284,158		260,424		23,734	9.11

\*Note: The demand deposits and time deposits don't include foreign currency deposits and treasury deposits.

#### (ii) Loan Services

						in NT\$ millions	
-	12/31	12/31/2006		2005	Compariso	Comparison with 2005	
Items	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease) %	
Corporate Financing	112,419	49.33	99,737	44.03	12,681	12.71	
Corporate Loans	49,021	21.51	41,363	18.26	7,658	18.51	
SME Loans	32,862	14.42	29,187	12.88	3,675	12.59	
Policy Loans	2,623	1.15	620	0.27	2,003	323.06	
Foreign Currency Loans	17,709	7.77	17,413	7.69	296	1.70	
Others	9,982	4.48	11,154	4.92	(950)	(8.52)	
Consumer Financing	115,741	50.67	126,798	55.97	(11,279)	(8.90)	
Mortgages	84,939	37.26	86,671	38.26	(1,732)	(2.00)	
Car Loans	9,413	4.13	10,340	4.56	(927)	(8.96)	
Consumer Loans	21,160	9.28	29,599	13.07	(8,439)	(28.51)	
Others (Cash Card)	229	0.00	188	0.08	(182)	(96.62)	
Total	227,938	100.00	226,535	100.00	1,402	0.62	

Year	2006		2005		Comparison with 2005	
Items	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease) %
Importing	974,586	7.12	763,740	8.36	210,846	27.61
Exporting	343,115	2.50	262,248	2.87	80,867	30.84
Outward	5,918,383	43.25	3,865,216	42.30	2,053,167	53.12
Inward	6,449,200	47.13	4,246,713	46.47	2,202,487	51.86
Total	13,685,284	100.00	9,137,917	100.00	4,547,367	49.76

#### (iii)Foreign Exchange Services

#### (iv)Trust Services

					in N1\$1,000
				Comparison	with 2005
Items	Year	2006	2005	Amount Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)%
No-discretionary Trust	Domestic Funds (incl. Equity linked Note)	9,559,964	11,468,302	(1,908,338)	(16.64)
Funds invested in domestic and foreign marketable securities	Offshore Funds (incl. Overseas Marketable Securities)	33,150,816 (note)	22,730,875	10,419,941	45.84
	Fee income	414,874	338,610	76,264	22.52
Custodu sorrigas	Balance of Custodian Asset	47,969,452	35,674,880	12,294,572	34.46
Custody services	Fee Income	31,867	43,830	(11,963)	(27.29)
Balance of Employees Stock	COwnership Trust	619,224	463,480	155,744	33.60
Balance of Living Trust		87,775	59,460	28,315	47.62
Balance of Specific Independent Money Trust		42,559	42,580	(21)	(0.05)
Balance of Mutual Trust (Only money market mutual	trust is issued so far)	1,354,718	756,300	598,418	79.12
Balance of Marketable Secu	rities Trust	870,789	764,850	105,939	13.85
Balance of Money Credit an	9,833,663	10,912,940	(1,079,277)	(9.89)	
Balance of Real Estate Trus	1,168,614	1,410,240	(241,626)	(17.13)	
Fee Income ( excl. custody, in domestic / offshore marke	34,159	25,610	8,549	33.38	
The Amount of Marketable	34,950,000	37,843,000	(2,893,000)	(7.64)	

Note: Including OBU Trust Property NT\$39,441,000

in NT\$1,000

In US\$ 1,000

#### (v) Credit Card Services

			Comparis	son with 2005
Items	2006	2005	Amount Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)%
Total Number of Cards Issued	607,370	583,732	23,638	4.05
Number of Cards Active	245,879	290,856	(44,977)	(15.46)
Amount of Cards Transactions (NT\$ millions)	6,678	7,042	(364)	(5.17)
Revolving Balance (NT\$ millions)	2,670	4,332	(1,662)	(38.37)

#### (vi)Investment Services

		in NT\$ millions
Type of transaction	2006	2005
Transactions of Bonds	688,138	447,367
Transactions of Bills	417,141	187,265

#### In US\$ millions

Туре	2006	2005
Spot Forex	11,212	7,736
Forward Forex	614	557
Foreign Exchange Swap	2,209	2,362
Option	1,130	554





Financial Statements

#### V. Financial Statements

#### (i) Five-Year Summary of Selected Financial Data

#### a. Statement of Income

					In NT\$ 1,00	00, Except EPS		
Year Items		Years Ended December 31						
		2006	2005	2004	2003	2002		
Net interest income		5,848,037	5,897,274	5,293,577	3,959,102	3,407,468		
Other non-interest income		(1,029,527)	418,833	1,185,365	1,002,123	1,062,316		
Bad debt expenses for loans and advances to customers		6,078,190	2,292,224	1,147,145	1,251,038	6,096,884		
Operating expenses		4,400,308	3,949,796	3,281,138	2,718,110	1,707,912		
Income from continuing operations before income tax		(5,659,988)	74,087	2,050,659	992,077	(3,335,012)		
Income from continuing operations after income tax		(4,777,022)	51,669	1,502,258	913,579	(2,772,489)		
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations		-	-	_	-	-		
Extraordinary gain / loss (Net after tax)		-	-	_	-	-		
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles (Net after tax)		11,158	-	_	_	-		
Net income(loss)		(4,765,864)	51,669	1,502,258	913,579	(2,772,489)		
Earning per share (in NT\$)	Before adjustment	(2.65)	0.03	1.11	0.87	(2.37)		
	After adjustment	(2.65)	0.03	1.04	0.77	(2.61)		

\*Note: The financial data was audited and reviewed by KPMG.

#### Years Ended December 31 Year Items 2006 2005 2004 2003 2002 Cash & Cash equivalent, due from Central Bank and 29,950,906 63,275,717 35,492,474 37,651,406 26,940,517 placement to other banks Marketable securities purchased 24,538,408 23,350,138 23,423,109 Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net 11,998,139 7,781,535 Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell 611,200 59,556 1,646,723 Available-for-sale financial assets, net 16,667,948 17,575,892 Loans and advances to customers 226,180,652 228,842,212 195,102,670 168,475,062 119,262,086 Accounts receivable, net 13,983,904 9,265,445 7,960,841 6,607,607 2,687,782 Held-to-maturity financial assets, net 325,960 Long-term investments under Equity Method 160,555 185,194 217,678 187,828 162,932 Property and equipment, net 3,088,194 3,067,008 2,903,625 2,557,215 1,385,604 Goodwill and intangible assets 1,446,600 1,455,523 529,421 298,010 10,159 Other financial assets 2,101,809 2,372,896 1,890,627 1,080,043 1,104,309 Other Assets, net 2,925,277 2,770,515 1,899,187 2,738,826 2,367,096 **Total Assets** 342,765,955 308,868,250 272,693,863 235,245,635 178,990,317 Deposits by Central bank and other banks 26,328,167 26,099,261 24,670,040 31,385,695 24,412,636 Deposits & remittances 267,431,677 242,414,362 211,320,395 172,883,629 129,426,377 Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss 104,849 2,478,259 Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase 10,796,321 10,903,860 12,140,286 9,737,969 7,300,390 Financial debentures 12,166,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 4,500,000 Preferred stock liability Accrued pension liabilities 57,482 47,254 21,783 25,745 68,166 Other financial liabilities 501,190 74,560 Other liabilities 7,736,466 6,092,160 5,485,365 5,275,494 3,034,476 Before distribution 328,803,828 290,138,995 256,905,405 223,850,953 168,721,133 **Total liabilities** After distribution 328.803.828 290.175.163 256.956.985 223,984,517 168.721.133 Stockholders 18,000,000 18,000,000 14,000,000 10,500,000 12,115,136 Capital surplus 11,740 14,673 14,673 14,673 14,673 Before distribution (4,028,159)773,874 1,773,785 905 091 (1,635,364)Retained earnings After distribution (4,013,486) 737,706 722,205 271,527 (1,635,364) Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets 15,273 Cumulative translation adjustment Other adjustment to stockholders' equity (39,660)(59, 292)(25,082)(222, 328)Before distribution 13,962,127 18,729,255 15,788,458 11,394,682 10,269,184 **Total Shareholders' Equity** After distribution 18,693,087 13.962.127 15,736,878 10,269,184 11,261,118

#### **b.** Balance Sheet

In NT\$ 1,000

\*Note: The financial data was audited and reviewed by KPMG.

Year Item analyzed		Years Ended December 31					
		2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	
Resource I Management I I	Loan-to-deposit Ratio (%)	81.72	89.84	86.42	88.30	78.38	
	NPL Ratio (%)	1.22	2.49	2.93	3.75	4.22	
	Interest Expense to Average Total Deposits (%)	1.58	1.33	1.12	1.54	2.62	
	Interest Revenue to Average Total Loans (%)	3.89	3.79	3.68	4.01	5.5	
	Total Asset Turnover (# of times)	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
Profit Performance	Return on Asset (%)	(1.46)	0.02	0.59	0.44	(1.60	
	Return on Equity (%)	(29.16)	0.30	11.05	8.43	(23.80	
	Net Profit Margin(%)	(98.91)	0.82	23.19	18.41	(62.03	
	Earning Per Share (NT\$)	(2.65)	0.03	1.04	0.77	(2.61	
Financial Structure	Debt to Total Assets	95.92	93.94	94.21	95.16	94.2	
	Fixed Assets to Equity Ratio	22.12	16.38	18.39	22.44	13.4	
Growth Ratio	Asset Growth Rate (%)	10.97	13.27	15.92	31.43	7.3	
	Earnings Growth Rate(%)	(7,739.65)	(96.39)	106.70	129.75	(497.49	
Liquidity Reserve Ratio		20.00	12.40	12.70	14.30	21.90	

## (ii) Five-Year Summary of Selected Financial Ratios

**Fuhwa Commercial Bank** 

**Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2006 and 2005 (With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Address: 1, 2, 3, 7F., No. 4, Sec. 1, Jhongsiao W. Rd., Jhongjheng District, Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel: (02)2380-1888

#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

The Board of Directors Fuhwa Commercial Bank:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Fuhwa Commercial Bank as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fuhwa Commercial Bank as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Banks, the Business Entity Accounting Act, the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, and Republic of China generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in note 3 to the financial statements, Fuhwa Commercial Bank, starting from January 1, 2006, adopted ROC Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 (SFAS No. 34) "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", No. 36 (SFAS 36) "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation", and the recently revised No. 1 (SFAS No. 1) "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements". As a result, net loss before the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficits per share decreased by \$127,546 thousand and \$0.07, respectively. In accordance with SFAS No. 34, the beginning balance of financial assets and liabilities should be reclassified and re-measured at fair value. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the resulting cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and the decrease in basic deficits per share were \$11,158 thousand and \$0.01, respectively.

Fuhwa Commercial Bank has prepared consolidated financial statements for Fuhwa Commercial Bank and its subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, on which we have expressed a modified unqualified opinion with explanatory paragraphs for reference.

KPMG

February 9, 2007

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

### **Balance Sheets**

### (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for par value) December 31, 2006 and 2005

	2006	2005	Change %		2006	2005	Change %
			ŝ	Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity			
Cash and cash equivalents (note $4(1)$ ) \$\$	5,830,373	6,178,992	(9)	Deposits by Central Bank and other banks	\$ 26,328,167	26,099,261	1
Due from Central Bank and placement to other banks (note 4(2))	57,445,344	29,313,482	96	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and (12))	) 2,478,259	104,849	2,264
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net (notes 4(3), 5 and				Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase (notes 4(5), 5 and 6)	12,140,286	10,796,321	12
6)	11,998,139	7,781,535	54	Notes and accounts payable (note 5)	7,512,586	5,859,712	28
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell (notes $4(5)$ , and $6$ )	611,200	59,556	926	Deposits and remittances (notes 4(11) and 5)	267,431,677	242,414,362	10
Accounts receivable, net (notes 4(6), (7), (14) and 5)	13,983,904	9,265,445	51	Financial debentures (notes 4(12) and 5)	12,166,000	4.500.000	170
Loans and advances to customers (notes $4(7)$ , 5 and 7)	226,180,652	228,842,212	(1)	Accrued pension liabilities (note 4(13))	21.783	57,482	(62)
Available-for-sale financial assets, net (notes 4(3), (4) and 6)	16,667,948	17,575,892	(5)	Other financial liabilities	501,190	74,560	572
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net	325,960		,	Other liabilities (note 4(3))	223,880	232,448	(4)
Long-term investments under equity method, net (note 4(8))	160,555	185,194	(13)	Total liabilities	328.803.828	290.138.995	<u> </u>
Other financial assets, net (notes $4(3)$ and $(8)$ )	2,101,809	2,372,896	(11)	Stockholdare' Fruity (notas 3 4(4) (14) and (15)).			2
Property and equipment, net (notes 4(9) and 7)	3,088,194	3,067,008	1	Stockholdere: Equity (notes 2, 7(7), (17), and (12)).			
Goodwill and intangible assets (notes 3 and 4(10))	1,446,600	1,455,523	(1)	Common etaole of \$10 nar value ner chare: authorized and iscued			
Other assets – net:				COMPANY NOT A TO PAT VALUE POL MARCH AND LEVE AND LOOK AN	10,000,000	19,000,000	
Deferred income tax assets (note 4(14))	1,647,120	720,360	129	1,800,000 thousand shares in 2006 and 2005 $\sim$ .	18,000,000	18,000,000	·
Other assets (note 4(9))	1,278,157	2,050,155	(38)	Capital surplus	14,673	14,6/3	
	2,925,277	2.770.515	9	Retained earnings:			
				Legal reserve	737,705	722,205	2
				Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficits)	(4, 765, 864)	51,669	(9,324)
					(4,028,159)	773,874	(621)
				Other adjustments to stockholders' equity:			
				Net loss from unrecognized pension cost	(39,660)	(59,292)	33
				Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets	15,273		
					(24, 387)	(59, 292)	59
				Total stockholders' equity	13,962,127	18,729,255	(25)
Tratal concets	347 766 066	300 020 750	Ξ	Commitments and contingent liabilities (notes 4(14), 5, 7 and 10) Total liabilities and stockholders' equipy	342765 955	056 868 250	Ę
	<u>ccc'cn/'7+c</u>	007,000,000	Π	tom transmission and accounted by the standard the stand			

# See accompanying notes to financial statements.

### **Statements of Income**

### For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share)

		2006		2005	Change %
Interest income (notes 4(3) and 5)	\$	10,883	447	10,029,124	9
Less: Interest expense (note 5)	Ψ	5,035		4,131,850	22
Net interest income	_	5,848		5,897,274	(1)
Other non-interest income:		5,040	,057	5,077,274	(1)
Fee and commission income, net (note 5)		992	.092	1,240,714	(20)
Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and 5)			,913	92,739	(20)
Realized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))			,178)	(239,495)	96
Investment income under the equity method, net			,004	32,506	38
Foreign exchange loss, net		(23	,681)	(71,720)	67
Other non-interest income, net			,554	159,591	(29)
Asset impairment loss		-		(122,795)	-
Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities		78	,389	-	-
Other bad debt expenses (note $4(7)$ )		(2,316	,620)	(672,707)	(244)
Net revenue	_	4,818	,510	6,316,107	(24)
Bad debt expenses for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))	_	6,078	,190	2,292,224	165
Operating expenses:					
Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)		2,522	,342	2,220,901	14
Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), (10) and 10)		395	,520	344,402	15
Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)	_	1,482	,446	1,384,493	7
	_	4,400	,308	3,949,796	11
Income from continuing operations before income tax		(5,659	,988)	74,087	(7,740)
Income tax expense (benefit) (note 4(14))	_	(882	<u>,966</u> )	22,418	(4,039)
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)		(4,777	,022)	51,669	(9,345)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3					
and 4(14))		11	,158		-
Net income (loss)	\$	(4,765	<u>,864</u> )	51,669	(9,324)
	Be	fore tax	Afte	r tax Before tax	After tax
Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))					
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle	\$	(3.14)		(2.66) <b>0.04</b>	0.03
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle				0.01	
Net income (loss)		5	\$	(2.65)	0.03

Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

**Retained earnings** 

					Unappropriated retained		Unrealized gain	
	Com	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	earmus (accumulated deficits)	unrecognized pension cost	on avanapte- for-sale financial assets	Total
Balance at January 1, 2005	÷	14,000,000	14,673	271,527	1,502,258	ı		15,788,458
Issuance of common for cash (note 4(15))		3,000,000			ı			3,000,000
Appropriation of retained earnings (note 4(15)):								
Legal reserve		ı		450,678	(450,678)	ı		
Bonus to employees		ı			(21,031)	ı	ı	(21,031)
Cash dividends		ı			(30,549)	ı	ı	(30, 549)
Retained earnings transferred to common stock		1,000,000			(1,000,000)	ı	·	
Recognition of net loss from unrecognized pension cost		ı		·		(59,292)	·	(59,292)
Net income for 2005		-		-	51,669	-		51,669
Balance at December 31, 2005		18,000,000	14,673	722,205	51,669	(59, 292)	ı	18,729,255
Appropriation of retained earnings (note 4(15)):								
Legal reserve		ı		15,500	(15,500)			
Bonus to employees		ı			(723)			(723)
Cash dividends		ı			(35,446)	ı	ı	(35,446)
Reversal of net loss from unrecognized pension cost		ı				19,632	ı	19,632
Recognition of unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets (note	0							
4(4))		ı				ı	15,273	15,273
Net loss for 2006		-		-	(4,765,864)	-		(4, 765, 864)
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$	18,000,000	14,673	737,705	(4,765,864)	(39,660)	15,273	13,962,127

### Statements of Cash Flows

### For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$	(4,765,864)	51,669
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:	Ψ	(1,700,001)	01,000
Provision for bad debts of loans and advances to customers		8,394,810	2,964,931
Reversal of reserves		(76,777)	(9,933)
Depreciation		320,736	215,590
Amortization		74,784	128,812
Loss on sale of available-for-sale financial assets, net		10,178	239,495
Gain on long-term equity investment under equity method		(45,004)	(32,506)
Cash dividends from investees under equity method		70,643	64,991
Gain on disposal of bond investments in non-active market		(9,612)	6,858
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, net		15,889	10,664
Loss on disposal of other assets		371	246
Loss (gain) on sale of foreclosed assets, net		32,793	(18,641)
Gain on sale of idle assets, net		(6,565)	(13,978)
Impairment loss on idle assets		-	122,795
Depreciation on idle assets		8,044	-
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,216,604)	570,248
Increase in accounts receivable		(7,035,079)	(2,066,082)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		(36,541)	236,458
Decrease (increase) in deferred income tax assets Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(926,760) 239,410	12,745 (118,030)
		1,652,874	1,063,056
Increase in notes and account payable Increase (decrease) in accrued pension liabilities		(16,067)	31,737
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(6,314,341)	3,461,125
Cash flows from investing activities:		(0,514,541)	5,401,125
Decrease (increase) in due from Central Bank and placement to other banks		(28,131,862)	4,380,394
Increase in bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell		(551,644)	(59,556)
Increase in loans and advances to customers		(3,415,587)	(22,459,233)
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets		(42,224,880)	(223,312,162)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		43,137,919	220,080,608
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets		(325,960)	-
Increase in long-term investment under equity method		(1,000)	-
Capital refund from investees under cost method		2,320	1,130
Acquisition of bond investments in non-active markets		(1,751,599)	(1,053,580)
Proceeds from disposal of bond investments in non-active markets		2,065,476	1,194,057
Acquisition of property and equipment		(600,604)	(608,753)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		145,044	2,638
Proceeds from disposal of foreclosed assets		203,218	288,705
Increase in idle assets		(42,519)	-
Proceeds from disposal of idle assets		315,650	271,788
Decrease (increase) in other assets		292,894	(86,895)
Net cash provided by acquisitions (note 10)		(20,992,124)	5,005,826
Net cash used in investing activities Cash flows from financing activities:		(30,883,134)	(16,355,033)
5		228,906	3,313,269
Increase in deposits by Central Bank and other banks Increase (decrease) in bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase		1,343,965	(107,539)
Increase in deposits and remittances		25,017,315	8,816,118
Issuance of financial debentures		9,800,000	-
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities		426,630	(47,495)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		68,209	(263,205)
Cash dividends and bonus to employees		(36,169)	(51,580)
Issuance of common stock for cash		-	3,000,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		36,848,856	14,659,568
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(348,619)	1,765,660
Cash and cash equivalent, at beginning of year	_	6,178,992	4,413,332
Cash and cash equivalent, at end of year	\$	5,830,373	6,178,992
Supplementary disclosure of cash flows:			
Cash payment of interest	\$	4,649,680	3,844,517
Cash payment of income tax	\$	100,306	115,327

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless otherwise specified)

### 1. Organization

Fuhwa Commercial Bank (the Bank) was founded on January 14, 1992, and commenced operations on February 12, 1992. The Bank is principally engaged in commercial banking activities allowed by the Banking Law and in business activities authorized by the supervising authority of the central government. In September 2002, the Bank was authorized to be renamed Fuhwa Commercial Bank from Asia Pacific Bank.

On August 1, 2002, in accordance with the Financial Holding Company Law, the Bank became a subsidiary of Fuhwa Financial Holding Company by share exchange and was de-listed from the stock market at the same time.

The Bank's parent company is Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2006, the number of the Bank's employees was 2,888.

### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Bank are presented in the local currency and in Chinese. These financial statements have been translated into English. The translated information is consistent with the Chinese version of the Bank's financial statements from which it is derived.

The financial statements of the Bank are prepared in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Banks, the Business Entity Accounting Act, the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, and ROC generally accepted accounting principles. The financial statements are prepared primarily on a historical cost basis except as otherwise specified in the following accounting policies. A summary of significant accounting policies and the measurement basis used in preparing the financial statements is as follows:

(1) Basis of preparation

The financial statements include the accounts of the head office and its branches. All intra office balances and transactions have been eliminated for preparation of the financial statements.

The Bank, for internal management purposes, should maintain separate accounts and prepare separate sets of financial statements for the entrusted funds managed by the Bank. All the entrusted assets are booked to the memo account.

(2) Foreign currency transactions

Except for accounts in its Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) that are maintained in US dollars, accounts in all other departments are maintained in New Taiwan dollars. For those transactions denominated in foreign currencies, assets and liabilities are recorded in their original foreign currencies, and all income and expense accounts denominated in original foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at daily closing exchange rates. At the balance sheet date, the financial statement amounts in all foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at exchange rates are translated into New Taiwan dollars at exchange rates assigned on that date. Differences from translation are recorded as gains or losses for the current period.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

The Bank considers cash and due from banks as cash and cash equivalents.

(4) Deposit reserve

Deposit reserve is calculated based on the monthly average balance of the various deposit accounts, by using legal reserve ratios as promulgated by the Central Bank of China (CBC). The deposit reserve—demand account is placed with the CBC and is subject to change only when the monthly reserve requirement is adjusted.

(5) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Bank accounts for financial assets in accordance with ROC Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The Bank recognizes the purchases or sales of stocks, funds, convertible corporate bonds denominated in New Taiwan dollars and beneficiary certificates using trade-date accounting and of other financial assets using settlement-date accounting. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus acquisition or issuance cost.

Financial assets whose changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss include debt securities, equity shares and derivative instruments held or issued by the Bank. These financial assets can be classified into two subcategories: financial asset held for trading purposes and financial assets designated at fair value. Financial assets held for trading purposes are acquired or held principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them in the near term.

Financial instruments with fair value changes recognized in profit or loss should be measured at fair value. The fair value of an asset is the amount at which the asset could be purchased or sold in a current arm's-length transaction between willing parties. A quoted market price, if available, in an active market is the best evidence of fair value. The fair value of listed or OTC stocks is the market closing price of the last transaction day. The market price of open-end funds is the net asset value on the balance sheet date. The fair value of local bonds is represented by the OTC's quoted market price of the last transaction day of the bonds. However, if a quoted market price is not available, fair value should be estimated using the information available in the circumstances or estimated using pricing models. Estimation of fair value is usually based on recent trading prices of such financial instruments and supplemented by related valuation techniques available.

The realized and unrealized gain or loss, including the amortization of discount and premium, on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement. Interest income (expense) and cash dividends received during the holding period are recorded under the accounts "interest income (expense)" and "gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", respectively. Cash dividends, including the dividends declared in the year of investment, are recognized as income on the ex-dividend date or when the board approves the cash dividends. Stock dividends are not recognized as income but treated as increases in the number of shares held.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

A financial instrument cannot be reclassified into or out of the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition. In accordance with explanatory letter Ji-Mi-Zih No. 296 issued in 2006 by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, after adopting SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", financial assets held for trading purposes which are provided as collateral for loans or refundable deposits should still be recognized as financial assets held for trading purposes.

The investments held by the Bank on December 31, 2005, were classified as marketable securities, long-term equity investments, and derivative instruments. Marketable securities including short-term bills, listed stocks, government bonds, financial debentures, corporate bonds, and beneficiary certificates are recorded at cost when acquired and are evaluated by the lower-of-total-cost-or-market-value method on the balance sheet date. The market prices of listed stocks and closed-end funds are determined by the average closing price for the last month of the reporting period. The market prices of open-end funds are the net asset value on the balance sheet date. The market prices of financial debentures and corporate bonds are determined by the value on the nearest trading date. The market prices of government bonds are determined by the last trading price on the OTC at the balance sheet date. When the investments are sold, except for the cost of short-term bills sold being determined by the specific identification method, the cost of other investments sold is determined by the weighted-average-cost method.

The marketable securities as of December 31, 2005, have been reclassified and presented to conform to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

(6) Available-for-sale financial assets

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Bank adopted ROC SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The Bank recognizes the purchases or sales of stocks, funds, convertible corporate bonds denominated in New Taiwan dollars, and beneficiary certificates using trade-date accounting and of other financial assets using settlement-date accounting. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus acquisition or issuance cost.

Available for sale financial assets are subsequently remeasured at fair value, and the changes therein are recognized in the shareholders' equity adjustment account. Fair value is based on the quoted market price or estimated amount if the quoted market price is not available. When there is any indication of impairment in the value of the available for sale financial assets, the impairment loss should be recognized in the income statement. The impairment losses recognized in the income statement on debt instruments classified as available for sale are reversed through the income statement if the fair value of such debt instruments increases in a subsequent period. When available for sale financial assets are sold, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in the income statement. Interest income and cash dividends are recorded under "interest income" and "realized gain on available for sale financial assets", respectively. Cash dividends are recognized as income on the ex-dividend date or when the board approves the cash dividends. Cash dividends received are deducted from the amount invested in the same year. Stock dividends are not recognized as income but treated as increases in the number of shares held.

The marketable securities as of December 31, 2005, have been reclassified as available-for-sale financial assets and presented to conform to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### (7) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Bank adopted ROC SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The Bank recognizes the purchases or sales of stocks, funds, convertible corporate bonds denominated in New Taiwan dollars, and beneficiary certificates using trade-date accounting and of other financial assets using settlement-date accounting. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. The amount recognized includes acquisition or issuance cost.

Held-to-maturity financial assets are recorded at amortized cost. Amortized cost and interest income or interest expense of held-to-maturity financial assets is evaluated using the effective interest rate. If there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of the held-to-maturity financial assets, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement accordingly. In a subsequent period, if the value of a debt instrument classified as held-to-maturity financial assets increases, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement. The carrying amount of the held-to-maturity financial assets after the reversal should not exceed the amortized cost of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swaps, interest rate swaps, and currency and interest rate swaps and options, which are entered into by the Bank in foreign exchange, interest rate and capital markets. Derivative financial instruments are for trading purposes except for those accounted for under hedge accounting. Trading purposes include market creation, customer services, trading and other relevant activities.

Derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes are evaluated at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded as current period income or loss. Fair value is the amount at which the asset could be purchased or sold in a current arm's-length transaction between willing parties. A quoted market price, if available, in an active market is the best evidence of fair value; however if a quoted market price is not available, fair value should be estimated using the information available in the circumstances or using pricing models. Estimation of fair value is usually based on recent trading prices of similar financial instruments and supplemented by related valuation techniques available.

Derivative assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are only offset if the transactions are with the same counterparty, a legal right of offset exists, and the parties intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis.

An embedded derivative financial instrument is split from the host contract and accounted for as a separate derivative if the embedded derivative financial instrument meets the definition specified in the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards. The host contract, depending on whether or not it is a financial instrument, is recognized according to the related Statements of Financial Accounting Standards.

(9) Sale and repurchase agreements

Financial instruments sold (purchased) under repurchase (resell) agreements are stated at the acquisition cost. The difference between the sale and the repurchase price is treated as interest income or interest expense and recognized over the life of the agreement.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(10) Loans and advances to customers, and related allowance for doubtful accounts

Credit terms are decided by the term to maturity of loans. The loan period of short term loans is within one year, the loan period of medium term loans is one to seven years, and the loan period of long term loans is more than seven years. Loans with pledged assets are recorded as secured loans.

All loans are recorded initially as the actual amount lent out and reported at their outstanding principal balances net of any provisions for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined by an evaluation of the collectibles of loans, receivables, and advance accounts. Doubtful accounts are written off when the recovery possibility is remote.

Principal or interest overdue over three months is categorized as overdue accounts. Interest overdue over six months is categorized as overdue accounts before June 30, 2005. In addition, when principal or interest has not been paid for over six months, the said principal and interest are transferred to non performing loans. When this occurs, interest will only be calculated and booked to the memo account accordingly.

In accordance with Ruling-Tai-Tsai-Rong No. 88733168, banks should provide 3% of operating revenue as allowance for bad debt to speed up the write-off of the default accounts from July 1, 1999, and for the following four years. In addition, based on interpretation letter Wa-Chung-One-Yi No. 09200114870, the aforementioned ruling is still valid until the overdue accounts ratio is lower than 1%. The aforementioned allowance is recognized as operating expenses—provisions expense and charged to current operations.

(11) Long-term investments under equity method

Long-term investments are accounted for under the equity method when the percentage of ownership exceeds 20%, or is less than 20% but the Bank has significant influence over the investee.

When the Bank disposes of long-term investment accounted for under the equity method, the difference between the cost and the selling price at the disposal date is recorded in gain (loss) on disposal of long-term equity investment. If there is any capital surplus arising from long-term investment under the equity method, such capital surplus is transferred to current income or loss by the percentage of disposal.

Starting from January 1, 2005, investments in which the Bank has controlling interests are consolidated into the Bank's consolidated financial statements in accordance with ROC SFAS No. 7 "Consolidated Financial Statements". In addition, for the parent company's consolidation purposes, the Bank has prepared consolidated financial statements in accordance with ROC SFAS No. 7 on a quarterly basis.

(12) Other investments

Holdings of unlisted or non-OTC stocks over which the Bank does not have significant influence are classified as financial assets stated at cost. Since the fair value cannot be obtained, these financial assets are measured at cost. If there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of the financial assets stated at cost, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement accordingly. This impairment loss cannot be reversed.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

Bond investments in a non-active market are those that do not have public quotes in an active market and are recorded at amortized cost. If there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of the bond investment in non-active market, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement accordingly. In a subsequent period, if the value of a debt instrument classified as bond investments in a non-active market increases, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement. The carrying amount of the bond investments in a non-active market after the reversal should not exceed the amortized cost of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods.

Cash dividends from the aforementioned financial assets are recorded under "other non-interest income, net". Stock dividends are not recognized as income but treated as increases in the number of shares held. In addition, if the fair value is available and reliably measurable, the aforementioned financial assets should be evaluated by using fair value and reclassified as "available-for-sale financial assets".

(13) Property and equipment, and related depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at acquisition cost. Interest expense on the acquisition of assets is capitalized and classified under appropriate categories of property and equipment. Major renewals and betterments of property and equipment are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are expensed.

Apart from land, depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. In addition, the salvage value is amortized over the estimated remaining useful life of an asset. Gains or losses on the disposal of property and equipment are recorded as non operating income or losses.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are listed as follows:

Buildings	3~55 years
Equipment	3~5 years
Transportation equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	3~10 years
Other equipment	3~20 years

(14) Intangible assets – goodwill

Goodwill arose in the acquisition of The Credit Cooperative of Douliou, The Credit Cooperative of Taidong, The Tainan Seventh Credit Cooperative, and The Tainan Sixth Credit Cooperative and was recognized as the purchase price less the market value of tangible assets obtained. Starting in 2006, in accordance with the newly revised ROC SFAS No. 1 "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements", goodwill shall not be amortized.

(15) Other intangible assets

Computer software is recorded at acquisition cost and is amortized over three years.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### (16) Other asset -idle assets

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Bank adopted ROC SFAS No. 1 "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements", when the property and equipment are not used for operating or any other purposes, the Bank should transfer the original cost, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment of fixed asset to other assets—idle assets. The idle assets should be depreciated continually. In accordance with ROC SFAS No. 35 "Impairment of Assets", the idle assets should be assessed at each balance sheet date where there is any indication of impairment, and then the Bank should perform an impairment test.

(17) Other asset – foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are stated at their net realizable value. Any difference between the original loans and advances and the net realizable value is recognized as bad debts.

(18) Asset impairment

Effective January 1, 2005, the Bank adopted ROC SFAS No. 35 "Impairment of Assets". In accordance with ROC SFAS No. 35, the Bank assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset other than goodwill may have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the Bank estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The Bank recognizes impairment loss for an asset whose carrying value is higher than the recoverable amount. The Bank assesses the cash generating unit of goodwill on an annual basis and recognizes an impairment loss on the excess of carrying value over the recoverable amount.

The Bank reverses an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for assets other than goodwill if there is any indication that the impairment loss recognized no longer exists or has decreased. The carrying value after the reversal should not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods. The impairment loss recognized for goodwill cannot be reversed.

(19) Deposits by banks, and deposits and remittances

Deposits are recorded at the contracted principal amount or the expected value on maturity.

(20) Financial debentures

The Bank issued financial debentures at par with a lump-sum payment at maturity, and the interest expenses are computed and recorded at face value multiplied by the stated interest rate every month. The annual fee paid to the Gre Tai (Over-the-Counter) Securities Market (OTC) is recognized as operating expense.

(21) Other liability-reserve for securities trading losses

According to the Rules Governing Securities Firms, 10% of the securities trading gains in excess of losses must be provided as a reserve on a monthly basis, until the accumulated balance of such reserve reaches \$200,000. Such reserve can only be used to offset the loss from securities trading.

The aforementioned reserve for trading losses is recognized as other liability—reserve for securities trading losses and charged to other non-interest expense or income.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### (22) Other liability – reserve for losses on guarantees

The reserve for losses on guarantees is determined by evaluating the potential losses on guarantees and commitments.

The aforementioned reserve for guarantees is recorded as other liability—reserve for losses on guarantees and charged to non-interest expense or income.

### (23) Retirement plan

The original employee retirement plan of the Bank was established in 1992 for the benefit of all eligible employees. Effective from May 1, 1997, such plan was modified in order to comply with the Labor Standards Law. Pension payments are computed based on years of service and the average monthly salary prior to retirement. On July 1, 2005, the Labor Pension Act (the New System) became effective. Under the New System the Bank has an obligation to contribute no less than 6% of monthly paid salary to the pension accounts in the Labor Insurance Bureau individually owned by the Bank's existing employees who choose to join the new system and the employees hired after the effective date. The amounts deposited are charged to current operations.

In accordance with the defined benefit pension plan, the measurement date for the completion of the actuarial assessment was the end of each fiscal year. The amount of the accumulated benefit obligation over pension plan assets is recognized as minimum pension liability on the reporting date. Furthermore, the Bank recognizes net pension cost, which includes current service cost, and amortization of net transition asset or obligation, prior service cost, and unrecognized gain (loss) on a pension plan, amortized over the average remaining service years on a straight line basis.

Minimum pension liability usually occurs due to the existence of unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized transitional net assets or net benefit obligation. If the amount of minimum pension liability does not exceed the sum of unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized transitional net assets or net benefit obligation, then the difference would be charged to the deferred pension cost account; otherwise, the difference shall be charged to the account net loss not yet recognized as net pension cost. Deferred pension cost is classified as an intangible asset; net loss from unrecognized net pension cost is classified as a reduction of stockholders' equity.

(24) Recognition of revenue

Interest revenue and fees and commissions are recognized as income on an accrual basis.

(25) Income tax

Income tax is estimated based on the accounting net income. Deferred income tax is determined based on differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect during the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The income tax effects due to taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax liabilities. The income tax effects due to deductible temporary differences, loss carryforwards, and income tax credits are recognized as deferred income tax assets. The realization of deferred income tax assets is evaluated, and a valuation allowance is recognized accordingly.

The 10% surtax on unappropriated earnings is recorded as expense in the year the stockholders approve the distribution of earnings.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

In accordance with the Financial Holding Company Act, Article 49, the Bank has adopted its parent company, Fuhwa Financial Holding, as the taxpayer to file a consolidated corporate income tax return and pay the 10% surtax on undistributed earnings from 2003. When the Bank prepared its financial statements, the Bank accounted for its income tax in conformity with ROC SFAS No. 22 "Income Taxes". However, the Bank also adjusted the related income tax balance in a reasonable and systematic way to reflect the differences computed under filing a consolidated corporate income tax return with Fuhwa Financial Holding as the taxpayer. The adjustments resulting from using Fuhwa Financial Holding as the taxpayer to file to a consolidated corporate income tax return are recorded under receivable from (payable to) related parties.

(26) Earnings per share of common stock

Earnings per share are computed as net income divided by the weighted average number of issued shares of common stock. Treasury stock reduces the issued outstanding shares of common stock. The increase in issuance of a stock dividend from retained earnings or capital surplus or the decrease in issued shares due to capital reduction is adjusted retroactively. Furthermore, if the designated date of record for a stock dividend or capital reduction is proposed before the issuance of the financial statements, the earnings per common share are adjusted retroactively.

### **3.** The Reason for and Effect of Accounting Changes

The Bank adopted ROC SFAS No. 35 "Impairment of Assets" in 2005. As of December 31, 2005, there was no asset which had an indication of impairment. In addition, the Bank performed an impairment test on goodwill, and no impairment loss needed to be recognized.

Effective January 1, 2006, pursuant to the newly revised ROC SFAS No. 1 "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements", goodwill is no longer being amortized. The resulting effect of this change in accounting principle amounted to \$145,128. The net loss before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficit per share decreased by \$108,846 and \$0.06 (dollars), respectively.

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Bank accounted for its financial assets and liabilities in accordance with ROC SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and ROC SFAS No. 36 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation". These caused net loss before the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficit per share to decrease by \$18,700 and \$0.01 (dollars), respectively.

As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2006, the net loss before the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficit per share decreased by \$127,546 and \$0.07 (dollars), respectively. In accordance with ROC SFAS No. 34, the beginning balances of financial assets and financial liabilities should be reclassified and re-measured at fair value. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the resulting cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle amounted to \$11,158 and basic deficit per share decreased by \$0.01 (dollars), respectively.

### 4. Summary of Major Accounts

(1) Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the composite banking insurance amounted to \$327,500.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

(2) Due from Central Bank and Placement to Other Banks

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, due from Central Bank and placement to other banks were as follows:

	2006	2005
Deposit reserve:		
Checking account	\$ 3,847,495	3,980,321
Demand account	 7,255,888	6,233,311
	11,103,383	10,213,632
Certificates of deposit	42,800,000	15,950,000
Placement to other banks	 3,541,961	3,149,850
Total	\$ 57,445,344	29,313,482

(3) Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	2006	2005
Trading assets:		
Rate-related instruments	\$ 5,000,672	3,301,688
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	492,377	571,678
Beneficiary certificates	2,645,999	1,612,426
Derivatives	288,001	117,724
Structural bonds	 	2,178,019
	 8,427,049	7,781,535
Financial assets designated at fair value:		
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	968,002	-
Structural bonds	 2,603,088	-
	 3,571,090	-
Total	\$ 11,998,139	7,781,535
	2006	2005
Trading liabilities:		
Derivatives	\$ 398,285	104,849
Financial liabilities designated at fair value:		
Subordinate financial debentures	 2,079,974	_
Total	\$ 2,478,259	104,849

(Continued)

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

In accordance with SFAS No. 34, some parts of hybrid financial instruments held in 2005 were designated to be financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, net gain (loss) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	2006	2005
Net gain (loss) on valuation and disposal of trading assets:		
Rate-related instruments	\$ (200,717)	6,250
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	176,177	(5,030)
Beneficiary certificates	30,232	(5,779)
Derivatives	166,491	145,013
Structural bonds	 	21,826
	 172,183	162,280
Dividend income	 6,189	35,308
Interest income	 142,187	284,300
Total	\$ 320,559	481,888
	2006	2005
Net gain (loss) on valuation and disposal of financial assets designated at fair value:		
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	\$ 48,686	-
Structural bonds	 (32,194)	_
	 16,492	_
Interest income	 178,486	-
Total	\$ 194,978	-
	2006	2005
Net loss on valuation and disposal of trading liabilities:		
Derivatives	\$ (82,098)	(104,849)

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

	2006	2005
Net loss on valuation and disposal of financial liabilities designated at fair value:		
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	\$ (20,853)	-

As of December 31, 2005, in accordance with interpretation Ji-Mi-Zih No. 016 issued in 2005 by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, after adopting ROC Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", the Bank reclassified bills evaluated by the lower-of-total-cost-or-market-value method amounting to \$27,310,477 (net of allowance for cost in excess of market value of \$51,447) to financial assets at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss of \$7,663,811, available-for-sale financial assets of \$17,575,892, and bond investments in non-active markets of \$2,070,774. The amounts of derivatives under other financial assets and other liabilities reclassified to trading assets and liabilities were \$117,724 and \$104,849, respectively.

(4) Available-for-sale Financial Assets

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, available-for-sale financial assets were as follows:

		Cost after mortization	2006 Unrealized gain (loss)	Fair value
Rate-related instruments				
Government bonds	\$	7,003,104	(15,530)	6,987,574
Corporate bonds		8,590,045	33,791	8,623,836
Financial debentures		251,345	(57)	251,288
Beneficiary certificates		808,181	(2,931)	805,250
Total	\$	16,652,675	15,273	16,667,948
	Ι	2005 Book value		
Rate-related instruments				
Government bonds	\$	9,587,082		
Corporate bonds		7,988,810		
Total	\$	17,575,892		

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, ranges of yield rates of available-for-sale financial assets were  $0.00\% \sim 5.50\%$  and  $0.10\% \sim 3.21\%$ , respectively.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

For the year ended December 31, 2006, movements of unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets were as follows:

	I	Amount
Beginning balance	\$	-
Add: effect of adoption of new SFAS		-
recognized for the year		5,095
Less: realized loss for the year		(10,178)
Ending balance	\$	15,273

(5) Bills and Bonds Purchased under Agreements to Resell; Bills and Bonds Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, bills and bonds purchased (sold) under agreements to resell (repurchase) were as follows:

	200	6
	Period to resell or repurchase	Interest rate (%)
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	2007.1.2~ 2007.1.15	1.63
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	2007.1.2~ 2007.3.19	1.42~1.70

	2005		
	Period to resell or repurchase	Interest rate (%)	
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	2006.1.6	1.47	
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	2006.1.2~ 2006.8.23	1.24~1.45	

Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell and bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase are the sale or purchase of a bond coupled with an agreement to resell or repurchase the same or substantially identical bond at a stated price. As of December 31, 2006, such transactions treated as financing transactions were recognized as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of \$4,514,417, bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell of \$530,867, and available-for-sale financial assets of \$6,638,478. As of December 31, 2005, amounts of related assets of such financing transactions with agreements to repurchase were \$10,729,798.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### (6) Accounts Receivable, Net

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, accounts receivable, net, were as follows:

	2006	2005
Credit card receivable	\$ 3,282,384	5,163,804
Affiliate receivable	485,326	418,685
Acceptance receivable	1,141,815	609,966
Tax-refund receivable	8,665	8,665
Interest receivable	1,271,832	1,038,136
Underwriting receivable and other receivable	 8,226,172	2,269,141
Subtotal	14,416,194	9,508,397
Less: allowance for bad and doubtful accounts	 432,290	242,952
	\$ 13,983,904	9,265,445

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of credit card receivable classified by card-holders' age were as follows:

	2006	2005
Age 20 to 29	\$ 513,232	797,100
Age 30 to 44	1,836,270	2,879,675
Age 45 to 64	906,645	1,452,721
Age over 65	 26,237	34,308
Total	\$ 3,282,384	5,163,804

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, credit card receivables with accrued interest were \$2,679,480 and \$4,330,711, respectively.

### Notes to Financial Statements

### (7) Loans and Advances to Customers

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, loans and advances to customers were as follows:

	2006	2005
Remittance and discounts for exports	\$ 714,332	242,887
Short-term loans and overdrafts	22,796,053	25,302,141
Short-term secured loans and overdrafts	14,012,179	15,824,086
Medium-term loans	52,554,792	61,593,737
Medium-term secured loans	39,550,716	32,747,518
Long-term loans	8,922,750	4,377,820
Long-term secured loans	89,002,744	86,446,845
Accounts receivable factoring	385,101	-
Non-performing loans	 1,831,089	4,747,316
Subtotal	229,769,756	231,282,350
Less: allowance for bad and doubtful accounts	 3,589,104	2,440,138
	\$ 226,180,652	228,842,212

The Bank provided allowance for bad debts from loans, advances to customers, and so on, especially for the risk of specific debts which cannot be collected entirely. The risk of specific debts is evaluated by the defaults on payments. To strengthen the Bank's financial structure, enhance the ability to accept risk, and reinforce the quality of assets, the Bank evaluated and provided additional allowance for bad debts for expired loans and advances to customers in 2006.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, movements of allowance for bad and doubtful accounts were as follows:

		Specific provision	Total	
Beginning balance	\$	2,683,090	-	2,683,090
Add: provision for doubtful accounts		8,394,810	-	8,394,810
recoveries of doubtful accounts		524,544	-	524,544
foreign exchange translation adjustment		230	-	230
Less: write-off		7,581,280	-	7,581,280
Ending balance	\$	4,021,394	-	4,021,394

### Notes to Financial Statements

	2005			
		Specific	General	
		provision	provision	Total
Beginning balance	\$	1,230,204	987,533	2,217,737
Add: provision for doubtful accounts		3,952,464	(987,533)	2,964,931
provision related to acquisition of The Tainan 7th Credit		9,458	-	9,458
Cooperative				
provision related to acquisition of The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative		637,280	-	637,280
recoveries of doubtful accounts		392,730	-	392,730
foreign exchange translation adjustment		2,498	-	2,498
Less: write-off	_	3,541,544		3,541,544
Ending balance	\$_	2,683,090		2,683,090

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of allowance for bad and doubtful accounts were as follows:

	2006	2005
Loans and advance (including non-performing loans)	\$ 3,589,104	2,440,138
Accounts receivable	 432,290	242,952
Total	\$ 4,021,394	2,683,090

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the provisions for bad debt expenses and other bad debt expenses were \$6,078,190 and \$2,316,620 (including credit card bad debt expenses of \$2,189,881), respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the provisions for bad debt expenses and other bad debt expenses were \$2,292,224 and \$672,707 (all were credit card bad debt expenses), respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the amounts of allowance for bad debt generated from 3% of operating revenue were \$317,991 and \$297,540, respectively.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, loans and advances not accruing interest were \$1,831,089 and \$4,747,316, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the amounts of interest receivables that were not accrued from loans and advances were \$34,039 and \$136,754, respectively.

### Notes to Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of loans classified by geographical region were as follows:

	2006	2005
Domestic	\$ 218,741,850	219,352,905
Overseas	 11,027,906	11,929,445
Total	\$ 229,769,756	231,282,350

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of loans classified by industry were as follows:

	2006	2005
Manufacturing	\$ 44,287,205	34,086,412
General commercial	21,002,331	14,940,044
Construction	6,323,033	6,407,878
Private	126,866,309	141,003,155
Others	 31,290,878	34,844,861
Total	\$ 229,769,756	231,282,350

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, asset quality was as follows:

		200	6	2005			
Item		Amount	Percentage of total outstanding loans	Amount	Percentage of total outstanding loans		
Overdue loans category A	\$	1,872,651	0.82	5,214,041	2.25		
Overdue loans category B	_	919,895	0.40	555,145	0.24		
Total overdue loans	<b>\$</b>	2,792,546	1.22	5,769,186	2.49		
Reserve for loans	\$	3,589,104		2,440,138			
Write-off of current allowance for bad debts from overdue loans balance	\$	7,581,280		3,541,544			

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the non-reportable amounts of overdue loans and receivables after negotiations were \$90,358 and \$29,381, respectively.

- Note 1: The overdue loans (including nonperforming loans) are reported in accordance with the "Regulations on Reserving Allowance for Asset Impairment and Allowance for Bad Debts from Overdue Loans and Nonperforming Loans in Bank".
- Note 2: The overdue loans of category A and Category B should be recorded in accordance with Yin-Ju (1) Ruling No. 0941000251 issued on April 19, 2005.

(Continued)

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

Note 3: Overdue loans ratio=overdue loans / loans balance.

Note 4: Write-off of current allowance for bad debts from overdue loans balance: the cumulative amount of current allowance for bad debts from overdue loans from January 10f the year to the balance sheet date.

### (8) Long-term Investments under Equity Method and Other Investments

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of long-term investments under equity method and other investments were as follows:

	Percentage of ownership	2006 Investment cost	Amount	Percentage of ownership	2005 Investment cost	Amount
Equity method:						
Fuhwa Leasing Co., Ltd.	98.56 \$	197,000	113,514	98.56	197,000	104,144
Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent Company	80.00	2,880	5,756	80.00	2,880	5,479
Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent Company	99.99	3,000	41,285	99.99	2,000	75,571
	\$	202,880	160,555		201,880	185,194
Financial assets stated at cost:						
Fubon Securities Financial Co., Ltd.	1.97 \$	74,542	74,542	1.97	74,542	74,542
Grand Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	1.36	64,800	64,800	1.36	64,800	64,800
Taiwan Asset Management Co., Ltd.	0.57	100,000	100,000	0.57	100,000	100,000
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	1.15	46,150	46,150	1.15	46,150	46,150
Taipei Forex Inc.	0.40	800	800	0.40	800	800
Ornatube Enterprise Co., Ltd.	0.05	155	155	0.05	155	155
China Daily News Co., Ltd.	0.01	46	46	0.01	46	46
National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C.	4.30	5,780	5,780	5.65	7,860	7,860
Yang Guang Asset Management Company	1.74	1,043	1,043	-	-	-
National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan	-	-	-	2.08	200	200

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

	Percentage of ownership	]	2006 Investment cost	Amount	Percentage of ownership	2005 Investment cost	Amount
National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City	-	\$	-	-	16.60	40	40
Subtotal			293,316	293,316		294,593	294,593
Less: accumulated impairment—Orna tube Enterprise Co., Ltd.	I	\$_	293,316	155		294,593	155
Bond investments in non- active markets:		_					
Financial debentures	-	\$	1,594,044	1,594,044	-	2,070,774	2,070,774
Redeemable certificates of deposit	-	_	162,853	162,853	-	-	-
Total		\$_	1,756,897	1,756,897		2,070,774	2,070,774

The financial assets stated at cost (under other financial assets) were accounted for by the cost method since there was no quoted market price and estimates of fair value were not available.

The Bank exchanged existing debts of Taichung Machinery Works Co., Ltd. for 94,705 shares of its stock in June 2006. Full provision for such debts was made; therefore, the Bank recorded the number of shares received with zero cost.

In 2006, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C. made refunds of \$40, \$200 and \$2,080, respectively, to the Bank.

After completion of the acquisition of The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative on June 20, 2005, the investment in Taiwan Cooperative Bank Co., Ltd., which was previously held by The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative, was accounted for as marketable securities by the Bank. Furthermore, shares in China Daily News Co., Ltd., the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperative, were accounted for by the cost method.

After completion of the acquisition of The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative on December 23, 2005, shares in the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C., which were previously held by The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative, were accounted for by the cost method.

Furthermore, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C., the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan made refunds of \$890, \$40 and \$200, respectively, in 2005.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### (9) Property and Equipment

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of property and equipment were as follows:

	2006	2005
Cost:		
Land	\$ 1,495,283	1,592,258
Buildings	521,802	543,208
Equipment	1,023,456	780,224
Transportation equipment	38,042	39,181
Leasehold improvements	522,190	270,631
Other equipment	 272,237	271,582
Subtotal	3,873,010	3,497,084
Less: accumulated depreciation	 955,016	724,193
	2,917,994	2,772,891
Prepayment for equipment	 170,200	294,117
	\$ 3,088,194	3,067,008

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, movements of accumulated depreciation were as follows:

	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$ 724,193	765,581
Add: depreciation	320,736	215,590
Less: disposals	83,753	191,290
reclassified to deferred assets	6,152	-
reclassified to idle assets	 8	65,688
Ending balance	\$ 955,016	724,193

### (10) Intangible Assets – Goodwill

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, in tangible assets – goodwill were as follows:

	2006	2005
Original cost	\$ 1,451,273	1,451,273
Less: accumulated amortization	131,738	131,738
accumulated impairment loss	 	-
	\$ 1,319,535	1,319,535

(Continued)

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### **Fuhwa Commercial Bank**

### Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, movement of goodwill was as follows:

	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$ 1,319,535	500,836
Increase	-	893,313
Amortization	 	74,614
Ending balance	\$ 1,319,535	1,319,535

The Bank acquired The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative and The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative in 2005. According to the accounting treatment of business combinations—purchase method, the costs of acquisitions exceeding the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired are recognized as goodwill. The goodwill recognized for the abovesaid acquisitions was \$222,356 and \$670,957, respectively.

### (11) Deposits and Remittances

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, deposits and remittances were as follows:

	200	J6	2005
Checking deposits	\$ 2	,514,168	2,265,407
Demand deposits	23	,228,926	17,751,704
Time deposits	73	,915,102	77,865,000
Demand savings deposits	67	,195,554	60,511,316
Time savings deposits	100	,563,372	83,975,364
Remittances		14,555	45,571
	\$ <u>267</u>	,431,677	242,414,362

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the maturity date for the above time deposits and savings deposit, except for demand savings deposits, was within three years.

In accordance with related regulations, time deposits transferred from the Post Office account have been reclassified from deposits and remittance to deposits of Central Bank and other banks. Certain accounts in the period ended December 31, 2005, have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the year ended December 31, 2006, for comparative purposes.

### (12) Financial Debentures

In order to increase the regulatory capital ratio and raise medium- and long-term operating funds, the board of directors of the Bank decided to issue subordinate financial debentures on August 22, 2002, December 22, 2005, and September 21, 2006.

The issuances of subordinate financial debentures were approved by the Bureau of Monetary Affairs in Ministry of Finance Ruling Tai-Tsai-Rong No. 0910042863 on September 24, 2002, the Financial Supervisory Commission in Executive Yuan Ruling Jin-Guan-Yin (6) No. 09500034970 on February 15, 2006, and the Financial Supervisory Commission in Executive Yuan Ruling Jin-Guan-Yin (6) No. 09500480850 on November 2, 2006.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

In accordance with the original issuance plan, the Bank issued the first series of subordinate financial debentures on November 4, 2002, and February 24, 2006. The total amounts issued were \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively, which were also the par value.

The second series of general financial debentures and subordinate financial debentures both within the quota of \$5,000,000 was approved on November 2, 2006. The first issuance of the second series of subordinate financial debentures and the second issuance of the second series of cumulated subordinate financial debentures with no maturity date were made on December 22 and 27, 2006, respectively. The total issued amounts were \$1,800,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively, which were also the par value.

The details were as follows:

First issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2002

	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate
Par value	\$ 3,100,000	0 1,400,000
Stated interest rate	6.15% less Libor (note 1) 3.5%	
Period	Five years and three months	Five years and three months
Interest payment date	Payable every half-year	Payable every half-year
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity	Repaid on maturity
Issued price	Priced at face value on issuing date	Priced at face value on issuing date

First issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2006

### **Fixed interest rate**

Par value	\$	5,000,000
Stated interest rate	2.55%	
Period	Five years an months	d six
Interest payment date	Payable ever	y year
Term of principal payment	Repaid on ma	aturity
Issued price	Priced at face issuing date	

### Notes to Financial Statements

Second issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2006, first series

### **Fixed interest rate**

Par value	\$	1,800,000
Stated interest rate	2.50%	
Period	Six years	
Interest payment date	Payable ever	y year
Term of principal payment	Repaid on m 2)	aturity (note
Issued price	Priced at face issuing date	

Second issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2006, second series

### **Fixed interest rate**

Par value	\$	3,000,000	
Stated interest rate	3.25%, the interest rate will rise to 4.25% if the Bank does not call back after five years		
Period	No matur	rity date	
Interest payment date	Payable e	every year	
Term of principal payment	(note 3)		
Issued price	Priced at issuing	face value on date	

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of financial debentures payable were as follows:

	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$ 4,500,000	4,500,000
Increase	9,800,000	-
Designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	 (2,134,000)	-
Ending balance	\$ 12,166,000	4,500,000

As of December 31, 2006, the fair value of subordinate financial debentures recorded as designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss was \$2,079,974.

### Notes to Financial Statements

- Note 1: The stated interest rates are recalculated every half-year according to the average six-month US dollar Libor rate.
- Note2: The redemption right of the issuer: If its post-redemption capital adequacy ratio meets the minimum required consolidated capital adequacy ratio and is approved by the supervising authority, the Bank may redeem the debentures in whole at par value on the date two years after the issue date or on the same date in every subsequent year until maturity. Purchasers or holders of the debentures cannot raise any objection to this resolution. The Bank will announce the resolution 15 days prior to redemption date, and the debentures will stop accruing interest on and after the declaration date.
- Note3: The redemption right of the issuer: If its post-redemption capital adequacy ratio meets the minimum required consolidated capital adequacy ratio and is approved by the supervising authority, the Bank may redeem the debentures in whole or in part at par value plus accrued and unpaid interest on the date five years after the issue date or on the same date in every subsequent year. Purchasers or holders of the debentures cannot raise any objection to this resolution. The Bank will announce the resolution 15 days prior to redemption date, and the debentures will stop accruing interest on and after the declaration date.

### (13) Pension

The Bank deposited an amount equal to 6.90% of the monthly gross salary payment in a retirement fund account for the engaged employees in the Central Trust of China in 2006 and 2005. Furthermore, the Bank deposited an amount equal to 6% of the monthly gross salary payment in the Bureau of Labor Insurance in 2006 and the second half of the year 2005. The measurement dates of the actuarial reports were December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the reconciliation of the funded status and accrued pension liabilities was as follows:

	2006	2005
Benefit obligation:		
Vested benefit obligation	\$ (61,463)	(44,247)
Non-vested benefit obligation	 (442,380)	(403,802)
Accumulated benefit obligation	(503,843)	(448,049)
Additional benefits based on future salaries	 (184,489)	(173,274)
Projected benefit obligation	(688,332)	(621,323)
Fair value of plan assets	 482,059	390,567
Funded status	(206,273)	(230,756)
Unrecognized net transition obligation	18,818	20,909
Unrecognized prior service cost	(2,934)	(3,193)
Unrecognized loss	224,150	232,566
Additional minimum pension liability	 (55,544)	(77,008)
Accrued pension liabilities (recorded as other liabilities)	\$ (21,783)	(57,482)
Vested Benefit	\$ 76,795	57,691

(Continued)

### Notes to Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of net pension cost were as follows:

	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 53,577	63,881
Interest cost	15,533	13,324
Actual return on plan assets	(11,014)	(9,114)
Amortization	 9,242	7,368
Net pension cost	\$ 67,338	75,459

Actuarial assumptions for the years 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	2006	2005
Discount rate	2.50 %	2.50 %
Rate of increase in future compensation	2.00 %	2.00 %
Rate of projected return on plan assets	2.50 %	2.50 %

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the net pension cost for the defined contribution pension plan was \$74,870 and \$32,875, respectively.

### (14) Income Tax

The Bank is subject to ROC income tax at a maximum rate of 25%. Starting from January 1, 2006, the Bank adopted the ROC "Income Basic Tax Act" to calculate its basic income tax. The income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, is summarized below:

	2006	2005
Before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle:		
Current income tax expense	\$ 33,628	9,673
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(916,594)	12,745
Effect on changes in accounting principle	 (10,166)	-
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (893,132)	22,418

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The differences between the expected income tax at the statutory income tax rate and the income tax expense as reported in the accompanying financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	2006	2005
Income tax at statutory rate	\$ (1,414,997)	18,522
Permanent differences	(1,124)	35,895
Adjustments for tax effect of separately taxable interest income from short-term bills	(7,719)	(3,218)
Income of OBU exempt from tax	(75,877)	(51,162)
Increase in investment tax credit	(5,149)	(3,520)
Expiration of loss carryforwards	-	453,362
Overestimation of prior year's loss carryforwards	-	3,909
Underestimation of prior year's investment tax credit	(1,120)	(426)
Underestimation of prior years' income tax	15,144	-
Tax-exempt dividend income disallowed for loss carryforwards	54,428	-
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for deferred income tax assets	553,547	(428,362)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle	(10,166)	-
Others	 (99)	(2,582)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (893,132)	22,418

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the major components of deferred income tax expenses (benefits) were as follows:

	2006	2005
Unrealized exchange gain (loss)	\$ 18,784	(76,217)
Increase in allowance for bad debts in excess of tax limitation	(328,368)	(26,129)
Unrealized gain on fair value of derivative financial instruments	6,978	-
Provision for (reversal of) decline in market price of marketable securities	12,862	(8,620)
Provision for (reversal of) decline in net realizable value of foreclosed assets	(1,826)	5,053
Provision for (reversal of) decline in market price of idle assets	36,934	(30,698)
Increase in investment tax credits	(5,149)	(3,520)
Decrease (increase) in loss carryforwards	(1,263,664)	124,393
Overestimation of prior year's loss carryforwards	-	3,909
Underestimation of prior year's investment tax credits	(1,120)	(426)
Loss carryforwards expired	-	453,362
Tax-exempt dividend income disallowed for loss carryforwards	54,428	-
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for deferred income tax assets	553,547	(428,362)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle	 (10,166)	_
Deferred income tax expenses (benefits)	\$ (926,760)	12,745

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the deferred income tax assets (liabilities) were as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 2,529,283	1,041,998
Valuation allowance-deferred income tax assets	 (875,185)	(321,638)
Net deferred income tax assets	1,654,098	720,360
Deferred income tax liabilities	 (6,978)	-
Deferred income tax assets, net	\$ 1,647,120	720,360

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of deferred income tax assets (liabilities), including temporary differences, loss carryforwards, and tax credits, and the respective income tax effect for each component were as follows:

	2006	6	200	)5
	Amount	Income tax effect	Amount	Income tax effect
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities):				
Allowance for bad debts in excess of tax limitation	\$ 1,611,108	402,777	297,635	74,409
Unrealized exchange loss	92,167	23,042	167,307	41,826
Unrealized loss on decline in market price of marketable securities	-	-	51,447	12,862
Unrealized gain on fair value of derivative financial instruments	(27,911)	(6,978)	-	-
Unrealized loss on decline in net realizable value of foreclosed assets	19,118	4,465	10,557	2,639
Unrealized loss on decline in market price of idle assets	7,153	1,788	154,889	38,722
Loss carryforwards	8,290,490	2,072,622	3,453,543	863,386
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle	40,663	10,166	-	-
Investment tax credits	14,423	14,423	8,154	8,154
	\$	2,522,305		1,041,998

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of the balance of tax refunds receivable and income tax receivable from affiliated parties (recorded as accounts receivable) were as follows:

	2006	2005
Current income tax	\$ 33,628	9,673
Withheld income tax	(81,723)	(103,072)
Prior years' income tax adjustment and additional tax assessed by authorities	(15,045)	2,582
Separate taxation	(18,583)	(12,255)
Prior year's tax refundable	(8,665)	(8,665)
Prior years' income tax receivable from affiliated parties	 (403,603)	(315,613)
	\$ (493,991)	(427,350)

Since 2003, the Bank filed a consolidated income tax return. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of receivable and payable resulting from income tax were as follows:

	Receivables from affiliated parties (recorded as receivables)	2006 Payables to affiliated parties (recorded as payables)	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded as receivables)
Before 2003	\$ -	-	8,665
2003	200,879	-	-
2004	99,591	-	-
2005	103,133	-	-
2006	81,723		
	\$485,326	_	8,665
	Receivables from affiliated parties (recorded as receivables)	2005 Payables to affiliated parties (recorded as payables)	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded as receivables)
Before 2003	from affiliated parties (recorded as	Payables to affiliated parties (recorded as	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded as
Before 2003 2003	from affiliated parties (recorded as receivables)	Payables to affiliated parties (recorded as	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded as receivables)
	from affiliated parties (recorded as receivables) \$ -	Payables to affiliated parties (recorded as	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded as receivables)
2003	from affiliated parties (recorded as receivables) \$ - 216,022	Payables to affiliated parties (recorded as	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded as receivables)

(Continued)

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, reconciliation of current income tax expenses, deferred income tax assets, and tax refunds receivable (receivables from affiliated parties) calculated in conformity with ROC SFAS No. 22, "Income Taxes", to the balances calculated for consolidated corporate income tax return filing with Fuhwa Financial Holding Co. Ltd. is as follows:

		20	06	
	Current income tax expense	Deferred tax expenses	Deferred tax assets	Tax refunds receivable (receivables from affiliated parties)
Amounts calculated under SFAS No. 22	\$ 33,628	(916,594)	1,647,120	81,723
Difference adjustment				
Amounts calculated for consolidated corporate income tax return filing	\$ <u>33,628</u>	(916,594)	1,647,120	81,723
		20	05	
	Current income tax expense	200 Deferred tax expenses	05 Deferred tax assets	Tax refunds receivable (receivables from affiliated parties)
Amounts calculated under SFAS No. 22	income tax	Deferred tax	Deferred tax	receivable (receivables from affiliated
	income tax expense	Deferred tax expenses	Deferred tax assets	receivable (receivables from affiliated parties)

In accordance with the ROC Income Tax Act, assessed net losses can be carried forward for five consecutive years to reduce taxable income. As of December 31, 2006, the amount of losses and the year of expiry were as follows:

Year incurred	2006	Year of expiry
2002 (assessed)	\$ 3,453,543	2007
2006 (estimated)	 4,836,947	2011
	\$ 8,290,490	

(Continued)

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

Pursuant to the ROC Statute for Upgrading Industries, the Bank's unused investment tax credits – staff training cost as of December 31, 2006, was as follows:

Year incurred	2006	Year of expiry
2003	\$ 1,996	2007
2004	2,638	2008
2005	4,640	2009
2006	 5,149	2010
	\$ 14,423	

The Bank's income tax return was examined by the tax authority for all years through 2003.

The Bank's 10% surtax on unappropriated earnings for the year 1998 has been examined by the tax authority. The ROC tax authority determined that the reversal of year 1997 unrealized exchange gains accounted for in taxable income in 1998 cannot offset unappropriated earnings of 1998. The Bank has filed for a recheck of the above tax assessment. The Bank has made a tax provision for the abovementioned tax assessment.

The Bank's income tax return for 2003 was examined by the Taipei National Tax Administration (TNTA) on December 12, 2006. According to the 2003 income tax return letter issued by the TNTA, the amortization of goodwill and bond investments in the amount of \$70,836 was disallowed. The tax effect of the above said adjustment was \$17,709. The Bank disagreed with the tax assessment made by the TNTA and applied for a recheck. As of December 31, 2006, The Bank had not made full provision for this tax assessment.

The information related to the imputation credit account (ICA) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, was as follows:

2006

	2000	2005
Balance of ICA	\$34,269	24,342

The imputation tax credit ratio of earnings to be distributed in 2006 for ROC resident shareholders is estimated at 33.33%. The actual imputation tax credit ratio of the first and second earnings distribution in 2005 was 1.45% and 4.13%, respectively.

The unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficits) on December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	2006	2005
Prior to 1997	\$ -	-
Post 1998	 (4,765,864)	51,669
	\$ (4,765,864)	51,669

2005

# Notes to Financial Statements

# (15) Stockholders' Equity

a. Common stock

On February 17, 2005, the board of directors decided to declare cash dividends which amounted to \$30,549, or \$0.02 per share, and to increase the issued capital by transferring \$1,000,000 from unappropriated earnings through the issuance of 100,000 thousand shares of new common stock dividends of \$0.71 per share. After the capital increase, the total issued capital amounted to \$15,000,000. The resolution to increase capital was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) on May 16, 2005, with Ruling Jin Guan Cheng (1) No. 0940115706. The date of the capital increase was designated as July 11, 2005, by the board of directors, and the related registration was also completed.

On April 28, 2005, the board of directors resolved to increase capital by the issuance of 300,000 thousand shares of new common stock for cash. After the capital injection, the total issued capital amounted to \$18,000,000. The resolution to increase capital was approved by the FSC on June 17, 2005, with Ruling Jin Guan Yin (6) No. 0940013937. The date of the capital increase was designated as July 11, 2005, by the board of directors, and the related registration was also completed.

On February 27, 2006, the board of directors decided to declare cash dividends which amounted to \$35,446, or \$0.02 per share. The designated date of record for this cash dividend was March 16, 2006.

b. Capital surplus

According to the ROC Company Act, realized capital surplus can be capitalized and transferred to share capital after offsetting accumulated deficit. Capital surplus should not be used for distribution of cash dividends. Realized capital surplus mentioned above includes the proceeds received in excess of the par value of common stock issued and any amounts donated to the Bank. The amount of capital surplus capitalized each year may not exceed a certain percentage of the Bank's issued share capital. Issuance of new stock from capital surplus from cash subscription in excess of par value of common stock can be made only once per year, and cannot be made in the same year as cash subscription.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of capital surplus were as follows:

	2006	2005
Treasury stock transactions	\$ 14,673	14,673

### c. Legal reserve and appropriated special reserve

After paying all taxes as required, the annual net income will be distributed to appropriate 30% as legal reserve. The Bank cannot distribute cash dividends exceeding 15% of total share capital until legal reserve reaches an amount equal to total share capital. In addition, apart from the appropriation of legal reserve from retained earnings, the Bank also appropriated special reserve in accordance with the Bank's articles of incorporation or the board of directors resolution.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

### d. Dividend policy and appropriation of earnings

In order to continuously expand its operation and increase earning capacity, and to maintain the capital adequacy ratio, the Bank has adopted the following dividend policy: the Bank's annual net income, after paying all taxes as required by law, must be applied to offset prior years' losses first; the remainder is then set aside with 30% as legal reserve, and a partial amount can be appropriated as special reserve or retained earnings. If there is still a remainder, it will be distributed as follows:

- (a) 98% as shareholders' dividends and bonuses.
- (b) 2% as bonus to employees.

The ratio of cash to stock dividends distributed is determined by the resolution of the board of directors in consideration of the related industry condition, market perceptions, and the Bank's business strategies. During the growing period of the Bank, in principle, stock dividends distributed shall not be lower than 80% unless changed by the board of directors as deemed necessary. Cash dividends shall be distributed after the distribution of earnings proposal is resolved by the board of directors, while stock dividends are distributed after obtaining authorizing documents from the supervising authority.

On February 27, 2006, and February 17, 2005, the board of directors passed a resolution on the Bank's 2005 and 2004 appropriation of earnings. The proposed distribution of the Bank's employee bonuses was as follows:

	2	2006	2005
Bonus to employees – cash	\$	723	21,031

If the aforementioned employee bonuses were all paid in cash and were charged against earnings for years 2005 and 2004, the earnings per share after tax for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, would be \$0.03 and \$1.10, respectively. The distribution of earnings was not different from the resolution passed by the board of directors.

As of December 31, 2006, no retained earnings could be distributed due to accumulated deficits.

After the Bank became a subsidiary of Fuhwa Financial Holding Company, the rights of the shareholders' meeting were exercised by the board of directors.

e. Weighted-average outstanding shares of common stock

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the weighted-average outstanding shares of common stock were 1,800,000 thousand shares and 1,650,000 thousand shares, respectively.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

### (16) Disclosure of Financial Instruments

a. Fair value information on financial assets

The Bank's methods and assumptions for estimating the fair value of financial instruments were as follows:

- (a) The book value of the financial instruments which have a short maturity period will be considered as their fair value. This assumption is used in evaluating the following accounts: cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and placement to other banks, bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements, receivables, other financial assets (not including financial assets stated at cost and bond investments in non-active markets), deposits by Central Bank and other banks, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements, payables, subordinate financial debentures (not including financial liabilities designated at fair value), other financial liabilities, and some components of other liabilities.
- (b) Fair values of financial instruments are the quoted market price if the instruments are actively traded in the market. If quoted market price is unavailable, the fair value is determined based on certain valuation techniques. The estimates and assumptions of the valuation techniques adopted by the Bank are identical to those adopted by other market participants. The discount rates the Bank uses are identical to those return rates of financial instruments with the same conditions, including the credit status of the debtor, the remaining periods of contracted interest based on fixed interest rates, the remaining periods of paying off principal, and currency used.

Among the derivative instruments, options are valuated by the Black-Scholes model; stock options embedded in convertible bonds and currency and interest rate swaps are evaluated by the quote of the Bloomberg system; forward contracts, currency swaps, and interest rate swaps are evaluated by the rates of the Bloomberg system by discounting future cash flows to their present values.

- (c) The interest on loans and advances to customers is based on floating rates. Thus, the book value is the fair value.
- (d) Other assets foreclosed assets and idle assets are stated at their net realizable value and are evaluated for accumulated impairment loss on the balance sheet date. Thus, the book value is the fair value.
- (e) Most of deposits and remittances mature in less than one year; even those which mature in more than one year are mostly based on floating rates. Thus, the book value is the fair value.
- (f) Most of the off-balance-sheet financial instruments, such as commitments and guarantees, mature within one year, so the contract amount is the fair value.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

b. As of December 31, 2006, except where the fair value is based on the quoted market price, the evaluated fair value of the Bank's financial instruments was as follows:

	2006
Trading assets:	
Rate-related instruments	\$ 4,300,884
Derivatives	 288,001
	 4,588,885
Financial assets designated at fair value:	
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	319,786
Structural bonds	 2,603,088
	 2,922,874
	\$ 7,511,759
Trading liabilties:	
Derivatives	\$ 398,285
Financial liabilities designated at fair value:	
Subordinate financial debentures	 2,079,974
	\$ 2,478,259

- c. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Bank recognized a loss of \$229,419 for financial instruments evaluated by using valuation techniques.
- d. Policy for managing financial risk and risk information

To build up a good risk management system and to improve business development, the Bank established a risk management policy which focuses on risks that can be managed to achieve operative goals was approved by the board of directors to implement the system effectively and to earn stockholders stable and high-quality profits.

The Bank follows a risk management policy and strives to quantify, assess, and then manage risks in order to price risks and to obtain the optimal capital allocation.

The risks the Bank encountered were as follows:

(a) Market risk

Market risk means changes such as in interest rates, exchange rates, and the prices of equity securities and instruments which may result in a loss for the Bank, either on or off the balance sheet. The Bank has developed a market risk management standard. Through the market risk management system, the Bank is able to evaluate and control each part of the market risk.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2006, the Bank possessed government bonds amounting to \$7,687,363 (including financial assets held for trading of \$699,789 and available-for-sale financial assets of \$6,987,574). Among the government bonds held by the Bank, bonds with a fixed rate amounting to \$7,587,361, and the fair value of fixed-rate government bond investment will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will decrease the fair value of fixed-rate government bonds amounting to \$8,460,856 (including available-for-sale financial assets). The fixed-rate corporate bonds amounting to \$7,727,356, and the fair value of fixed-rate corporate bond investment will be affected by a change in market rate will decrease the fair value of fixed-rate corporate bond investment will be affected by a change in market rate corporate bonds amounting to \$7,727,356, and the fair value of fixed-rate corporate bond investment will be affected by a change in market rate will decrease the fair value of fixed-rate corporate bond investment will be affected by a change in market rate will decrease the fair value of fixed-rate corporate bond investment will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will decrease the fair value of bond investment by \$231,971.

The Bank engages in foreign currency transactions which give rise to foreign currency assets and liabilities. Therefore, changes in exchange rates will affect the fair value of the net position in foreign currencies. For assets denominated in USD, appreciation of the NTD by 0.1 against the USD will cause a loss of \$3,301.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that borrowers and counter-parties will not be able to fulfill contracts. The Bank has developed a credit risk management standard which is able to evaluate and control possible credit risk resulting from business operations by establishing and implementing a management structure.

Financial instruments issued by or held by the Bank may cause losses as counter-parties are not able to fulfill contracts. The amount of the Bank's credit risk is equal to financial instruments which remain positive on the balance sheet date. The Bank conducts a cautious credit assessment before qualifying loans and guarantees. Loans with collateral amounted to 62.52% of the total amount of loans in 2006. In order to obtain credit lines from the Bank, borrowers and guarantors are asked to provide collateral such as cash, fixed assets, liquid securities, and other assets. Furthermore, in order to reduce credit risk, the Bank follows certain credit policies and negotiates credit limits with counter-parties. In addition, the Bank may sign master netting agreements with the counter-party to reduce credit risk.

# Notes to Financial Statements

Concentration of credit risk refers to the significant concentration of credit risks from all financial instruments, whether the risks are from an individual counter-party or group of counter-parties. Group concentration of credit risks exists if a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar activities or activities in the same region, or have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. There is no significant concentration of credit risk from counter-parties of the Bank's financial instruments. The related information can be found in note 10 to the financial statements and as follows:

Item	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005		
Outstanding balance of credit extended to related parties	\$ 3,5	23,263	2,99	93,369	
Ratio of lines of credit to related parties to total outstanding credits (%)		1.42		1.24	
Ratio of lines of credit secured by company shares (%)		1.91		2.38	
	Industry	Ratio (%)	Industry	Ratio (%)	
Concentration of credit risk by	Individuals	52.97	Individuals	64.55	
industry (top 3)	Manufacturing	19.51	Manufacturing	13.80	
	Wholesaling and retailing	8.45	Wholesaling and retailing	5.38	

i Lines of credit to interested parties and information on concentration of credit risk

ii As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the unused contractual amount of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet credit risk was as follows:

	2006	2005
\$ <u></u>	82,946,164	111,309,801
\$	49,622,768	49,273,318
\$	9,534,682	10,065,427
\$	4,895,414	2,835,353
	\$ \$ \$	\$ <u>82,946,164</u> \$ <u>49,622,768</u> \$ <u>9,534,682</u>

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks include market and capital risks. Market risk is the risk that market prices will encounter obvious changes. Capital risk is the risk that a responsibility cannot be fulfilled because of being unable to convert assets into cash or acquire enough cash. The Bank's risk management approach starts with managing the daily payment queue and forecasting cash flows. It then covers tactical liquidity risk management dealing with access to unsecured funding sources. The Bank's cash flows are monitored by the treasury department on a daily basis and ensure the Bank's access to liquidity.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

To control risk effectively, support and respect from management are essential in addition to the factors mentioned above. Under the full support of management, the risk management system of the Bank has been established. It has resulted in improving management efficiency, and the result is gradually becoming more evident.

The Bank controls the transaction risks of the financial instruments by adopting the credit approval policy, position limitation, stop loss point setting, and a management control process. In addition, the Bank maintains adequate current assets, and utilizes money market and foreign exchange market instruments to support its future cash flow requirements.

As of December 31, 2006, the liquidity reserve ratio was 20%; the bank has enough operating capital to fulfill all contractual obligations. Thus, there is no significant liquidity risk.

The Bank implements a duration assessment with assets and liabilities sorted by applicable method to evaluate the Bank's liquidity, which was shown as a structural analysis of dues date as follows:

			expressed in million of New Taiwan dollars				iwan dollars
				cember 31, 200			
	Day 1 to	Day 31 to	Day 91 to	Day 181 to	1 year to 3	Over 3	Total
	day 30	day 90	day 180	1 year	years	years	Totai
Cash and cash equivalents	28,825	8,300	21,610	1,000	-	-	59,735
Placement to other bank	3,542	-	-	-	-	-	3,542
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,710	-	-	-	-	-	11,710
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	611	-	-	-	-	-	611
Margin loans (including non-performing loans)	10,860	8,981	17,633	13,689	37,654	140,953	229,770
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	981	301	3,291	12,095	16,668
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	326	326
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	161	1,596	1,757
Total assets	55,548	17,281	40,224	14,990	41,106	154,970	324,119
Deposits by Central Bank and other banks	11,012	3,336	3,788	7,492	700	-	26,328
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	2,080	-	2,080
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	11,929	211	-	-	-	-	12,140
Deposits	38,152	19,353	46,645	96,958	66,308	1	267,417
Financial debentures	-	-	-	-	2,366	9,800	12,166
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	501	501
Total liabilities	61,093	22,900	50,433	104,450	71,454	10,302	320,632
Spreads	(5,545)	(5,619)	(10,209)	(89,460)	(30,348)	144,668	3,487

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

(d) Cash flow risk arising from interest rate change and fair value risk arising from interest rate change

The analysis of ratios of interest-rate-sensitive currency held by the Bank as of December 31, 2006, was follows:

			2006	-	essed in million of N	Jew Taiwan dollars
Items	Day 1 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 180 to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,915	28,856	1,000	-	-	54,771
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,470	629	353	210	1,123	8,785
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	611	-	-	-	-	611
Margin loans (excluding non- performing loans)	129,429	7,673	2,995	31,233	56,609	227,939
Available-for-sale financial assets	833	448	201	3,091	12,095	16,668
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	326	326
Other financial assets	-	-	-	161	1,596	1,757
Liabilities						
Deposits by Central Bank and other banks	23,328	-	3,000	-	-	26,328
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2,080	-	2,080
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	12,140	-	-	-	-	12,140
Deposits	121,313	106,564	34,299	2,726	1	264,903
Financial debentures	-	-	-	2,366	9,800	12,166
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	501	501

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

Information regarding effective interest rates for financial instruments (not including financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss) issued by or held by the Bank as of December 31, 2006, was as follows:

Items	New Taiwan dollars	US dollars
Available-for-sale financial assets:		
Government bonds	0.93%~2.42%	-
Corporate bonds	0.00%~4.32%	5.35%
Financial debentures	-	2.90%~3.50%
Asset-backed beneficiary certificates	-	5.50%
Hold-to-maturity financial assets		
Financial debentures	-	7.78%~8.00%
Bond investment in non-active markets		
Financial debentures	-	0.40%~8.00%
Redeemable certificates of time deposit	-	5.50%
Loans and advances to customers		
Short-term loans	3.35%	5.63%
Short-term secured loans	3.39%	5.81%
Medium-term loans	4.60%	6.26%
Medium-term secured loans	4.58%	5.90%
Long-term loans	2.43%	2.51%
Long-term secured loans	3.08%	5.70%
Subordinate financial debentures	$0.80\% \sim 3.50\%$	-
Deposits		
Demand deposits	0.54%	1.88%
Time deposits	$1.63\% \sim 1.74\%$	4.56%
Time deposits transferred from Post Office	2.15%	-
Demand savings deposits	$0.41\% \sim 9.49\%$	-
Time savings deposits	$1.83\% \sim 1.99\%$	-

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

### (e) Operational risk

Operational risk can be defined as the risk of monetary losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. The Bank implements monitoring systems for operational risk exposures and losses for major business lines. Risk management policies and procedures for controlling or mitigating operational risk are in place and enforced through regular internal auditing.

(f) Legal risk

Legal risk arises from the possibility that an entity may not be able to follow regulations issued by the government and may not be able to enforce a contract against another party. Legal risk arises from possible risk of loss due to an unenforceable contract or an "ultra vires" act of a counterparty. Legal risk involves the potential illegality of the contract, as well as the possibility that the other party entered into the contract without proper authority. The legal affairs department of the Bank is responsible for providing professional legal consulting and review services for internal regulations and all trading contracts, and making sure that the Bank follows the financial regulations and operational regulations.

Relationshin

### 5. Related-party Transactions

(1) Name and relationship of related party

Name of related party

Name of related party	Relationship
Chong Yang Investment Co., Ltd. (Chong Yang Investment)	Investor of the Bank's parent company by equity method
Kuang Hwa Investment Co., Ltd. (Kuang Hwa Investment)	Investor of the Bank's parent company by equity method
Yu Hwa Development Co., Ltd. (Yu Hwa Development)	Investor of the Bank's parent company by equity method
Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Financial Holding)	Parent company of the Bank
Fuhwa Securities Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Securities)	Affiliated company controlled by the same company as the Bank
Fuhwa Securities Finance Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Securities Finance)	Affiliated company controlled by the same company as the Bank
Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust)	Affiliated company controlled by the same company as the Bank
Fuhwa Asset Management Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Asset Management)	Affiliated company controlled by the same company as the Bank
Fuhwa Capital Management Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Capital Management)	Affiliated company controlled by the same company as the Bank
Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent Company (Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent)	Investee controlled by the Bank
Fuhwa Leasing Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Leasing)	Investee controlled by the Bank

(Continued)

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

Name of related party	Relationship
Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent Company (Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent)	Investee controlled by the Bank
Fuhwa Cultural & Educational Foundation (Fuhwa Foundation)	The Bank's president is the foundation's president
Yuanta Core Pacific Securities Co., Ltd. (Yuanta Securities)	From June 30, 2005, a second-degree relative of the president of such company is vice president of the Bank
Yuanta First Global Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (Yuanta Investment Trust)	From June 30, 2005, a second-degree relative of the president of such company is vice president of the Bank
Others (each related party's deposits and loans are not over 1% of total deposits and loans)	The Bank's affiliated companies and directors, supervisors and managers, and their relatives

### (2) Significant transactions with related parties

a. Deposits

	2006		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
Deposits by each related party not over 1% of total deposits	\$ <u>5,704,738</u>	2.13	0.00~13.00
	2005		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
Deposits by each related party not over 1% of total deposits	\$ <u>6,882,596</u>	2.67	0.00~13.00

Apart from an interest rate limit on staff demand savings deposits of 13%, during 2006 and 2005, the interest rate limit on other related parties' demand savings deposits was  $0.00\% \sim 5.18\%$ . The interest rates and other terms provided to the above related parties were the same as the terms offered to the general public.

During 2006 and 2005, interest expenses on the above deposits were \$150,851 and \$163,268, respectively.

# Notes to Financial Statements

b. Loans

	2006		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of loans (%)	Interest rate (%)
Loans to each related party not over 1% of total loans	\$ <u>495,374</u>	0.22	1.50~5.00
	2005		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of loans (%)	Interest rate (%)
Loans to each related party not over 1% of total loans	\$1,510,623	0.65	1.30~5.82

Loans to related parties are under the same terms as those to other customers, except for interest rates on loans to affiliated companies, ranging from 1.50% to 5.00% and 1.30% to 4.60%, and on loans to bank staff, ranging from 1.99% to 3.95% and 1.95% to 5.82% in the years 2006 and 2005, respectively.

During years 2006 and 2005, interest income resulting from the above loans was \$13,107 and \$29,611, respectively.

c. Fee and commission revenue

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of fee and commission revenue and related receivables were as follows:

	2006			
	со	Fee and mmission revenue	Accounts receivable	
Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$	5,572	473	
Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent		72,623	2,372	
Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent		3,343	1,981	
	\$	81,538	4,826	
		2005		
	со	Fee and mmission revenue	Accounts receivable	
Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$	6,635	411	
Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent		121,832	3,960	
	\$	128,467	4,371	

(Continued)

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The above-mentioned revenue mainly came from commissions from sales of mutual funds and life insurance policies.

d. Fee and commission expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of fee and commission expenses were as follows:

Name	2006	2005
Fuhwa Securities	\$ 437	9,482
Fuhwa Capital Management	 791	3,083
	\$ 1,228	12,565

The above expenses mainly resulted from structured note fees and certifying expenses.

e. Rental expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of rental expenses were as follows:

Name	Usages	2006		2005	
Fuhwa Securities	Office premises	\$	129,356	114,503	
Yuanta Securities	Office premises		4,081	-	
Fuhwa Asset Management	Office premises		12,812	12,991	
Fuhwa Securities Finance	Office premises		9,819	8,874	
		\$	156,068	136,368	

As of December 31,, 2006 and 2005, the above transactions resulted in rent payable to Fuhwa Securities amounting to \$10,251 and \$8,337, respectively.

f. Donation

The Bank donated to Fuhwa Foundation in years 2006 and 2005, were both \$5,000, respectively.

- g. Property transactions
  - (a) As of end for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Bank's investments in open-end funds were as follows:

	In	vestment in 2006	Ending balance	Gain (loss) on disposal	
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$	-	581,085	(8,187)	
Funds managed by Yuanta Investment Trust		800,000	800,000	-	
	\$	800,000	1,381,085	(8,187)	

(Continued)

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

	Investment in 2005		Ending balance	Gain on disposal
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$	105,991	956,272	441
Funds managed by Yuanta Investment Trust		630,000	-	789
	\$	735,991	956,272	1,230

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Bank's engaging in purchase-without-recourse transactions with affiliates in the open market were as follows:

	Туре	2006 Purchase price	Selling price
	Type	i urenuse price	Sening price
Fuhwa Securities	Bond	\$ 2,363,629	2,358,622
Yuanta Securities	Bond	6,470,871	5,558,738
		\$ <u>8,834,500</u>	7,917,360
		2005	
	Туре	Purchase price	Selling price
Fuhwa Securities	Bond	\$ 1,821,480	2,854,719
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	Bond	49,217	-
Yuanta Securities	Bond	4,691,215	4,398,544
		\$ <u>6,561,912</u>	7,253,263

(c) The Bank entered into contracts with Fuhwa Asset Management to sell non-performing loans at a price of \$775,795 in 2003. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, proceeds retained from the abovementioned transaction amounted to \$775,795 and \$555,795, respectively, and the remaining part amounted to \$0 and \$220,000, respectively.

Furthermore, the Bank entered into three contracts with Fuhwa Asset Management to sell non-performing loans in the amount of \$1,019,837. As of December 31, 2006, all proceeds from the above-mentioned transactions were collected.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

### h. Others

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of bond repurchase and resell transactions engaged in with affiliated parties were as follows:

			Interest				
Name		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	expense (revenue)		
Repurchase transactions:							
Fuhwa Securities	\$	49,906,705	541,972	1.40~1.65	28,060		
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust		1,050,258	-	1.39~1.61	1,657		
Funds managed by Yuanta Investment Trust		1,562,742	649,657	1.38~1.62	3,889		
		\$_	1,191,629		33,606		
Resell transactions:		_					
Yuanta Securities	\$	5,000,000 =	-	1.55	(1,074)		
	2005						
			200	5			
			200	5	Interest		
Name		Highest balance	200 Ending balance	5 Interest rate (%)	Interest expense (revenue)		
Name Repurchase transactions:			Ending	Interest rate	expense		
	\$		Ending	Interest rate	expense		
Repurchase transactions:	\$	balance	Ending	Interest rate (%)	expense (revenue)		
Repurchase transactions: Fuhwa Securities Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities	\$	<b>balance</b> 3,860,530	Ending balance	<b>Interest rate</b> (%) 0.98~1.47	expense (revenue) 25,405		
Repurchase transactions: Fuhwa Securities Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust Funds managed by Yuanta Investment	\$	<b>balance</b> 3,860,530 700,058	Ending balance - 160,010	Interest rate (%) 0.98~1.47 0.93~1.39	<b>expense</b> (revenue) 25,405 1,108		
Repurchase transactions: Fuhwa Securities Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust Funds managed by Yuanta Investment	\$	<b>balance</b> 3,860,530 700,058	Ending balance - 160,010 881,901	Interest rate (%) 0.98~1.47 0.93~1.39	expense (revenue) 25,405 1,108 5,197		

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Bank's selling of subordinate financial debentures to related parties were as follows:

	2006				
Related party		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	Interest expense
First issuance in 2002					
Fuhwa Securities Finance	\$	966,000	966,000	0.80~1.66	10,999
Second issuance in 2006-first series					
Yuanta Securities	\$	1,100,000	1,100,000	2.5	753
			200	)5	
Related party		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	Interest expense
First issuance in 2002					
Fuhwa Securities Finance	\$	966,000	966,000	1.66~3.81	28,299

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the above transactions with Fuhwa Securities Finance resulted in interest payable of \$1,222 and \$2,548, respectively, recorded as payables. As of December 31, 2006, the above transactions with Yuanta Securities resulted in interest payable of \$753, recorded as payables.

(c) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Bank's investing in bonds issued by a related party in the secondary market were as follows:

Related party		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	Interest income
Chong Yang Investment	\$	185,224		5.23~5.38	9,501

There was no such transaction in 2006.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

(d) Convertible bond asset swaps-fixed income (recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the convertible asset swap transactions with related parties were as follows:

				200	)6	
Name	Objective	Period		Notional amount	Interest rate (%)	Interest revenue
Yuanta Securities	Taiflex 1	2004.5.30~ 2006.5.17	\$	60,000	2.10	469
Fuhwa Securities	Test-Serv. 1	2004.4.7~ 2006.4.6	_	140,000	1.75	461
			\$	200,000		930
				200	)5	
Name	Objective	Period		Notional amount	Interest rate (%)	Interest revenue
Yuanta Securities	Pan Jit 1	2004.5.14~ 2005.5.14	\$	28,000	4.00	28
	EDT 1	2003.6.23~ 2005.6.23		93,000	2.00	800
	AL i	2003.5.12~ 2005.6.13		30,000	2.10	281
	Flexium 1	2003.12.1~ 2005.12.1		40,000	2.35	744
	Taiflex 1	2004.5.30~ 2006.5.30		60,000	2.10	1,260
Fuhwa Securities	Test-Serv. 1	2004.4.7~ 2006.4.6		140,000	1.75	2,636
	Chenming 1	2004.11.30~ 2005.5.11		150,000	2.00	1,332
	Chenming 2	2004.11.30~ 2005.5.11		150,000	2.00	1,332
	Zero One Tech	2004.11.1~ 2005.5.24	_	45,000	2.00	480
			\$	736,000		8,893

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

(3) As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, information regarding affiliates acting as borrowers, guarantors, and collateral providers of the Bank which are interested parties in accordance with Articles 32 and 33 of the Banking Law was as follows:

Туре	Number of accounts	Amount	Default p Normal loan	ossibility Overdue accounts
Consumer loans	96 \$	23,309	23,309	-
Mortgage loans for employees	92	119,462	119,462	-
Other loans to interested parties	693	3,380,492	3,380,492	-
Loans to others with interested parties acting as guarantors	330	676,410	676,410	-
Secured loans with collateral from interested parties	466	2,968,427	2,968,427	-

			Default possibility	
Туре	Number of accounts	Amount	Normal loan	Overdue accounts
Consumer loans	134 \$	39,311	39,311	-
Mortgage loans for employees	104	153,450	153,450	-
Other loans to interested parties	806	2,880,608	2,880,608	-
Loans to others with interested parties acting as guarantors	402	808,575	808,575	-
Secured loans with collateral from interested parties	462	2,290,674	2,290,674	-

# Notes to Financial Statements

### 6. Pledged Assets

			Book v	alue
Pledged assets	Pledge for	De	ecember 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Short-term bills, government bonds and corporate bonds (recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell, and available-for- sale financial assets)	Securities sold under repurchase agreement	\$	11,683,762	10,729,798
Bonds (recorded as available- for-sale financial assets)	Reserve for trust business		59,544	57,974
	Provisional seizure		176,463	146,322
	Operating deposits of trading bills		60,350	63,043
	Operating deposits of trading bonds		10,774	11,317
		\$	11,990,893	11,008,454

- (1) The Bank provided the Central Bank of China with government bonds as reserve for its trust custodian business.
- (2) For executing provisional seizure of debtors' properties, the Bank provided pledged assets to the court.
- (3) Operating deposits of trading bills were deposited in the Central Bank of China for the Bank's securities dealing business.
- (4) Operating deposits in the form of trading bonds were deposited in the OTC for the Bank's treasury sales business. Furthermore, reserve for trading losses has been set to conform to securities regulations.

### 7. Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Significant purchase agreements

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Bank had agreements for purchasing assets amounting to \$354,979 and \$394,478, respectively. The unpaid amounts of those agreements were \$184,779 and \$100,361, respectively.

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

# (2) Operating leases

The Bank has entered into certain operating leases for its branches. As of December 31, 2006, estimated future lease contract commitments were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Rent	<b>Rental Amount</b>	
2007	\$	291,846	
2008		233,713	
2009		175,587	
2010		111,528	
2011 and after		20,788	
	\$	833,462	

(3) Others

	D	ecember 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Consignment collection for others	\$	20,643,791	21,665,254
Traveler's checks held on consignment for sale		163,499	165,688
Consignment securities, custodial goods, and other trust assets		48,008,952	35,801,181
Trust assets		56,688,126	48,609,023
	<b>\$</b>	125,504,368	106,241,146
Lines of credit provided but not used	\$	82,946,164	111,309,801
Credit commitment on credit card	\$	49,622,768	49,273,318
Other guarantees	\$	9,534,682	10,065,427
Unused L/C balance	\$	4,895,414	2,835,353
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	\$	12,148,995	10,802,609
Securities purchased under resell agreements	\$	611,398	59,570

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

(4) In accordance with Article 17 of the Trust Enterprise Law, the disclosures of the trust balance sheet and trust property list are as follows:

Trust Balance Sheet
December 31, 2006

Trust asse	ts	Trust liabilities	
Bank deposits	\$	132,534 Trust capital – pecuniary trust \$	43,482,982
Short-term investments		44,526,886 Trust capital – securities trust	916,989
Long-term investments		8,216,480 Trust capital – real estate trust	1,170,346
Real estate		2,457,507 Trust capital – pecuniary creditor's right and its collateral right trust (note: including financial asset securitization)	9,667,098
Net assets of Co-Trust Fund		1,354,719 Trust capital-Co-Trust Fund	1,322,096
		Retained earnings	128,615
Total trust assets	\$	56,688,126 Total trust liabilities	56,688,126
		Trust Balance sheet	
		December 31, 2005	
Trust asse	ts	Trust liabilities	
Bank deposits	\$	99,592 Trust capital – pecuniary trust \$	34,764,691
Short-term investments		35,743,339 Trust capital – securities trust	764,847
Long-term investments		10,602,400 Trust capital – real estate trust	1,410,242
Real estate		1,407,388 Trust capital – financial assets securitization	10,912,939
Net assets of Co-Trust Fund		756,303 Trust capital—Co-Trust Fund	756,303
Total trust assets	\$	48,609,022 Total trust liabilities \$	48,609,022

# Notes to Financial Statements

# Trust Income Statement

	For the year ender 2006	
Trust revenue:		
Interest revenue	\$	207,800
Rental revenue		47,414
Common stock dividends-cash		25,686
Common stock dividends-stock		10,791
Property transactions gain		105
Investment revenue		3,633
		295,429
Trust expenses:		
Management expenses		8,714
Assignee expenses		25
Duty expenses		55,139
Interest expenses		24,387
Fee and commission		11,437
Audit expense		440
Lawyer expense		3,270
Expense for reserves		3,304
Unrealized loss		79,594
Investment loss		2,377
		188,687
Net income before income tax		106,742
Income tax expense		109
Net income after income tax	\$	106,633

# Notes to Financial Statements

Schedule of investment for trust business

December 31, 2006

Invested items	В	ook value
Short-term investments:		
Bonds	\$	18,872,264
Common stock		1,452,347
Beneficiary securities		25,556,994
Subtotal		45,881,605
Others:		
Bank deposits		132,534
Long-term investments:		
Creditor's right investment		8,216,480
Real estate:		
Land		2,457,507
	\$	56,688,126
Schedule of investment for trust business		
December 31, 2005		
December 31, 2005 Invested items	В	ook value
	В	ook value
Invested items	<b>B</b> \$	<b>ook value</b> 14,969,280
Invested items Short-term investments:		
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds		14,969,280
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock		14,969,280 1,226,563
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities		14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal		14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others:		14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799 36,499,642
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others: Bank deposits		14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799 36,499,642
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others: Bank deposits Long-term investments:		14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799 36,499,642 99,592
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others: Bank deposits Long-term investments: Creditor's right investment		14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799 36,499,642 99,592

Foreign currency pecuniary trust operated by the Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) as of December 31, 2006, is included in the trust balance sheet and schedule of investment for trust business, which is not operated by the OBU as of December 31, 2005.

# Notes to Financial Statements

8. Significant Catastrophic Loss: None.

# 9. Significant Subsequent Events: None.

### 10. Others

(1) Summary of personnel, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses

A summary of personnel, costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, is as follows:

	2006			2005		
Function Accounts	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total
Personnel costs:						
Salaries	-	2,170,613	2,170,613	-	1,926,849	1,926,849
Labor and health insurance	-	147,532	147,532	-	130,416	130,416
Pension	-	142,208	142,208	-	108,334	108,334
Other employment	-	61,989	61,989	-	55,302	55,302
Depreciation expenses	-	320,736	320,736	-	215,590	215,590
Depletion expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amortization expenses	-	74,784	74,784	-	128,812	128,812

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, depreciation expenses of idle assets amounted to \$8,044 and \$0, respectively, which are recorded in other non-interest income account.

(2) Reclassification

For the year ended December 31, 2006, certain entries have been reclassified and presented to conform to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. The financial statements are not significantly affected by such reclassifications.

# Notes to Financial Statements

(3) Net cash equivalents provided by the acquisitions were as follows:

	200	)6
	The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative	The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative
	Ĩ	Ĩ
Due from Central Bank	321,364	134,438
Marketable securities	72,680	40,732
Receivables	16,849	8,344
Loans and advances to customers, net	9,823,477	3,305,960
Long-term equity investment under cost method	6,020	2,366
Other financial assets	843,640	8,892
Property and equipment, net	237,424	271,787
Other assets	293,190	35,942
Payables	(52,419)	(29,559)
Deposits and remittances	(13,701,509)	(6,692,292)
Other liabilities	(845,805)	(660)
Subtotal	(2,985,089)	(2,914,050)
Completion of acquisition of goodwill-recorded in the other assets account	670,957	222,356
Net cash equivalents provided by the acquisition	(2,314,132)	(2,691,694)

# Notes to Financial Statements

(4) In accordance with SFAS No. 28, the disclosures were as follows:

a. Information on interest-bearing assets and liabilities

	2006	
	Average amount	Average rate (%)
Assets:		
Cash due from banks	\$ 1,284,858	1.02
Due from Central Bank and placement to other banks	36,371,376	1.66
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,599,655	3.73
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	521,178	1.46
Margin loans	224,711,997	3.89
Available-for-sale financial assets	15,859,293	1.85
Held-to-maturity financial assets	163,951	2.67
Bond investment in non-active market	2,563,133	6.15
Liabilities:		
Due to banks	11,420,077	3.60
Demand deposits	81,799,546	0.62
Time deposits	145,090,315	2.11
Negotiable certificates of deposit	17,909,695	1.63
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	13,086,108	1.44
Appropriated loans fund	194,013	0.96
	2005	
	Average amount	Average rate (%)
Assets:		
Due from Central Bank and placement to other banks	32,569,686	1.36
Rate-related instruments	23,137,296	3.75

23,137,296	3.75
1,629,834	1.75
209,250,189	3.79
10,468,070	3.12
67,531,889	0.61
144,236,314	1.67
14,653,548	1.36
57,604	2.81
	1,629,834 $209,250,189$ $10,468,070$ $67,531,889$ $144,236,314$ $14,653,548$

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

### b. Major foreign currency position, net

Major foreign	An	Decemb nount in	per 31, 2006	Decemb Amount in	per 31, 2005
currency position, net (market risk)	fu	nctional Irrency	Amount in New Taiwan dollars	functional currency	Amount in New Taiwan dollars
USD	\$	33,011	1,076,017	3,379	111,007
EUR		957	41,097	187	7,258
FRN		583	15,554	13	330
NZD		281	6,468	138	3,088
AUD		83	2,143	270	6,497

c. Profitability

Items		2006	2005
Return on assets (note 1)	Before income tax	(1.74)	0.03
	After income tax	(1.46)	0.02
Return on net equity (note 2)	Before income tax	(34.63)	0.43
	After income tax	(29.16)	0.30
Net income to operating revenue (note 3)		(98.91)	0.82

Note 1: Return on assets = Net income before income taxes / Average assets

Note 2: Return on net equity = Net income before income taxes / Average net equity

Note 3: Net income to operating revenue = Net income before income taxes / Operating revenue

- (5) The Bank entered into cross-selling transactions with Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and its other subsidiaries as follows:
  - a. Business transactions:

Please refer to note 5 - transactions with related parties.

b. Cross-selling activities:

The financial holding company attempted to satisfy customers' needs, increase sales revenues, and decrease costs through the Company's marketing strategy, locations and cross-marketing in order to enjoy the advantages of integration. The Company established Fuhwa Financial Holding Group Companies' Cross-Marketing Management System in accordance with Articles 42 and 43 of the Financial Holding Company Act and Article 7 of the Enforcement Regulations for Financial Holding Company Internal Audit Control System in order to manage cross-sales among subsidiaries and to protect customer rights.

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# **Notes to Financial Statements**

c. Information interchanges:

According to Article 7 of Fuhwa Financial Holding Group Companies' Cross-Marketing Management System, whenever cross-sales exist between the Company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries, the following rules should be followed for disclosure and exchanging of information:

- (a) relevant government regulations should be followed.
- (b) contracts signed by customers who clearly agree to the terms should be obtained.
- (c) The Financial Holding Company and subsidiaries' code of conduct should be maintained.

The policy should be the basis for exchanging information among subsidiaries in order to avoid violating customer rights. Except for circumstances specially mentioned in the policy, the interchanging of customer information should not contain credit, investment or insurance information other than the client's basic information.

d. Mutual use of business facilities and premises:

According to Article 25 of Fuhwa Financial Holding Group Companies' Cross-Marketing Management System, contracts regarding legal responsibility and the allocation method for expenses arising from the mutual use of business facilities and cross-sales between the Company's subsidiaries should be formulated and signed.

As of December 31, 2006, there were no significant cross-marketing activities or exchanging of information.

	D	ecember 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Self-owned capital, net	\$	21,487,834	18,820,259
Risk-based assets		233,430,745	231,159,107
Capital adequacy ratio		9.21	8.14
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio		5.40	7.53
Tier 2 Risk-based Capital Ratio		4.00	0.82
Tier 3 Risk-based Capital Ratio		-	-
Equity Ratio		4.07	6.06

(6) Capital adequacy ratio

(7) Duration analysis of assets and liabilities

			Agin	g for remaining p	eriod until expira	ation	
	Total	Day 1 to day 30	Day 31 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years
Capital provided	\$ 322,018,000	47,407,000	13,503,000	35,334,000	13,887,000	37,311,000	174,576,000
Capital used	404,004,000	49,446,000	25,486,000	69,553,000	126,782,000	80,980,000	51,757,000
Spreads	(81,986,000)	(2,039,000)	(11,983,000)	(34,219,000)	(112,895,000)	(43,669,000)	122,819,000

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

(expressed in thousands of US dollars)

			Agin	g for remaining p	eriod until expir	ation	
	Total	Day 1 to day 30	Day 31 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years
Capital provided	\$ 1,325,5	461,038	252,901	160,975	30,687	297,677	122,239
Capital used	1,292,5	832,748	122,750	87,124	61,822	188,120	33
Spreads	32,9	(371,710)	130,151	73,851	(31,135)	109,557	122,206

(8) Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities and interest-rate-sensitive spreads to net equity

Item	Day 1 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total			
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	\$ 149,716,000	32,551,000	3,422,000	30,747,000	67,655,000	284,091,000			
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	135,450,000	104,738,000	34,518,000	2,726,000	14,802,000	292,234,000			
Interest-rate-*sensitive spreads	14,266,000	(72,187,000)	(31,096,000)	28,021,000	52,853,000	(8,143,000)			
Interest-rate-sensitive equity, net						13,851,000			
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)									
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive spre-	ads to net equity (%)	)				(58.79)			

					(expressed in thou	sands of US dollars)			
Item	Day 1 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 year to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total			
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	\$ 334,193	114,081	30,702	114,576	122,587	716,139			
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	552,927	51,366	61,315	-	-	665,608			
Interest-rate-sensitive spreads	(218,734)	(218,734) 62,715 (30,613) 114,576 122,587							
Interest-rate-sensitive equity, net						9,220			
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)									
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive spre	ads to net equity (%)					548.06			

### 11. Other Disclosure Items

- (1) Related information on material transaction items:
  - a. Information regarding stock of long-term equity investment for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: none.
  - b. Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: none.
  - c. Information on the disposal of real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: none.
  - d. Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 million: none.

# FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK

# **Notes to Financial Statements**

e. Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital:

Name of company					Expected receival	oles from related		
which accounted			Ending balance of		par	ty		
for receivables	Name of counter-	Relationship	receivables from	Turnover	Amount	Method of	Collection after	Allowance
from related party	party	with the	related party	rate		management	December 31, 2006	for debt
		Bank						
The Bank	Fuhwa Financial	Parent	485,326	-	-	-	-	-
	Holding	company	(Note)					

Note: Income tax receivable calculated under combined corporate income tax return filing with related parties.

- f. Information regarding selling non-performing loans for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 billion: none.
- g. Information on and categories of securitized commodities which are approved by the Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: none.
- h. Other material transaction items which were significant to people who use the information in the financial statement: none.
- (2) Information on long-terms equity investments:
  - a. Information on investees' names, locations, etc.:

			Investee's	0	nvestment ount	Held by i	nvestor a	t vear-end	Net income	Gain (loss)	
Name of the investor	Name of the investee	Investee location	main operations	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	Shares (thousand)	Ratio	Book value	(loss) of investee	recognized during the period	Remarks
	Leasing	Sec. 1, Jhongsiao W. Rd., Taipei,	Real estate and property selling and leasing	197,000	197,000	19,700	98.56%	113,514	9,508	9,371	Subsidiary
	Insurance	Sec. 2,	Property insurance agency	2,880	2,880	(Note 1)	80.00%	5,756	2,406	1,888	Subsidiary
	Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent		Life insurance agency	3,000	2,000	300	99.99%	41,285	34,443	33,745	Subsidiary
				\$	201,880			160,555	46,357	45,004	

Note 1: Limited company with no shares.

- b. Lending to other parties: not applicable to Fuhwa Leasing, for which this is one of its registered operating activities. Other investees: none.
- c. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: none.
- d. Information regarding securities held as of December 31, 2006: none.

# FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

- e. Information regarding securities for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- f. Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- g. Information on the disposal of the real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- h. Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 million: none.
- i. Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of the Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- j. Information regarding trading in derivative financial instruments: none.
- k. Information regarding selling non-performing loans for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 billion: none.
- 1. Information on and categories of securitized commodities which are approved by the Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: none.
- m. Other material transaction items which were significant to people who use the information in the financial statements: none.
- 12. Segment Information: not applicable.

Fuhwa Commercial Bank and Subsidiaries

**Consolidated Financial Statements** 

December 31, 2006 and 2005 (With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

Address: 1, 2, 3, 7F., No. 4, Sec. 1, Jhongsiao W. Rd., Jhongjheng District, Taipei City 100, Taiwan (R.O.C.)

Tel: (02)2380-1888

# **Independent Auditors' Report**

The Board of Directors Fuhwa Commercial Bank:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Fuhwa Commercial Bank and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Bank's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fuhwa Commercial Bank and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Banks, the Business Entity Accounting Act, the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, and Republic of China generally accepted accounting principles.

As described in note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, Fuhwa Commercial Bank and subsidiaries, starting from January 1, 2006, adopted ROC Statements of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 (SFAS No. 34) "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", No. 36 (SFAS 36) "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation", and the recently revised No. 1 (SFAS No. 1) "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements". As a result, net loss before the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficits per share decreased by \$127,546 thousand and \$0.07, respectively. In accordance with SFAS No. 34, the beginning balance of financial assets and liabilities should be reclassified and re-measured at fair value. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the resulting cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and the decrease in basic deficits per share were \$11,158 thousand and \$0.01, respectively.

Крмы

February 9, 2007

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

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# **Consolidated Balance Sheets**

# December 31, 2006 and 2005 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for par value)

	2006	2005	Change %		2006	2005	Change %
Assets Cash and cash equivalents (note 4(1)) Due from Central Bank and placement to other banks (note 4(2))	5,835,418 57,445,344	6,180,032 1 29,313,482	(9) 96	Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity Deposits by Central Bank and other banks Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and	\$ 27,166,309	26,439,261	ŝ
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, net (notes $4(3)$ , 5 and $6$ )	11 008 130	7 781 535	ž	4(12))			2,264
b) Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell (notes 4(5), and 6)	611,200		926	Buils and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase (notes 4(5), 5 and 6). Notes and accounts pavable (note 5)	7.543.054	10,796,321	21
Accounts receivable, net (notes 4(6), 4(7), 4(14) and 5)	15,059,462		53	Deposits and remittances (notes 4(11) and 5)	267,376,345	24	10
Loans and advances to customers (notes $4(7)$ , 5 and 7)	226,180,652	0	€ 9	Financial debentures (notes 4(12) and 5)	12,166,000	4,500,000	170
Available-for-sale financial assets, net (notes 4(3), 4(4) and 6)	16,667,948 375 960	5 I/,591,842	(5)	Accured pension liabilities (note 4(13))	24,909		(59)
Debe-to-matury maneral assets, net Other financial assets, net (notes 4(3) and (8))	2.101.809	2.392.896	- (12)	Other financial liabilities	531,143	104,451	409
Property and equipment, net (notes 4(9) and 7)	3.094.290		) –	Other liabilities (note $4(3)$ )	307,611	I	(9)
Goodwill and intangible assets (notes 3 and 4(10))	1,446,600		(1)	1 0tal Itabilities Stockholdowe' Founity (notes 3–4/4) 4/14) and 4/15)):	529,155,910	100,480,062	13
Other assets – net:				Successionales Equity (notes 3, 7(7), 7(17), and 7(12)). Chora constal:			
Deferred income tax assets (note 4(14))	1,647,370		129	Common stock of \$10 par value per share; authorized and issued			
Other assets (100e 4(%))	7 037 370	2017,100,2	(8c) A	1,800,000 thousand shares in 2006 and 2005	18,000,000	18,000,000	,
	20,200,2		D	Capital surplus	14,673	14,673	
				Retained earnings:			
				Legal reserve	737,705	722,205	2
				Unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficits)	(4,765,864)	51,669	(9,324)
					(4,028,159)	773,874	(621)
				Other adjustments to stockholders' equity:			
				Net loss from unrecognized pension cost	(39,660)	) (59,292)	33
				Unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets	15,273	ľ	ı
					(24,387)	(59,292)	59
				Minority interest	3,099	2,894	7
				Total stockholders' equity	13,965,226	18,732,149	(25)
	343 600 17		=	Commitments and contingent liabilities (notes 4(14), 5, 7 and 10) Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 343,690,142	309.316.200	1
1 0141 assets	242,099,142	007'010'600	11	דטנמו וומטוווונפא מנויה איטיראונטויטינא אין שניין			:

### FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES

### **Consolidated Statements of Income**

### For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except for earnings per share)

Interest income (notes 4(3) and 5)       \$ 10.922,348       10.057,844       9         Less: Interest expense (note 5)       5.0484,071       4.137,094       22         Net interest income       5.874,277       5.919,940       (1)         Other non-interest income:       930,821       1.125,159       (17)         Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and 5)       991,913       92,739       (1)         Realized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))       (9,610)       (23,9179)       96         Poreign exchange loss, net       (23,681)       (71,720)       67         Other non-interest income, net       319,919       467,493       (32)         Asset impairment loss       -       (142,950)       -         Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities       78,389       -       -         Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))       (2,232,878)       (701,426)       (232)         Bad debt expenses for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))       6,078,190       2,292,224       165         Operating expenses:       -       -       -       -       -         Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)       2,571,974       2,269,854       13       -       -       -       -			2006	2005	Change %
Net interest income         5,874.277         5,919,940         (1)           Other non-interest income:         - <td>Interest income (notes 4(3) and 5)</td> <td>\$</td> <td>10,922,348</td> <td>10,057,844</td> <td>9</td>	Interest income (notes 4(3) and 5)	\$	10,922,348	10,057,844	9
Other non-interest income:         930,821         1,125,159         (17)           Gai non financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and 5)         91,913         92,739         (1)           Bealized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))         (9,610)         (23,91.79)         96           Foreign exchange loss, net         (23,081)         (71,720)         67           Other non-interest income, net         319,919         467,493         (23)           Asset impairment loss         -         (142,950)         -           Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities         78,389         -         -           Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))         (2,325,878)         (701,426)         (23)           Net revenue         4,936,150         6,450,056         (23)           Bad debt expenses (notes 4(13) and 10)         2,571,974         2,269,854         13           Depreciation and amorization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)         396,863         345,201         15           Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)         1,534,798         1,444,789         6           Income from continuing operations before income tax         1,545,675         97,988         (5,862)           Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting princip	Less: Interest expense (note 5)	_	5,048,071	4,137,904	22
Fee and commission income, net (note 5)       930,821       1,125,159       (17)         Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and 5)       91,913       92,739       (1)         Realized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))       (9,610)       (239,179)       96         Foreign exchange loss, net       (23,081)       (71,720)       67         Other non-interest income, net       319,919       467,493       (32)         Asset impairment loss       -       (142,950)       -         Reversal of reserve for guaratee liabilities       78,389       -       -         Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))       (2,325,878)       (701,426)       (232)         Net revenue       4,936,150       6,450,056       (23)         Bad debt expenses for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))       (2,325,878)       (701,426)       (232)         Operating expenses:       Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)       2,571,974       2,269,854       13         Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)       1,534,798       1,444,789       6         Mucome (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income (loss) attributable to:       S       (	Net interest income		5,874,277	5,919,940	(1)
Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and 5)91,91392,739(1)Realized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))(9,610)(239,179)96Foreign exchange loss, net(23,681)(71,720)67Other non-interest income, net319,919467,493(32)Asset impairment loss-(142,950)-Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities78,389Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))(2,325,878)(701,426)(230)Net revenue4,936,1506,450,056(23)Bad debt expenses (notes 4(13) and 10)2,571,9742,269,85413Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)36,863345,20115Other general and administrative expenses (note 4(7))(5,645,675)97,988(5,862)Income from continuing operations before income tax(5,645,675)97,988(5,862)Income foos) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)(4,776,403)51,568(9,341)Net income (loss) attributable to:511,158Stockholders of the parent company\$ (4,765,245)51,568(10,037)Minority interest619(101)(713)\$(10,037)Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle $(1,158, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -, -,$	Other non-interest income:				
Realized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))       (9,610)       (239,179)       96         Foreign exchange loss, net       (23,681)       (71,720)       67         Other non-interest income, net       319,919       467,493       (32)         Asset impairment loss       -       (142,950)       -         Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities       78,389       -       -         Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))       (2325,878)       (701,426)       (232)         Net revenue       4936,150       6,450,056       (23)         Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))       6078,190       2,292,224       165         Operating expenses:       -       -       -       -         Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)       2,571,974       2,269,854       13         Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)       396,863       345,201       15         Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)       1,534,798       1,444,789       6         Income form continuing operations before income tax       \$10,166 (notes 3       -       -         Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,776,403)       51,568       (9,362)         Cumulati	Fee and commission income, net (note 5)		930,821	1,125,159	(17)
Foreign exchange loss, net(23,681)(71,720)67Other non-interest income, net $319,919$ $467,493$ (32)Asset impairment loss-(142,950)-Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities $78,389$ Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))(2,325,878)(701,426)(232)Net revenue $4.936,150$ $6.450.056$ (23)Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7)) $6.078,190$ $2,292,224$ 165Operating expenses:Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10) $396,863$ $345,201$ 15Other general and administrative expenses (note 5) $1,534,798$ $1.444,789$ 6 $4,503,635$ $4,059,844$ 1111.6420,05597,988(5,862)Income from continuing operations before income tax $(5,645,675)$ 97,988(5,862)11,973)Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3) $(4,776,403)$ 51,568(9,362)Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3) $(4,765,245)$ $51,568$ (9,341)Net income (loss) attributable to:Stockholders of the parent company\$ $(4,765,864)$ $51,669$ (9,324)Minority interest619(101)(713)\$-Before tax After tax Before tax After tax Before tax After taxAfter taxBasic carnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))Net income (loss)	Gain on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (notes 4(3) and 5)		91,913	92,739	(1)
Other non-interest income, net $319,919$ $467,493$ $(32)$ Asset impairment loss- $(142,950)$ -Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities78,389Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7)) $(2,325,878)$ $(701,426)$ $(232)$ Net revenue $4.936,150$ $6.450,056$ $(23)$ Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7)) $6.078,190$ $2.292,224$ $165$ Operating expenses:Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10) $396,863$ $345,201$ $15$ Other general and administrative expenses (note 5) $1.534,798$ $1.444,789$ $6$ Other general and administrative expenses (note 5) $1.534,798$ $1.444,789$ $6$ Uncome from continuing operations before income tax $(5,645,675)$ $97,988$ $(5,862)$ Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3) $(4,776,403)$ $51,568$ $(9,362)$ Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3) $4.765,245$ $51,568$ $(9,341)$ Net income (loss) attributable to: $619$ $(101)$ $(713)$ Stockholders of the parent company\$ $(4,765,245)$ $51,568$ $(10,037)$ Minority interest $619$ $(100)$ $(713)$ Before taxAfter taxBefore taxAfter taxBasic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15)) $.0.01$ $.0.01$ Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle $0.01$ <td>Realized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))</td> <td></td> <td>(9,610)</td> <td>(239,179)</td> <td>96</td>	Realized loss on available-for-sale financial assets (note 4(4))		(9,610)	(239,179)	96
Asset impairment loss(142,950).Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities $78,389$ Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7)). $(2,325,878)$ Net revenue $4,936,150$ $6.450,056$ Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7)) $6.078,190$ $2.292,224$ Operating expenses: <t< td=""><td>Foreign exchange loss, net</td><td></td><td>(23,681)</td><td>(71,720)</td><td>67</td></t<>	Foreign exchange loss, net		(23,681)	(71,720)	67
Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities       78,389       -       -         Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))       (2,325,878)       (701,426)       (232)         Net revenue       4,936,150       6,450,056       (23)         Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))       6.078,190       2,292,224       165         Operating expenses:       -       -       -       -         Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)       2,571,974       2,269,854       13         Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)       396,863       345,201       15         Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)       1,534,798       1,444,789       6         4_0503,655       40,059,844       11       1         Income from continuing operations before income tax       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,776,403)       51,568       (9,362)         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,765,864)       51,669       (9,324)         Minority interest       -       -       -       -       -         Stockholders of the parent company       \$ (4,765,864)       51,568       (10,037)       -	Other non-interest income, net		319,919	467,493	(32)
Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))         (2,325,878)         (701,426)         (232)           Net revenue         4,936,150         6,450,056         (23)           Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))         6,078,190         2.292,224         165           Operating expenses:         -         -         -         -           Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)         396,863         345,201         15           Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)         1,534,798         1,444,789         6           44,503,635         4,059,844         11           Income from continuing operations before income tax         (5,645,675)         97,988         (5,862)           Income tax expense (bnefit) (note 4(14))         (869,272)         46,420         (1,973)           Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)         (4,776,403)         51,568         (9,324)           Minority interest         -         -         -         -         -           Stockholders of the parent company         \$ (4,765,864)         51,568         (10,037)           Minority interest         -         -         -         -           Minority interest         -         -         -         - <td>Asset impairment loss</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td>(142,950)</td> <td>-</td>	Asset impairment loss		-	(142,950)	-
Net revenue         4.936,150         6.450,056         (23)           Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))         6.078,190         2.292,224         165           Operating expenses:         -	Reversal of reserve for guarantee liabilities		78,389	-	-
Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))       6.078,190       2,292,224       165         Operating expenses:       Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)       396,863       345,201       15         Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)       396,863       345,201       15         Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)       1,534,798       1,444,789       6         Machine from continuing operations before income tax       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income from continuing operations before income tax       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,776,403)       51,568       (9,362)         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3)       11,158       -       -         Consolidated net income (loss)       \$       (4,765,864)       51,669       (9,324)         Minority interest       619       (1011)       (713)       \$       (4,765,245)       51,568       (10,037)         Before tax       After tax Before tax       After tax       60       0.03       -       -         Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       (2,66)       0.04       0.03	Other bad debt expenses (note 4(7))	_	(2,325,878)	(701,426)	(232)
Operating expenses:         Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)       2,571,974       2,269,854       13         Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)       396,863       345,201       15         Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)       1,534,798       1,444,789       6         4,503,635       4,059,844       11         Income from continuing operations before income tax       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income from continuing operations before income tax       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income from continuing operations before income tax       (869,272)       46,420       (1,973)         Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,776,403)       51,568       (9,362)         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3)       11,158       -       -         Consolidated net income (loss)       \$       (4,765,245)       51,568       (9,324)         Minority interest	Net revenue	_	4,936,150	6,450,056	(23)
Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10) $2,571,974$ $2,269,854$ 13Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10) $396,863$ $345,201$ 15Other general and administrative expenses (note 5) $1,534,798$ $1,444,789$ 6 $4,503,635$ $4,059,844$ 11Income from continuing operations before income tax $(5,645,675)$ $97,988$ $(5,862)$ Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3) $(4,776,403)$ $51,568$ $(9,362)$ Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3) $11,158$ $ -$ Consolidated net income (loss) $$(4,765,864)$ $51,669$ $(9,324)$ Net income (loss) attributable to: $$(4,765,864)$ $51,669$ $(9,324)$ Minority interest $$(4,765,864)$ $51,669$ $(9,324)$ Minority interest $$(4,765,245)$ $$51,568$ $(10,037)$ Before taxAfter tax Before taxAfter taxBasic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15)) $$(2,66)$ $0.04$ $0.03$ Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle $$(3,14)$ $(2,66)$ $0.04$ Output tive effect of changes in accounting principle $0.01$ $-$	Bad debt expense for loans and advances to customers (note 4(7))	_	6,078,190	2,292,224	165
Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10) $396,863$ $345,201$ $15$ Other general and administrative expenses (note 5) $1,534,798$ $1,444,789$ $6$ <b>Income from continuing operations before income tax</b> $(5,645,675)$ $97,988$ $(5,862)$ <b>Income tax expense (benefit) (note 4(14))</b> $(869,272)$ $46,420$ $(1,973)$ Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3) $(4,776,403)$ $51,568$ $(9,362)$ Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3) $11,158$ $ -$ <b>Consolidated net income (loss)</b> $\frac{11,158}{2}$ $  -$ Net income (loss) attributable to: $51,669$ $(9,324)$ $(9,341)$ Minority interest $\frac{619}{2}$ $(101)$ $(713)$ <b>Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))</b> $8$ <b>Before taxAfter tax Before taxAfter tax</b> Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle $\frac{(3.14)}{0.01}$ $(2.66)$ $0.04$ $0.03$	Operating expenses:				
Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)       1,534,798       1,444,789       6         Income from continuing operations before income tax       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income tax expense (benefit) (note 4(14))       (869,272)       46,420       (1,973)         Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,776,403)       51,568       (9,362)         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3)       11,158       -       -         Consolidated net income (loss)       11,158       -       -       -         Net income (loss) attributable to:       \$1,669       (9,324)       (1,037)         Minority interest       619       (101)       (713)         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))       Refore tax       After tax       After tax         Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$(3,14)       (2.66)       0.03         Mutri (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$(0,01)       -       -	Personnel costs (notes 4(13) and 10)		2,571,974	2,269,854	13
Income from continuing operations before income tax              4,503,635             4,059,844             11             (5,645,675)             97,988             (5,862)          Income tax expense (benefit) (note 4(14))             (869,272)             46.420             (1,973)          Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)             (4,776,403)             51,568             (9,362)          Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3             and 4(14))          Consolidated net income (loss)         Net income (loss) attributable to:          Stockholders of the parent company          Minority interest         619          619          9          8asic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))          Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle          Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle         \$          After tax Before tax         After tax         After tax         9          9          9          9          9          9          9          9          9 <td>Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)</td> <td></td> <td>396,863</td> <td>345,201</td> <td>15</td>	Depreciation and amortization (notes 4(9), 4(10) and 10)		396,863	345,201	15
Income from continuing operations before income tax       (5,645,675)       97,988       (5,862)         Income tax expense (benefit) (note 4(14))       (869,272)       46,420       (1,973)         Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,776,403)       51,568       (9,362)         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3)       11,158       -       -         Consolidated net income (loss)       \$(4,765,245)       51,568       (9,341)         Net income (loss) attributable to:       \$(4,765,864)       51,669       (9,324)         Minority interest       619       (101)       (713)         \$(4,765,245)       51,568       (10,037)         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))       8efore tax       After tax Before tax         Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       (0.01)       -       -	Other general and administrative expenses (note 5)	_	1,534,798	1,444,789	6
Income tax expense (benefit) (note 4(14)) $(869,272)$ $46,420$ $(1,973)$ Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3) $(4,776,403)$ $51,568$ $(9,362)$ Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3) $(4,776,403)$ $51,568$ $(9,362)$ Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3) $(4,776,403)$ $51,568$ $(9,341)$ Net income (loss) attributable to: $(4,765,864)$ $51,669$ $(9,324)$ Minority interest $(4,765,245)$ $51,568$ $(10,037)$ Before taxAfter tax Before taxAfter taxBasic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15)) $(2.66)$ $0.04$ $0.03$ Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle $(2.66)$ $0.04$ $0.03$ Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle $(0.01)$ $-$			4,503,635	4,059,844	11
Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)       (4,776,403)       51,568       (9,362)         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3 and 4(14))       11,158       -       -         Consolidated net income (loss)       \$(4,765,245)       \$51,568       (9,341)         Net income (loss) attributable to:       \$(4,765,864)       \$51,669       (9,324)         Minority interest       619       (101)       (713)         \$(4,765,245)       \$51,568       (10,037)         Before tax       After tax Before tax       After tax         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))       \$(2.66)       0.04       0.03         Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$(3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$(0.01)       -       -       -       -	Income from continuing operations before income tax		(5,645,675)	97,988	(5,862)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3 and 4(14))       11,158       -         Consolidated net income (loss)       \$ (4,765,245)       51,568       (9,341)         Net income (loss) attributable to:       \$ (4,765,864)       51,669       (9,324)         Minority interest       619       (101)       (713)         Minority interest       619       (101)       (713)         Before tax       After tax       Before tax       After tax         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))       Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       0.01       -       -       -	Income tax expense (benefit) (note 4(14))		(869,272)	46,420	(1,973)
and 4(14)) $11,158$ Consolidated net income (loss)\$ $(4,765,245)$ $51,568$ $(9,341)$ Net income (loss) attributable to:\$ $(4,765,864)$ $51,669$ $(9,324)$ Minority interest $619$ $(101)$ $(713)$ * $(4,765,245)$ $51,568$ $(10,037)$ Before taxAfter tax Before taxAfter taxBefore taxAfter tax Before taxAfter taxDescription $(2.66)$ $0.04$ $0.03$ Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle $0.01$ $-$	Income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle (note 3)		(4,776,403)	51,568	(9,362)
Consolidated net income (loss)\$ (4,765,245)51,568(9,341)Net income (loss) attributable to: Stockholders of the parent company\$ (4,765,864)51,669(9,324)Minority interest619(101)(713)\$ (4,765,245)51,568(10,037)Before tax After tax Before tax After taxBasic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15)) Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle\$ (3.14)(2.66)0.040.030.01	Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle, net of income tax of \$10,166 (notes 3				
Net income (loss) attributable to:       \$ (4,765,864)       51,669       (9,324)         Minority interest       619       (101)       (713)         \$ (4,765,245)       51,568       (10,037)         Before tax       After tax       Before tax       After tax         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03	and 4(14))		11,158		-
Stockholders of the parent company       \$ (4,765,864)       51,669       (9,324)         Minority interest	Consolidated net income (loss)	\$	(4,765,245)	51,568	(9,341)
Minority interest       619       (101)       (713)         \$ (4,765,245)       51,568       (10,037)         Before tax       After tax Before tax       After tax         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))       Before tax       After tax Before tax       After tax         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         0.01       -       -       -       -       -       -	Net income (loss) attributable to:				
\$ (4,765,245)       51,568       (10,037)         Before tax       After tax Before tax       After tax         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       0.01	Stockholders of the parent company	\$	(4,765,864)	51,669	(9,324)
Before tax       After tax Before tax       After tax         Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15)) <ul> <li>Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle</li> <li>(2.66)</li> <li>0.04</li> <li>0.03</li> <li>0.01</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	Minority interest		619	(101)	(713)
Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))         Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle         0.01		\$	(4,765,245)	51,568	(10,037)
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       0.01       -		Bef	fore tax Afte	er tax Before tax	After tax
Net income (loss) before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       \$ (3.14)       (2.66)       0.04       0.03         Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle       0.01       -	Basic earnings (deficits) per share (notes 3 and 4(15))				
		\$	(3.14)	(2.66) <b>0.04</b>	0.03
	Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle			0.01	
			\$	(2.65)	0.03

			Retained earnings	earnings				
				Unappropriated retained earnings (accumulated	Net loss from unrecognized	Umrealized gain on available- for-sale	Minority	
	Common stock	capital surplus	Legal reserve	deficits)	pension cost	financial assets	interest	Total
Balance at January 1, 2005	\$ 14,000,00	0 14,673	271,527	1,502,258	I	ı	ı	15,788,458
Issuance of common stock for cash (note 4(15))	3,000,000	- 00			ı			3,000,000
Appropriation of retained earnings (note 4(15)):								
Legal reserve			450,678	(450,678)	ı			ı
Bonus to employees				(21,031)	ı			(21,031)
Cash dividends				(30,549)	ı			(30,549)
Retained earnings transferred to common stock	1,000,000	- 0(		(1,000,000)	ı		·	ı
Recognition of net loss from unrecognized pension								
cost					(59,292)			(59,292)
Changes in minority interest					·		(101)	(101)
Effect of subsidiaries consolidated for the first time					ı		2,995	2,995
Net income for 2005				51,669	ı			51,669
Balance at December 31, 2005	18,000,000	00 14,673	722,205	51,669	(59,292)	   	2,894	18,732,149
Appropriation of retained earnings (note 4(15)):								
Legal reserve			15,500	(15,500)	ı			ı
Bonus to employees				(723)	·			(723)
Cash dividends				(35,446)	ı			(35,446)
Reversal of net loss from unrecognized pension cost					19,632			19,632
Recognition of unrealized gain on available-for-sale								
financial assets (note 4(4))					·	15,273		15,273
Changes in minority interest					·		205	205
Net loss for 2006	•			(4,765,864)				(4, 765, 864)
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 18,000,000	0 14,673	737,705	(4,765,864)	(39,660)	15,273	3,099	13,965,226

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

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#### FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### **Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

		2006	2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$	(4,765,245)	51,568
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		,	
Provision for bad debts of loans and advances to customers		8,404,068	2,993,650
Reversal of reserves		(76,777)	(9,933)
Depreciation		322,029	216,329
Amortization		74,834	128,872
Loss on sale of available-for-sale financial assets, net		9,610	239,179
Impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost		-	(20,155)
Gain on disposal of bond investments in non-active markets		(9,612)	6,858
Loss on disposal of property and equipment, net Loss on disposal of other assets		15,889 371	10,664 246
Loss (gain) on sale of foreclosed assets, net		32,793	(18,641)
Gain on sale of idle assets, net		(6,565)	(13,978)
Impairment loss on idle assets		-	122,795
Loss on disposal of financial assets carried at cost		-	5,000
Depreciation of idle assets		8,044	-
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(4,216,604)	570,248
Increase in accounts receivable		(7,535,889)	(2,678,807)
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		(16,541)	226,615
Decrease (increase) in deferred income tax assets		(926,760)	12,495
Increase (decrease) in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		239,410	(118,030)
Increase in notes and accounts payable		1,616,330	1,130,068
Increase (decrease) in accrued pension liabilities		(16,179)	34,670
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities		(6,846,794)	2,889,713
Cash flows from investing activities:		(20, 121, 0(2))	4 200 204
Decrease (increase) in due from Central Bank and placement to other banks		(28,131,862)	4,380,394
Increase in bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell Increase in loans and advances to customers		(551,644) (3,415,587)	(59,556) (22,459,233)
Acquisition of available-for-sale financial assets		(42,224,880)	(223,316,962)
Proceeds from disposal of available-for-sale financial assets		43,154,437	220,069,773
Acquisition of held-to-maturity financial assets		(325,960)	-
Capital refund from investees under cost method		2,320	1,130
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets carried at cost		-	5,000
Acquisition of bond investments in non-active markets		(1,751,599)	(1,053,580)
Proceeds from disposal of bond investments in non-active markets		2,065,476	1,194,057
Acquisition of property and equipment		(603,453)	(643,434)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		145,075	2,638
Proceeds from disposal of foreclosed assets		203,218	288,705
Proceeds from disposal of idle assets		315,650	271,788
Increase in idle assets		(42,519)	-
Decrease (increase) in other assets		293,378	(64,911)
Net cash provided by acquisitions (note 10) Net cash used in investing activities		(30,867,950)	5,005,826 (16,378,365)
Cash flows from financing activities:		(30,807,930)	(10,578,505)
Increase in deposits by Central Bank and other banks		727,048	1,769,221
Increase (decrease) in bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase		1,343,965	(107,539)
Increase in deposits and remittances		25,050,993	10,611,156
Issuance of financial debentures		9,800,000	-
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities		426,692	(17,604)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		58,015	(168,976)
Cash dividends and bonus to employees		(36,169)	(51,859)
Issuance of common stock for cash		-	3,000,000
Decrease in minority interest		(414)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities		37,370,130	15,034,399
Effects of first-time inclusion of certain subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements		-	220,953
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(344,614)	1,766,700
Cash and cash equivalent at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalent at and of year	<u>م</u>	<u>6,180,032</u> <u>5 835 418</u>	4,413,332
Cash and cash equivalent at end of year Supplementary disclosure of cash flows:	»	5,835,418	6,180,032
Cash payment of interest	¢	4,661,420	3,851,135
Cash payment of income tax	\$	117,257	143,207
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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## December 31, 2006 and 2005 (expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless otherwise specified)

#### 1. Organization

Fuhwa Commercial Bank (Fuhwa Bank) was founded on January 14, 1992, and commenced operations on February 12, 1992. Fuhwa Bank is principally engaged in commercial banking activities allowed by the Banking Law and in business activities authorized by the supervising authority of the central government. In September 2002, the bank was authorized to be renamed Fuhwa Commercial Bank from Asia Pacific Bank.

On August 1, 2002, in accordance with the Financial Holding Company Law, Fuhwa Bank became a subsidiary of Fuhwa Financial Holding Company by share exchange and was de-listed from the stock market at the same time.

Fuhwa Bank's parent company is Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. As of December 31, 2006, the number of Fuhwa Bank's employees was 2,888.

Fuhwa Leasing Co., Ltd. (Fuhwa Leasing) was founded on August 10, 1998, in accordance with the Company Law of the Republic of China. Fuhwa Leasing was authorized to be renamed Fuhwa Leasing Co., Ltd. from Asia Pacific Leasing Co., Ltd. in January 2003. Fuhwa Leasing's main business includes installment sales and lease of machinery, transportation vehicles, office equipment, and raw materials, as well as the factoring of accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2006, the number of Fuhwa Leasing's employees was 14.

Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent Company (Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent) was founded on December 25, 2001, in accordance with the Company Law of the Republic of China. Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent was authorized to be renamed Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent Company from Asia Pacific Bank Life Insurance Agent Co. in October 2002. Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent's main business is to provide life insurance brokerage services. As of December 31, 2006, the number of Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent's employees was 34.

Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent Company (Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent) was founded on November 8, 1999, in accordance with the Company Law of the Republic of China. Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent was authorized to be renamed Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent Company from Fu An Property Insurance Agent Company in November 2002. Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent's main business is to provide property insurance brokerage services. As of December 31, 2006, the number of Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent's employees was 4.

#### 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the local currency and in Chinese. These consolidated financial statements have been translated into English. The translated information is consistent with the Chinese version consolidated financial statements from which it is derived.

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Banks, the Business Entity Accounting Act, the Regulation on Business Entity Accounting Handling, and ROC generally accepted accounting principles. The consolidated financial statements are prepared primarily on a historical cost basis except as otherwise specified in the following accounting policies. A summary of significant accounting policies and the measurement basis used in preparing the financial statements is as follows:

(1) Basis of consolidation

Fuhwa Bank prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with ROC SFAS No. 7 "Consolidated Financial Statements". The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Fuhwa Bank, Fuhwa Leasing, Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent and Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent (collectively referred to as the Consolidated Company). Significant intercompany transactions are eliminated in consolidation. Details of subsidiaries included in the Consolidated Company are shown below:

Investing Company	Subsidiary	Main Business	Shareholding Percentage
Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Leasing	Leasing	98.56 %
Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent	Life insurance agency	99.99 %
	Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent	Property insurance agency	80.00 %

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the head office and branches of Fuhwa Bank. All intra-office balances and transactions have been eliminated for preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Fuhwa Bank, for internal management purposes, should maintain separate accounts and prepare separate sets of financial statements for the entrusted funds managed by Fuhwa Bank. All the entrusted assets are booked to a memo account.

(2) Foreign currency transactions

Except for accounts in its Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) that are maintained in US dollars, accounts in all units are maintained in New Taiwan dollars. For those transactions denominated in foreign currencies, assets and liabilities are recorded in their original foreign currencies, and all income and expense accounts denominated in original foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at daily closing exchange rates. At the balance sheet date, the consolidated financial statement amounts in all foreign currencies are translated into New Taiwan dollars at exchange rates assigned on that date. Differences from translation are recorded as gains or losses for the current period.

(3) Cash and cash equivalents

The Consolidated Company considers cash and due from banks as cash and cash equivalents.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (4) Deposit reserve

Deposit reserve is calculated based on the monthly average balance of the various deposit accounts, by using legal reserve ratios as promulgated by the Central Bank of China (CBC). The deposit reserve—demand account is placed with the CBC and is subject to change only when the monthly reserve requirement is adjusted.

(5) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Consolidated Company accounts for financial instruments in accordance with ROC Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The Consolidated Company recognizes the purchases or sales of stocks, funds, convertible corporate bonds denominated in New Taiwan dollars, and beneficiary certificates using trade-date accounting and of other financial assets using settlement-date accounting. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus acquisition or issuance cost.

Financial instruments whose changes in fair value are recognized in profit or loss include debt securities, equity shares, and derivative instruments held or issued by the Consolidated Company. These financial instruments can be classified into two subcategories: financial instruments for trading purposes and financial instruments designated at fair value. Financial instruments for trading purposes are those acquired or held principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial instruments with fair value changes recognized in profit or loss should be measured at fair value. The fair value is the amount at which the financial instruments could be purchased or sold in a current arm's-length transaction between willing parties. A quoted market price in an active market, if available, is the best evidence of fair value. The fair value of listed or OTC stocks is the market closing price of the last transaction day. The market price of open-end funds is the net asset value on the balance sheet date. The fair value of local bonds is represented by the OTC's quoted market price of the last transaction day of the bonds. However, if a quoted market price is not available, fair value should be estimated using the information available in the circumstances or estimated using pricing models. Estimation of fair value is usually based on recent trading prices of such financial instruments and supplemented by related valuation techniques available.

The realized and unrealized gain or loss, including the amortization of discount and premium, on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the income statement. Interest income (expense) and cash dividends received during the holding period are recorded under the accounts "interest income (expense)" and "gain (loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss", respectively. Cash dividends, including the dividends declared in the year of investment, are recognized as income on the ex-dividend date or when the board approves the cash dividends. Stock dividends are not recognized as income but treated as increases in the number of shares held.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

A financial instrument cannot be reclassified into or out of the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition. In accordance with explanatory letter Ji-Mi-Zih No. 296 issued in 2006 by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, after adopting SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", financial assets held for trading purposes which are provided as collateral for loans or refundable deposits should still be recognized as financial assets held for trading purposes.

The investments held by the Consolidated Company on December 31, 2005, were classified as marketable securities, long-term equity investments, and derivative instruments. Marketable securities including short-term bills, listed stocks, government bonds, financial debentures, corporate bonds, and beneficiary certificates are recorded at cost when acquired and are evaluated by the lower-of-total-cost-or-market-value method on the balance sheet date. The market prices of listed stocks and closed-end funds are determined by the average closing price for the last month of the reporting period. The market prices of open-end funds are the net asset value on the balance sheet date. The market prices of financial debentures and corporate bonds are determined by the value on the nearest trading date. The market prices of government bonds are determined by the last trading price on the OTC at the balance sheet date. When the investments are sold, except for the cost of short-term bills sold being determined by the specific identification method, the cost of other investments sold is determined by the weighted-average-cost method.

The marketable securities as of December 31, 2005, have been reclassified and presented to conform to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

(6) Available-for-sale financial assets

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Consolidated Company adopted ROC SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The Consolidated Company recognizes the purchases or sales of stocks, funds, convertible corporate bonds denominated in New Taiwan dollars, and beneficiary certificates using trade-date accounting and of other financial assets using settlement-date accounting. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value plus acquisition or issuance cost.

Available for sale financial assets are subsequently remeasured at fair value, and the changes therein are recognized in the shareholders' equity adjustment account. Fair value is based on the quoted market price or on the estimated amount if the quoted market price is not available. When there is any indication of impairment in the value of available-for-sale financial assets, an impairment loss should be recognized in the income statement. The impairment losses recognized in the income statement on debt instruments classified as available for sale are reversed through the income statement if the fair value of such debt instruments increases in a subsequent period. When available-for-sale financial assets are sold, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in equity are recognized in the income statement. Interest income and cash dividends are recorded under "interest income" and "realized gain on available-for-sale financial assets", respectively. Cash dividends are recognized as income on the ex-dividend date or when the board approves the cash dividends. Cash dividends received are deducted from the amount invested in the same year. Stock dividends are not recognized as income but treated as increases in the number of shares held.

The marketable securities as of December 31, 2005, have been reclassified as available-for-sale financial assets and presented to conform to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (7) Held-to-maturity financial assets

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Consolidated Company adopted ROC SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The Consolidated Company recognizes the purchases or sales of stocks, funds, convertible corporate bonds denominated in New Taiwan dollars, and beneficiary certificates using trade-date accounting and of other financial assets using settlement-date accounting. These financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value. The amount recognized includes acquisition or issuance cost.

Held-to-maturity financial assets are recorded at amortized cost. Amortized cost and interest income or interest expense of held-to-maturity financial assets is evaluated using the effective interest rate. If there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of held-to-maturity financial assets, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. In a subsequent period, if the value of a debt instrument classified as held-to-maturity financial assets increases, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement. The carrying amount of the held-to-maturity financial assets after the reversal should not exceed the amortized cost of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods.

(8) Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swaps, interest rate swaps, and currency and interest rate swaps and options, which are entered into by the Consolidated Company in foreign exchange, interest rate and capital markets. Derivative financial instruments are for trading purposes except for those accounted for under hedge accounting. Trading purposes include market creation, customer services, trading and other relevant activities.

Derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes are evaluated at fair value. Changes in fair value are recorded as current period income or loss. Fair value is the amount at which the asset could be purchased or sold in a current arm's-length transaction between willing parties. A quoted market price, if available, in an active market is the best evidence of fair value; however, if a quoted market price is not available, fair value should be estimated using the information available in the circumstances or using pricing models. Estimation of fair value is usually based on recent trading prices of similar financial instruments and supplemented by related valuation techniques available.

Derivative assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are only offset if the transactions are with the same counterparty, a legal right of offset exists, and the parties intend to settle the cash flows on a net basis.

An embedded derivative financial instrument is split from the host contract and accounted for as a separate derivative if the embedded derivative financial instrument meets the definition specified in the Statements of Financial Accounting Standards. The host contract, depending on whether or not it is a financial instrument, is recognized according to the related Statements of Financial Accounting Standards.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (9) Installment sales

When an installment sale is made by the Consolidated Company, profit, which is the difference between the selling price and the cost, is recognized immediately. If the installment selling price is higher than the normal selling price, the difference is recognized as unrealized interest revenue when a sale is made, and subsequently realized over the installment period using the interest method. The Consolidated Company has set its installment selling prices equal to its normal selling prices. Therefore, the difference between the selling price and the cost is recognized immediately as unrealized interest revenue when a sale is made, and subsequently realized as interest income over the installment period.

#### (10) Sale and repurchase agreements

Financial instruments sold (purchased) under repurchase (resell) agreements are stated at the acquisition cost. The difference between the sale and the repurchase price is treated as interest income or interest expense and recognized over the life of the agreement.

#### (11) Loans and advances to customers, and related allowance for doubtful accounts

Credit terms are decided by the term to maturity of loans. The loan period of short-term loans is within one year, the loan period of medium-term loans is one to seven years, and the loan period of long-term loans is more than seven years. Loans with pledged assets are recorded as secured loans.

All loans are recorded initially as the actual amount lent out and reported at their outstanding principal balances net of any provisions for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is determined by an evaluation of the collectibility of loans, receivables, and advance accounts. Doubtful accounts are written off when the recovery possibility is remote.

Principal or interest overdue over three months is categorized as overdue accounts. Interest overdue over six months was categorized as overdue accounts before June 30, 2005. In addition, when principal or interest has not been paid for over six months, the said principal and interest are transferred to non-performing loans. When this occurs, interest will only be calculated and booked to the memo account.

In accordance with Ruling Tai-Tsai-Rong No. 88733168, Fuhwa Bank should provide 3% of operating revenue as allowance for bad debt to speed up the write-off of the default accounts from July 1, 1999, and for the following four years. In addition, based on interpretation letter Wa-Chung-One-Yi No. 09200114870, the aforementioned ruling is still valid until the overdue accounts ratio is lower than 1%. The aforementioned allowance is recognized as operating expenses – provisions expense and charged to current operations.

#### (12) Other investments

Holdings of unlisted or non-OTC stocks over which the Consolidated Company does not have significant influence are classified as financial assets stated at cost. Since the fair value cannot be obtained, these financial assets are measured at cost. If there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of the financial assets stated at cost, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. This impairment loss cannot be reversed.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Bond investments in a non-active market are those that do not have public quotes in an active market and are recorded at amortized cost. If there is any objective evidence of impairment in the value of the bond investment in a non-active market, an impairment loss is recognized in the income statement. In a subsequent period, if the value of a debt instrument classified as bond investments in a non-active market increases, and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in the income statement, the impairment loss is reversed through the income statement. The carrying amount of the bond investments in a non-active market after the reversal should not exceed the amortized cost of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods.

Cash dividends from the aforementioned financial assets are recorded under "other non-interest income, net". Stock dividends are not recognized as income but treated as increases in the number of shares held. In addition, if the fair value is available and reliably measurable, the aforementioned financial assets should be evaluated by using fair value and reclassified as "available-for-sale financial assets".

As of December 31, 2005, the equity investments recorded as long-term investments under the cost method were classified according to the holding purpose and intension of the Consolidated Company. These investments were initially recognized and remeasured at cost. If the impairment in the value of these investments is other than temporary and the recovery of the carrying amount is remote, an impairment loss is charged to current operations.

(13) Property and equipment, and related depreciation

Property and equipment are stated at acquisition cost. Interest expense on the acquisition of assets is capitalized and classified under appropriate categories of property and equipment. Major renewals and betterments of property and equipment are capitalized, while maintenance and repairs are expensed.

Apart from land, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. In addition, the salvage value is amortized over the estimated remaining useful life of an asset. Gains or losses on the disposal of property and equipment are recorded as non-operating income or losses.

The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment are listed as follows:

Buildings	3~55 years
Equipment	3~5 years
Transportation equipment	3~5 years
Leasehold improvements	3~10 years
Other equipment	3~20 years

(14) Leasing

The Consolidated Company accounts for leases in accordance with ROC Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 2 "Leases".

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (15) Intangible assets – goodwill

Goodwill arose in the acquisition of The Credit Cooperative of Douliou, The Credit Cooperative of Taidong, The Tainan Seventh Credit Cooperative, and The Tainan Sixth Credit Cooperative and was recognized as the purchase price less the market value of tangible assets obtained. Starting in 2006, in accordance with the newly revised ROC SFAS No. 1 "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements", goodwill shall not be amortized.

#### (16) Other intangible assets

Computer software is recorded at acquisition cost and is amortized over three years.

(17) Other asset -idle assets

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Consolidated Company adopted ROC SFAS No. 1 "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements" whereby, when the property and equipment are not used for operations or any other purposes, the Consolidated Company should transfer the original cost, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment of fixed assets to other assets—idle assets. Idle assets should be depreciated. In accordance with ROC SFAS No. 35 "Impairment of Assets", idle assets should be assessed at each balance sheet date where there is any indication of impairment, and then the Consolidated Company should perform an impairment test.

(18) Other asset – foreclosed assets

Foreclosed assets are stated at their net realizable value. Any difference between the original loans and advances and the net realizable value is recognized as bad debts.

(19) Asset impairment

Effective January 1, 2005, the Consolidated Company adopted ROC SFAS No. 35 "Impairment of Assets". In accordance with ROC SFAS No. 35, the Consolidated Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset other than goodwill may have been impaired. If any such indication exists, the Consolidated Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. The Consolidated Company recognizes impairment loss for an asset whose carrying value is higher than the recoverable amount. The Consolidated Company assesses the cash-generating unit of goodwill on an annual basis and recognizes an impairment loss on the excess of carrying value over the recoverable amount.

The Consolidated Company reverses an impairment loss recognized in prior periods for assets other than goodwill if there is any indication that the impairment loss recognized no longer exists or has decreased. The carrying value after the reversal should not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods. The impairment loss recognized for goodwill cannot be reversed.

(20) Deposits by banks, and deposits and remittances

Deposits are recorded at the contracted principal amount or the expected value on maturity.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(21) Financial debentures

The Consolidated Company issued financial debentures at par with a lump-sum payment at maturity, and the interest expenses are computed and recorded at face value multiplied by the stated interest rate every month. The annual fee paid to the Gre Tai (Over-the-Counter) Securities Market (OTC) is recognized as operating expense.

(22) Other liability – reserve for securities trading losses

According to the Rules Governing Securities Firms, 10% of the securities trading gains in excess of losses must be provided as a reserve on a monthly basis, until the accumulated balance of such reserve reaches \$200,000. Such reserve can only be used to offset the loss from securities trading.

The aforementioned reserve for trading losses is recognized as other liability—reserve for securities trading losses and charged to other non-interest expense or income.

(23) Other liability – reserve for losses on guarantees

The reserve for losses on guarantees is determined by evaluating the potential losses on guarantees and commitments.

The aforementioned reserve for guarantees is recorded as other liability—reserve for losses on guarantees and charged to non-interest expense or income.

(24) Retirement plan

The original employee retirement plan of Fuhwa Bank was established in 1992 for the benefit of all eligible employees. Effective from May 1, 1997, such plan was modified in order to comply with the Labor Standards Law. Pension payments are computed based on years of service and the average monthly salary prior to retirement.

Fuhwa Bank adopted SFAS No. 18 "Accounting for Pensions". In accordance with the defined benefit pension plan, the measurement date for the completion of the actuarial assessment is the end of each fiscal year. The amount of the accumulated benefit obligation over pension plan assets is recognized as the minimum pension liability on the reporting date. Furthermore, Fuhwa Bank recognizes net pension cost, which includes current service cost, and amortization of net transition asset or obligation, prior service cost, and unrecognized gain (loss) on a pension plan over the average remaining service years on a straight-line basis.

Minimum pension liability usually occurs due to the existence of unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized transitional net assets or net benefit obligation. If the amount of minimum pension liability does not exceed the sum of unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized transitional net assets or net benefit obligation, then the difference would be charged to the deferred pension cost account; otherwise, the difference shall be charged to the account net loss not yet recognized as net pension cost. Deferred pension cost is classified as an intangible asset; net loss from unrecognized net pension cost is classified as a reduction of stockholders' equity.

SFAS No. 18 "Accounting for Pensions" was adopted by Fuhwa Leasing, Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent and Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent starting in 2005.

#### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

On July 1, 2005, the Labor Pension Act (the New System) became effective. Under the New System, the Consolidated Company has an obligation to contribute no less than 6% of monthly paid salary to the pension accounts in the Labor Insurance Bureau individually owned by the existing employees who choose to join the new system and the employees hired after the effective date. The amounts deposited under this defined contribution pension plan are charged to current operations.

#### (25) Recognition of revenue

Interest revenue and fees and commissions are recognized as income on an accrual basis.

(26) Income tax

Income tax is estimated based on the accounting net income. Deferred income tax is determined based on differences between the financial statements and tax basis of assets and liabilities, using enacted tax rates in effect during the years in which the differences are expected to reverse. The income tax effects due to taxable temporary differences are recognized as deferred income tax liabilities. The income tax effects due to deductible temporary differences, loss carryforwards, and income tax credits are recognized as deferred income tax assets. The realization of deferred income tax assets is evaluated, and a valuation allowance is recognized accordingly.

The 10% surtax on unappropriated earnings is recorded as expense in the year the stockholders approve the distribution of earnings.

In accordance with the Financial Holding Company Act, Article 49, the Consolidated Company has adopted its parent company, Fuhwa Financial Holding, as the taxpayer to file a consolidated corporate income tax return and pay the 10% surtax on undistributed earnings beginning 2003. When the Consolidated Company prepares its financial statements, the Consolidated Company accounts for its income tax in conformity with ROC SFAS No. 22 "Income Taxes". However, the Consolidated Company also adjusts the related income tax balance in a reasonable and systematic way to reflect the differences computed under filing a consolidated corporate income tax return with Fuhwa Financial Holding as the taxpayer. The adjustments resulting from using Fuhwa Financial Holding as the taxpayer to file to a consolidated corporate income tax return are recorded under receivable from (payable to) related parties.

(27) Earnings per share of common stock

Earnings per share are computed as net income divided by the weighted-average number of issued shares of common stock. Treasury stock reduces the issued outstanding shares of common stock. The increase in issuance of a stock dividend from retained earnings or capital surplus or the decrease in issued shares due to capital reduction is adjusted retroactively. Furthermore, if the designated date of record for a stock dividend or capital reduction is proposed before the issuance of the financial statements, the earnings per common share are adjusted retroactively.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### 3. The Reason for and Effect of Accounting Changes

The Consolidated Company adopted ROC SFAS No. 35 "Impairment of Assets" in 2005. As of December 31, 2005, there was no asset which had an indication of impairment. In addition, the Consolidated Company performed an impairment test on goodwill, and no impairment loss needed to be recognized.

Effective January 1, 2006, pursuant to the newly revised ROC SFAS No. 1 "Conceptual Framework for Financial Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements", goodwill is no longer being amortized. The resulting effect of this change in accounting principle amounted to \$145,128. The net loss before the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficit per share decreased by \$108,846 and \$0.06 (dollars), respectively.

Starting from January 1, 2006, the Consolidated Company accounted for its financial instruments in accordance with ROC SFAS No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" and ROC SFAS No. 36 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation". These caused net loss before the the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficits per share to decrease by \$18,700 and \$0.01 (dollars), respectively.

As a result, for the year ended December 31, 2006, the net loss before the cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle and basic deficits per share decreased by \$127,546 and \$0.07 (dollars), respectively. In accordance with ROC SFAS No. 34, the beginning balances of financial assets and financial liabilities should be reclassified and re-measured at fair value. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the resulting cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle amounted to \$11,158, and basic deficits per share decreased by \$0.01 (dollars).

### 4. Summary of Major Accounts

(1) Cash and Cash Equivalents

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the composite banking insurance amounted to \$327,500.

(2) Due from Central Bank and Placement to Other Banks

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, due from Central Bank and placement to other banks were as follows:

	2006	2005
Deposit reserve:		
Checking account	\$ 3,847,495	3,980,321
Demand account	 7,255,888	6,233,311
	11,103,383	10,213,632
Certificates of deposit	42,800,000	15,950,000
Placement to other banks	 3,541,961	3,149,850
Total	\$ 57,445,344	29,313,482

# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

	2006	2005
Trading assets:		
Rate-related instruments	\$ 5,000,672	3,301,688
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	492,377	571,678
Beneficiary certificates	2,645,999	1,612,426
Derivatives	288,001	117,724
Structural bonds	 	2,178,019
	 8,427,049	7,781,535
Financial assets designated at fair value:		
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	968,002	-
Structural bonds	 2,603,088	-
	 3,571,090	-
Total	\$ 11,998,139	7,781,535
	2006	2005
Trading liabilities:		
Derivatives	\$ 398,285	104,849
Financial liabilities designated at fair value:		
Subordinate financial debentures	 2,079,974	-
Total	\$ 2,478,259	104,849

In accordance with SFAS No. 34, some of the hybrid financial instruments held in 2005 were designated as financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, net gain (loss) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss were as follows:

		2006	2005
Net gain (loss) on valuation and disposal of trading assets:			
Rate-related instruments	\$	(200,717)	6,250
Equity securities / equity-linked notes		176,177	(5,030)
Beneficiary certificates		30,232	(5,779)
Derivatives		166,491	145,013
Structural bonds			21,826
		172,183	162,280
Dividend income		6,189	35,308
Interest income		142,187	284,300
Total	\$	320,559	481,888
		2006	2005
Net gain (loss) on valuation and disposal of financial assets designated at fair value:			
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	\$	48,686	-
Structural bonds		(32,194)	-
		16,492	
Interest income		178,486	_
Total	\$	194,978	-
		2006	2005
Net loss on valuation and disposal of trading liabilities:			
Derivatives	\$ <u> </u>	(82,098)	(104,849)
		2006	2005
Net loss on valuation and disposal of financial liabilities designated at fair value:			
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	\$	(20,853)	-

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2005, in accordance with interpretation Ji-Mi-Zih No. 016 issued in 2005 by the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, after adopting ROC Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 34 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", the Consolidated Company reclassified bills evaluated by the lower-of-total-cost-or-market-value method amounting to \$27,326,427 (net of allowance for cost in excess of market value of \$51,447) to financial assets at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss of \$7,663,811, available-for-sale financial assets of \$17,591,842, and bond investments in non-active markets of \$2,070,774. The amounts of derivatives under other financial assets and other liabilities reclassified to trading assets and liabilities were \$117,724 and \$104,849, respectively.

#### (4) Available-for-sale Financial Assets

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, available-for-sale financial assets were as follows:

			2006	
		Cost after	Unrealized gain	
	aı	mortization	(loss)	Fair value
Rate-related instruments				
Government bonds	\$	7,003,104	(15,530)	6,987,574
Corporate bonds		8,590,045	33,791	8,623,836
Financial debentures		251,345	(57)	251,288
Beneficiary certificates		808,181	(2,931)	805,250
Total	\$	16,652,675	15,273	16,667,948
		2005		
	Ŧ	2005 Book value		
	-			
Rate-related instruments				
Government bonds	\$	9,587,082		
Corporate bonds		7,988,810		
Beneficiary certificates		15,950		
Total	\$	17,591,842		

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the ranges of yield rates of available-for-sale financial assets were  $0.00\% \sim 5.50\%$  and  $0.10\% \sim 3.21\%$ , respectively.

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

For the year ended December 31, 2006, movements of unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets were as follows:

	I	Amount
Beginning balance	\$	-
Add: effect of first adoption of new SFAS		-
recognized for the year		5,663
Less: realized loss for the year		(9,610)
Ending balance	\$	15,273

(5) Bills and Bonds Purchased under Agreements to Resell; Bills and Bonds Sold under Agreements to Repurchase

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, bills and bonds purchased (sold) under agreements to resell (repurchase) were as follows:

	2006		
	Period to resell or repurchase	Interest rate (%)	
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	2007.1.2~ 2007.1.15	1.63	
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	2007.1.2~ 2007.3.19	1.42~1.70	

	2005		
	Period to resell or repurchase	Interest rate (%)	
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	2006.1.6	1.47	
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	2006.1.2~ 2006.8.23	1.24~1.45	

Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell and bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase are the sale or purchase of a bond coupled with an agreement to resell or repurchase the same or substantially identical bond at a stated price. As of December 31, 2006, such transactions treated as financing transactions were recognized as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss of \$4,514,417, bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell of \$530,867, and available-for-sale financial assets of \$6,638,478. As of December 31, 2005, the amount of related assets of such financing transactions with agreements to repurchase was \$10,729,798.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (6) Accounts Receivable, Net

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, accounts receivable, net, were as follows:

	2006	2005
Credit card receivable	\$ 3,282,384	5,163,804
Affiliate receivable	485,326	418,685
Acceptance receivable	1,141,815	609,966
Tax-refund receivable	8,665	8,665
Interest receivable	1,271,832	1,038,136
Notes receivable	1,095,152	620,038
Underwriting receivable and other receivable	 8,264,011	2,292,914
Subtotal	15,549,185	10,152,208
Less: allowance for bad and doubtful accounts	 489,723	302,757
	\$ 15,059,462	9,849,451

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of credit card receivable classified by card-holders' age were as follows:

	2006	2005
Age 20 to 29	\$ 513,232	797,100
Age 30 to 44	1,836,270	2,879,675
Age 45 to 64	906,645	1,452,721
Age over 65	 26,237	34,308
Total	\$ 3,282,384	5,163,804

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, credit card receivables with accrued interest were \$2,679,480 and \$4,330,711, respectively.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (7) Loans and Advances to Customers

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, loans and advances to customers were as follows:

	2006	2005
Remittance and discounts for exports	\$ 714,332	242,887
Short-term loans and overdrafts	22,796,053	25,302,141
Short-term secured loans and overdrafts	14,012,179	15,824,086
Medium-term loans	52,554,792	61,593,737
Medium-term secured loans	39,550,716	32,747,518
Long-term loans	8,922,750	4,377,820
Long-term secured loans	89,002,744	86,446,845
Accounts receivable factoring	385,101	-
Non-performing loans	 1,831,089	4,747,316
Subtotal	229,769,756	231,282,350
Less: allowance for bad and doubtful accounts	 3,589,104	2,440,138
	\$ 226,180,652	228,842,212

The Consolidated Company provided allowance for bad debts from loans, advances to customers, and so on, especially for the risk of specific debts which cannot be collected in full. The risk of specific debts is evaluated by the defaults on payments. To strengthen the Consolidated Company's financial structure, enhance the ability to accept risk, and reinforce the quality of assets, the Consolidated Company provided additional allowance for bad debts for expired loans and advances to customers in 2006.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, movements of allowance for bad and doubtful accounts were as follows:

	Specific provision	2006 General provision	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 2,742,895	-	2,742,895
Add: provision for doubtful accounts	8,404,068	-	8,404,068
recoveries of doubtful accounts	524,544	-	524,544
foreign exchange translation adjustment	230	-	230
Less: write-off	 7,592,910	-	7,592,910
Ending balance	\$ 4,078,827	-	4,078,827

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

			2005	
		Specific	General	
		provision	provision	Total
Beginning balance	\$	1,261,263	987,533	2,248,796
Add: provision for doubtful accounts		3,981,183	(987,533)	2,993,650
provision related to acquisition of The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative		9,458	-	9,458
provision related to acquisition of The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative		637,280	-	637,280
recoveries of doubtful accounts		392,757	-	392,757
foreign exchange translation adjustment		2,498	-	2,498
Less: write-off	_	3,541,544		3,541,544
Ending balance	\$_	2,742,895		2,742,895

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of allowance for bad and doubtful accounts were as follows:

		2006	2005
Loans and advance (including non-performing loans)	\$	3,589,104	2,440,138
Accounts receivable	_	489,723	302,757
Total	\$_	4,078,827	2,742,895

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the provisions for bad debt expenses and other bad debt expenses were \$6,078,190 and \$2,325,878 (including credit card bad debt expenses of \$2,189,881), respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the provisions for bad debt expenses and other bad debt expenses were \$2,292,224 and \$701,426 (including credit card bad debt expenses of \$672,707), respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the amounts of allowance for bad debt generated from 3% of operating revenue were \$317,991 and \$297,540, respectively.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, loans and advances not accruing interest were \$1,831,089 and \$4,747,316, respectively. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the amounts of interest receivables that were not accrued from loans and advances were \$34,039 and \$136,754, respectively.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of loans classified by geographical region were as follows:

	2006	2005
Domestic \$	\$ 218,741,850	219,352,905
Overseas	 11,027,906	11,929,445
Total	\$ 229,769,756	231,282,350

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of loans classified by industry were as follows:

	2006	2005
Manufacturing	\$ 44,287,205	34,086,412
General commercial	21,002,331	14,940,044
Construction	6,323,033	6,407,878
Private	126,866,309	141,003,155
Others	 31,290,878	34,844,861
Total	\$ 229,769,756	231,282,350

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, asset quality was as follows:

	2006			2005			
Item		Amount	Percentage of total outstanding loans	Amount	Percentage of total outstanding loans		
Overdue loans: category A	\$	1,872,651	0.82	5,214,041	2.25		
Overdue loans: category B	_	919,895	0.40	555,145	0.24		
Total overdue loans	\$	2,792,546	1.22	5,769,186	2.49		
Reserve for loans	\$	3,589,104		2,440,138			
Write-off of current allowance for bad debts from overdue loans balance	\$	7,581,280		3,541,544			

For the year ended December 31, 2006, the non-reportable amounts of overdue loans and receivables after negotiations were \$90,358 and \$29,381, respectively.

- Note 1: The overdue loans (including nonperforming loans) are reported in accordance with the "Regulations on Reserving Allowance for Asset Impairment and Allowance for Bad Debts from Overdue Loans and Nonperforming Loans in Bank".
- Note 2: The overdue loans of Category A and Category B should be recorded in accordance with Yin-Ju (1) Ruling No. 0941000251 issued on April 19, 2005.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 3: Overdue loans ratio=overdue loans / loans balance.

Note 4: Write-off of current allowance for bad debts from overdue loans balance: the cumulative amount of current allowance for bad debts from overdue loans from January 1 of the year to the balance sheet date.

#### (8) Other Investments

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of other investments were as follows:

	Percentage of ownership	2006 Investment cost	Amount	Percentage of ownership	2005 Investment cost	Amount
Financial assets stated at cost:						
Fubon Securities Financial Co., Ltd.	1.97 \$	5 74,542	74,542	1.97	74,542	74,542
Grand Bills Finance Co., Ltd.	1.36	64,800	64,800	1.36	64,800	64,800
Taiwan Asset Management Co., Ltd.	0.57	100,000	100,000	0.57	100,000	100,000
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	1.15	46,150	46,150	1.15	46,150	46,150
Taipei Forex Inc.	0.40	800	800	0.40	800	800
Ornatube Enterprise Co., Ltd.	0.05	155	155	0.05	155	155
China Daily News Co., Ltd.	0.01	46	46	0.01	46	46
National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C.	4.30	5,780	5,780	5.65	7,860	7,860
Yang Guang Asset Management Company	1.74	1,043	1,043	-	-	-
National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan	-	-	-	2.08	200	200
National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City	-	-	-	16.60	40	40
Asia Pacific Broadband Telecom Co., Ltd.	-	-	-	0.06	40,000	40,000
Subtotal		293,316	293,316		334,593	334,593
Less: accumulated impairment – Ornatube Enterprise Co., Ltd.		-	155		-	155
Less: accumulated impairment—Asia Pacific Broadband Telecom Co., Ltd.		-	-		-	20,000
	9	5 293,316	293,161		334,593	314,438
						(Continued)

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

	Percentage of ownership	Iı	2006 nvestment cost	Amount	Percentage of ownership	2005 Investment cost	Amount
Bond investments in non- active markets:							
Financial debentures	-	\$	1,594,044	1,594,044	-	2,070,774	2,070,774
Redeemable certificates of deposit	-	_	162,853	162,853	-	-	-
Total		\$	1,756,897	1,756,897		2,070,774	2,070,774

The financial assets stated at cost (under other financial assets) were accounted for by the cost method since there was no quoted market price and estimates of fair value were not available.

The Consolidated Company exchanged existing debts of Taichung Machinery Works Co., Ltd. for 94,705 shares of its stock in June 2006. Full provision for such debts was made; therefore, the Consolidated Company recorded the number of shares received at zero cost.

In 2006, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C. made refunds of \$40, \$200 and \$2,080, respectively, to Fuhwa Bank.

After completion of the acquisition of The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative on June 20, 2005, the investment in Taiwan Cooperative Bank Co., Ltd., which was previously held by The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative, was accounted for as marketable securities by the Consolidated Company. Furthermore, shares in China Daily News Co., Ltd., the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C., which were previously held by The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative, were accounted for by the cost method.

After completion of the acquisition of The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative on December 23, 2005, shares in the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C., which were previously held by The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative, were accounted for by the cost method.

Furthermore, the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives R.O.C., the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Tainan City, and the National Federation of Credit Cooperatives of Taiwan made refunds of \$890, \$40 and \$200, respectively, in 2005.

# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

### (9) Property and Equipment

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of property and equipment were as follows:

	2006	2005
Cost:		
Land	\$ 1,495,283	1,592,258
Buildings	521,802	543,208
Equipment	1,030,670	785,045
Transportation equipment	38,339	39,479
Leasehold improvements	522,328	270,631
Other equipment	 272,991	272,052
Subtotal	3,881,413	3,502,673
Less: accumulated depreciation	 957,323	725,211
	2,924,090	2,777,462
Prepayment for equipment	 170,200	294,117
	\$ 3,094,290	3,071,579

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, movements of accumulated depreciation were as follows:

	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$ 725,212	765,860
Add: depreciation	322,029	216,329
Less: disposals	83,758	191,290
reclassified to deferred assets	6,152	-
reclassified to idle assets	 8	65,688
Ending balance	\$ 957,323	725,211

#### (10) Intangible Assets – Goodwill

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, intangible assets – goodwill were as follows:

	2006	2005
Original cost	\$ 1,451,273	1,451,273
Less: accumulated amortization	131,738	131,738
accumulated impairment loss	 	_
	\$ 1,319,535	1,319,535

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, movement of goodwill was as follows:

	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$ 1,319,535	500,836
Increase	-	893,313
Amortization	 	74,614
Ending balance	\$ 1,319,535	1,319,535

The Consolidated Company acquired The Tainan 7th Credit Cooperative and The Tainan 6th Credit Cooperative in 2005. According to the accounting treatment of business combinations—purchase method, the costs of acquisitions exceeding the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities acquired are recognized as goodwill. The goodwill recognized for the abovesaid acquisitions was \$222,356 and \$670,957, respectively.

#### (11) Deposits and Remittances

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, deposits and remittances were as follows:

	2006	2005
Checking deposits	\$ 2,514,158	3 2,265,396
Demand deposits	23,182,104	17,710,205
Time deposits	73,906,602	2 77,817,500
Demand savings deposits	67,195,554	60,511,316
Time savings deposits	100,563,372	83,975,364
Remittances	14,555	5 45,571
	\$ <u>267,376,345</u>	5 242,325,352

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the maturity date for the above time deposits and savings deposits, except for demand savings deposits, was within three years.

In accordance with related regulations, time deposits transferred from the Post Office account have been reclassified from deposits and remittance to deposits of Central Bank and other banks. Certain accounts in the period ended December 31, 2005, have been reclassified to conform to the presentation for the year ended December 31, 2006, for comparative purposes.

(12) Financial Debentures

In order to increase the regulatory capital ratio and raise medium- and long-term operating funds, the board of directors of the Consolidated Company decided to issue subordinate financial debentures on August 22, 2002, December 22, 2005, and September 21, 2006.

The issuances of subordinate financial debentures were approved by the Bureau of Monetary Affairs in Ministry of Finance Ruling Tai-Tsai-Rong No. 0910042863 on September 24, 2002, the Financial Supervisory Commission in Executive Yuan Ruling Jin-Guan-Yin (6) No. 09500034970 on February 15, 2006, and the Financial Supervisory Commission in Executive Yuan Ruling Jin-Guan-Yin (6) No. 09500480850 on November 2, 2006.

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

In accordance with the original issuance plan, the Consolidated Company issued the first series of subordinate financial debentures on November 4, 2002, and February 24, 2006. The total amounts issued were \$4,500,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively, which were also the par value.

The second series of general financial debentures and subordinate financial debentures, both within the quota of \$5,000,000, was approved on November 2, 2006. The first issuance of the second series of subordinate financial debentures and the second issuance of the second series of cumulative subordinate financial debentures with no maturity date were made on December 22 and 27, 2006, respectively. The total issued amounts were \$1,800,000 and \$3,000,000, respectively, which were also the par value.

The details were as follows:

First issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2002

	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate
Par value	\$ 3,100,000	1,400,000
Stated interest rate	6.15% less Libor (note 1)	3.5%
Period	Five years and three months	Five years and three months
Interest payment date	Payable every half-year	Payable every half-year
Term of principal payment	Repaid on maturity	Repaid on maturity
Issued price	Priced at face value on issuing date	Priced at face value on issuing date

First issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2006

#### **Fixed interest rate**

Par value	\$	5,000,000
Stated interest rate	2.55%	
Period	Five year months	s and six
Interest payment date	Payable e	every year
Term of principal payment	Repaid or	n maturity
Issued price	Priced at issuing of	face value on date

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Second issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2006, first series

### **Fixed interest rate**

Par value	\$	1,800,000
Stated interest rate	2.50%	
Period	Six years	
Interest payment date	Payable ev	ery year
Term of principal payment	Repaid on 2)	maturity (note
Issued price	Priced at fa issuing da	ace value on ate

Second issuance of subordinate financial debentures in 2006, second series

### **Fixed interest rate**

Par value	\$	3,000,000		
Stated interest rate	will rise bank do	3.25%, the interest rate will rise to 4.25% if the bank does not call back after five years		
Period	No matur	ity date		
Interest payment date	Payable e	every year		
Term of principal payment	(note 3)			
Issued price	Priced at issuing	face value on date		

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of financial debentures payable were as follows:

	2006	2005
Beginning balance	\$ 4,500,000	4,500,000
Increase	9,800,000	-
Designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	 (2,134,000)	-
Ending balance	\$ 12,166,000	4,500,000

As of December 31, 2006, the fair value of subordinate financial debentures recorded as designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss was \$2,079,974.

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

- Note 1: The stated interest rates are recalculated every half-year according to the average six-month US dollar Libor rate.
- Note 2: The redemption right of the issuer: If its post-redemption capital adequacy ratio meets the minimum required consolidated capital adequacy ratio and is approved by the supervising authority, the Consolidated Company may redeem the debentures in whole at par value on the date two years after the issue date or on the same date in every subsequent year until maturity. Purchasers or holders of the debentures cannot raise any objection to this resolution. The Consolidated Company will announce the resolution 15 days prior to redemption date, and the debentures will stop accruing interest on and after the declaration date.
- Note 3: The redemption right of the issuer: If its post-redemption capital adequacy ratio meets the minimum required consolidated capital adequacy ratio and is approved by the supervising authority, the Consolidated Company may redeem the debentures in whole or in part at par value plus accrued and unpaid interest on the date five years after the issue date or on the same date in every subsequent year. Purchasers or holders of the debentures cannot raise any objection to this resolution. The Consolidated Company will announce the resolution 15 days prior to redemption date, and the debentures will stop accruing interest on and after the declaration date.
- (13) Pension

Fuhwa Bank deposited an amount equal to 6.90% of the monthly gross salary payment in a retirement fund account for the engaged employees in the Central Trust of China in 2006 and 2005. Fuhwa Life Insurance Agency deposited an amount equal to 6% of the monthly gross salary payment in the Central Trust of China from July 2006. Furthermore, the Consolidated Company deposited an amount equal to 6% of the monthly gross salary payment in the Bureau of Labor Insurance in 2006 and the second half of the year 2005. The measurement dates of the actuarial reports were December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the reconciliation of the funded status and accrued pension liabilities was as follows:

	2006		2005
Benefit obligation:			
Vested benefit obligation	\$	(61,463)	(44,247)
Non-vested benefit obligation		(445,608)	(406,894)
Accumulated benefit obligation		(507,071)	(451,141)
Additional benefits based on future salaries		(187,544)	(175,289)
Projected benefit obligation		(694,615)	(626,430)
Fair value of plan assets		482,300	390,567
Funded status		(212,315)	(235,863)
Unrecognized net transition obligation		21,799	24,143
Unrecognized prior service cost		(2,934)	(2,943)
Unrecognized loss		224,142	232,566
Additional minimum pension liability		(55,601)	(78,419)
Accrued pension liabilities (recorded as other liabilities)	\$	(24,909)	(60,516)
Vested benefit	\$	79,795	57,691

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of net pension cost were as follows:

	2006	2005
Service cost	\$ 53,577	64,235
Interest cost	15,661	13,344
Actual return on plan assets	(11,014)	(9,114)
Amortization	 9,503	7,395
Net pension cost	\$ 67,727	75,860

Actuarial assumptions for the years 2006 and 2005 were as follows:

	2006	2005
Discount rate	2.50 %	2.50 %
Rate of increase in future compensation	2.00%~5.00%	2.00%~5.00%
Rate of projected return on plan assets	2.50 %	2.50 %

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the net pension cost for the defined contribution pension plan was \$76,897 and \$35,044, respectively.

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

#### (14) Income Tax

The Consolidated Company is subject to ROC income tax at a maximum rate of 25%. Starting from January 1, 2006, the Consolidated Company adopted the ROC "Income Basic Tax Act" to calculate its basic income tax. The income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, is summarized below:

	2006	2005
Before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle:		
Current income tax expense	\$ 47,322	33,925
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	(916,594)	12,495
Effect on changes in accounting principle	 (10,166)	-
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (879,438)	46,420

The differences between the expected income tax at the statutory income tax rate and the income tax expense (benefit) as reported in the accompanying financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	2006	2005
Income tax at statutory rate	\$ (1,399,985)	24,497
Permanent differences	(1,266)	50,486
Adjustments for tax effect of separately taxable interest income from short-term bills	(7,719)	(3,218)
Income of OBU exempt from tax	(75,877)	(51,162)
Increase in investment tax credits	(5,149)	(3,520)
Expiration of loss carryforwards	-	453,362
Overestimation of prior year's loss carryforwards	443	4,030
Underestimation of prior year's investment tax credits	(1,120)	(426)
Underestimation of prior years' income tax	15,148	-
Tax-exempt dividend income disallowed for loss carryforwards	54,428	-
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for deferred income tax assets	546,485	(425,121)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle	(10,166)	-
Others	 5,340	(2,508)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ (879,438)	46,420

# Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the major components of deferred income tax expenses (benefits) were as follows:

	2006	2005
Unrealized exchange gain (loss)	\$ 18,784	(76,217)
Increase in allowance for bad debts in excess of tax limitation	(324,905)	(32,547)
Increase in allowance for pension expense in excess of tax limitation	-	(250)
Unrealized gain on fair value of derivative financial instruments	6,978	-
Reversal of (provision for) decline in market price of marketable securities	12,862	(8,620)
Reversal of (provision for) decline in net realizable value of foreclosed assets	(1,826)	5,053
Reversal of (provision for) decline in market price of idle assets	36,934	(30,698)
Increase in investment tax credits	(5,149)	(3,520)
Decrease (increase) in loss carryforwards	(1,260,508)	127,449
Overestimation of prior year's loss carryforwards	443	4,030
Underestimation of prior year's investment tax credits	(1,120)	(426)
Loss carryforwards expired	-	453,362
Tax-exempt dividend income disallowed for loss carryforwards	54,428	-
Provision for (reversal of) allowance for deferred income tax assets	546,485	(425,121)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle	 (10,166)	-
Deferred income tax expenses (benefits)	\$ (926,760)	12,495

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the deferred income tax assets (liabilities) were as follows:

	2006	2005
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 2,541,095	1,060,872
Valuation allowance-deferred income tax assets	 (886,747)	(340,262)
Net deferred income tax assets	1,654,348	720,610
Deferred income tax liabilities	 (6,978)	-
Deferred income tax assets, net	\$ 1,647,370	720,610

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of deferred income tax assets (liabilities), including temporary differences, loss carryforwards, and tax credits, and the respective income tax effect for each component were as follows:

	2000	6	200	)5
		Income tax		Income tax
	Amount	effect	Amount	effect
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities):				
Allowance for bad debts in excess of tax limitation	\$ 1,657,356	414,339	357,735	89,434
Pension reserve	1,000	250	1,000	250
Unrealized exchange loss	92,167	23,042	167,307	41,826
Unrealized loss on decline in market price of marketable securities	-	-	5,447	12,862
Unrealized gain on fair value of derivative financial instruments	(27,911)	(6,978)	-	-
Unrealized loss on decline in net realizable value of foreclosed assets	19,118	4,465	10,557	2,639
Unrealized loss on decline in market price of idle assets	7,153	1,788	154,889	38,722
Loss carryforwards	8,290,490	2,072,622	3,467,939	866,985
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principle	40,663	10,166	-	-
Investment tax credits	14,423	14,423	8,154	8,154
	\$	2,534,117		1,060,872

### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of the balance of tax refunds receivable and income tax receivable from affiliated parties (recorded under accounts receivable) were as follows:

	2006	2005
Current income tax	\$ 47,322	33,925
Withheld income tax	(84,604)	(113,679)
Prior years' income tax adjustment and additional tax assessed by authorities	(15,080)	2,582
Separate taxation	(18,583)	(12,255)
Prior year's tax refundable	(8,665)	(8,665)
Prior years' income tax receivable from affiliated parties	 (403,603)	(315,613)
	\$ (483,213)	(413,705)

Since 2003, the Consolidated Company has adopted its parent company, Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd., as the taxpayer to file a consolidated income tax return. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of receivables and payables resulting from income tax were as follows:

			2006			
	-		Payables to affiliated parties (recorded under payables)	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded under receivables)		
Before 2003	\$	-	-	8,665		
2003		200,879	-	-		
2004		99,591	-	-		
2005		103,133	-	-		
2006		81,723		(10,778)		
	\$	485,326	<u> </u>	(2,113)		
			2005			
	affilia (reco	vables from ated parties rded under eivables)	Payables to affiliated parties (recorded under payables)	Due from National Tax Administration (recorded under receivables)		
Before 2003	\$	-	-	8,665		
2003		216,022	-	-		
2004		99,591	-	-		
2005		103,072	(13,645)			
	\$	418,685	(13,645)	8,665		

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, reconciliation of current income tax expenses, deferred income tax assets, and tax refunds receivable (receivables from affiliated parties) calculated in conformity with ROC SFAS No. 22 "Income Taxes" to the balances calculated for consolidated corporate income tax return filing with Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. is as follows:

			20	06	
	inc	Current come tax xpense	Deferred tax benefit	Deferred tax assets	Tax refunds receivable (receivables from affiliated parties)
Amounts calculated under SFAS No. 22	\$	47,322	(916,594)	1,647,370	70,945
Difference adjustment		-			
Amounts calculated for	\$	47,322	<u>(916,594</u> )	1,647,370	70,945
consolidated corporate income tax return filing					
			20	05	
	inc	Current come tax xpense	200 Deferred tax expenses	05 Deferred tax assets	Tax refunds receivable (receivables from affiliated parties)
Amounts calculated under SFAS No. 22	inc	come tax	Deferred tax	Deferred tax	receivable (receivables from affiliated
	inc e	come tax xpense	Deferred tax expenses	Deferred tax assets	receivable (receivables from affiliated parties)

In accordance with the ROC Income Tax Act, assessed net losses can be carried forward for five consecutive years to reduce taxable income. As of December 31, 2006, the amount of losses and the year of expiry were as follows:

Year incurred	Amount	Year of expiry
2002 (assessed)	\$ 3,453,543	2007
2006 (estimated)	 4,836,947	2011
	\$ 8,290,490	

#### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Pursuant to the ROC Statute for Upgrading Industries, the Consolidated Company's unused investment tax credits—staff training cost as of December 31, 2006, were as follows:

Year incurred	Amount	Year of expiry
2003	\$ 1,996	2007
2004	2,638	2008
2005	4,640	2009
2006	 5,149	2010
	\$ 14,423	

Fuhwa Bank's income tax returns have been examined by the tax authority for all years through 2003. The income tax returns of Fuhwa Leasing, Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent and Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent have been examined by the tax authority for the years through 2004.

Fuhwa Bank's 10% surtax on unappropriated earnings for the year 1998 has been examined by the tax authority. The ROC tax authority determined that the reversal of year 1997 unrealized exchange gains accounted for in taxable income in 1998 cannot offset unappropriated earnings of 1998. Fuhwa Bank has filed for a recheck of the above tax assessment. Fuhwa Bank has made a tax provision for the abovementioned tax assessment.

Fuhwa Bank's income tax return for 2003 was examined by the Taipei National Tax Administration (TNTA) on December 12, 2006. According to the 2003 income tax return letter issued by the TNTA, the amortization of goodwill and bond investments in the amount of \$70,836 was disallowed. The tax effect of the above said adjustment was \$17,709. Fuhwa Bank disagreed with the tax assessment made by the TNTA and applied for a recheck. As of December 31, 2006, Fuhwa Bank had not made full provision for this tax assessment.

The information related to the imputation credit account (ICA) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, was as follows:

	2006		2005	
Balance of ICA	\$	34,269	24,342	

The imputation tax credit ratio of earnings to be distributed in 2006 for ROC resident shareholders is estimated at 33.33%. The actual imputation tax credit ratio of the first and second earnings distribution in 2005 was 1.45% and 4.13%, respectively.

The unappropriated earnings (accumulated deficits) at December 31, 2006 and 2005, were as follows:

	2006	2005
Prior to 1997	\$ -	-
Post 1998	 (4,765,864)	51,669
	\$ (4,765,864)	51,669

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (15) Stockholders' Equity

a. Common stock

On February 17, 2005, the board of directors of Fuhwa Bank decided to declare cash dividends of \$30,549, or \$0.02 per share, and to increase the issued capital by transferring \$1,000,000 from unappropriated earnings through the issuance of 100,000 thousand shares of new common stock at \$0.71 per share. After the capital increase, the total issued capital amounted to \$15,000,000. The decision to increase capital was approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) on May 16, 2005, with Ruling Jin Guan Cheng (1) No. 0940115706. The date of the capital increase was designated as July 11, 2005, by the board of directors, and the related registration was also completed.

On April 28, 2005, the board of directors of Fuhwa Bank decided to increase capital by the issuance of 300,000 thousand shares of new common stock for cash. After the capital injection, the total issued capital amounted to \$18,000,000. The decision to increase capital was approved by the FSC on June 17, 2005, with Ruling Jin Guan Yin (6) No. 0940013937. The date of the capital increase was designated as July 11, 2005, by the board of directors, and the related registration was also completed.

On February 27, 2006, the board of directors of Fuhwa Bank decided to declare cash dividends of \$35,446, or \$0.02 per share. The designated date of record for this cash dividend was March 16, 2006.

b. Capital surplus

According to the ROC Company Act, realized capital surplus can be capitalized and transferred to share capital after offsetting accumulated deficit. Capital surplus should not be used for distribution of cash dividends. Realized capital surplus mentioned above includes the proceeds received in excess of the par value of common stock issued and any amounts donated to Fuhwa Bank. The amount of capital surplus capitalized each year may not exceed a certain percentage of Fuhwa Bank's issued share capital. Issuance of new stock from capital surplus from cash subscription in excess of par value of common stock can be made only once per year, and cannot be made in the same year as cash subscription.

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the components of capital surplus were as follows:

	2006	2005
Treasury stock transactions	\$ 14,673	14,673

### c. Legal reserve and appropriated special reserve

After paying all taxes as required, the annual net income will be distributed to appropriate 30% as legal reserve. Fuhwa Bank cannot distribute cash dividends exceeding 15% of total share capital until legal reserve reaches an amount equal to total share capital. In addition, apart from the appropriation of legal reserve from retained earnings, the Bank also appropriated special reserve in accordance with Fuhwa Bank's articles of incorporation or the board of directors resolution.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

d. Dividend policy and appropriation of earnings

In order to continuously expand its operation and increase earning capacity, and to maintain the capital adequacy ratio, Fuhwa Bank has adopted the following dividend policy: Fuhwa Bank's annual net income, after paying all taxes as required by law, must be applied to offset prior years' losses first; the remainder is then set aside with 30% as legal reserve, and an amount can be appropriated as special reserve or retained earnings. If there is still a remainder, it will be distributed as follows:

- (a) 98% as shareholders' dividends and bonuses.
- (b) 2% as bonus to employees.

The ratio of cash to stock dividends distributed is determined by the resolution of the board of directors in consideration of the related industry conditions, market perceptions, and Fuhwa Bank's business strategies. During the growing period of Fuhwa Bank, in principle, stock dividends distributed shall not be lower than 80% unless changed by the board of directors as deemed necessary. Cash dividends shall be distributed after the distribution of earnings proposal is approved by the board of directors, while stock dividends are distributed after obtaining authorizing documents from the supervising authority.

On February 27, 2006, and February 17, 2005, the board of directors of Fuhwa Bank passed a resolution on 2005 and 2004 appropriations of earnings, respectively. The proposed distribution of the employee bonuses was as follows:

• • • • •

	2006		2005	
Bonus to employees – cash	\$	723	21,031	

If the aforementioned employee bonuses were all paid in cash and were charged against earnings for years 2005 and 2004, the earnings per share after tax for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, would be \$0.03 and \$1.10, respectively. The distribution of earnings was not different from the resolution passed by the board of directors.

As of December 31, 2006, no retained earnings could be distributed due to accumulated deficits.

After Fuhwa Bank became a subsidiary of Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the rights of the shareholders' meeting were exercised by the board of directors.

e. Weighted-average outstanding shares of common stock

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the weighted-average outstanding shares of common stock were 1,800,000 thousand shares and 1,650,000 thousand shares, respectively.

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### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (16) Disclosure of Financial Instruments

a. Fair value of financial assets

The Consolidated Company's methods and assumptions for estimating the fair value of financial instruments were as follows:

- (a) The book value of the financial instruments which have a short maturity period will be considered as their fair value. This assumption is used in evaluating the following accounts: cash and cash equivalents, due from Central Bank and placement to other banks, bills and bonds purchased under resell agreements, receivables, other financial assets (not including financial assets stated at cost and bond investments in non-active markets), deposits by Central Bank and other banks, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, bills and bonds sold under repurchase agreements, payables, subordinate financial debentures (not including financial liabilities designated at fair value), other financial liabilities, and some components of other liabilities.
- (b) Fair values of financial instruments are the quoted market price if the instruments are actively traded in the market. If quoted market price is unavailable, the fair value is determined based on certain valuation techniques. The estimates and assumptions of the valuation techniques adopted by the Consolidated Company are identical to those adopted by other market participants. The discount rates the Consolidated Company uses are identical to those return rates of financial instruments with the same conditions, including the credit status of the debtor, the remaining periods of contracted interest based on fixed interest rates, the remaining periods of paying off principal, and currency used.

Among the derivative instruments, options are valuated by the Black-Scholes model; stock options embedded in convertible bonds and currency and interest rate swaps are evaluated by the quote of the Bloomberg system; forward contracts, currency swaps, and interest rate swaps are evaluated by the rates of the Bloomberg system by discounting future cash flows to their present values.

- (c) The interest on loans and advances to customers is based on floating rates. Thus, the book value is the fair value.
- (d) Other assets foreclosed assets and idle assets are stated at their net realizable value and are evaluated for accumulated impairment loss on the balance sheet date. Thus, the book value is the fair value.
- (e) Most deposits and remittances mature in less than one year; even those which mature in more than one year are mostly based on floating rates. Thus, the book value is the fair value.
- (f) Most of the off-balance-sheet financial instruments, such as commitments and guarantees, mature within one year, so the contract amount is the fair value.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

b. As of December 31, 2006, except where the fair value is based on the quoted market price, the evaluated fair value of the Consolidated Company's financial instruments was as follows:

**A**007

	2006
Trading assets:	
Rate-related instruments	\$ 4,300,884
Derivatives	288,001
	4,588,885
Financial assets designated at fair value:	
Equity securities / equity-linked notes	319,786
Structural bonds	2,603,088
	2,922,874
	\$ <u>7,511,759</u>
Trading liabilities:	
Derivatives	\$ <u>398,285</u>
Financial liabilities designated at fair value:	
Subordinate financial debentures	2,079,974
	\$ <u>2,478,259</u>

- c. For the year ended December 31, 2006, the Consolidated Company recognized a loss of \$229,419 for financial instruments evaluated by using valuation techniques.
- d. Policy for managing financial risk and risk information

To build up a good risk management system and to improve business development, the Consolidated Company established a risk management policy approved by the board of directors which focuses on risks that can be managed to achieve operative goals. The Consolidated Company implemented the system effectively to earn stockholders stable and high-quality profits.

The Consolidated Company follows a risk management policy and strives to quantify, assess, and then manage risks in order to price risks and to obtain the optimal capital allocation.

The risks the Consolidated Company encountered were as follows:

(a) Market risk

Market risk means changes such as in interest rates, exchange rates, and the prices of equity securities and instruments which may result in a loss for the Consolidated Company, either on or off the balance sheet. The Consolidated Company has developed a market risk management standard. Through the market risk management system, the Consolidated Company is able to evaluate and control each part of the market risk.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

As of December 31, 2006, the Consolidated Company held government bonds amounting to \$7,687,363 (including financial assets held for trading of \$699,789 and available-forsale financial assets of \$6,987,574). Among the government bonds held by the Consolidated Company, bonds with a fixed rate amounted to \$7,587,361, and the fair value of fixed-rate government bond investment will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will decrease the fair value of fixed-rate government bond investment 31, 2006, the Consolidated Company held corporate bonds amounting to \$8,460,856 (including available-for-sale financial assets). The fixed-rate corporate bonds amounted to \$7,727,356, and the fair value of fixed-rate corporate in market rate will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will be affected by a change in market rate. A 1% increase in market rate will decrease the fair value of bond investment by \$231,971.

The Consolidated Company engages in foreign currency transactions which give rise to foreign currency assets and liabilities. Therefore, changes in exchange rates will affect the fair value of the net position in foreign currencies. For assets denominated in USD, appreciation of the NTD by 0.1 against the USD will cause a loss of \$3,301.

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that borrowers and counter-parties will not be able to fulfill contracts. The Consolidated Company has developed a credit risk management standard which is able to evaluate and control possible credit risk resulting from business operations by establishing and implementing a management structure.

Financial instruments issued by or held by the Consolidated Company may cause losses as counter-parties are not able to fulfill contracts. The amount of the Consolidated Company's credit risk is equal to financial instruments which remain positive on the balance sheet date. The Consolidated Company conducts a cautious credit assessment before qualifying loans and guarantees. Loans with collateral amounted to 62.52% of the total amount of loans in 2006. In order to obtain credit lines from the Consolidated Company, borrowers and guarantors are asked to provide collateral such as cash, fixed assets, liquid securities, and other assets. Furthermore, in order to reduce credit risk, the Consolidated Company follows certain credit policies and negotiates credit limits with counter-parties. In addition, the Consolidated Company may sign master netting agreements with the counter-party to reduce credit risk.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Concentration of credit risk refers to the significant concentration of credit risks from all financial instruments, whether the risks are from an individual counter-party or group of counter-parties. Group concentration of credit risks exists if a number of counter-parties are engaged in similar activities or activities in the same region, or have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. There is no significant concentration of credit risk from counter-parties of the Consolidated Company's financial instruments. The related information can be found in note 10 to the financial statements and as follows:

Item	December 31, 2006		December 31, 2005	
Outstanding balance of credit extended to related parties	\$ 3,52	23,263	2,99	93,369
Ratio of lines of credit to related parties to total outstanding credits (%)		1.42		1.24
Percentage of lines of credit secured by company shares (%)		1.91		2.38
	Industry	Ratio (%)	Industry	Ratio (%)
Concentration of credit risk by	Individuals	52.97	Individuals	64.55
industry (top 3)	Manufacturing	19.51	Manufacturing	13.80
	Wholesaling and retailing	8.45	Wholesaling and retailing	5.38

i. Lines of credit to interested parties and information on concentration of credit risk

ii. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the unused contractual amount of financial instruments with off-balance-sheet credit risk was as follows:

	2000	2005
Unused lines of credit	\$ 82,946,164	111,309,801
Credit commitment on credit cards	\$ 49,622,768	49,273,318
Other guarantees	\$ 9,534,682	10,065,427
Unused L/C balance	\$ 4,895,414	2,835,353

2006

2005

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risks include market and capital risks. Market risk is the risk that market prices will encounter obvious changes. Capital risk is the risk that a responsibility cannot be fulfilled because of being unable to convert assets into cash or acquire enough cash. The Consolidated Company's risk management approach starts with managing the daily payment queue and forecasting cash flows. It then covers tactical liquidity risk management dealing with access to unsecured funding sources. The Consolidated Company's cash flows are monitored by the treasury department on a daily basis and ensure the Consolidated Company's access to liquidity.

To control risk effectively, support and respect from management are essential in addition to the factors mentioned above. Under the full support of management, the risk management system of the Consolidated Company has been established. It has resulted in improving management efficiency, and the result is gradually becoming more evident.

The Consolidated Company controls the transaction risks of the financial instruments by adopting a credit approval policy, position limitation, stop loss point setting, and a management control process. In addition, the Consolidated Company maintains adequate current assets, and utilizes money market and foreign exchange market instruments to support its future cash flow requirements.

As of December 31, 2006, the liquidity reserve ratio was 20%; the Consolidated Company has enough operating capital to fulfill all contractual obligations. Thus, there is no significant liquidity risk.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Consolidated Company uses a duration assessment, with assets and liabilities sorted by type, to evaluate the Consolidated Company's liquidity, which is shown as a structural analysis of due dates as follows:

	expressed in millions of New Taiwan December 31, 2006			aiwan dollars			
	Day 1 to day 30	Day 31 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	28,825	8,300	21,610	1,000	-	-	59,735
Placement to other bank	3,542	-	-	-	-	-	3,542
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11,710	-	-	-	-	-	11,710
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	611	-	-	-	-	-	611
Margin loans (including non-performing loans)	10,860	8,981	17,633	13,689	37,654	140,953	229,770
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	981	301	3,291	12,095	16,668
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	326	326
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	161	1,596	1,757
Total assets	55,548	17,281	40,224	14,990	41,106	154,970	324,119
Deposits by Central Bank and other banks	11,012	3,336	3,788	7,492	700	-	26,328
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	2,080	-	2,080
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	11,929	211	-	-	-	-	12,140
Deposits	38,152	19,353	46,645	96,958	66,308	1	267,417
Financial debentures	-	-	-	-	2,366	9,800	12,166
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	501	501
Total liabilities	61,093	22,900	50,433	104,450	71,454	10,302	320,632
Spreads	(5,545)	(5,619)	(10,209)	(89,460)	(30,348)	144,668	3,487

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(d) Cash flow risk arising from interest rate change and fair value risk arising from interest rate change

The analysis of ratios of interest-rate-sensitive currency held by the Consolidated Company as of December 31, 2006, was follows:

				•	ssed in millions of N	lew Taiwan dollars
Items	Day 1 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	2006 Day 180 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24,915	28,856	1,000	-	-	54,771
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,470	629	353	210	1,123	8,785
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	611	-	-	-	-	611
Margin loans (excluding non- performing loans)	129,429	7,673	2,995	31,233	56,609	227,939
Available-for-sale financial assets	833	448	201	3,091	12,095	16,668
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	-	-	-	326	326
Other financial assets	-	-	-	161	1,596	1,757
Liabilities						
Deposits by Central Bank and other banks	23,328	-	3,000	-	-	26,328
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	2,080	-	2,080
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	12,140	-	-	-	-	12,140
Deposits	121,313	106,564	34,299	2,726	1	264,903
Financial debentures	-	-	-	2,366	9,800	12,166
Other liabilities	-	-	-	-	501	501

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Information regarding effective interest rates for financial instruments (not including financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss) issued by or held by the Consolidated Company as of December 31, 2006, was as follows:

Items	New Taiwan dollars	US dollars	
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Government bonds	0.93%~2.42%	-	
Corporate bonds	0.00%~4.32%	5.35%	
Financial debentures	-	2.90%~3.50%	
Asset-backed beneficiary certificates	-	5.50%	
Hold-to-maturity financial assets			
Financial debentures	-	7.78%~8.00%	
Bond investments in non-active markets			
Financial debentures	-	0.40%~8.00%	
Redeemable certificates of time deposits	-	5.50%	
Loans and advances to customers			
Short-term loans	3.35%	5.63%	
Short-term secured loans	3.39%	5.81%	
Medium-term loans	4.60%	6.26%	
Medium-term secured loans	4.58%	5.90%	
Long-term loans	2.43%	2.51%	
Long-term secured loans	3.08%	5.70%	
Subordinate financial debentures	$0.80\% \sim 3.50\%$	-	
Deposits			
Demand deposits	0.54%	1.88%	
Time deposits	$1.63\% \sim 1.74\%$	4.56%	
Time deposits transferred from Post Office	2.15%	-	
Demand savings deposits	$0.41\% \sim 9.49\%$	-	
Time savings deposits	$1.83\% \sim 1.99\%$	-	

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(e) Operational risk

Operational risk can be defined as the risk of monetary losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. The Consolidated Company implements monitoring systems for operational risk exposures and losses for major business lines. Risk management policies and procedures for controlling or mitigating operational risk are in place and enforced through regular internal auditing.

(f) Legal risk

Legal risk arises from the possibility that an entity may not be able to follow regulations issued by the government and may not be able to enforce a contract against another party. Legal risk arises from possible risk of loss due to an unenforceable contract or an "ultra vires" act of a counterparty. Legal risk involves the potential illegality of the contract, as well as the possibility that the other party entered into the contract without proper authority. The legal affairs department of the Consolidated Company is responsible for providing professional legal consulting and review services for internal regulations and all trading contracts, and making sure that the Consolidated Company follows the financial regulations and operational regulations.

Relationship

#### 5. Related-party Transactions

(1) Name and relationship of related party

Name of related party

_
Investor of Fuhwa Bank's parent company by equity method
Investor of Fuhwa Bank's parent company by equity method
Investor of Fuhwa Bank's parent company by equity method
Parent company of Fuhwa Bank
Affiliated company controlled by the same company as Fuhwa Bank
Affiliated company controlled by the same company as Fuhwa Bank
Affiliated company controlled by the same company as Fuhwa Bank
Affiliated company controlled by the same company as Fuhwa Bank
Affiliated company controlled by the same company as Fuhwa Bank
Investee controlled by Fuhwa Bank
Investee controlled by Fuhwa Bank

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## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Name of related party	Relationship
Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent Company (Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent)	Investee controlled by Fuhwa Bank
Fuhwa Cultural & Educational Foundation (Fuhwa Foundation)	Fuhwa Bank's president is the foundation's president
Yuanta Core Pacific Securities Co., Ltd. (Yuanta Securities)	From June 30, 2005, a second-degree relative of the president of such company is vice president of Fuhwa Bank
Yuanta First Global Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (Yuanta Investment Trust)	From June 30, 2005, a second-degree relative of the president of such company is vice president of Fuhwa Bank
Others (each related party's deposits and loans are not over 1% of total deposits and loans)	Fuhwa Bank's affiliated companies and directors, supervisors and managers, and their relatives

### (2) Significant transactions with related parties

a. Deposits

	2006		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
Deposits by each related party not over 1% of total deposits	\$5,649,406	2.11	0.00~13.00
	2005		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of deposits (%)	Interest rate (%)
Deposits by each related party not over 1% of total deposits	\$ <u>6,793,586</u>	2.64	0.00~13.00

Apart from an interest rate limit on staff demand savings deposits of 13%, during 2006 and 2005, the interest rate limit on other related parties' demand savings deposits was 0.00%~5.18%. The interest rates and other terms provided to the above related parties were the same as the terms offered to the general public.

During 2006 and 2005, interest expenses on the above deposits were \$150,473 and \$162,281, respectively.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

b. Loans

	2006		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of loans (%)	Interest rate (%)
Loans to each related party not over 1% of total loans	\$ <u>495,374</u>	0.22	1.50~5.00
	2005		
Name	Ending balance	Percentage of loans (%)	Interest rate (%)
Loans to each related party not over 1% of total loans	\$1,510,623	0.65	1.30~5.82

Loans to related parties are under the same terms as those to other customers, except for interest rates on loans to affiliated companies, ranging from 1.50% to 5.00% and 1.30% to 4.60%, and on loans to bank staff, ranging from 1.99% to 3.95% and 1.95% to 5.82%, in the years 2006 and 2005, respectively.

During years 2006 and 2005, interest income resulting from the above loans was \$13,107 and \$29,611, respectively.

c. Fee and commission revenue

As of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of fee and commission revenue and related receivables were as follows:

	2 Fee and commission revenue	006 Accounts receivable	
Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$ <u>5,57</u>	2 473	
	2005		
	Fee and commission revenue	Accounts receivable	
Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$6,63	5 411	

The above-mentioned revenue mainly came from commissions from sales of mutual funds.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

d. Fee and commission expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of fee and commission expenses were as follows:

Name	2006	2005
Fuhwa Securities	\$ 437	9,482
Fuhwa Capital Management	 791	3,083
	\$ 1,228	12,565

The above expenses mainly resulted from structured note fees and certifying expenses.

e. Commission

The Consolidated Company entrusted Fuhwa Securities to sell life insurance policies. During years 2006 and 2005, commission expense resulting from the above transaction was \$326 and \$2,713, respectively.

f. Rental expenses

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of rental expenses were as follows:

Name	Usages	2006	2005
Fuhwa Securities	Office premises	\$ 129,356	114,503
Fuhwa Asset Management	Office premises	12,949	13,048
Fuhwa Securities Finance	Office premises	11,007	9,270
Yuanta Securities	Office premises	 4,081	-
		\$ 157,393	136,821

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the above transactions resulted in rent payable to Fuhwa Securities amounting to \$10,251 and \$8,337, respectively.

g. Donation

The Consolidated Company donated \$5,000 to Fuhwa Foundation in each of the years 2006 and 2005.

h. Capital lease

As of December 31, 2006, the Consolidated Company had a capital lease contract with Fuhwa Securities Finance. The lease receivable, recorded as accounts receivable, amounted to \$24,984. There was no such transaction in 2005.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- i. Property transactions
  - (a) As of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Consolidated Company's investments in open-end funds were as follows:

			2006	
	In	vestment in 2006	Ending balance	Gain (loss) on disposal
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$	-	581,085	(8,187)
Funds managed by Yuanta Investment Trust		800,000	800,000	-
	\$	800,000	1,381,085	(8,187)
			2005	
	In	vestment in 2005	Ending balance	Gain on disposal
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	\$	105,991	967,423	441
Funds managed by Yuanta Investment Trust		634,800	4,800	789
	φ	740,791	972,223	1,230

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Consolidated Company's engaging in purchase-without-recourse transactions with affiliates in the open market were as follows:

		200	6
	Туре	Purchase price	Selling price
<b>-</b>	<b>D</b> 1	<b>•</b> • • • • • • • •	
Fuhwa Securities	Bond	\$ 2,363,629	2,358,622
Yuanta Securities	Bond	6,470,871	5,558,738
		\$ <u>8,834,500</u>	7,917,360
		200	5
	Туре	Purchase price	Selling price
Fuhwa Securities	Bond	\$ 1,821,480	2,854,719
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust	Bond	49,217	-
Yuanta Securities	Bond	4,691,215	4,398,544
		\$ <u>6,561,912</u>	7,253,263

(Continued)

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(c) The Consolidated Company entered into contracts with Fuhwa Asset Management to sell non-performing loans at a price of \$775,795 in 2003. As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, proceeds retained from the abovementioned transaction amounted to \$775,795 and \$555,795, respectively, and the remainder amounted to \$0 and \$220,000, respectively.

Furthermore, the Consolidated Company entered into three contracts with Fuhwa Asset Management to sell non-performing loans in the amount of \$1,019,837. As of December 31, 2006, all proceeds from the above-mentioned transactions were collected.

#### j. Others

(a) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, details of bond repurchase and resell transactions engaged in with affiliated parties were as follows:

	2006				
Name		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	Interest expense (revenue)
Repurchase transactions:					
Fuhwa Securities	\$	49,906,705	541,972	1.40~1.65	28,060
Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust		1,050,258	-	1.39~1.61	1,657
Funds managed by Yuanta Investment Trust		1,562,742	649,657	1.38~1.62	3,889
		\$_	1,191,629		33,606
Resell transactions:		-			
Yuanta Securities	\$	5,000,000	-	1.55	(1,074)
			200	5	
Name		Highest	Ending	Interest rate	Interest expense
		balance	balance	(%)	(revenue)
Repurchase transactions:		Dalance	balance	(%)	
Repurchase transactions: Fuhwa Securities	\$	3,860,530	balance -	(%) 0.98~1.47	
1	\$		<b>balance</b> - 160,010		(revenue)
Fuhwa Securities Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities	\$	3,860,530	-	0.98~1.47	( <b>revenue</b> ) 25,405
Fuhwa Securities Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust Funds managed by	\$	3,860,530 700,058	- 160,010	0.98~1.47 0.93~1.39	( <b>revenue</b> ) 25,405 1,108
Fuhwa Securities Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust Funds managed by Yuanta Investment Trust	\$	3,860,530 700,058	- 160,010	0.98~1.47 0.93~1.39	( <b>revenue</b> ) 25,405 1,108
Fuhwa Securities Funds managed by Fuhwa Securities Investment Trust Funds managed by Yuanta Investment	\$ \$	3,860,530 700,058	- 160,010 881,901	0.98~1.47 0.93~1.39	( <b>revenue</b> ) 25,405 1,108 5,197

#### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

(b) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Consolidated Company's selling of subordinate financial debentures to related parties were as follows:

	2006				
Related party		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	Interest expense
First issuance in 2002					
Fuhwa Securities Finance	\$	966,000	966,000	0.80~1.66	10,999
Second issuance in 2006-first series					
Yuanta Securities	\$	1,100,000	1,100,000	2.5	753
			200	)5	
Related party		Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	Interest expense
First issuance in 2002					
Fuhwa Securities Finance	\$	966,000	966,000	1.66~3.81	28,299

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the above transactions with Fuhwa Securities Finance resulted in interest payable of \$1,222 and \$2,548, respectively, recorded as payables. As of December 31, 2006, the above transactions with Yuanta Securities resulted in interest payable of \$753, recorded as payables.

(c) For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the details of the Consolidated Company's investing in bonds issued by a related party in the secondary market were as follows:

Related party	Highest balance	Ending balance	Interest rate (%)	Interest income
Chong Yang Investment \$	185,224		5.23~5.38	9,501
There was no such transaction	on in 2006.			

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(d) Convertible bond asset swaps-fixed income (recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss)

For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the convertible asset swap transactions with related parties were as follows:

				200	)6	
Name	Objective	Period		Notional amount	Interest rate (%)	Interest revenue
Yuanta Securities	Taiflex 1	2004.5.30~ 2006.5.17	\$	60,000	2.10	469
Fuhwa Securities	Test-Serv. 1	2004.4.7~ 2006.4.6	_	140,000	1.75	461
			\$	200,000		930
				200	)5	
Name	Objective	Period		Notional amount	Interest rate (%)	Interest revenue
Yuanta Securities	Pan Jit 1	2004.5.14~ 2005.5.14	\$	28,000	4.00	28
	EDT 1	2003.6.23~ 2005.6.23		93,000	2.00	800
	AL i	2003.5.12~ 2005.6.13		30,000	2.10	281
	Flexium 1	2003.12.1~ 2005.12.1		40,000	2.35	744
	Taiflex 1	2004.5.30~ 2006.5.30		60,000	2.10	1,260
Fuhwa Securities	Test-Serv. 1	2004.4.7~ 2006.4.6		140,000	1.75	2,636
	Chenming 1	2004.11.30~ 2005.5.11		150,000	2.00	1,332
	Chenming 2	2004.11.30~ 2005.5.11		150,000	2.00	1,332
	Zero One Tech	2004.11.1~ 2005.5.24	_	45,000	2.00	480
			\$	736,000		8,893

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, information regarding affiliates acting as borrowers, guarantors, and collateral providers of the Consolidated Company which were interested parties in accordance with Articles 32 and 33 of the Banking Law was as follows:

2006						
Туре	Number of accounts	Amount	Default p Normal loan	ossibility Overdue accounts		
Consumer loans	96 \$	23,309	23,309	-		
Mortgage loans for employees	92	119,462	119,462	-		
Other loans to interested parties	693	3,380,492	3,380,492	-		
Loans to others with interested parties acting as guarantors	330	676,410	676,410	-		
Secured loans with collateral from interested parties	466	2,968,427	2,968,427	-		

2005

			Default p	ossibility
Туре	Number of accounts	Amount	Normal loan	Overdue accounts
Consumer loans	134 \$	39,311	39,311	-
Mortgage loans for employees	104	153,450	153,450	-
Other loans to interested parties	806	2,880,608	2,880,608	-
Loans to others with interested parties acting as guarantors	402	808,575	808,575	-
Secured loans with collateral from interested parties	462	2,290,674	2,290,674	-

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### 6. Pledged Assets

		Book value			
Pledged assets	Pledge for	D	ecember 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	
Short-term bills, government bonds and corporate bonds (recorded as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell, and available-for- sale financial assets)	Securities sold under repurchase agreements	\$	11,683,762	10,729,798	
Bonds (recorded as available- for-sale financial assets)	Reserve for trust business		59,544	57,974	
	Provisional seizure		176,463	146,322	
	Operating deposits for trading bills		60,350	63,043	
	Operating deposits for trading bonds		10,774	11,317	
Notes receivable (recorded as accounts receivable)	Deposits by other bank		231,500	143,660	
Restricted deposits (recorded as other assets)	Deposits by other bank		80	3,205	
Negotiable certificates of deposits (the balance has been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements)	Provisional seizure		500	2,500	
		\$	12,222,973	11,157,819	

(1) The Consolidated Company provided the Central Bank of China with government bonds as reserve for its trust custodian business.

- (2) For executing provisional seizure of debtors' properties, the Consolidated Company provided pledged assets to the court.
- (3) Operating deposits for trading bills were deposited in the Central Bank of China for the Consolidated Company's bill trading business.
- (4) Operating deposits for trading bonds were deposited in the OTC for the Consolidated Company's government bond trading business. Furthermore, reserve for trading losses has been set to conform to securities regulations.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### 7. Commitments and Contingencies

(1) Significant purchase agreements

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, the Consolidated Company had agreements for purchasing assets amounting to \$354,979 and \$394,478, respectively. The unpaid amounts of those agreements were \$184,779 and \$100,361, respectively.

(2) Operating leases

The Consolidated Company has entered into certain operating leases for its branches. As of December 31, 2006, estimated future lease contract commitments were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Rent	al Amount
2007	\$	292,966
2008		233,713
2009		175,587
2010		111,528
2011 and after		20,788
	\$	834,582

(3) Others

	D	ecember 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Consignment collection for others	\$	20,643,791	21,665,254
Traveller's checks held on consignment for sale		163,499	165,688
Consignment securities, custodial goods, and other trust assets		48,008,952	35,801,181
Trust assets		56,688,126	48,609,023
	\$	125,504,368	106,241,146
Lines of credit provided but not used	\$	82,946,164	111,309,801
Credit commitment on credit card	\$	49,622,768	49,273,318
Other guarantees	\$	9,534,682	10,065,427
Unused L/C balance	\$	4,895,414	2,835,353
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	\$	12,148,995	10,802,609
Securities purchased under resell agreements	\$	611,398	59,570

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(4) In accordance with Article 17 of the Trust Enterprise Law, the disclosures related to the trust balance sheet and trust property list are as follows:

Trust Balance Sheet
---------------------

December 31, 2006

Trust asse	ts		Trust liabilit	ties
Bank deposits	\$	132,534 Trust capital-	-pecuniary trus	t \$ 43,482,982
Short-term investments		44,526,886 Trust capital-	-securities trust	916,989
Long-term investments		8,216,480 Trust capital-	-real estate trus	t 1,170,346
Real estate		2,457,507 Trust capital – creditor's rig collateral rig including fin securitization	ht and its ht trust (note: ancial asset	9,667,098
Net assets of Co-Trust Fund		1,354,719 Trust capital-	-Co-Trust Fund	1,322,096
		Retained earn	ings	128,615
Total trust assets	\$	56,688,126 Total trust liab	oilities	\$ <u>56,688,126</u>
		Trust Balance sheet		
		December 31, 2005		
Trust asse	ts		Trust liabilit	ties
Bank deposits	\$	99,592 Trust capital-	-pecuniary trus	t \$ 34,764,691
Short-term investments		35,743,339 Trust capital-	-securities trust	764,847
Long-term investments		10,602,400 Trust capital-	-real estate trus	t 1,410,242
Real estate		1,407,388 Trust capital – securitization		s 10,912,939
Net assets of Co-Trust Fund		756,303 Trust capital-	-Co-Trust Fund	1 756,303
Total trust assets	\$	48,609,022 Total trust liab	oilities	\$48,609,022

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Trust Income Statement

	For the	e year ended 2006
Trust revenue:		
Interest revenue	\$	207,800
Rental revenue		47,414
Common stock dividends – cash		25,686
Common stock dividends-stock		10,791
Property transactions gain		105
Investment revenue		3,633
		295,429
Trust expenses:		
Management expenses		8,714
Assignee expenses		25
Duty expenses		55,139
Interest expenses		24,387
Fee and commission		11,437
Audit expense		440
Lawyer expense		3,270
Expense for reserves		3,304
Unrealized loss		79,594
Investment loss		2,377
		188,687
Net income before income tax		106,742
Income tax expense		109
Net income after income tax	\$	106,633

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Schedule of investment for trust business

December 31, 2006

Invested items	Bo	ok value
Short-term investments:		
Bonds	\$	18,872,264
Common stock		1,452,347
Beneficiary securities		25,556,994
Subtotal		45,881,605
Others:		
Bank deposits		132,534
Long-term investments:		
Creditor's right investment		8,216,480
Real estate:		
Land		2,457,507
	\$	56,688,126
Schedule of investment for trust business		
December 31, 2005		
December 31, 2005 Invested items	Во	ok value
	Во	ok value
Invested items	<b>Во</b> \$	<b>ok value</b> 14,969,280
Invested items Short-term investments:	-	
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds	-	14,969,280
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock	-	14,969,280 1,226,563
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities	-	14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal	-	14,969,280 1,226,563 20,303,799
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others:	-	14,969,280 1,226,563 <u>20,303,799</u> <u>36,499,642</u>
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others: Bank deposits	-	14,969,280 1,226,563 <u>20,303,799</u> <u>36,499,642</u>
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others: Bank deposits Long-term investments:	-	14,969,280 1,226,563 <u>20,303,799</u> <u>36,499,642</u> 99,592
Invested items Short-term investments: Bonds Common stock Beneficiary securities Subtotal Others: Bank deposits Long-term investments: Creditor's right investment	-	14,969,280 1,226,563 <u>20,303,799</u> <u>36,499,642</u> 99,592

Foreign currency pecuniary trust business engaged in by the Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) as of December 31, 2006, is included in the trust balance sheet and schedule of investment for trust business. The OBU did not engage in foreign currency pecuniary trust business as of December 31, 2005.

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

8. Significant Catastrophic Loss: None.

### 9. Significant Subsequent Events: None.

#### 10. Others

(1) Summary of personnel costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses

A summary of personnel costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, is as follows:

		2006		2005			
Function Account	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total	Cost of goods sold	Operating expense	Total	
Personnel costs:							
Salaries	-	2,213,622	2,213,622	-	1,970,522	1,970,522	
Labor and health insurance	-	150,635	150,635	-	132,434	132,434	
Pension	-	144,624	144,624	-	110,904	110,904	
Other employment	-	63,093	63,093	-	55,994	55,994	
Depreciation expenses	-	332,029	332,029	-	216,329	216,329	
Depletion expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amortization expenses	-	74,834	74,834	-	128,872	128,872	

As of December 31, 2006 and 2005, depreciation expenses of idle assets amounted to \$8,044 and \$0, respectively, which are recorded in other non-interest income account.

(2) Reclassification

For the year ended December 31, 2006, certain entries have been reclassified and presented to conform to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005. The financial statements are not significantly affected by such reclassifications.

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) Net cash equivalents provided by acquisitions were as follows:

	200	)6
	The Tainan 6th Credit	The Tainan 7th Credit
	Cooperative	Cooperative
Due from Central Bank	321,364	134,438
Marketable securities	72,680	40,732
Receivables	16,849	8,344
Loans and advances to customers, net	9,823,477	3,305,960
Long-term equity investment under cost method	6,020	2,366
Other financial assets	843,640	8,892
Property and equipment, net	237,424	271,787
Other assets	293,190	35,942
Payables	(52,419)	(29,559)
Deposits and remittances	(13,701,509)	(6,692,292)
Other liabilities	(845,805)	(660)
Subtotal	(2,985,089)	(2,914,050)
Goodwill arising in the acquisition – recorded under goodwill and intangible assets	670,957	222,356
Net cash inflow from the acquisition	(2,314,132)	(2,691,694)

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## (4) In accordance with SFAS No. 28, the disclosures were as follows:

a. Information on interest-bearing assets and liabilities

	200	6
	Average amount	Average rate (%)
Assets:		
Cash due from banks	\$ 1,284,858	1.02
Due from Central Bank and placement to other banks	36,371,376	1.66
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,599,655	3.73
Bills and bonds purchased under agreements to resell	521,178	1.46
Margin loans	224,711,997	3.89
Available-for-sale financial assets	15,859,293	1.85
Held-to-maturity financial assets	163,951	2.67
Bond investment in non-active market	2,563,133	6.15
Liabilities:		
Due to banks	11,420,077	3.60
Demand deposits	81,799,546	0.62
Time deposits	145,090,315	2.11
Negotiable certificates of deposit	17,909,695	1.63
Bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	13,086,108	1.44
Appropriated loans fund	194,013	0.96
	200	5
	Average amount	Average rate (%)
Assets:		

Assets:		
Due from Central Bank and placement to other banks	32,569,686	1.36
Rate-related instruments	23,137,296	3.75
Cash due from banks	1,629,834	1.75
Margin loans	209,250,189	3.79
Liabilities:		
Deposits by other banks	10,468,070	3.12
Demand deposits	67,531,889	0.61
Time deposits	144,236,314	1.67
Negotiable certificates of deposit	14,653,548	1.36
Appropriated loans fund	57,604	2.81

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

#### b. Major foreign currency position, net

Major foreign	Decemt Amount in	oer 31, 2006	December 31, 2005 Amount in		
currency position, net (market risk)	functional currency	Amount in New Taiwan dollars	functional currency	Amount in New Taiwan dollars	
USD	33,011	1,076,017	3,379	111,007	
EUR	957	41,097	187	7,258	
FRN	583	15,554	13	330	
NZD	281	6,468	138	3,088	
AUD	83	2,143	270	6,497	

c. Profitability

Items	2006	2005	
Return on assets (note 1)	Before income tax	(1.74)	0.03
	After income tax	(1.46)	0.02
Return on net equity (note 2)	Before income tax	(34.63)	0.43
	After income tax	(29.16)	0.30
Net income to operating revenu	(98.91)	0.82	

Note 1: Return on assets = Net income before income taxes / Average assets

Note 2: Return on net equity = Net income before income taxes / Average net equity

Note 3: Net income to operating revenue = Net income before income taxes / Operating revenue

- (5) The Consolidated Company entered into cross-selling transactions with Fuhwa Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries as follows:
  - a. Business transactions:

Please refer to note 5 - transactions with related parties.

b. Cross-selling activities:

The financial holding company attempted to satisfy customers' needs, increase sales revenues, and decrease costs through the Consolidated Company's marketing strategy, locations and cross-marketing in order to enjoy the advantages of integration. The Consolidated Company established Fuhwa Financial Holding Group Companies' Cross-Marketing Management System in accordance with Articles 42 and 43 of the Financial Holding Company Act and Article 7 of the Enforcement Regulations for Financial Holding Company Internal Audit Control Systems in order to manage cross-sales among subsidiaries and to protect customer rights.

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### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

c. Information interchanges:

According to Article 7 of Fuhwa Financial Holding Group Companies' Cross-Marketing Management System, whenever cross-sales exist between the Company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries, the following rules should be followed for disclosure and exchanging of information:

- (a) Relevant government regulations should be followed.
- (b) Contracts signed by customers who clearly agree to the terms should be obtained.
- (c) The Financial Holding Company and subsidiaries' code of conduct should be maintained.

The policy should be the basis for exchanging information among subsidiaries in order to avoid violating customer rights. Except for circumstances specially mentioned in the policy, the exchanging of customer information should not contain credit, investment or insurance information other than the client's basic information.

d. Mutual use of business facilities and premises:

According to Article 25 of Fuhwa Financial Holding Group Companies' Cross-Marketing Management System, contracts regarding legal responsibility and the allocation method for expenses arising from the mutual use of business facilities and cross-sales between the Company's subsidiaries should be formulated and signed.

As of December 31, 2006, there were no significant cross-marketing activities or exchanging of information.

	]	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005
Self-owned capital, net	\$	21,648,390	18,985,453
Risk-based assets		234,522,090	231,791,749
Capital adequacy ratio		9.23	8.19
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital Ratio		5.38	7.51
Tier 2 Risk-based Capital Ratio		3.98	0.82
Tier 3 Risk-based Capital Ratio		-	-
Equity Ratio		4.06	6.06

(6) Capital adequacy ratio

(7) Duration analysis of assets and liabilities

		Aging for remaining period until expiration					
	Total	Day 1 to day 30	Day 31 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years
Capital provided	\$ 322,018,000	47,407,000	13,503,000	35,334,000	13,887,000	37,311,000	174,576,000
Capital used	404,004,000	49,446,000	25,486,000	69,553,000	126,782,000	80,980,000	51,757,000
Spread	(81,986,000)	(2,039,000)	(11,983,000)	(34,219,000)	(112,895,000)	(43,669,000)	122,819,000

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(expressed	in thousands	of US	dollars)
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		Aging for remaining period until expiration					
	Total	Day 1 to day 30	Day 31 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years
Capital provided	\$ 1,325,517	461,038	252,901	160,975	30,687	297,677	122,239
Capital used	1,292,597	832,748	122,750	87,124	61,822	188,120	33
Spread	32,920	(371,710)	130,151	73,851	(31,135)	109,557	122,206

(8) Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities and interest-rate-sensitive spreads to net equity

Item	Day 1 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	\$ 149,716,000	32,551,000	3,422,000	30,747,000	67,655,000	284,091,000
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	135,450,000	104,738,000	34,518,000	2,726,000	14,802,000	292,234,000
Interest-rate-sensitive spread	14,266,000	(72,187,000)	(31,096,000)	28,021,000	52,853,000	(8,143,000)
Interest-rate-sensitive equity, net						13,851,000
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)						97.21
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive sprea	ad to net equity (%)					(58.79)

					(expressed in thou	sands of US dollars
Item	Day 1 to day 90	Day 91 to day 180	Day 181 to 1 year	1 to 3 years	Over 3 years	Total
Interest-rate-sensitive assets	\$ 334,193	114,081	30,702	114,576	122,587	716,139
Interest-rate-sensitive liabilities	552,927	51,366	61,315	-	-	665,608
Interest-rate-sensitive spread	(218,734)	62,715	(30,613)	114,576	122,587	50,531
Interest-rate-sensitive equity, net						9,220
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive assets to liabilities (%)						107.59
Ratio of interest-rate-sensitive spre	ad to net equity (%)					548.06

#### 11. Other Disclosure Items

- (1) Related information on material transaction items:
  - a. Information regarding long-term equity investment for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital: none.
  - b. Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital: none.
  - c. Information on the disposal of real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital: none.
  - d. Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 million: none.

## FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES

#### **Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**

e. Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital:

Name of company					Expected receival	oles from related		
which accounted			Ending balance of		par	ty		
for receivables	Name of counter-	Relationship	receivables from	Turnover	Amount	Method of	Collection after	Allowance
from related party	party	with the	related party	rate		management	December 31, 2006	for debt
		Bank						
Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Financial	Parent	485,326	-	-	-	-	-
	Holding	company	(Note)					

Note: Income tax receivable calculated under combined corporate income tax return filing with related parties.

- f. Information regarding selling non-performing loans for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 billion: none.
- g. Information on and categories of securitized commodities which are approved by the Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: none.
- h. Other material transaction items which were significant to people who use the information in the financial statements: none.
- (2) Information on long-terms equity investments:
  - a. Information on investees' names, locations, etc.:

			Investee's	0	nvestment ount	Held by i	nvestor a	t year-end	Net income	Gain (loss)	
Name of the investor	Name of the investee	Investee location	main operations	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	Shares (thousand)	Ratio	Book value	(loss) of investee	recognized during the period	Remarks
Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Leasing	5F., No. 4, Sec. 1, Jhongsiao W. Rd., Taipei,	Real estate and property selling and leasing	197,000	197,000	19,700	98.56%	113,514	9,508	9,371	eliminated in the consolidated statements
	Property Insurance Agent	3F-1 No. 40, Sec. 2,	Property insurance agency	2,880	2,880	(Note 1)	80.00%	5,756	2,406		eliminated in the consolidated statements
	Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent	"	Life insurance agency	3,000	2,000	300	99.99%	41,285	34,443		eliminated in the consolidated statements
				\$	201,880			160,555	46,357	45,004	

Note 1: Limited company with no shares.

- b. Lending to other parties: not applicable to Fuhwa Leasing, for which this is one of its registered operating activities. Other investees: none.
- c. Guarantees and endorsements for other parties: none.
- d. Information regarding securities held as of December 31, 2006: none.

## FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES

## Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

- e. Information regarding securities for which the purchase or sale amount for the period exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- f. Information on the acquisition of real estate for which the purchase amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- g. Information on the disposal of the real estate for which the sale amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- h. Information regarding discounted processing fees on transactions with related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 million: none.
- i. Information regarding receivables from related parties for which the amount exceeded NT\$300 million or 10% of Fuhwa Bank's paid-in capital: none.
- j. Information regarding trading in derivative financial instruments: none.
- k. Information regarding selling non-performing loans for which the amount exceeded NT\$5 billion: none.
- 1. Information on and categories of securitized commodities which are approved by the Financial Asset Securitization Act or the Real Estate Securitization Act: none.
- m. Other material transaction items which were significant to people who use the information in the financial statements: none.
- (3) Business relationship and significant transactions between Fuhwa Bank and its subsidiaries:

Year 2006

						Details	
No. (note 1)	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Relationship (note 2)	Account	Amount	Term	Percentage of consolidated revenue or assets
0	Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Leasing		Deposits and remittances	1,618	No significant difference in terms between transactions with subsidiaries and with third parties	- %
0	Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent	-	Deposits and remittances	44,724	No significant difference in terms between transactions with subsidiaries and with third parties	0.01 %
0	Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent	1	Interest expense	311	No significant difference in terms between transactions with subsidiaries and with third parties	0.01 %
0	Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent	-	Fee and commission income	72,623	From sales of related insurance policies	1.47 %
0	Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent		Deposits and remittances	8,990	No significant difference in terms between transactions with subsidiaries and with third parties	- %
0	Fuhwa Bank	Fuhwa Property Insurance Agent	-	Fee and commission income	3,343	From sales of related insurance policies	0.07 %

## FUHWA COMMERCIAL BANK AND SUBSIDIARIES

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: The No. represents the following:

- (1) 0 represents the parent company
- (2) 1 represents subsidiaries (starting from 1)
- Note 2: Relationship represents the following:
  - (1) 1 represents the parent company to its subsidiaries
  - (2) 2 represents subsidiaries to their parent company
  - (3) 3 represents subsidiaries to subsidiaries

#### Year 2005 (significant intercompany transactions eliminated in consolidation)

Item	Transactions and related accounts	Am	ount	Remarks
1	To eliminate the long-term investments under			Fuhwa Leasing, Fuhwa Life
	equity method:			Insurance Agent and Fuhwa
	Common stock	\$ 205,480		Property Insurance Agent
	Legal reserve	4,803		
	Investment income under equity method	32,506		
	Operating expenses	670		
	Retained earnings		\$ 55,270	
	Minority interest		2,894	
	Long-term investments under equity method		185,194	
	Net loss in minority interest		101	
2	To eliminate revenue, expenses, assets and			Fuhwa Bank, Fuhwa Leasing,
	liabilities:			Fuhwa Life Insurance Agent
	Deposits and remittances	\$ 89,010		and Fuhwa Property Insurance
	Interest revenue	987		Agent
	Fee and commission income	122,653		
	Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 86,510	
	Interest expense		987	
	Operating expense		122,653	
	Other financial assets		2,500	

12. Segment Information: not applicable.





## **VI. Branch Locations**

Head Office & Branches	Address	Telephone	Fax
Headquarter	No.4, Sec. 1, Jhongsiao W. Rd., Jhongjheng District, Taipei City 100,Taiwan	(02) 2380-1888	
Business Department	No.4, Sec. 1, Jhongsiao W. Rd., Jhongjheng District, Taipei City 100,Taiwan	(02) 2380-1799	(02) 2380-1700
Taipei Branch	No.38, Sec. 2, Dunhua S. Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 106, Taiwan	(02) 2705-7888	(02) 2755-3751
Chingmei Branch	No.3, Jingwun St., Wunshan District, Taipei City 116, Taiwan	(02) 8663-6766	(02) 8663-3139
Nanjing East Road Branch	No.139-8, Sec. 5, Nanjing E. Rd., Songshan District, Taipei City 105, Taiwan	(02) 2756-3777	(02) 2756-3811
Shihlin Branch	No.314, Jhongjheng Rd., Shihlin District, Taipei City 111, Taiwan	(02) 2837-6638	(02) 2835-5886
Chengtung Branch	No.128, Sec. 3, Nanjing E. Rd., Jhongshan District, Taipei City 104, Taiwan	(02) 8772-5788	(02) 8772-5988
Neihu Branch	No.618, Rueiguang Rd., Neihu District, Taipei City 114, Taiwan	(02) 8751-8759	(02) 8751-9858
Yonghe Branch	No.32, Sec. 2, Yonghe Rd., Yonghe City, Taipei County 234, Taiwan	(02) 2232-5558	(02) 2232-5568
Sinyi Branch	No.236-1, Sec. 4, Sinyi Rd., Sinyi District, Taipei City 110, Taiwan	(02)2703-2569	(02)2701-2259
Songjiang Branch	No.109, Songjiang Rd., Jhongshan District, Taipei City 104, Taiwan	(02)2516-8608	(02)2516-1078
Tianmu Branch	No.14, Tianmu W. Rd., Shihlin District, Taipei City 111, Taiwan	(02)2871-2558	(02)2871-1117
Minsheng Branch	No.52-1, Sec. 4, Minsheng E. Rd., Songshan District, Taipei City 105, Taiwan	(02)8712-9666	(02)8712-7077
Jhongshan North Branch	No.131 • 135, Sec. 2, Jhongshan N. Rd., Jhongshan District, Taipei City 104, Taiwan	(02) 2521-7888	(02) 2521-0678

Head Office & Branches	Address	Telephone	Fax
Jhongsiao Branch	No.238, Sec. 5, Jhongsiao E. Rd., Sinyi District, Taipei City 110, Taiwan	(02) 8786-7778	(02) 8786-7758
Sindian Branch	No.252, Sec. 2, Beisin Rd., Sindian City, Taipei County 231, Taiwan	(02) 2912-5799	(02) 2914-1255
Jhonghe Branch	No.1 、 3, Taihe St., Jhonghe City, Taipei County 235, Taiwan	(02) 2245-6789	(02) 8245-7669
Sanchong Branch	No.111, Sec.3, Chongsin Rd., Sanchong City, Taipei County 241, Taiwan	(02) 2983-2255	(02) 2988-5810
Sinjhang Branch	No.379, Jhongjheng Rd., Sinjhuang City, Taipei County 242, Taiwan	(02) 2206-7799	(02) 2206-9977
Banciao Branch	No.242, Sec. 2, Wunhua Rd., Banciao City, Taipei County 220, Taiwan	(02) 8259-7979	(02) 8259-7676
Lujhou Branch	No.235, Changrong Rd., Lujhou City, Taipei County 247, Taiwan	(02)2281-8958	(02)2281-0266
Nankan Branch	No.309, Jhongjheng Rd., Lujhu Township, Taoyuan County 338, Taiwan	(03) 312-9550	(03) 312-9551
Chungli Branch	No.7, Jhongyang E. Rd., Jhongli City, Taoyuan County 320, Taiwan	(03) 426-6007	(03) 426-6017
Taoyuan Branch	No.429, Jhongshan Rd., Taoyuan City, Taoyuan County 330, Taiwan	(03) 337-2211	(03) 334-2381
Taosing Branch	No.51-2, Fusing Rd., Taoyuan City, Taoyuan County 330, Taiwan	(03) 338-5518	(03) 338-5618
Pingjhen Branch	No.18, Huannan Rd., Pingjhen City, Taoyuan County 324, Taiwan	(03) 494-2690	(03) 494-3064
Linkou Branch	No.236 · 238, Fusing 1st Rd., Gueishan Township, Taoyuan County 333, Taiwan	(03) 328-8999	(03) 328-8668
Hsinchu Branch	No.276, Minsheng Rd., Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan	(03) 545-6688	(03) 545-6008

Head Office & Branches	Address	Telephone	Fax
Jhubei Branch	No.208, Dong Sec. 1, Guangming 6th Rd., Jhubei City, Hsinchu County 302, Taiwan	(03)658-1212	(03)658-1233
ASIP Branch	No.267, Sec. 1, Guangfu Rd., East District, Hsinchu City 300, Taiwan	(03)666-7888	(03)666-7688
Yilan Branch	No.128, Sec. 3, Jhongshan Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County 260, Taiwan	(03)932-5566	(03)932-2233
Miaoli Branch	No.458, Jhongjheng Rd., Miaoli City, Miaoli County 360, Taiwan	(037) 336-678	(037) 336-718
Taichung Branch	No.66, Mincyuan Rd., Taichung City 400, Taiwan	(04) 2227-1799	(04) 2220-7499
Wunsin Branch	No.337, Sec. 3, Wunsin Rd., Situn District, Taichung City 407, Taiwan	(04) 2297-0068	(04) 2296-5966
Fusing Branch	No.269, Sec. 1, Fusing Rd., South District, Taichung City 402, Taiwan	(04) 2261-6889	(04) 2262-1060
ChongDe Branch	No.46, Sec. 2, Chongde Rd., Beitun District, Taichung City 406, Taiwan	(04) 2232-9961	(04) 2233-1818
Chungkung Branch	No.102-10, Sec. 3, Taichung Port Rd., Situn District, Taichung City 407, Taiwan	(04) 2465-0889	(04) 2465-0989
Shalu Branch	No.535, Jhongshan Rd., Shalu Township, Taichung County 433, Taiwan	(04) 2665-6656	(04) 2663-3852
Fongyuan Branch	No.23, Yuanhuan W. Rd., Fongyuan City, Taichung County 420, Taiwan	(04) 2529-3366	(04) 2529-2065
Caotun Branch	No.146 Sec. 2, Taiping Rd., Caotun Township, Nantou County 542, Taiwan	(049) 232-1661	(049) 232-1800
Dali Branch	No.724, Tucheng Rd., Dali City, Taichung County 412, Taiwan	(04) 2492-2288	(04) 2493-2355
Dajia Branch	No.833, Sec. 1, Jhongshan Rd., Dajia Township, Taichung County 437, Taiwan	(04) 2688-6088	(04) 2688-6366

Head Office & Branches	Address	Telephone	Fax
Changhua Branch	No.898, Sec. 2, Jhongshan Rd., Changhua City, Changhua County 500, Taiwan	(04) 726-7001	(04) 726-6992
Yuanlin Branch	No.283, Sec. 2, Datong Rd., Yuanlin Township, Changhua County 510, Taiwan	(04) 835-6403	(04) 835-2653
Lugang Branch	No.321, Jhongshan Rd., Lugang Township, Changhua County 505, Taiwan	(04) 778-5799	(04) 777-9779
Beidou Branch	No.166, Guangfu Rd., Beidou Township, Changhua County 521, Taiwan	(04) 887-3881	(04) 887-3886
Sihu Branch	No.555, Donghuan Rd., Sihu Township, Changhua County 514, Taiwan	(04) 882-5656	(04) 882-5626
Doushin Branch	No.29, Wunhua Rd., Douliou City, Yunlin County 640, Taiwan	(05) 535-1799	(05) 535-1313
Huwei Branch	No.1, Heping Rd., Huwei Township, Yunlin County 632, Taiwan	(05) 633-9169	(05) 633-9423
Dounan Branch	No.67, Jhongshan Rd., Dounan Township, Yunlin County 630, Taiwan	(05) 597-1138~40	(05) 597-1139
Chiayi Branch	No.185, Jhongsing Rd., Chiayi City 600, Taiwan	(05) 232-7469	(05) 232-6415
Yongkang Branch	No.509, Siaodong Rd., Yongkang City, Tainan County 710, Taiwan	(06) 312-6789	(06) 312-1228
Jiali Branch	No.278, Wunhua Rd., Jiali Township, Tainan County 722, Taiwan	(06) 721-4888	(06) 721-0249
Rende Branch	No.449 \ 451, Jhongshan Rd., Rende Township, Tainan County 717, Taiwan	(06)249-6088	(06)249-6379
Tainan Branch	No.348, Yonghua Rd., West Central District, Tainan City 700, Taiwan	(06)293-8688	(06)293-8699
Fucheng Branch	No.165, Sec. 1, Minsheng Rd., West Central District, Tainan City 700, Taiwan	(06)228-1281	(06)222-2415

Head Office & Branches	Address	Telephone	Fax
Dontainan Branch	No.348, Sec. 2, Dongmen Rd., East District, Tainan City 701, Taiwan	(06)268-7815	(06)267-3371
Anchung Branch	No.67, Sec. 4, Anjhong Rd., Annan District, Tainan City 709, Taiwan	(06)247-4395	(06)247-4348
Hsimen Branch	No.269, Chenggong Rd., West Central District, Tainan City 700, Taiwan	(06)226-8146	(06)226-8148
Kai Yuan Branch	No.461, Shengli Rd., North District, Tainan City 704, Taiwan	(06)238-3125	(06)236-3661
Anhe Branch	No.226, Sec. 1, Anhe Rd., Annan District, Tainan City 709, Taiwan	(06)255-1236~8	(06)256-9941
Kaohsiung Branch	No.38, Minzu 2nd Rd., Sinsing District, Kaohsiung City 800, Taiwan	(07) 222-9688	(07) 225-7728
Boai Branch	No.491, Mingcheng 2nd Rd., Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City 813, Taiwan	(07) 558-6088	(07) 558-3699
Sanmin Branch	No.661, Jiangong Rd., Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City 807, Taiwan	(07) 395-1588	(07) 395-3288
Fongshan Branch	No.280, Wujia 2nd Rd., Fongshan City, Kaohsiung County 830, Taiwan	(07) 715-2700	(07) 715-8500
Gangshan Branch	No.380, Gangshan Rd., Gangshan Township, Kaohsiung County 820, Taiwan	(07) 621-8955	(07) 621-5358
Pingtung Branch	No.25, Gongyuan Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 900, Taiwan	(08) 733-7889	(08) 765-6566
Kinmen Branch	No.188-1, Mincyuan Rd., Jincheng Township, Kinmen County 893, Taiwan	(082)332-566	(082)311-426
Tungshin Branch	No.427, Sec. 1, Jhonghua Rd., Taitung City, Taitung County 950, Taiwan	(089) 324-351	(089) 324-734
Malan Branch	No.560, Gengsheng Rd., Taitung City, Taitung County 950, Taiwan	(089) 326-171	(089) 356-055