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2014 LAND BANK of TAIWAN Annual Report



Website : <http://newmops.tse.com.tw>

The Bank Website : <http://www.landbank.com.tw>

Time of Publication : July 2015

Spokesman

Name : Huang,Chung-Min

Title : Executive Vice President
Tel : (886) 2-2348-3366
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First Substitute Spokesman

Name : Chu,Yu-Feng

Title : Executive Vice President
Tel : (886) 2-2348-3686
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Second Substitute Spokesman

Name : Huang,Cheng-Ching

Title : Executive Vice President
Tel : (886)2-2348-3555
E-Mail : lbev3@landbank.com.tw

Address & Tel of the bank's Head Office and Branches (please refer to "Directory of LBOT's offices")

Credit rating agencies

Name : Moody's Investors Service
Address : 24/F One Pacific Place 88 Queensway Admiralty, Hong Kong.
Tel : (852)3758-1330 Fax : (852)3758-1631
Web Site : <http://www.moodys.com>

Name : Standard & Poor's Corp.
Address : Unit 6901, level 69, International Commerce Centre 1 Austin Road West Kowloon,, Hong Kong
Tel : (852)2841-1030 Fax : (852)2537-6005
Web Site : <http://www.standardandpoors.com>

Name : Taiwan Ratings Corporation
Address : 49F., No.7, Sec. 5, Xinyi Rd., Xinyi Dist., Taipei City 11049, Taiwan (R.O.C)
Tel : (886)2-8722-5800 Fax : (886)2-8722-5879
Web Site : <http://www.taiwanratings.com>

Stock transfer agency

Name : Secretariat land bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.
Address : 3F, No.53, Huaining St. Zhongzheng Dist., Taipei City 10046, Taiwan (R.O.C)
Tel: (886)2-2348-3456 Fax: (886)2-2375-7023
Web Site : <http://www.landbank.com.tw>

Certified Public Accountants of financial statements for the past year

Name of attesting CPAs : Gau, Wey-Chuan, Mei, Ynan-Chen
Name of Accounting Firm : KPMG
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Tel : (886)2-8101-6666 Fax : (886)2-8101-6667
Web Site : <http://www.kpmg.com.tw>

The Bank's Website : <http://www.landbank.com.tw>

2014 LAND BANK of TAIWAN Annual Report

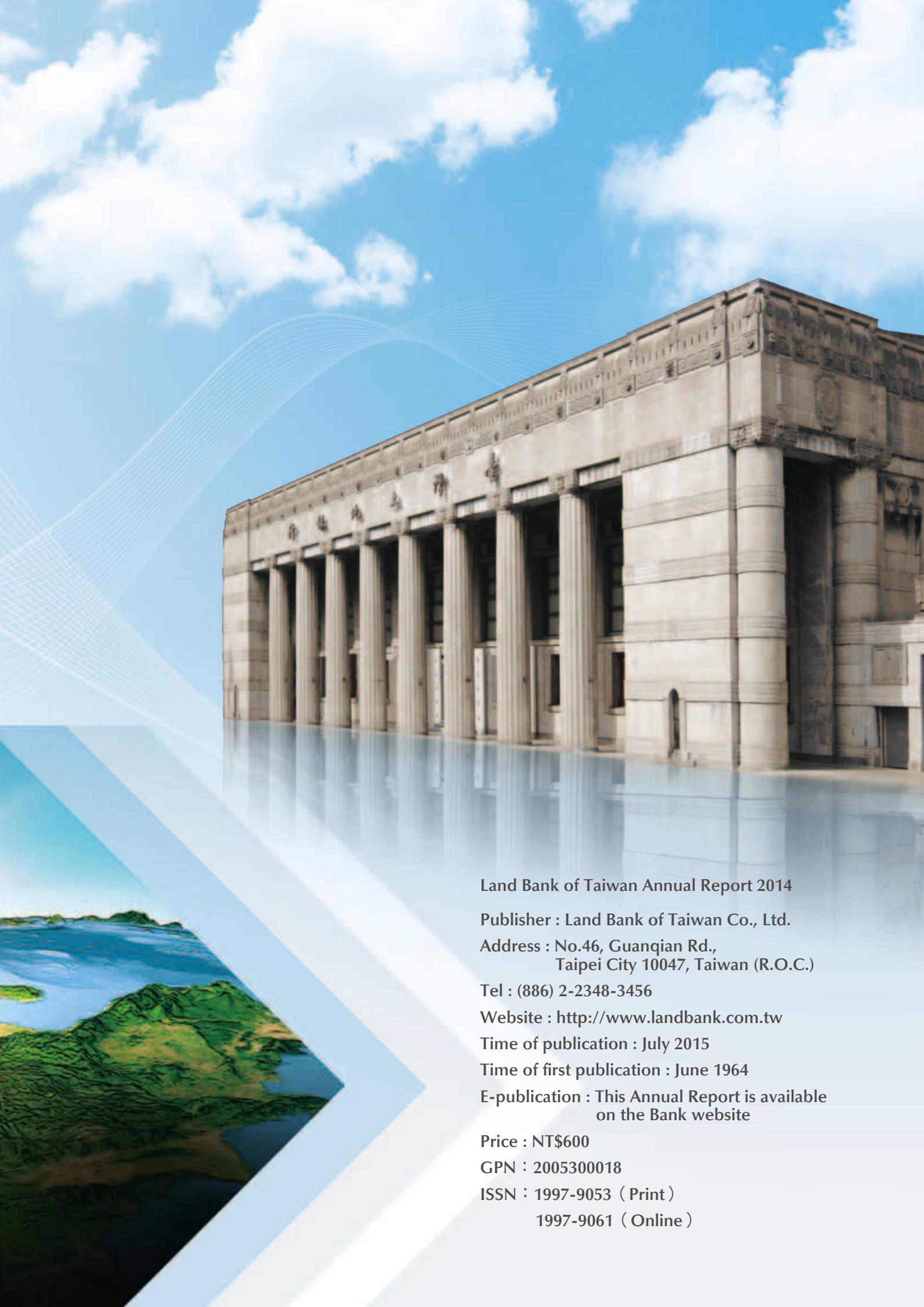


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GLOBAL COMPETITION AND MARKET DOMINANCE TERRITORIAL TARGETS AND EXPANSION

The financial market is like a choppy sea in which the situation varies from moment to moment. The Land Bank of Taiwan rides wind and wave in the financial sea, daring to face all kinds of challenges, actively paying attention to financial trends, and planning and preparing in advance for the future. We have built a solid foundation and have maintained a steadfast operation and management along the way. In the future the Land Bank of Taiwan will pilot you to the international stage while embracing the information, service and omni-channel Bank 3.0 era.





Land Bank of Taiwan Annual Report 2014

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Financial Highlights

Unit:NTD in millions;%

	2014		2013		2012		(2014/2013)	(2013/2012)
	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	NT\$	US\$	%	%
Assets	2,516,269	79,453	2,427,716	76,657	2,382,129	75,217	103.65	101.91
Deposits	2,050,349	64,741	1,977,494	62,441	1,946,031	61,447	103.68	101.62
Loans and Discounts	1,868,479	58,998	1,804,190	56,968	1,793,831	56,641	103.56	100.58
Investments	305,549	9,648	298,293	9,419	250,686	7,916	102.43	118.99
Net Worth	119,207	3,764	111,837	3,531	106,478	3,362	106.59	105.03
Interest Income	43,313	1,368	41,608	1,314	41,855	1,322	104.10	99.41
Interest Expenses	20,162	637	19,197	606	19,383	612	105.03	99.04
Net Income	9,436	298	8,958	283	7,998	253	105.34	112.00
ROA	0.38%		0.37%		0.34%			
ROE	8.17%		8.21%		7.70%			
NPL Ratio	0.19%		0.27%		0.27%			
Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.06%		11.30%		11.35%			

◆ Remarks: 1. ROA=Net Income/ Average assets

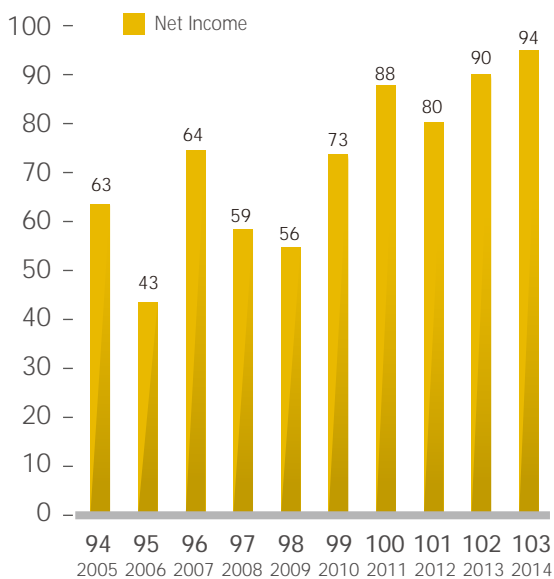
2. ROE=Net income/ Average net worth

3. US dollar amounts are converted solely for convenience at NT\$31.67=US\$1.00, the Central Bank's closing exchange rate as of December 31, 2014.

2005~2014

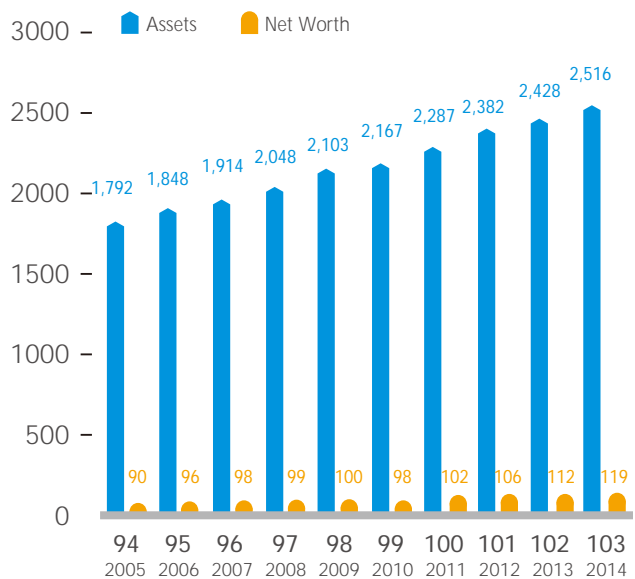
Net Income 2005~2014

Unit: NT\$ 100 millions



Assets and Net Worth 2005~2014

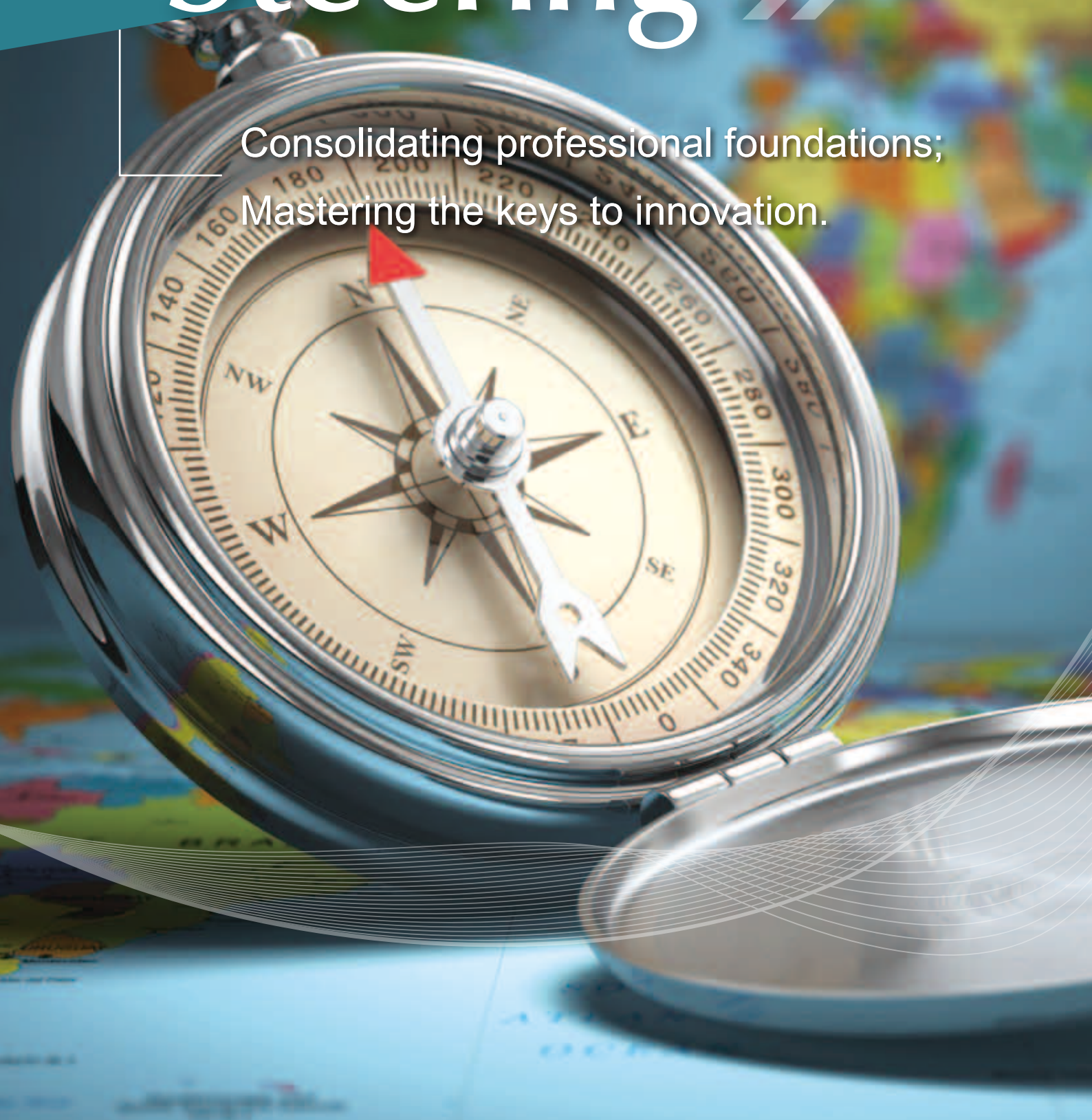
Unit: NT\$ 1 billion



Steering



Consolidating professional foundations;
Mastering the keys to innovation.





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Business Reports

In 2014, the performance and development of the world economy varied, influences included America's financial problems, the political uncertainty in the Middle East and the irresolution of the European deficit crisis. These indefinite factors still persist. In spite of the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis easing slightly, the unemployment rate has not improved in this period of time. Retrenchment expenses have resulted in insufficient demand and an inflation crisis. The Japanese government has improved financial structures in order to increase consumption tax due to the degrading effect of economic change. Mainland China's adjustments to its economic structure has also resulted in the slow growth of domestic investment. These factors have resulted in the performance of economic figures falling below the targets set by the respective authorities. However, the stable economic recovery of the United States has provided the main momentum in increasing global economic growth.

Benefitted by the stock market performance turning good, the current deposits in the domestic banks have increased and the limitation of overseas financial business have been canceled. These factors led to a large increase being made in savings of foreign currencies and Chinese Yuan. The Central Bank of the Republic of China has calculated the balance of monetary financial institutions at 36.53 trillion, the highest recorded in its history. In terms of profitability, due to the economic boom and increased overseas profits, the before-tax profit accumulated is 320.1 billion dollars, compared to 257.6 billion dollars in the year 2013. The return on assets (ROA) and return on equity (ROE) increased 0.79 percent and 11.65 percent respectively. These facts indicate that bank asset quality remains in good order and that profitability performance is above the long-term average standard.

Chairperson of the Board
Shiu, Kuang-Si



In addition, the non-performing loans ratio in the year 2014 reached their lowest point. The average ratio being 0.24 percent. The coverage rate of allowance for uncollectable accounts has risen to 516.38 percent. Domestic banks have made a good profit in the year 2014. The before-tax profit has hit a record high and banks have also maintained their good financial quality. The reduction of non-performing loans ratio to their lowest point demonstrates the excellent ability of banking management to promote the business, expand the market in the future and lay solid foundations.

In compliance with government policies, and due to the excellent leadership of the management team and the dedication of its staff, the Bank was able to respond flexibly to market conditions, adjusting operating strategies and sustaining steady sales volume growth. The Bank has made a before-tax profit of 11.581 billion dollars since the year 2014 and has continued to break its records in terms of profit, earning more than 10 billion dollars. The non-performing loan ratio is 0.19 percent and the coverage rate for uncollectable accounts is 735.43 percent, better than the average value. Business operation volume has also seen stable growth. The business review of 2014 and business plan for 2015 is outlined below:

I. Business Review for the year 2014

(I) Bank Organization and Change

1. The new branch of Nanjing E. Rd has been built in order to expand business and public service.
2. The new branch of Tianjin has been built in order to strengthen overseas logistic management, increase business networking in Mainland China and expand service territory.
3. In order to rapidly develop foreign exchange and provide customers with comprehensive foreign exchange services, banks assigned for foreign exchange have increased to 151 since 2014. In this way, the Bank expects to improve service quality and internationalize its business.
4. In response to business demands, 19 specific schedules have been modified and set for departments including: the auditing department; corporate banking; general accounting; bonds' business units; financial bill and the CBC Interbank Funds Transfer System.
5. In order to comply with regulatory requirement and to strengthen business management, the Bank has set up an audit commission to replace the current role of supervisors on December 19, 2014.

(II) Business Plan and Operating Strategies Achievements

Unit: NTD in millions; USD in millions (foreign exchange); %

Major Operation Category \ Year	2014	2013	Growth Rate Compared to Preceding Year (%)
Deposits	2,091,776	2,024,917	3.30
Loans	1,872,389	1,817,004	3.05
Foreign Exchange	68,710	67,374	1.98
Scale of Trust Property	353,784	325,771	8.60
Guaranties	85,111	82,155	3.60
Securities Brokerage	167,654	138,452	21.09
Before-tax profit	11,581	10,880	6.44

(III) Status of Budget Execution

In the year 2014, the total accumulated average deposit amounted to NTD\$2.0918 trillion, achieving 115.31% of the budget goal. The accumulated average loan outstanding amounted to NTD\$1.8724 trillion, reaching 113.55% of the budget goal. The accumulated volume of foreign exchange transactions undertaken amounted to USD\$68.710 billion, reaching 152.69% of the budget goal. The before-tax net income amounted to NTD\$11.581 billion, reaching 130.83% of the budget goal.

(IV) Income, Expense and Profitability Analysis

After audit and attestation by the CPAs, the main categories of increase and decrease in income, expense and profitability for the year 2014 as compared to final accounts for the preceding year (2013) restated by the CPAs, are analyzed below:

Unit: NTD in millions; %

Category		Year 2014	Year 2013	Increase/Decrease Comparison (%)
Net Interest Income		23,151	22,412	3.30
Net Non-Interest Income		3,860	4,263	-9.45
Total Net Income		27,011	26,675	1.26
NPL Expense		191	1,410	-86.45
Operating Expense		15,239	14,385	5.94
Before-Tax Net Income		11,581	10,880	6.44
Net Profit for the Period		9,436	8,958	5.34
Return on Assets	Before-Tax	0.47	0.45	0.02
	After-Tax	0.38	0.37	0.01
Return on Equity	Before-Tax	10.02	9.97	0.05
	After-Tax	8.17	8.21	-0.04
Net Income Ratio		34.93	33.58	1.35
Before-Tax Earnings Per Share (NT\$)		2.32	2.18	0.14

- ◆ Remarks: 1. The figures contained within the table follow the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and are verified by certified public accountants.
2. Net non-interest income for the year 2014 decreased when compared to the 2013, due mainly to the income statement of financial asset and financial assets and debt-to-net-income ration following fair value measurement decrease, comparing to the year 2013.
3. Before-tax net income for 2014 increased when compared to 2013, mainly due to the bad debt expense and guarantee liability provisions decreasing, when compared to the year 2013.

(V) Status in Research and Development

The Bank had a unit specially designated for periodical and non-periodical analysis of economic and financial situations, study of industry developments and trends, special topic research in banking business etc. Important R&D achievements for the year 2013 included: 16 R&D reports, domestic and foreign economic and financial situation reports (weekly and monthly), industry reports (monthly and quarterly), industry development status reports (bi-monthly), 8 special economic and financial topic research reports, and 12 domestic real estate market status survey reports for business reference.

II. Brief Business Plan for 2015

(I) Operating Guidelines and Major Operating Policies

1. Continuously improve asset quality, enlarge the capital scale, lower operational risk, exercise organizational efficiency, and boost information service capacity in order to consolidate the Bank's operating physique.
2. Follow financial policies, continuously expand the operating scale, develop multi-core niche businesses, and increase operating synergy.
3. Enlarge the deposit/loan spread, improve interest income, expand businesses for administrative fee income, increase investment income, strengthen benefits from use of own property, and reward employees for active marketing in order to enhance profitability.
4. Expand overseas operating locations aggressively, grasp international financial business opportunities, develop cross-strait electronic money flow business, build a worldwide corporate banking service network, and advance overseas operating performance.
5. Nurture professional talents, pay attention to customer rights and interests, implement corporate governance, and fulfill corporate social responsibility.

(II) Projected Operating Goals

1. Average deposit: NTD\$1,965 billion
2. Average loan outstanding: NTD\$1,745 billion
3. Foreign exchange undertaken: USD\$61 billion
4. Before-tax net income: NTD\$7.538 billion

III. Future Development Strategies

- (I) Strengthen capital, adjust asset structure, increase risk management function, and solidify risk information disclosure on a periodical and quantifiable basis and build up a risk management mechanism which is internationalized.

President

Kao, Ming-Hsien



- (II) Solidify the division of labor between the head office, district center and business unit and the horizontal connection between the departments of the head office in order to develop organizational efficiency.
- (III) Enlarge business loan, strive for organizing the business of syndicated loan and securities underwriting services, assist businesses to raise funding and plan their finances, reinforce financial services for small and medium-sized businesses, supply miscellaneous electronic money flow services and expand our financial business territory.
- (IV) Bring into line with the market trend, understand and carry out customer needs, and supply appropriate and multiple financial instruments. Through professional marketing assistance, integrate marketable securities, bonds, mortgages, mortgage life insurances, consumer loans, credit cards, gold passbooks, personal insurances, property insurances, comprehensive insurance of industry and commerce, etc. Provide complete financial services and create business opportunities for digital wealth management.
- (V) Promote “Online Transaction of Collection and Payment Transfer (the Third Party Payment Service) and Top-Up Payment Service Account” and “Mobile Payment Service” to combine with electronic and mobile payment functions in order to develop the integration and application of electronic business.

IV Influences on the Environment of External Competition, Acts and Comprehensive Management

(I) Environment of External Competition and Comprehensive Management

In recent years, the profits that the domestic banks have gained have grown high. However, the domestic market is small with a lot of competition. It has become a trend to leave Taiwan and establish overseas markets. Our banks develop more maturely than Mainland Chinese banks. We have a greater capability to deal with financial crisis management, fixing a price for corporation finance and consumer finance and credit analysis, the promotion of financial instruments and professional cultivation than the banks of Mainland China. Despite the rise of the Asian economy and regional economic integration, our banks are still superior and flexible in supplying our customers with transnational financial services. However, we are facing the problem in which the salaries of senior executives of banks in Mainland China are greater than comparable salaries here, leading to our banking experts leaving for Mainland China. This clearly indicates the importance of dealing immediately with the loss of our banking experts.

(II) Acts Environment

- » In March, 2014, the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C (Taiwan) initiated Free Economic Pilot Zones. It mainly focuses on the opening of Offshore Banking Units, dealing with financial business and using negative listings which are beneficial in promoting more innovative products, and bringing money into our country to create new customers and revenues.
- » In July, 2014, the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C (Taiwan) produced “Directions for Banks Conducting Financial Derivatives Business” which deals with providing assistance to customers and overseas financial organizations by providing advice and step-by-step information relating to each

transaction. Increases the Bank's understanding about the variety in the issue market for international financial instruments. Boost the development of financial instruments of our domestic banks in order to gradually attract more professional institutional investors to utilize the service provided by domestic financial organizations.

- » In September, 2014, the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C (Taiwan) allowed business customers and business owners to open offshore bank accounts in order to check and sign documents, and verify identity to achieve "Opening Offshore Bank Account and Verifying Identity in a Domestic bank". Customers can open deposit accounts or wealth management accounts without giving credit restrictions. These services benefit domestic banks with overseas branches.
- » In September, 2014, the Central Bank announced that overseas branches of domestic banks can now apply for the service of Non-Delivery Forward of New Taiwan Dollars. This service will enlarge the business domain of overseas branches of domestic banks. It is expected that corporate clients will transfer their Non-Delivery Forward business from the overseas branch of foreign banks to domestic banks.
- » In September, 2014, the Central Bank built up the RMB Offshore Center and initiated the price fixing mechanism of CNT and interest rate, in order to set up the yield curve on the USD/RMB exchange rate, and the fixing price and assessment price of financial derivatives which will benefit the expansion of overseas business and enhance the opportunities for cooperation between Taiwanese and foreign business with our domestic banks.

To sum up, the global economic growth rate for 2015 is higher than 2014, which is expected to influence the domestic economy to advance, increase business capital demand and investment intention in markets, to sustain the bank loan business and maintain its growth, and to enhance the wealth management business markets. The Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C (Taiwan) and the Central Bank have permitted a gradual lessening of the restrictions on credit extension in accordance with the demand of overseas market and RMB business. These services are necessary for the bank's operation as well as for boosting competitiveness, gaining multiple sources of profit, and increasing the bankers' profits. Additionally, the trend of increasing interest rate and supervisory units strengthens its functions on monitoring and managing business, reducing excessive price-cutting competition, and better interest margins are expected to be beneficial in increasing the profits of the banks in the year 2015.

V. Credit Ratings

Rating Company	Rating Date	Rating Date		Other Rating Information
		Rating Date	Short-Term Rating	
Taiwan Ratings Corporation	June 26, 2014	twAA	twA-1+	Rating Outlook: Stable
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services	June 26, 2014	A-	A-2	Outlook: Stable
Moody's Investors Service	April 27, 2015	Aa3	P-1	Outlook: Stable

Chairperson



President





Breaking» the waves

Adhering to our prominent traditions;
Initiating a lasting future.



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19 Directors

19 Officers

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22 Status of the Bank's Corporate Governance Practice and its Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks (with Respective Reasoning)

26 Status of Social Responsibility Performance:

32 Status of implementing the integrity management system

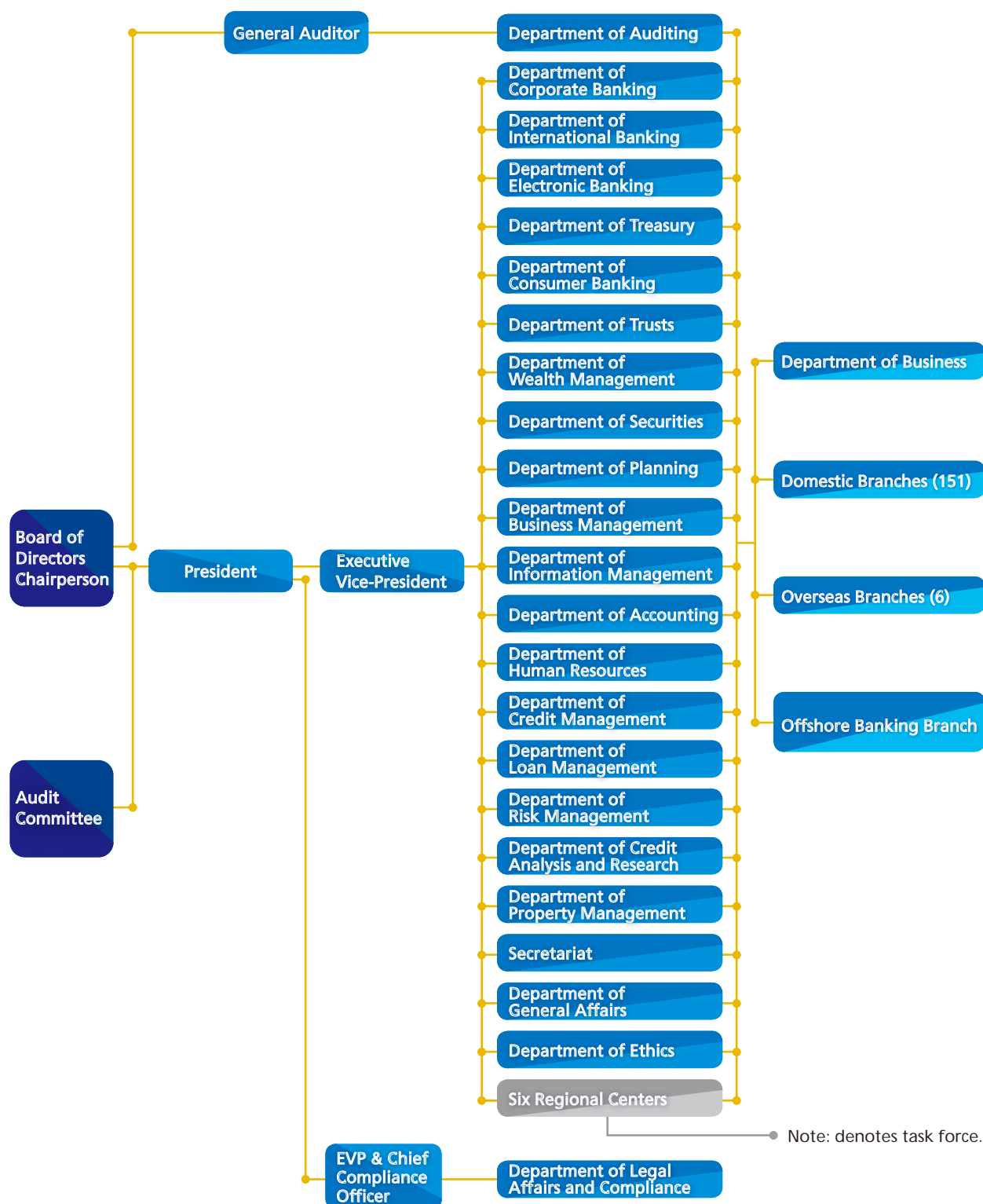
➤ Bank Profile

I . History

The history of the Land Bank of Taiwan dates from 1945 when World War II came to an end. To facilitate implementation of land policies such as land-rights equalization and the land-to-the-tiller program in Taiwan, the government appropriated funds from the national treasury as capital to establish the “Land Bank of Taiwan” in accordance with the R.O.C. law on September 1, 1946 based on the five branches of Nippon Kangyo Bank consecutively set up in Taipei, Hsinchu, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung since 1922, making the Bank the only domestic specialized bank that handled real estate. In May 1985, the Land Bank of Taiwan became qualified as a juristic person pursuant to Article 52 of the Banking Act; the Bank was later changed to a state-run organization on December 21, 1998 upon implementation of the Taiwan Province Simplification Statute; it was reorganized as “Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.” on July 1, 2003, and was further transformed into a public company on May 21, 2004. In order to expand operating areas, the Land Bank of Taiwan transferred to investment and set up the Land Bank of Taiwan’s Subsidiary Insurance Broker Corporation on June 3, 2013 which then opened for business on October 31, 2013.



II. Land Bank of Taiwan Organization Chart



III. Employees

Year		2014	2013
Number of Employees	Staff	5,210	5,202
	Technicians	546	587
	Total	5,756	5,789
Average Age		44.91	44.81
Average Service Seniority		17.37	17.23
Distribution of Education Levels (%)	Doctor of Philosophy	0.07	0.07
	Master	14.38	12.91
	College	74.01	74.69
	High School	9.45	10.19
	Below High School	2.09	2.14

IV. Capital Structure

Month & Year	Issue Price	Registered Capital		Paid-in Capital		Remarks	
		No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount	Capital Source	Others
Dec. 2014	NT\$10	5 billion	NT\$50 billion	5 billion	NT\$50 billion	Appropriation from National Treasury and Capitalization over Years	



▶ Directors and Officers

I. Directors

March, 31 2015

Title	Name	Appointment Date	Term Duration	Institution Represented
Chairperson of the Board	Shiu, Kuang-Si	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Managing Director	Kao, Ming-Hsien	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Managing Director	Chang-Fang	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Managing Director	Chu, Hau-Min	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Managing Director	Lee, Tsung-Pei	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance (Independent Director)
Director	Hsu, Huoo-Ming	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance (Independent Director)
Director	Lee, Ching-Hua	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Director	Lee, Jih-Shyuan	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Director	Hwang, Jen-Te	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Director	Chen, Chih-Yuan	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance (Independent Director)
Director	Yang, Song-Ling	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Director	Jong, Jeng-Fang	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	Ministry of Finance
Director	Chen, Chung-Tsan	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	(Labor Director)
Director	Hsu, Ming-Chun	12/19/2014	12/18/2017	(Labor Director)

II. Officers

March, 31 2015

Title	Name	Appointment Date
President	Kao, Ming-Hsien	01/03/2014
Executive Vice President	Chu, Yu-Feng	01/16/2011
Executive Vice President	Huang, Chung-Min	07/16/2011
Executive Vice President	Huang, Cheng-Ching	09/19/2011
Executive Vice President	Lee, Jenn-Ming	03/03/2014
Executive Vice President	Shyn, Ming-Jeng	06/30/2014
General Auditor	Wu, Mei-Yu	03/03/2014
EVP&Chief Compliance Officer	Yeh, Chin-Cheng	02/03/2015

Directors



» Managing Director
Chang-Fang

» Chairperson of the Board
Shiu,Kuang-Si

» Managing Director
Chu,Hau-Min

» Managing Director
Lee, Tsung-Pei

» Managing Director
Kao,Ming-Hsien

Management Team



1 » Chairperson of the Board / Shiu, Kuang-Si

2 » President / Kao, Ming-Hsien

3 » Executive Vice President / Chu, Yu-Feng

4 » Executive Vice President / Huang, Chung-Min

5 » Executive Vice President / Huang, Cheng-Ching

6 » Executive Vice President / Lee, Jenn-Ming

7 » Executive Vice President / Shyn, Ming-Jeng

8 » General Auditor / Wu, Mei-Yu

9 » EVP&Chief Compliance Officer / Yeh, Chin-Cheng

► Status of Corporate Governance Practice

I. Status of the Bank's Corporate Governance Practice and its Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks (with Respective Reasoning)

Category	Status of Practice			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks and Respective Reasons
	Yes	No	Brief Description	
1. Bank ownership structure and shareholders' equity				
(1) Did the Bank set up the internal procedure of handling shareholder's suggestions, questions, disputes, and lawsuit? And does the Bank follow up the procedure to implement?	V		(1) There were specifically assigned personnel for handling related affairs and ensuring good channels of communication.	No deviation.
(2) Did the Bank actually control the major controlling shareholders of the Bank, and their ultimate controllers?	V		(2) The Ministry of Finance was the sole shareholder of the Bank, and the Bank specifically assigned personnel to handle stock affairs, so it was actually informed of its major shareholders and its ultimate controllers.	No deviation.
(3) Did the Bank build the risk control mechanism and firewall with affiliated enterprises?	V		(3) To reinforce control over its subsidiaries, the Bank had established the Subsidiaries Management Guideline and the Management Guideline for Appointing Personnel to Serve as Directors and Supervisors of Reinvested Businesses and Subsidiaries of the Land Bank of Taiwan in order to implement its supervision and management mechanism.	No deviation.
2. Composition and duties of the Board of Directors				
(1) Did the Bank follow up the law to set up the Remuneration Committee and voluntarily set up the other functional committees?	V		(1) The Board of Directors followed up the law to set up the Audit Commission On December 19 2014, but did not set up the other functional committees.	No deviation.
(2) Did the Bank periodically review the attesting CPA's independence?	V		(2) The Bank retained its attesting CPA in accordance with the Government Procurement Act, and had achieved the accounting firm provisions regarding annual review, contract termination, and contract cancellation.	No deviation.

Category	Status of Practice			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks and Respective Reasons
	Yes	No	Brief Description	
3. Did the Bank establish communication channels with stakeholders?	V		The Bank had established a toll-free customer complaints hotline, and had executive mailbox, customer complaints and e-mail on the opinion exchange section of the Bank's website, in which specifically-assigned personnel handled suggestions or disputes raised by customers and stakeholders.	No deviation.
4. Information disclosure				
(1) Did the Bank establish a website to disclose information regarding finance, business, and the Bank's corporate governance	V		(1) The Bank had set up a global website and disclosed information about important financial and business affairs, and corporate governance every quarter in accordance with pertinent regulations of the Ministry of Finance, R.O.C.	No deviation.
(2) Did the Bank adopt other means to disclose information (such as setting up an English website, specifically assigning personnel to collect and disclose bank information, implementing the spokesperson mechanism, and posting the taped investor conferences on the Bank website)?	V		(2) The Bank had set up an English website and specifically assigned personnel to periodically collect important financial and business information, and disclose related information on the website. To implement the spokesperson mechanism completely, the Bank had established the Notice for News Release and Contact, where the General manager appointed one Executive Vice-President as the news spokesperson, and separately appointed another two Executive Vice-managers as the deputy spokespersons, to exclusively make public comments on major policies and business measures adopted by the Bank. The Secretariat's Public Relations Section was in charge of the collection of related information and news releases. It also posted taped investor conferences on the Bank website. The Ministry of Finance was the institutional representative of the Bank. We did not hold investor conferences for emerging stocks.	No deviation.
5. Did the Bank have the other important information that enhances understanding of the Bank's corporate governance practice?	V		Refer to No.7	
6. Did the Bank have a self-assessment report of corporate governance or an assessment report of corporate governance made by a contracting professional institution, please clearly state the results of the self-assessment (or contracting assessment), the major defects (or suggestions), and the status of improvements?	V		Refer to No.8	

Category	Status of Practice			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks and Respective Reasons
	Yes	No	Brief Description	

7. Other important information that enhances understanding of the Bank's corporate governance practice (such as rights and interests of employees, employee care, investor relations, interests and rights between related parties, Directors and Supervisors continuing education, status of executing risk management policies and risk measurement standards, status of executing consumer or customer protection policy, status of the Bank purchasing liability insurance for Directors and Supervisors, status of donating money to political parties, stakeholders and charity groups, etc.):

(1) Directors and Supervisors continuing education: The Bank hosted the keynote speech of Corporate Governance by Directors and Supervisors (Including Independent Supervisors) called "The Trend of Business Corruption and Prevention Measures – From the Viewpoint of Corporate Governance" on June 23, 2014. In addition, Shiu, Kuang-Si, the Executive Director, attended the course of "Capital Market and Corporate Governance" held by the Chinese National Association of Industry and commerce, Taiwan (CNAIC). After that, the Bank continued to arrange courses regarding administrative neutrality and corporate governance.

(2) Status of executing risk management policies and risk measurement standards:

a. The Bank's "Risk Management Committee" convened 6 meetings during the year, in which the committee members reviewed the whole bank's risk monitoring reports and risk control proposals, and continued to have the Department of Risk Management handle measuring, monitoring and reporting of the whole bank's credit, market, operation and other risks. In addition, the Bank modified and issued Risk Management regulations below:

(a) On March 7, 2014, the Bank issued a letter to modify the "Statement of Land Bank of Taiwan's Risk Management Note".

(b) On April 7, 2014, the Bank issued a letter to modify the "Statement of Land Bank of Taiwan's Market Risk Value Limit Table".

(c) On May 3, 2014, the Bank issued a letter to modify the "Statement of Land Bank of Taiwan's Market Risk Essential".

(d) On June 18, 2014, according to the "Statement of Bank Capital Adequacy and Capital Management Ratio", the Bank issued a letter to the Financial Supervisory Commission to submit the "Operating Plan for the Year 2014," the "Capital Adequacy Assessment Result for the Year 2013" and the "Statement of Self-Assessment on Various Risk Indicators for the Year 2013" of the Land Bank of Taiwan.

(3) Status of executing consumer or customer protection policy:

a. Information about each business service was announced on the Bank's website (www.landbank.com.tw) for people to view at any time.

b. Providing various inquiry channels:

(a) Providing information for each loan on the Bank's homepage for people to view.

(b) 24-hour customer service.

(c) Building a mortgage blog.

c. Establish a toll-free for customer complaint line: 0800-231590, in this way, the Bank could deal immediately with and analyze customer complaints in order to improve customer service.

d. The table of charges for services was placed in an easily seen place at the business office and on the bank's website in order to protect consumers' rights.

e. The Bank provided information on the prevention of fraud in the business service section, business brief section and loan section of the homepage of the Bank's website: "You have to apply for loan at the Bank yourself rather than have another person to do it for you. If someone asks you to "remit your money first" or "charges you an additional service fee or reward", the person could be an agent and you must be cautious. The Bank never outsources customer loans to other financial institutions or agents. If you have any loan needs, please contact the business office of the nearest branch. Be vigilant regarding claims made by third party institutions. The Land Bank of Taiwan cares about you".

f. On March 5, 2014, in accordance with the right of using personal information subjecting to personal information regulations, the Bank issued a letter and announced "The Operation of the Personal Right and Charging Standard".

Category	Status of Practice			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks and Respective Reasons
	Yes	No	Brief Description	

g. In consideration of the needs and rights of visually impaired consumers when applying for bank loans, the Bank established the following procedures; visually impaired customers may choose to either "provide a notary in compliance with the Notarization Law of the Republic of China" or authorize "a spouse, blood relative, relative, friend, or a social welfare and service worker" to act as a witness for the loan application.

h. On June 12, 2014, the Bank modified the regulations for the protection and management of personal data held in order to fully comply with the "Act of Protecting and Managing Personal Data Files of Non-government Agency Stipulated by Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C (Taiwan)".

i. On October 27, 2014, the Bank modified the notices of personal information protection in order to put into practice the Bank's regulations for personal information protection and management.

(4) Status of the Bank purchasing liability insurance for Directors and Supervisors: No liability insurance policy was made at this time.

(5) Status of the donation of money to political parties, stakeholders, and charity groups:

There was no donation to political parties and stakeholders. To fulfill corporate social responsibility, the Bank spared no efforts in donating money to charitable groups under the ideal of "What is taken from society is used for society." Please refer to page 26, Column of Implementing Corporate Social Responsibility.

8. Where there is a self-assessment report of corporate governance or an assessment report of corporate governance made by a contracting professional institution, please clearly state the results of the self-assessment (or contracting assessment), the major defects (or suggestions), and the status of improvements:

In 2014 the Bank retained a professional institution, National Taipei University of Technology to conduct corporate governance assessment, for which the general opinions are summarized below:

(1) The strengths of the Bank is summarized in four main dimensions:

a. Dimension of Information Transparency: Disclose the important information and periodically announce half- year and full year financial reports following associated regulations.

b. Dimension of Management Performance:

(a). The Bank had established an internal control system and assigned a certified accountant to examine the internal control system.

(b). The Bank follow the regulations to assess the employees' work performance. In year 2014, the assessment of employees' work performance and efficiency were examined by Ministry of Finance, R.O.C.

c. Dimension of Abilities of Directors of Board and Supervisors:

(a). It was very positive that the Bank established an Audit Commission on December 19, 2014.

(b). The hours of directors and supervisors undertaking further study are in conformity with the governance regulations of the Bank. In addition, the Bank continued to arrange courses of governance and training and held a series of lectures in the Bank.

d. Dimension of Stakeholders and Social Responsibility: The members of the Board of Directors include labor directors. In addition, the Bank established related laws and acts to safeguard employees' rights.

(2) Suggestions for the Bank:

a. Compared to the annual report of 2013, the annual report of 2014 showed the Bank had three more legal cases brought against it, these included defrauding subsidies of employees in foreign branches, diverted customers' savings or careless mistakes of transmitting customers' information etc. These cases reflect the need for the Bank to enhance internal controls. It is suggested that the Board of Directors and senior management should improve the internal control system thoroughly, and develop internal control function operations.

b. Financial intermediaries played an important role in the provision and allocation of capital in economic activities. The financial industry should consider how to use this distribution network to allocate economic resources to assist other industries in carrying out their corporate social responsibility. The recent food safety scandals and environmental pollution problems have made people realize the high risk of financial institutions providing funding to bad businesses. It has been suggested that the Equator Principles should be placed into the Bank's governance code of practice or the code of extended credit finance. In this way, the Bank could evaluate whether the each financing case has considered the sustainable development of the economy, society and environment.

c. In terms of social responsibility, the suggestion is that the Bank could consider combining its professional expertise with social responsibility which would demonstrate uniqueness and create more social value. Also, the Bank could reflect on how to combine finance with business startups and alternative energy.

Category	Status of Practice			Deviations from the Corporate Governance Best-Practice Principles for Banks and Respective Reasons
	Yes	No	Brief Description	
			d.The Bank’s governance section placed on the lower right-hand corner of the homepage was not easily discernable for customers. As such the Bank could consider putting it on the left-hand side of the homepage. The governance section contains information on capital adequacy and social responsibility. In addition, there were capital adequacy and risk management information mentioned in regard to public disclosure issues. And there was a social responsibility area in the comprehensive information list on the left side of homepage. The suggestion is to reclassify the homepage to avoid the duplication of information.	
			(3) the Bank’s Reflection and Improvement	
			a.In respect of the three legal cases, the related executives have reflected upon the issues raised and provided a thorough discussion about each of these individual cases. They have drawn up measures for improvement. It’s planned to issue these suggestions to each of business departments at head office, and in this way restate the importance of implementing internal control systems.	
			b.The Association of Banks added the Equator Principles to the extended credit finance principles of the banking industry. The Bank put it in the operational policy for 2015 and modified the related extended credit finance regulations.	
			c.The Bank will combine its professional expertise with social responsibility in accordance with these suggestions.	
			d.Concerning the Bank’s homepage, information has been reclassified and reallocated, following the suggestions offered by the assessment units and the methods applied by the other banks. The Bank will review “Company Governance Area” and “Public Disclosure Issues” pages and re-adjust the layout of the Bank website’s homepage accordingly.	

II. Status of Social Responsibility Performance:

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
1. Implementing the promotion of corporate governance			
(1) Status of the Bank in establishing a corporate social responsibility policy or system and reviewing implementation achievements.	V		The Bank is a state-run business, of which the Ministry of Finance is the sole shareholder. For years, the Bank followed governmental policy for the provision of various special loans and the promotion of national economic development. Following the ideal of "What is taken from society is used for society," the Bank has spared no effort in positively sponsoring community care, environmental protection and underprivileged groups, and as such has not established a separate corporate social responsibility policy or system.
(2) Status of holding social responsibility training periodically	V		The Bank is a state-owned bank. The Bank arranged the following training programs: "Work Ethics and Integrity Ethics Regulations", "Theory and Practice of Administrative neutrality", "The Legal Responsibility of the Banker (including Civil Servant Service Act)", "A Brief Overview of Abiding Financial Law and Bank Law", "Abiding-Law Workshop".
(3) Operating status of the Bank in establishing a specially-set (adjunct) unit to promote corporate social responsibility and the Board of Directors assigning senior management to handle and report to the Board of Directors.	V		The Bank has not established any specially-set (adjunct) unit to promote corporate social responsibility.

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
(4) Status of the Bank periodically holding corporate ethics training sessions and promotion campaigns for Directors, Supervisors and employees, and combining it with the employee performance evaluation system to establish a clear and effective reward and punishment mechanism.	V		<p>The Bank is a state-run bank in which the government is a shareholder. The salary treatment of all employees follows the "Guidelines of Giving Employment Salary Applied to Business Subsidiary of the Ministry of Finance, R.O.C". The mechanism in which performance related pay, unit operational performance and the various levels of employee contribution was implemented is outlined below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "The Guidelines of Approving the reward of Operation Performance Prize" indicated two-months' salary to be awarded for job performance evaluation which included the prize of annual job performance, and up to one-month salary for the prize of job performance. Job performance awards were determined by the eagerness of employees in regard to job implementation, the achievement of each unit's business policy targets, prize and punishment, attendance and absence. When employees met the above-mentioned conditions, they would be offered the prize of one-month salary in encouragement and appreciation of their efforts. 2. The Bank's "Approving the Prize of Job Performance Evaluation – Working Regulations of Special Prize" comprises of unit operation performance and the result of employee's annual job performance evaluation combined with the quota for each, and allocated 20% of job performance evaluation prize as a special prize (in which unit performance comprised 17% of the award and the encouragement prize comprised 3%). In addition, the Bank adapted to a reasonable ratio and set different prize standards according to each unit's operation performance, and the employee's contribution to the Bank.
2. Developing a sustainable environment			
(1) Status of the Bank in striving for improved efficiency in usage of various resources, as well as using recycled materials of low environment load and impact.	V		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.The Bank promoted using both sides of paper for copying (printing), and procured and used recycled paper. b.The Bank carried out garbage reduction, garbage sorting, and resources recycling. c.The Bank added a smart phone QR Code scanning service for customers to pay their bills. d.The service fee paper invoice has been replaced by an electronic invoice at authorized stores.
(2) Status of the Bank in establishing a proper environmental management system according to the characteristics of its sector.	V		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a.The Occupational Office set up under the Office of General Affairs is in charge of promoting environmental education and clean environment maintenance. b.The Bank periodically cleans and waxes its working premises, cleared waste, renewed flowers, trees and pot plants, beautified the working environment, and regularly sent patrol personnel to enforce environmental management.

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
(3) Status of the Bank in paying attention to the impact of climate change on operating activities, as well as setting up its policy on energy saving, carbon reduction and greenhouse gas emission reduction.	V		<p>a. Every year the Bank conducted 4 hours of environmental education sessions, in order to advance the employees' understanding of environmental ethics and responsibilities, the maintenance of ecological balance, upholding respect for life, and fulfilling sustainable development.</p> <p>b. The Bank followed a campaign of green procurement by purchasing more environmentally-friendly products with the Energy Label, Water Saving Label, and Green Building Label.</p> <p>c. In compliance with the Energy Saving and Carbon Reduction policy, the Bank set an annual goal of saving over 2% of water, electricity and fuel expenditure and saving over 3% of paper. Every year, the Bank replaced 10% of high electricity-consuming appliances with energy-saving equipment.</p>

3. Safeguarding social interest

(1) Status of the Bank in observing pertinent labor laws and regulations, respecting internationally-recognized principles of basic labor rights, protecting legal rights and interests of employees, upholding non-discrimination in its employment policy, and establishing and implementing proper management conduct and procedures.	V		<p>a. In accordance with its business nature and Article 70 of the Labor Standards Act, the Bank had established work rules on the following matters, which were released after being submitted to, and approved by, the governing authority.</p> <p>(a) Work hours, time off, leave of absence, national holidays, special leave of absence, and methods for arranging shifts for doing continuous work.</p> <p>(b) Wage rates, calculation method and pay days.</p> <p>(c) Overtime work.</p> <p>(d) Allowances and bonuses.</p> <p>(e) Disciplinary policy.</p> <p>(f) Attendance, the taking of leave, commendations or demerits, and promotion and transfer.</p> <p>(g) Recruitment, discharge, separation, withdrawal of service, and retirement.</p> <p>(h) Compensation and pension for injury or disease caused by occupational accidents.</p> <p>(i) Welfare measures.</p> <p>(j) Health and safety regulations to be observed by employees and employer.</p> <p>(k) Methods for promoting communication and cooperation between employees and employer.</p> <p>(l) Others.</p> <p>b. The Bank held the "Labor-Management Meeting" in accordance with Article 83 of the Labor Standards Act and the Labor-Management Meeting Implementation Regulations:</p> <p>(a) The Bank held at least 1 periodical Labor-Management Meeting every 3 months.</p> <p>(b) Besides the aforesaid periodical meeting, the Bank also held the Interim Labor-Management Meeting whenever necessary.</p> <p>(c) The Bank's Executive Vice-President in charge of human resources and the labor union's Chairperson took turns serving as the chair of the Labor-Management Meeting, to maintain equity and impartiality in the meeting.</p>
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Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
			<p>(d) The Bank provided 7 days' notification of the Labor-Management Meeting prior to it being held. When there was a proposal, the meeting staff delivered it to Labor-Management Meeting representatives 3 days before the meeting was held and then the Labor-Management Meeting was held at the time and location stated on the meeting notice.</p> <p>(e) More than one half of representatives from both the employees and the management were required to attend the meeting, and a resolution was adopted after a negotiated consensus had been reached. If consensus failed to be reached by negotiation, a resolution would be adopted with the consent of at least 3/4 of the present representatives.</p> <p>(f) As the principle of resolutions are realized through their implementation, all sides actively participated in the execution and promotion of all resolutions adopted and endeavored to coordinate with relevant units to introduce items in a timely manner.</p>
(2) Status of the Bank in establishing a mechanism and channel for employees' complaints and appropriate treatment.	V		<p>The Bank established a Supervisor Area for Communication on the Bank's website in which channels for employees' complaints were opened and persons were specially appointed to deal with any complaints. Every quarter the Bank submitted and reported the status of the handling of customer complaints and financial consumption disputes across the whole bank to the meeting of the Board of Directors or the meeting of the Board of Managing Directors. Biannually, the Bank submitted and reported the status of executing financial consumer protection work across the whole bank to enhance the supervisory function of the Board of Directors on the Bank's consumer protection.</p>
(3) Status of the Bank in offering employees a safe and healthy working environment, and periodically providing employees with health and safety education.	V		<p>a. The Bank has followed the Occupational Safety and Health Act 34 and has established the Working Directions for Labor Safety and Health, which should be strictly followed by all employees, to prevent various incidents from occurring and to effectively safeguard all employees health and safety</p> <p>b. In order to implement health and management, the Bank has followed Labor Safety and Health Management Act 12-1 and has established the Labor Safety and Health Management Notice, and Labor Safety and Health Management Plan to increase the sense of health and safety of all employees, and to ensure their safety and fitness.</p> <p>c. Every 3 years the Bank holds a 3-hour health and safety training session for on-job employees.</p>
(4) Status of the Bank in establishing a mechanism for periodical employee communication, and a reasonable way of informing employees of operating changes that may impact substantially upon them.	V		<p>a. The Bank initiated to hold the "Labor-Management Meeting" pursuant to Article 83 of the Labor Standards Act and the Regulations for Implementing Labor-Management Meeting, after which the Bank would issue a letter to inform every unit of the meeting's resolutions, requiring each unit to relay contents of the resolutions to its staff in order to increase harmonious labor-management relationships and boost working efficacy.</p>

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
			b.The Bank signed an agreement with the Teacher Chang Foundation to provide counseling and an online-reply counseling service in order to provide counseling channels, help ill-adapted employees at work and take care of their health and emotional wellbeing, reinforce employee loyalty, and advance working capacity.
(5) Status of the Bank in establishing an effective career development and training plan for its employees.	V		<p>a.In accordance with the business need of the executive management units, the Bank opened various professional training programs whose goal was to train 8,155 employees in one year.</p> <p>b.Establish a "Digital Learning and Management System" to promote various business development. This system is beneficial in improving professional knowledge and working capacity.</p>
(6) Status of the Bank in establishing a policy for consumer rights' protection and a consumer complaint procedure in research and development, purchase and service.	V		<p>a.To protect customer rights and interests, and handle financial consumption disputes fairly, reasonably and effectively, the Bank issued a letter to every unit to publish its "Financial Consumer Protection Policy" and pertinent regulations and standard operating procedure on June 12, 2012. Also, the bank modified the previous policy on February 27, 2013 to implement the assured protection of our financial consumers.</p> <p>b.The Bank has provided channels for a counseling service:</p> <p>(a).The various mortgage information on the Bank's homepage for customers to look up.</p> <p>(b). 24-hour customer counseling service.</p> <p>(c). mortgage blog.</p> <p>c.The Bank established a toll-free customers' compliant telephone number (0800-231509) where customer requirements and suggestions would be processed in a timely manner so the Bank could analyze the customer complaint, discuss it and improve the service quality.</p> <p>d.The Charging Standard Summary Table was publicized at an easily seen location at each business office and on the Bank's homepage, in order to protect the consumers' rights.</p>
(7) Status of the Bank following the related regulations and International Accounting Standards to market and demonstrate its product and service.	V		Follow the authorities' related regulations and International Accounting Standards to handle the business.
(8) Status of the Bank in evaluating the performance of suppliers that have a bad record in relation to the environment and society prior to having business with them.	V		The bank is state-owned and follows government requirements for open and transparent purchase, develops the function of government's purchase acts and regulations to increase profits and prevent cheating, and in this way enhances purchase effects to build an open and transparent purchase environment.
(9) Status of the contracts of the Bank with its suppliers containing the conditions to cease or cancel the contract if the suppliers acted against their corporate social responsibility and had an obvious negative impact on the environment and society.	V		Same as above.

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
4. Enhancing information disclosure Whether the Bank discloses reliable and relevant corporate social responsibility information on its website and information observation post system.	V		Information of the Bank relating to corporate social responsibility was disclosed on the "Corporate Governance Section" of the Bank's website.

5. Other important information that enhances understanding of the Bank's corporate social responsibility practice:

- a. On January 30, 2014, the Bank held up the "Each home having good culture and each person spending a good year" promotional campaign in which people used Chinese writing brushes to write calligraphy. A modern calligrapher was invited to demonstrate writing calligraphy for the Bank's customers. The works of spring festival couplets were given to the participants. This campaign is expected to improve social morality, purify people's souls, enhance the Bank's corporate values and provide the Bank's social responsibility.
- b. Holding up a series of local and communal events of public interest:
 - (a). In order to give feedback to society and build good interaction with customers, the Taoyuan branch participated in the "Brighten Life" charity garden party at the flower square of the Yuanshan area of the Taipei Flora Exposition. This was organized by the Corporate Body of the Spinal Cord Injury and Potential Development Center. The Bank continued to promote the "Exercise Plan for All Citizens to have a Clean Hometown". The Office of General Affairs and all business units built up an excellent environment, clean hometown to take care of the neighborhood, the openings of Nanjing East branch and Tianjin branch, relocations of Yuanshan branch and Zuoying branch. When starting the foreign exchange business at the branches of Dayuan, Yangmei, and Pingchen, the three branches combined public interest and business marketing and visited, sponsored and gave stationary goods to minority groups. All of these events gained a lot of positive feedback from people.
 - (b). The series of "West Sanchung Branch Giving Love to the Remote Suburban Public Interest Events" which included the singers Jia-li Zhou and Huai-min Yang..., etc and the band of the Taiwan Foundation for the Blind held a public interest concert which raised and collected materials for social welfare organizations. It was also hoped that the music could spread love and care.
- c. In response to the event of "Fund Raising for One-day's Salary": Organized in 2014 by the United Way of Taiwan, 1,830 employees from 155 business units of the Bank actively donated money. The total funds raised was NTD\$1,779,800. This demonstrates Bank employees' love of fulfilling their social and public obligations.
- d. Sponsor students with scholarships: In order to enhance the corporate image of the Bank and to demonstrate appreciation to the society and encourage students to study hard, the Bank in 2014 sponsored students from 24 schools located near to 18 branches of the Bank with scholarships of NTD\$1,633,000.
- e. Public interest garden party entitled "Financial Services and Caring for Society": In order to gain cooperation and cohesion from all financial corporations, to help disadvantaged minorities and to promote financial knowledge, The Taiwan Financial Services Roundtable, with some city and county governments, held a series of public interest activities in relation to "Financial Services and Social Awareness" supervised by Financial Supervisory Commission R.O.C. On July 12, the Bank and Changhua County government held the public interest garden party called "Financial Service and Caring the Society". The activity was very popular and received positive feedback from citizens. On November 1, 2014, the Bank invited the New Taipei City government to co-host a second activity. The Bank has always been second to none in its devotion to public interest events and in its promotion of financial education to people through the use of games and fun activities.
- f. Hiking event called "Sunshine, Kaohsiung, and Finance Moving Ahead": On August 1, 2014, there was a serious gas explosion in Kaohsiung. In order to assist the disaster relief and reconstruction, the Bank donated NTD\$1,000,000. One hundred days after the accident, the Bank continued to express its concern by joining the "Sunshine, Kaohsiung, and Finance Moving Ahead" hike at Cheng-Ching Lake which was organized by nine state-owned banks belonging to Ministry of Finance. Through these activities the Bank sought to aid the people of Kaohsiung in dealing with the trauma of recent events.
- g. The Public Interest Event called "Mid-autumn Moon Love, The Care of the Land Bank of Taiwan Making Your Heart Growing Warm": Before the Mid-Autumn Festival, on September 4, the Bank purchased moon cakes made by the "Children Are Us Foundation" bakery and pomelo from the New Taipei City Farmers' Association to help children and teenagers of underprivileged groups celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival. The president and manager of the Bank gave the moon cakes and pomelo to the following four social welfare organizations; the Holy World Children & Youth Foundation in Taipei City, the Mustard Seed Mission, AGAPes Children's Home in New Taipei City, the St. Anne's Home, a Subsidiary of the Eeunen Foundation, and the Sanyu Center for Disabled Young People in Taipei City. The purpose of the event is "To Purchase Products for Underprivileged Groups" to give to "Social Welfare Organizations". The Bank expected its generosity could influence other businesses to carry out charitable activities for the benefit of social welfare organizations.

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
h. In order to consolidate customer service, increase the convenience of business customers or general customers, we have extended the business hours of the Chunghsiao and Chungkang branches from Monday to Friday to 5 p.m. During the year 2014, the two branches offered services for 23,638 people and enhanced the corporate image and customer satisfaction.			
i. Bank Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C. continued to host the activity called "Entering into Campus and Community to Promote Financial Knowledge". The financial management expert in the bank was invited to lecture. There were two lectures in 2014 to promote financial knowledge to people in order to build correct concepts of consumption and financial management and to enhance financial service quality.			
j. The Bank and the Financial Ombudsman Institution co-hosted the following lecture sessions; "Information for Financial Consumers—Knowing the Financial Consumer Protection Act, and Feeling at Ease with Financial Management". The lectures were aimed at advocating financial consumption to the public and enhancing the corporate image of the Bank.			
k. In accordance with the authorities in promoting the setting up of Accessible ATMs. At the end of the year 2014, there were 153 accessible ATMs designed for wheelchair users and 10 Accessible ATMs which were designed for visually impaired persons. During the period of 2014, the Bank also purchased 58 accessible ATMs which were specifically placed and used in hospitals located in the neighborhood of the governments of the Six Special Municipalities and in supermarkets and medical centers outside of the six municipalities to provide a convenient service for people.			

III. Status of implementing the integrity management system

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
1. Propose and promulgate an integrity management policy and associated provisions.			
(1) The integrity management policy and associated provisions shall have been promulgated and explicitly described in the internal regulations as well as the external documents by the bank authority. The board of directors and management shall also endeavor to enforce the above-mentioned policy and provisions.	V		The bank authority has promulgated guidelines for the directors, supervisors, and managers, aiming to encourage them to apply the highest ethical standards to every aspect of their businesses and act with integrity at all times. The board of directors and management shall also endeavor to enforce the integrity management policy.
(2) Does the Bank set up and implement a number of preventative deceit conduct provisions measures with a standard operating procedure, guidelines for conduct, and punishment for violation of rules, appealing system?	V		<p>a. All the staff working for this bank shall abide by the following guidelines promulgated by the Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Finance respectively, "Integrity and Ethics Directions for Civil Servants", "Guidelines for Regulating Lobbying Registration and Inspection within the Executive Yuan and its Subordinate Agencies and Institutions", and "Guidelines for Regulating Lobbying Registration and Inspection within the Ministry of Finance and its Subordinate Agencies and Institutions". All the governmental agencies and institutions are obliged to file suspicious cases which may breach any regulations prescribed in the above-mentioned guidelines.</p> <p>b. The bank shall set up a "Registration System for Integrity and Ethics Directions" within an internal website. The relevant courses shall be included in the on-job training programs for employees.</p>

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
(3) Does the Bank set up and implement preventative measures and programs which shall be applied to regulate some business activities which may be at a higher risk of being involved in potential unethical conduct, though these business transactions are still within the bank's business scope according to the Ethical Corporate Management Best Practice Principles for TWSE/GTSM Listed Companies, Article 7, Regulation 2 including preventing the offering of bribes, receiving bribes, and providing illegal political donations?	V		Refer to the above-mentioned operation and establish a reporting channel to the authority.
2. Enforce the integrity management policy.			
(1) Does the Bank evaluate its clients' integrity records and establish the Integrity Deed regulations in commercial contracts?	V		<p>a.The financial consumer protection policy promulgated by the Bank indicates that the Bank shall provide financial consumers with financial products or services based on the agreements which are designed to warrant that the fairness, mutually beneficial principles, and integrity will be fulfilled throughout the whole process of the financial operation or investment. In addition, the bank is also obliged to pursue the best interests of clients and exercise the due care of clients as a professional manager, as well as a good administrator.</p> <p>b.When the Bank is undertaking dealings with our clients or counterparties, the relevant legal issues will be assessed prior to the transactions. In addition, fairness and transparency will also be ensured.</p>
(2) Does the Bank establish a specially-set (adjunct) unit to promote integrity management and how the board of directors supervise the relevant operations shall be explained?		V	So far, any specially-set (adjunct) unit has not yet been set up for promoting the integrity management policy.
(3) Does the Bank propose policy for avoiding work-related conflicts of interests and establish appropriate reporting channels and implement its functions?	V		As the Bank is a state-run bank, all employees shall abide by the "Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest". When any employee is suspected of breaching the "Act on Recusal of Public Servants Due to Conflicts of Interest", the Bank should not interfere with the lawsuit and the concerned authorities shall provide that employee with proper consultation and advice. On 7, October and 14, October, 2014, the Bank established information courses.
(4) Aiming to ensure the enforcement of integrity management, has the Bank authority established effective accounting systems, internal control systems, and audit systems carried out by internal auditors or accountants?	V		a.Based on the 'Accounting Act', the 'Business Entity Accounting Act', the 'International Financial Reporting Standards', the 'Sample of Accounting System for Banking Entity', and other laws and regulations promulgated by the concerned authorities, the "Accounting System of the Land Bank of Taiwan" has been finalized and approved by the board of directors and submitted to the Directorate General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics (DGBAS), Executive Yuan. The "Accounting System of the Land Bank of Taiwan" has subsequently been approved and promulgated by the DGBAS. The 'Accounting System of the Land Bank of Taiwan' has further been posted on the internal website as per the guidelines for all accounting-related affairs.

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
			<p>b. According to the rules described in section 28 of the 'Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries', the bank shall authorize a certified public accountant to assess and certify the annual balance sheet, filing returns, and internal control system. After that assessment, the bank shall present a final evaluation report with respect to the control environment of our bank, major business risks, the accuracy of the data submitted to the concerned authorities, the internal control system, the implementation of the major policies and the appropriateness of bad debt write-off expenses.</p> <p>c. Based on the 'Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries' promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, our bank has established an effective internal control system and every business section has also proposed associated provisions so that the above-mentioned 'Implementation Rules' have been enforced accordingly.</p> <p>d. All the audit and evaluation reports prepared by different sections, with respect to general businesses, projects, important unexpected incidents, and any other investigation projects assigned by the superordinate institutions shall be submitted to the chairperson and standing supervisors for further review and approval. All the independent directors and supervisors are entitled to be notified of the details of the audit and evaluation reports. Comments made by the external auditors in relation to the audit and recommendations made to alleviate the audit defects and ensure continuous improvement will also be submitted to the board of directors and supervisors.</p> <p>e. The internal audit section shall submit an "Audit Report" to the board of directors and supervisors every six months. This report shall contain the status of implementing the measures related to the internal control system and internal auditing system, the follow-up improvement on the flaws contained in the reports prepared by the internal and external auditors, and the instructions made by the independent directors and supervisors in relation to the audit report. All the above-mentioned matters should be followed up by the internal audit unit until they are improved.</p> <p>f. Our internal auditors shall carry out their auditing tasks based on the principles of integrity and shall not breach the rules described in Section 13 "Implementation Rules of Internal Audit and Internal Control System of Financial Holding Companies and Banking Industries". If any auditor violates the regulations, that auditor's position will be adjusted within one month after the date when the auditor's unethical conduct is confirmed.</p>
(5). Does the Bank periodically host educational training of Integrity Management between the internal and external sections?	V		Refer to the educational training of corporate social responsibility.

Category	Yes	No	Status of Practice
3. Operation of receiving reports system in the Bank			
(1) Has the Bank established a system for reporting and managing any unethical conduct, a convenient channel for receiving reports on any unethical conduct, and assigning a dedicated member of staff in charge of filing the appeal?			According to the "Act of the Establishment and Management of the Government Employee Ethics Units and Officers and "The Enforcement Rules", our bank has set up the following channels to receive reports on any unethical conduct. These channels include the direct phone line, (02)2371-4572, the prosecution box—Taipei P.O. Box 1541, the e-mail address: lbged@landbank.com.tw, the bulletin board on the website for customers to file complaints or appeals, and the chairperson's mail box on the website.
(2) Has the Bank established a standard operation procedure of dealing with an appeal and its relevant confidential mechanism?	V		The Bank dealt with the case report, checked and collected information in accordance with the Work Ethics Manual published by The Ministry of Justice Agency Against Corruption. In addition, the Bank followed Article 10 of "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation" and protected the confidential information relating to the report cases.
(3) Did the Bank protect the people who were accused to keep them from improper punishment by the accusation?	V		The Bank followed the Article 12 of "The Anti-Corruption Informant Rewards and Protection Regulation" and protected the accused persons.
4. Reinforce the information disclosure policy			
(1) Has the Bank set up a website and open information post for disclosing information relating to the integrity management policy and implemented effectively?	V		The Bank has disclosed all the information related to the integrity management policy on our bank's web site - Corporate Governance Section". In addition, the Bank has set up an English-version website and has appointed an employee to be in charge of collecting important financial business information and disclosing this information on the website.



Watching the tide

Observing financial market trends;
Meticulously planning and
managing business.





38 Operating Overview

38 Contents of Business

42 Market Analysis

Operating Overview

I. Contents of Business

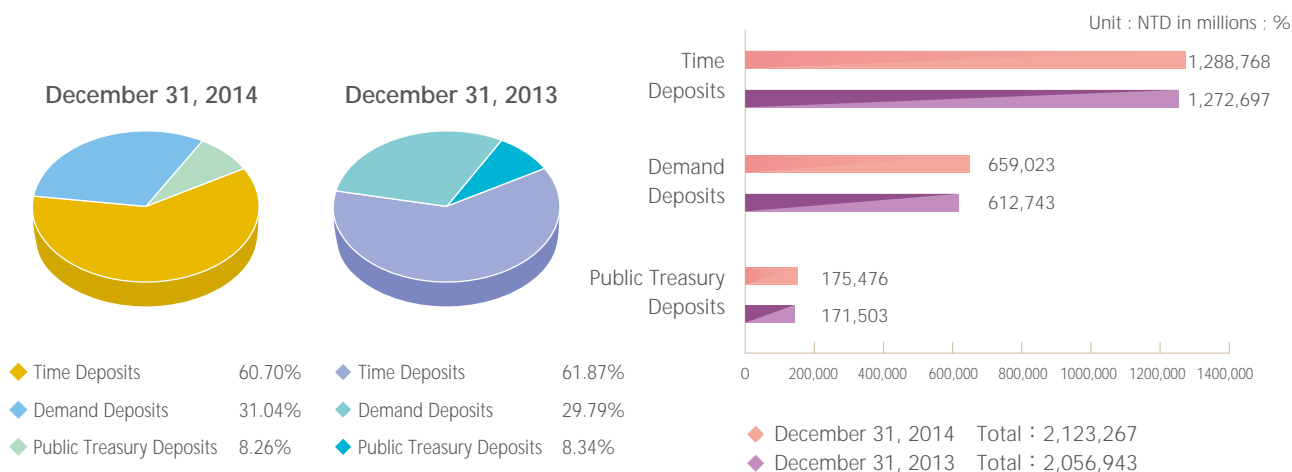
(I) Overview of Operations

1. Major Businesses

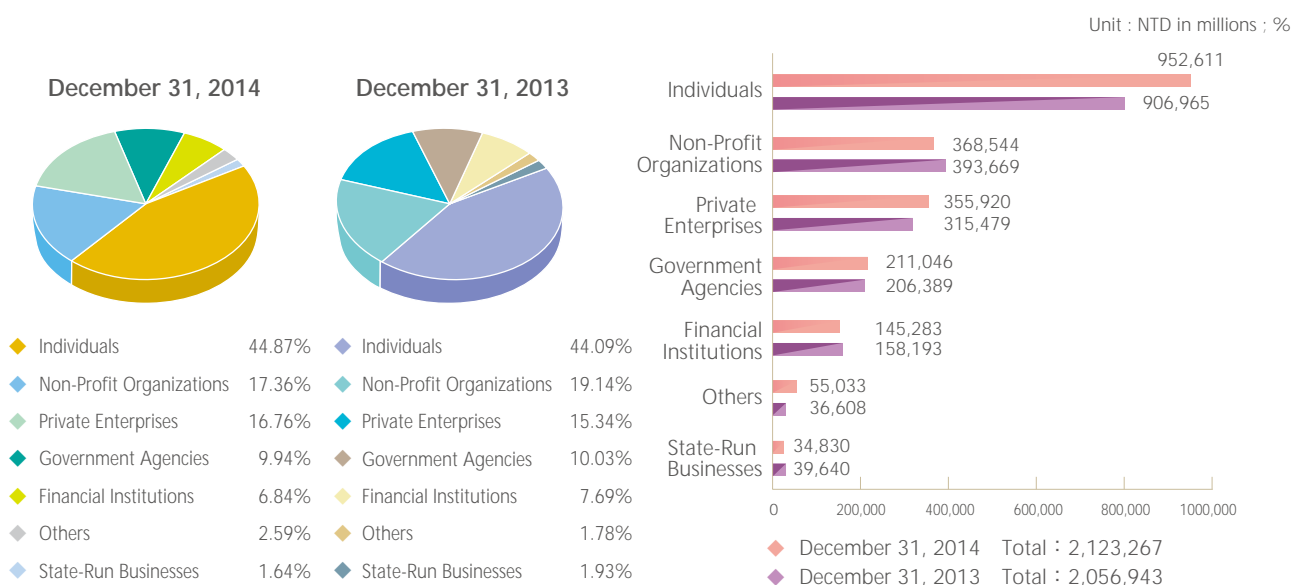
(1) Deposits

At the end of 2014, the total deposits of the Bank stood at NTD\$2,123.3 billion, with an increase of NTD\$66.3 billion or 3.22%, compared to the end of 2013 within which demand deposits increased by NTD\$46.3 billion or 7.55%.

Comparison of Deposit Structures between 2014 and 2013



Comparison of Depositor Structures between 2014 and 2013



(2) Credit Granting

Until the end of 2014, New Taiwan Dollar loans out of the Bank's own funds stood at NTD\$1,890.9 billion, with a market share that ranked No. 3 in the domestic lending market.

① Corporate Banking

Until the end of 2014, corporate banking loans reached NTD\$1,075.7 billion, within which small and medium enterprises loans amounted to NTD\$335.4 billion, and construction industry loans amounted to NTD\$300.9 billion and had the No. 1 market share of construction industry loans in Taiwan.

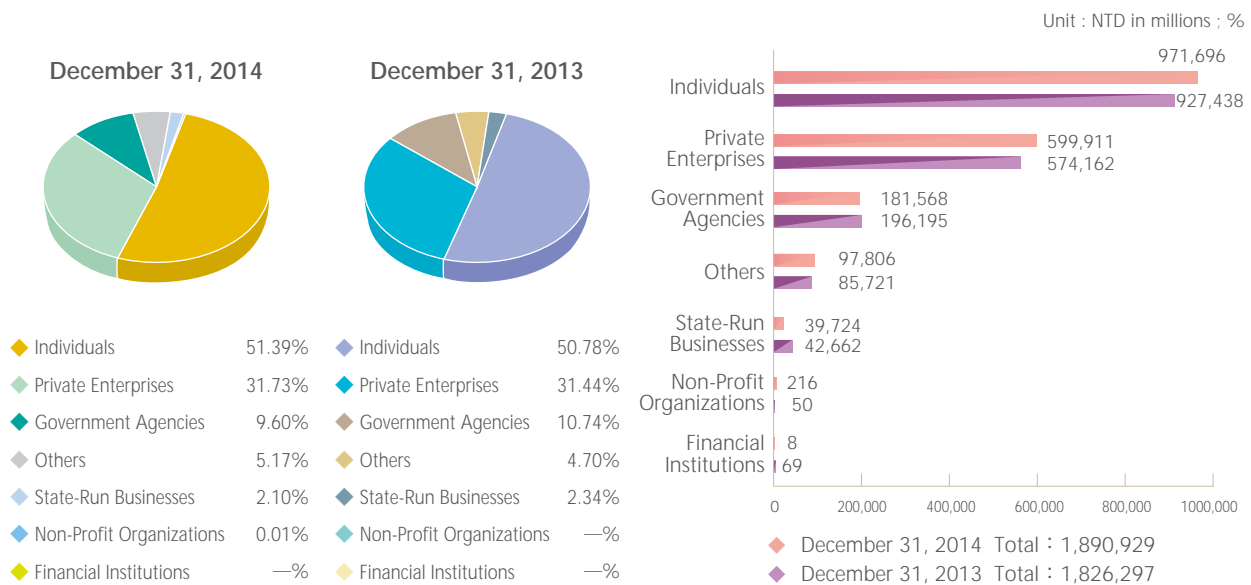
In accordance with the government policy of stabilizing real estate, the Bank tried to enhance diversification of its corporate banking business to avoid risks. The Bank strove to expand the business loans of privatized enterprises, actively promoted the urban renewal loan business, and expanded non-interest income business, but also engaged in syndicated loans, actively organizing marketing training workshops and the business of corporate finance exhibition industry to improve professional knowledge and enhance marketing capabilities. At the end of the year 2014, the Bank had been a mandated arranger and a participating bank in 79 syndicated loan cases. According to the syndicated loan data of both Bloomberg and Basis Point, the Bank was ranked at No.3 and No.4 respectively in the domestic syndicated loan market. The Bank also undertook 49 urban renewal loan cases, with a line of NTD\$26.5 billion.

② Consumer Banking

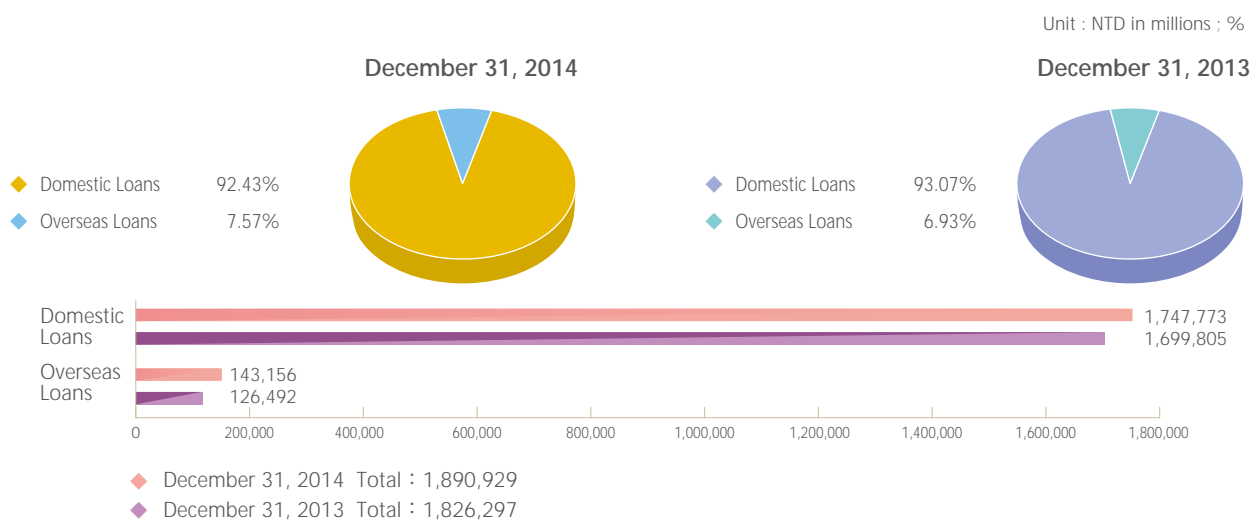
Until the end of the year 2014, consumer banking loans reached NTD\$815.2 billion, increased by NTD\$47.1 billion compared to year 2013, within which housing loans amounted to NTD\$708 billion, consumer loans amounted to NTD\$56.7 billion and outstanding deposits NTD\$66.92 billion entrusted by the government.

Consumer banking in the Bank mainly included housing loans, consumer loans and the credit card business, where "Elite Housing Loan," "Quality Housing Loan," "Decreasing Term Housing Loan," "Policy-Oriented Housing Loan," and "Comprehensive Consumer Loan" served as its featured products. Based on data published by the Financial Supervisory Commission on December, 2014, the Bank ranked No. 1 in the banking industry in housing loans, with a market share of 11.53%. The Bank also outperformed all other banks in agency/organization employee consumer loans with a market share of 35.66%. In addition to this and in accordance with government policies, the Bank actively conducted various policy-oriented housing loans, agricultural loans and labor hardship loans. The amount of "Privileged Loan for Young Couples Purchasing Houses", which received special mention, was 89.006 billion until the end of December, 2014. 30,622 loan application cases in total were accepted. The total loan was NTD\$119.362 billion. All of these achievements were exceptional.

Comparison of Borrower Structures Between 2014 and 2013



Comparison of Loan Structures between 2014 and 2013



(3) Trusts

Until the end of 2014, the Bank handled 29 series/1,324 types of offshore funds, 31 series/591 types of domestic funds, with trust property invested in domestic and foreign negotiable securities of NTD\$57.94 billion. Since March, 2013, the Bank has offered renminbi (RMB) and a variety of foreign currency products for our customers. The Bank added 3 fund custody. Until the end of 2014, there were 15 fund custodies and the value of property entrusted was 78.37 billion. At the end of the year 2014, the Bank had also undertaken up to 1,698 real estate trusts, with a trust property of NTD\$151.63 billion. To promote the government policy protecting consumer rights and interests, the Bank consecutively launched the businesses of "payment trust" and "real estate development

trust” to expand its business scope. At the end of December 2014, there had been 31 and 38 newly-undertaken cases respectively. At the end of 2014, the Bank had undertaken 27 cases as a financial asset securitization trustee institution, amongst which 3 cases remained operating, with trust property of NT\$14.49 billion. The Bank had also undertaken 7 cases as a real estate securitization trustee institution, amongst which 3 cases remained operating, with a trust property of NTD\$48.43 billion, as such the Bank took the lead both as an securitization trustee institution and in the real estate trust business. In order to meet the demand of the current market, the Bank has tailored many trusts, such as charitable trust, grey-hair retirement care trust, next generation education trust, property price premium trust, corporate property trust, equity trading price of trust and other varieties of advanced payment trust services, etc.

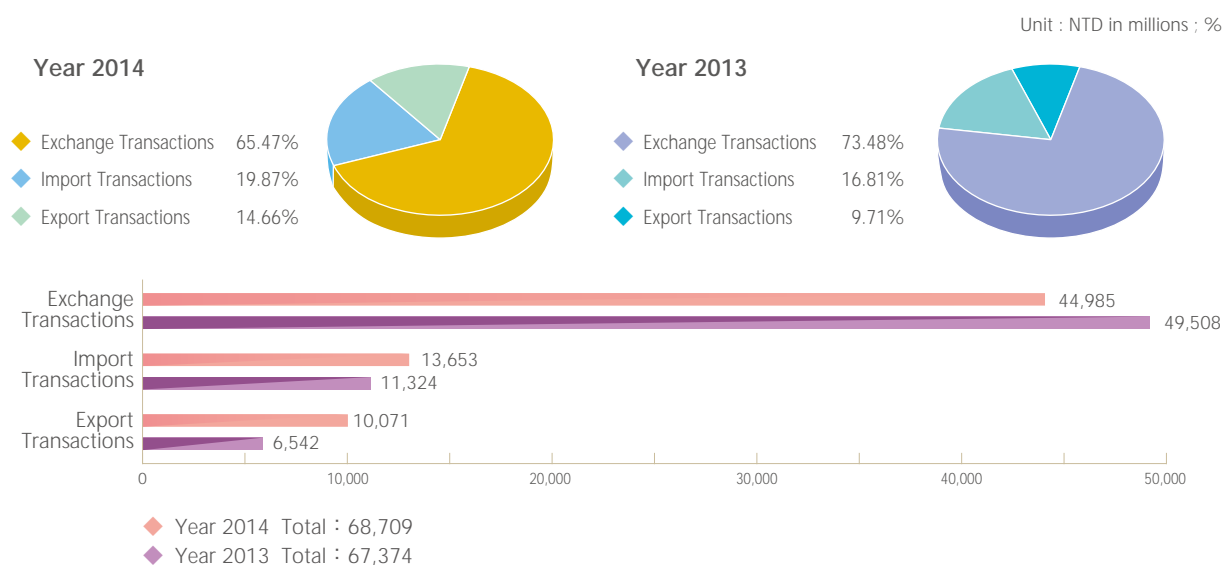
(4) Wealth Management

To respond to public’s investment trends, the Bank has added investment services such as diverse and innovative wealth management products, and offered financial planning or asset allocation in order to meet customer need. In 2014, the Bank added 33 conservative insurance products in total, 175 domestic and foreign funds of trustee investment in total, making a total of 1,915 domestic and foreign fund products available ‘of the shelf’ and 4 foreign debt throughout the year. At the end of 2014, the Bank gained wealth management’s administration income of NTD\$748 millions which grew 2.69%, comparing to year 2013, the number of VIP accounts stood at 77,899, and quick assets of NTD\$591.6 billion.

(5) Foreign Exchange and International Banking

At the end of 2014, the Bank had 151 authorized foreign exchange business units, 6 overseas branches and as many as 2,891 overseas correspondent banks spread across major financial centers over five continents. The volume of foreign exchange transactions undertaken by the Bank stood at USD\$68.709 billion, within which export transactions reached USD\$10.071 billion or 14.66%. Import transactions reached USD\$13.653 billion or 19.87%. And exchange transactions reached USD\$44.985 billion or 65.47%.

Comparison of Foreign Exchange Structures between 2014 and 2013



(6) Electronic Banking

To provide customers with a convenient and efficient service, the Bank continuously promoted electronic banking services by establishing 799 automated service machines, continued to promote receipt and payment collection, management for enterprises, labor protection card, chip debit cards' issuance, acquiring, money deduction and transnational withdrawal, UnionPay Card's ATM receipt in Taiwan, chip debit card's personal online services, mobile banking, e-bank gold bankbook, and POS banking card payment.

In order to improve competitiveness, the Bank continued to develop new products such as mobile payments, mobile banking, Internet collection and payment (third-party payment) and a top-up account business for payment, with ATM and debit card features for shopping.

(7) Financial Planning and Investment

The Bank not only reinvested in state-run and private enterprises to generate revenues in accordance with government policies, but also created an efficient overall plan for the various uses of New Taiwan Dollar and foreign currency funds, flexibly managed and arranged funds, lowered the cost of funds, paid close attention to market trends of interest rates, and actively promoted the business of bonds and notes in order to generate greater earnings. In addition, and in consideration of the domestic and overseas financial landscape and industry developments, the Bank further invested in stocks and depositary receipts of TWSE/GTSM-listed public companies to strengthen the supervision and management of re-invested enterprises in order to increase investment efficiency.

(8) Securities

Until the end of 2014, the Bank's securities brokerage operation volume stood at NT\$167.654 billion with 44 cases underwritten. In the future, the Bank will develop the integrated use of cross-departmental resources and exercise its strengths in channels and customer base in order to actively promote securities brokerage and underwriting businesses, and boost online service functions. In addition to this, the Bank will combine the financial resources from enterprises, develop main business and financial customers, and co-host SPO (Secondary Public Offering) to underwrite new business to gain further revenues.

II. Market Analysis

(I). Business Operation Area

The Bank is the only specified bank to do credit on real estate. We provide services of corporate finance, personal finance, trust, wealth management, foreign exchange, and electronic finance. Our service channels spread over domestic and overseas markets. There are 151 branches and one Offshore Banking branch. There are six overseas branches respectively located in Los Angeles, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, New York, and Tianjin.

(II). Supply and Demand in Future Market, and Growth Probability

1. Continuous Economic Recovery Increases the Bank's Business Growth Momentum

The boost in the global economy has stimulated the country's economic performance when carrying out international trade, increased the demand for business capital, people's consumption, and market investment intentions. On the other hand, the RMB business which

had been promoted could increase the bank loan and wealth management momentum and benefit bank liquidity and asset quality. These factors have resulted in the Bank's profit continuously growing.

2. Promising Overseas Business

The future overseas business and profits could be expected mainly because the cross-strait currency settlement mechanism had been established, the authority has substantially loosened the RMB business and the business domain of offshore business units (OBU), which has assisted banks to expansion in the overseas loan markets which yield a higher interest rate spread and syndication loans. Also, the Bank could control the business opportunities of cross-border funding, and cooperate in the expansion of offshore business units.

(III). Competition Niche

1. Solid Professional Foundations

The Bank was the only one specified by the government to provide real estate credit. We have much experience in the scope of real estate credit. We especially have superior sector dominance in order to develop real estate trust, real estate securitization, financial asset securitization which could provide our customers with a more complete real estate finance service mechanism. On the other hand, the Bank played leading roles in land financing, building financing, and housing loans in Taiwan. Also, we played the leading role in trustee securitization and real estate trust business in these fields.

2. Finance Diversification Service

The Bank had a lot of customers and provided the services to the domestic and overseas markets. In accordance with diversified marketing of electronic finance, the Bank provided financial services including personal finance, corporate finance, wealth management, trust business, customized and complete cash flow management, as well as real estate trust. Therefore, we had a steady operational performance growth.

3. Active Global Layout

So far, the Bank established branches in New York, Los Angeles, Singapore, Hong Kong as well as in Mainland China including Shanghai and Tianjin. In addition, the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. agreed to the Bank establishing the Wuhan branch, allowing for a complete operation network from inland to coastland. In the future, the Bank would review the areas of Taiwanese enterprise and evaluate the economic development in these areas in order to decide where to best establish branches. The Bank expected to use its superior and leading customer service practices and its management of Taiwanese business in Mainland China to expand Cross-Strait finance markets.

4. Abundant Operation Growth Momentum

In addition to the superior dominance of developing housing loan, maintaining the leading role in the market, attending simultaneously to both of asset quality of housing loan and effective control of credit risk, the Bank set the solid foundation of finance cooperation in every industry, actively participated in international finance market, expanded offshore banking business, matched Cross-Strait finance development, opened RMB relative business. Overall, the Bank has the momentum for abundant operational growth.



Spreading » far and wide

Carrying out the engagement of
global business;

Extending universal business networking.



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Financial Status and Risk Management

I. Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and Income Statements (last 5 years)

(1) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and Income Statements

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

Unit: NTD in thousands

Accounting Title		Financial data for Year 2012–2014 (Note 1)		
		2014	2013	2012
Cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and Call Loans to banks		276,816,472	255,690,923	272,970,238
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,551,824	2,205,335	1,115,209
Financial assets available-for-sale		288,193,371	290,049,749	245,553,231
Securities purchased under agreements to resell and bond investment		0	1,171,587	0
Receivables - Net		6,055,423	14,000,043	7,276,723
Income tax assets		143,714	139,788	126,013
Discount and loans - Net		1,868,479,470	1,804,190,412	1,793,830,759
Financial assets in held-to-maturity		12,195,507	1,270,403	177,958
Investments accounted for using equity method – Net		24,190	18,942	0
Other financial assets - Net		3,680,710	3,690,519	3,958,548
Real estate properties – Net		23,837,637	23,964,785	24,173,455
Investment properties – Net		24,262,176	24,351,193	24,414,519
Intangible assets – Net		611,567	553,016	456,895
Deferred income tax assets – Net		3,985,029	4,234,895	4,202,345
Other assets		6,431,726	2,183,930	3,873,071
Total assets		2,516,268,816	2,427,715,520	2,382,128,964
Due to the Central Bank and Call Loans from banks		209,745,830	202,365,412	182,218,350
Borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks		2,529,138	2,476,871	2,543,368
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		222,942	105,971	79,248
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		10,757,747	6,226,271	6,395,130
Account payables		22,638,213	27,850,177	40,322,574
Income tax liabilities		1,106,456	1,020,336	1,007,227
Deposits and remittances		2,050,378,807	1,977,568,122	1,946,054,843
Other liabilities		77,797,199	75,697,121	75,696,489
Other financial liabilities		119,893	146,415	182,259
Liability reserve		13,861,550	13,527,055	13,055,864
Deferred income tax liabilities		6,937,342	6,950,727	6,970,118
Other liabilities		967,125	1,943,913	1,125,669
Total liabilities	Before distribution	2,394,219,129	2,312,108,965	2,272,152,184
	After distribution	2,397,062,242	2,315,878,391	2,275,651,139
Capital stock	Before distribution	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
	After distribution	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Capital reserve		21,748,869	21,748,869	21,748,869
Retained earnings	Before distribution	46,215,187	40,548,388	35,089,038
	After distribution	43,372,074	36,778,962	31,590,083
Other items in shareholders' equity		4,085,631	3,309,298	3,138,873
Total shareholders' equity	Before distribution	122,049,687	115,606,555	109,976,780
	After distribution	119,206,574	111,837,129	106,477,825

◆ Note: Figures for the period from 2012 to 2013 have been restated by the CPAs based on the audit result of the Ministry of Audit. Figures for the period of 2014 have been audited and certified by CPAs.

Condensed Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statements

Unit: NTD in thousands

Accounting Title	Year	Financial data for Year 2012-2014 (Note 1)		
		2014	2013	2012
Interest revenues		43,313,386	41,608,347	41,854,763
Less: Interest expense		20,162,020	19,196,556	19,383,164
Net interest revenue		23,151,366	22,411,791	22,471,599
Net non-interest revenue		3,859,697	4,263,169	3,157,804
Net operating income		27,011,063	26,674,960	25,629,403
Loan losses and provision for losses on guarantee		191,047	1,410,461	1,416,385
Operating expenses		15,239,211	14,384,417	14,172,002
Continuing operations' income before tax		11,580,805	10,880,082	10,041,016
Income tax expense (or benefit)		2,144,580	1,921,777	2,042,557
Continuing operations' net income		9,436,225	8,958,305	7,998,459
Income (Loss) from discontinued operations		0	0	0
Net income (Net loss)		9,436,225	8,958,305	7,998,459
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) for the period		776,333	170,425	612,410
Total comprehensive income for the period		10,212,558	9,128,730	8,610,869
Net income attributable to owner of the parent		9,436,225	8,958,305	7,998,459
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		0	0	0
Comprehensive income attributable to owner of the parent		10,212,558	9,128,730	8,610,869
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		0	0	0
Earnings per share (NTD)		1.89	1.79	1.60

◆ Note: Figures for the period from 2012 to 2013 have been restated by the CPAs based on the result of from the Ministry of Audit. Figures for the period of 2014 have been audited and certified by the CPAs.

(2) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets and Income Statements under ROC GAAP

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

Unit: NTD in thousands

Accounting Title	Year	Financial Data for Year 2010 - 2012 (Note 1)		
		2012	2011	2010
Cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and Call Loans to banks		272,967,465	233,821,304	181,917,747
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,115,209	1,400,956	2,919,008
Securities purchased under agreements to resell		0	0	499,430
Available-for-sale financial assets		245,552,414	189,326,452	223,476,691
Discounts and loans		1,793,826,933	1,789,807,842	1,685,371,797
Receivables		7,274,910	7,338,393	7,567,639
Held-to-maturity financial assets		177,958	267,910	171,395
Investments accounted for using equity method		0	0	22,602
Fixed assets		24,468,186	24,605,384	22,632,803
Intangible assets		456,840	565,723	736,872
Other financial assets		3,958,548	7,027,839	9,608,504
Other assets		32,807,196	32,987,689	32,424,716
Total assets		2,382,605,659	2,287,149,492	2,167,349,204

Accounting Title \ Year		Financial Data for Year 2010 - 2012 (Note 1)		
		2012	2011	2010
Due to the Central Bank and Call Loans from banks		182,213,837	180,258,561	169,920,408
Deposits and remittances		1,946,054,489	1,887,146,816	1,802,896,136
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		79,248	178,503	273,392
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase		6,395,130	10,897,378	9,060,064
Borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks, financial debentures payable		78,239,857	58,315,953	43,213,146
Accrued pension liabilities		12,482,537	12,603,291	12,465,899
Other financial liabilities		182,259	205,455	234,089
Other liabilities		49,741,241	36,007,944	30,906,979
Total liabilities	Before distribution	2,271,889,643	2,180,206,040	2,061,470,113
	After distribution	2,275,388,598	2,185,613,901	2,068,970,113
Capital stock	Before distribution	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
	After distribution	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
Capital reserve		21,748,869	21,748,869	21,748,869
Retained earnings	Before distribution	28,174,084	24,885,885	23,323,865
	After distribution	24,675,129	19,478,024	15,823,865
Unrealized gain or loss from financial instrument		3,306,831	2,526,463	4,742,866
Cumulative translation adjustments		-288,214	-88,544	-191,431
Other items in shareholders' Equity		7,774,446	7,870,779	6,254,922
Total shareholders' equity	Before distribution	110,716,016	106,943,452	105,879,091
	After distribution	107,217,061	101,535,591	98,379,091

- ◆ Note: 1. Figures for the period from 2010 to 2012 have been restated by the CPAs based on the audit result of the Ministry of Audit.
2. The asset revaluation in Oct. 27, 2011 resulted in 33,246,214 (NTD in thousands) of the total appreciation of revaluation, including 12,080,845 (NTD in thousands) of the appreciation of fixed asset (land) and 21,165,370 (NTD in thousands) of the appreciation of other assets (non-business use land) respectively.

Condensed Consolidated Income Statements

Unit: NTD in Thousands

Accounting Title \ Year		Financial data for Year 2010 - 2012 (Note 1)		
		2012	2011	2010
Net interest income		22,497,370	21,315,803	19,630,805
Net non-interest income		1,927,883	3,201,958	4,342,053
Net operating income		24,425,253	24,517,761	23,972,858
Provision for loan losses		1,413,117	1,597,975	2,030,859
Operating expenses		12,338,604	12,376,527	12,592,340
Income (before income tax)		10,673,532	10,543,259	9,349,659
Income tax expense (or benefit)		1,977,471	1,727,537	2,035,481
Net income		8,696,061	8,815,722	7,314,178
Earnings per share (NTD)		1.74	1.76	1.46

- ◆ Note: Figures for the period from 2010 to 2012 have been restated by the CPAs based on the audit result of the Ministry of Audit.

II. Financial Data for the Last Five Years

(1) Financial Analysis

Accounting Title Analyzed		2012-2014 Financial Analysis (Note 1)		
		2014	2013	2012
Operating capability	Ratio of loans to deposits (%)	92.40	92.58	93.47
	Non-performing loan ratio (%)	0.19	0.27	0.27
	Ratio of interest expenses to annual average deposits (%)	0.61	0.85	0.86
	Ratio of interest revenues to annual average loans (%)	2.02	2.02	2.03
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Average operating income per employee (NTD in thousands)	4,692.68	4,607.87	4,454.96
	Average profit per employee (NTD in thousands)	1,639.37	1,547.47	1,390.31
Profitability	Return on Tier I capital (%)	11.30	11.48	11.17
	Return on assets (%)	0.38	0.37	0.34
	Return on shareholders' equity (%)	8.17	8.21	7.70
	Net income ratio (%)	34.93	33.58	31.21
	Earnings per share (NTD)	1.89	1.79	1.60
Financial structure	Ratio of liabilities to assets (%)	95.24	95.37	95.50
	Ratio of fixed assets to shareholders' equity (%)	20.00	21.43	22.70
Growth rate	Asset growth rate (%)	3.65	1.91	—
	Profit growth rate (%)	6.44	8.36	—
Cash flows	Cash ratio (%)	14.43	-11.40	22.72
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	225.16	86.94	446.97
	Cash flow sufficiency ratio (%)	-2,851.41	6,271.43	-4,278.72
Liquid reserve ratio (%)		18.31	18.89	17.65
Total secured loans to related parties (NTD in thousands)		10,662,338	10,938,576	12,211,878
Ratio of total secured loans to related parties to total loans (%)		0.61	0.64	0.72
Operating scale	Market share of assets (%)	3.96	4.18	4.46
	Market share of net worth (%)	2.44	2.61	2.67
	Market share of deposits (%)	5.72	5.85	6.09
	Market share of loans (%)	7.57	7.68	7.94

Analysis of changes in financial ratios for the past 2 years (increase/decrease over 20%):

Compared to 2013, the cash flow and cash flow adequacy ratio for 2014 increased, mainly because in 2014 the net cash flows from operating activities increased. When compared to 2013, the cash flow sufficiency ratio decreased mainly because in 2014 the net cash flows were from operating activities and investment activities which led to a positive ratio. In addition, in 2014, the cash flow moved into operating activities, however, the cash from the move out of investment activities led to a negative ratio.

◆ Note 1: Figures for the period from 2012 to 2013 have been restated by the CPAs based on the audit result of the Ministry of Audit. Figures for the period of 2014 have been audited and certified by the CPAs.

◆ Note 2: Equations for calculation of various ratios:

1. Operation capabilities

(1) Ratio of loans to deposits = total loans / total deposits

(2) Non-performing loan ratio = Total non-performing loans / Total loans

(3) Ratio of interest expenses to annual average deposits = Total interest expenses / Annual average deposits

(4) Ratio of interest revenues to annual average loans = Total interest revenues / Annual average loans

(5) Total assets turnover = Net operating income / Average total assets

(6) Average operating revenues per employee = Net operating income / Number of employees

(7) Average profit per employee = Net income / Number of employees

2. Profitability

- (1) Return on Tier I capital = Before-tax earnings or losses / Net average Tier I capital
- (2) Return on assets = Net income / Average total assets
- (3) Return on shareholders' equity = Net income / Average net shareholders' equity
- (4) Net income ratio = Net income / Net operating income
- (5) Earnings per share = (Comprehensive income attributable to owner of the parent - preferred stock dividends) / Weighted average number of shares issued

3. Financial structure

- (1) Ratio of liabilities to assets = Total liabilities / Total assets
- (2) Ratio of real estate and equipment to shareholders' equity = real estate and equipment / shareholders' equity

4. Growth rate

- (1) Asset growth rate = (Total assets in the current year - Total assets in the preceding year) / Total assets in the preceding year
- (2) Profit growth rate = (Income before income tax in the current year - Income before income tax in the preceding year) / Income before income tax in the preceding year

5. Cash flows

- (1) Cash flows ratio = Net cash flows from operating activities / (Interbank loans and overdrafts + Commercial papers payable + Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss + Securities sold under agreements to repurchase + Payables with due date within one year)
- (2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = Net cash flows from operating activities for the last five years / (Capital expenditure + Cash dividends) for the last five years
- (3) Cash flow sufficiency ratio = Net cash flows from operating activities / Net cash flows from investment activities

6. Liquid reserve ratio = Current assets required by the Central Bank / Various liabilities requiring liquid reserve

7. Operating scale

- (1) Market share of assets = Total assets / Total assets of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans
- (2) Market share of net worth = Net worth / Total net worth of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans
- (3) Market share of deposits = Total deposits / Total deposits of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans
- (4) Market share of loans = Total loans / Total loans of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans

◆ Note 3: Total liabilities are net of reserves for losses on guarantees, losses on security trades, losses on breach of contracts, and accidental loss.

◆ Note 4: Financial institutions handling deposits and loans include domestic banks, branches of Mainland China in Taiwan, branches of foreign banks in Taiwan, credit cooperatives, and credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations.

Capital Adequacy

Unit: NTD in thousands

Accounting Title Analyzed			Year (Note 1)	Capital Adequacy Ratios from 2013 to 2014	
				2014	2013
Owner's capital	Common stock			104,813,055	97,135,643
	Other total tier I of non-common stocks equity			2,944,555	0
	Tier II capital			64,008,483	68,110,196
	Owner's capital			171,766,093	165,245,839
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach		1,466,626,560	1,377,185,253
		Internal ratings-based approach			
		Securitization			
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach		49,101,454	47,980,803
		Standardized approach / Alternative standardized approach			
		Advanced			
	Market risk	Standardized approach		36,635,433	37,041,116
		Internal models			
	Total risk-weighted assets			1,552,363,447	1,462,207,172
Capital adequacy ratio (%)				11.06%	11.30%
Ratio of Tier I capital to risk assets (%)				6.94%	6.64%
Ratio of common stock to total assets (%)				6.75%	6.64%
Leverage ratio (%)				3.04%	2.91%

Please account for the reason which influences the Capital adequacy ratio of the last two years
(There is no need to analyze it if the variation of increase and decrease has not achieved 20%)

◆ Note 1: Figures for 2013 and 2014 have been audited by the CPAs

◆ Note 2: Equations for calculation of various ratios or values:

(1) Owner's capital = Common stocks equity + Other total tier I of non-common stocks equity + Tier II capital

(2) Total risk-weighted assets = Credit-risk-weighted assets + Total risk charge (operational risk + market risk) × 12.5

(3) Capital adequacy ratio = Owner's capital / Total risk-weighted assets

(4) Ratio of Tier I capital to risk assets = Tier I capital (common stocks equity + other total tier I of non-common stocks equity) / Total risk-weighted assets

(5) Ratio of common stocks equity to risk asset = Common stocks equity / Total risk-weighted asset

(6) Leverage Ratio = Net tier I capital / Exposure measurement

◆ Note 3: The leverage ratio will be shown from the year 2015.

(2) Financial Analysis under ROC GAAP

Accounting Title Analyzed		Financial analysis for Year 2010 – 2012		
		2012	2011	2010
Operating capability	Ratio of loans to deposits (%)	93.47	96.25	94.68
	Non-performing loan ratio (%)	0.27	0.29	0.43
	Ratio of interest expenses to annual average deposits (%)	0.96	0.88	0.69
	Ratio of interest revenues to annual average loans (%)	2.30	2.21	2.00
	Total assets turnover (times)	0.01	0.01	0.01
	Average operating income per employee (NTD in thousands)	4,245.65	4,244.03	4,182.29
	Average profit per employee (NTD in thousands)	1,511.57	1,526.00	1,276.03
Profitability	Return on Tier I capital (%)	11.78	12.31	11.11
	Return on assets (%)	0.37	0.40	0.34
	Return on shareholders' equity (%)	8.33	8.82	7.39
	Net income ratio (%)	35.60	35.96	30.51
	Earnings per share (NTD)	1.74	1.76	1.46
Financial structure	Ratio of liabilities to assets (%)	95.47	95.53	95.41
	Ratio of fixed assets to shareholders' equity (%)	22.82	24.23	23.01
Growth rate	Asset growth rate (%)	4.17	5.53	3.06
	Profit growth rate (%)	1.24	12.77	14.39
Cash flows	Cash ratio (%)	1.09	21.83	13.46
	Cash flow adequacy ratio (%)	178.85	179.23	147.74
	Cash flow sufficiency ratio (%)	-5.80	-16.54	-13.88
Liquid reserve ratio (%)		17.65	15.32	16.87
Total secured loans to related parties (NTD in thousands)		12,211,878	10,844,335	9,236,856
Ratio of total secured loans to related parties to total loans (%)		0.72	0.63	0.56
Operating scale analysis	Market share of assets (%)	4.46	4.53	4.59
	Market share of net worth (%)	2.69	2.81	2.78
	Market share of deposits (%)	6.09	6.13	6.13
	Market share of loans (%)	7.94	8.20	8.12

◆ Note 1: Figures for the period from 2010 to 2012 have been restated by the CPAs based on the audit result of the Ministry of Audit.

◆ Note 2: Equations for calculation of various ratios:

1. Operating capability

(1) Ratio of loans to deposits = total loans / total deposits

(2) Non-performing loan ratio = Total non-performing loans / Total loans

(3) Ratio of interest expenses to annual average deposits = Total interest expenses / Annual average deposits

(4) Ratio of interest revenues to annual average loans = Total interest revenues / Annual average loans

(5) Total assets turnover = Net operating income / Total assets

(6) Average operating income per employee = Net operating income / Number of employees

(7) Average profit per employee = Net income / Number of employees

2. Profitability

- (1) Return on Tier I capital = Before-tax earnings or losses / Net average Tier I capital
 (2) Return on assets = Net income / Average total assets
 (3) Return on shareholders' equity = Net income / Average net shareholders' equity
 (4) Net income ratio = Net income / Net operating income
 (5) Earnings per share = (Net income - preferred stock dividends) / Weighted average number of shares issued

3. Financial structure

- (1) Ratio of liabilities to assets = Total liabilities / Total assets
 (2) Ratio of fixed assets to net worth = Net fixed assets / Net shareholders' equity

4. Growth rate

- (1) Asset growth rate = (Total assets in the current year - Total assets in the preceding year) / Total assets in the preceding year
 (2) Profit growth rate = (Income before income tax in the current year - Income before income tax in the preceding year) / Income before income tax in the preceding year

5. Cash flows

- (1) Cash flows ratio = Net cash flows from operating activities / (Interbank loans and overdrafts + Commercial papers payable + Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss + Securities sold under agreements to repurchase + Payables with due date within one year)
 (2) Net cash flow adequacy ratio = Net cash flows from operating activities for the last five years / (Capital expenditure + Cash dividends for the last five years)
 (3) Cash flow sufficiency ratio = Net cash flows from operating activities / Net cash flows from investment activities

6. Liquid reserve ratio = Current assets required by the Central Bank / Various liabilities requiring liquid reserve

7. Operating scale

- (1) Market share of assets = Total assets / Total assets of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans
 (2) Market share of net worth = Net worth / Total net worth of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans
 (3) Market share of deposits = Total deposits / Total deposits of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans
 (4) Market share of loans = Total loans / Total loans of all financial institutions handling deposits and loans

◆ Note 3: Total liabilities are net of reserves for losses on guarantees, losses on security trades, losses on breach of contracts, and accidental loss.

◆ Note 4: Financial institutions handling deposits and loans include domestic banks, branches of foreign banks in Taiwan, credit cooperatives, credit departments of farmers' and fishermen's associations, and investment trust companies.

Capital Adequacy

Unit: NTD in thousands

Accounting Title Analyzed		Year	Capital Adequacy Ratios for Year 2010 – 2012		
			2012	2011	2010
Owner's capital	Tier I capital	Common stock	50,000,000	50,000,000	50,000,000
		Perpetual noncumulative preferred stock			
		Perpetual noncumulative subordinate debentures			
		Capital collected in advance			
		Additional paid-in capital (excluding fixed assets increments reserve)	21,748,869	21,748,869	21,748,869
		Legal reserve	17,404,953	14,835,534	12,157,973
		Special reserve	6,387,617	4,674,670	2,890,048
		Accumulated profit or loss	0	0	730,724
		Minority interest			
		Other titles in shareholders' equity	-640,400	-1,050,975	-571,183
		Less: Goodwill			
		Less: Unamortized loss for sale of non-performing loans			
		Less: Titles of capital deducted	2,405,498	2,971,709	3,000,471
		Total Tier I capital	92,495,541	87,236,389	83,955,960

Accounting Title Analyzed			Year	Capital Adequacy Ratios for Year 2010 – 2012		
			2012	2011	2010	
Owner's capital	Tier II capital	Perpetual cumulative preferred stock				
		Perpetual cumulative subordinate debentures				
		Fixed assets increments reserve	7,866,759	7,870,779	6,254,921	
		45% of unrealized gain from available-for-sale financial assets	1,642,103	1,565,631	2,300,887	
		Convertible bonds				
		Operating reserve and allowance for uncollectible accounts	14,589,906	13,406,337	8,442,393	
		Long-term subordinate debentures	46,209,449	43,320,000	32,820,000	
		Non-perpetual preferred stock				
		Total of perpetual noncumulative preferred stock and perpetual noncumulative subordinate debentures that exceeds 15% of total Tier I capital				
		Less: Titles of capital deducted	2,405,498	2,971,708	3,000,471	
		Total Tier II capital	67,902,719	63,191,039	46,817,730	
	Tier III capital	Short-term subordinate debentures				
		Non-perpetual preferred stock				
		Total Tier III capital	0	0	0	
Owner's capital			160,398,260	150,427,428	130,773,690	
Risk-weighted assets	Credit risk	Standardized approach	1,336,542,594	1,276,659,360	1,143,853,222	
		Internal ratings-based approach				
		Securitization	0	0	0	
	Operational risk	Basic indicator approach	46,566,628	43,838,604	43,061,667	
		Standardized approach / Alternative standardized approach				
		Advanced measurement approach				
	Market risk	Standardized approach	30,712,114	21,102,948	24,914,382	
		Internal models approach				
	Total risk-weighted assets			1,413,821,336	1,341,600,912	1,211,829,271
Capital adequacy ratio (%)			11.35	11.21	10.79	
Ratio of Tier I capital to risk assets (%)			6.54	6.50	6.93	
Ratio of Tier II capital to risk assets (%)			4.80	4.71	3.86	
Ratio of Tier III capital to risk assets (%)			0	0	0	
Ratio of common stock to total assets (%)			2.1	2.19	2.31	

◆ Note 1: Figures for the period from 2010 to 2012 have been audited by the CPAs

◆ Note 2: Equations for calculation of various ratios or values:

1. Owner's capital = Tier I capital + Tier II capital + Tier III capital
2. Total risk-weighted assets = Credit-risk-weighted assets + Total risk charge (operational risk + market risk) X 12.5
3. Capital adequacy ratio = Owner's capital / Total risk-weighted assets
4. Ratio of Tier I capital to risk assets = Tier I capital / Total risk-weighted assets
5. Ratio of Tier II capital to risk assets = Tier II capital / Total risk-weighted assets
6. Ratio of Tier III capital to risk assets = Tier III capital / Total risk-weighted assets
7. Ratio of common stock to total assets = Common stock / Total assets

III. Risk Management

(I) Qualitative and Quantitative Information About Various Risks

1. Credit Risk Management System and Accrued Capital

Credit Risk Management System

2014

Category of Disclosure	Description
1. Credit risk strategies, goals, policies and process	<p>1. Credit risk management goals:</p> <p>The Bank's goals in conducting credit risk management were to maintain adequate capital within an acceptable credit risk range, and maximize risk-adjusted return; for credit risk management, the Bank not only took into account the credit risk for individual transactions, but also paid attention to the credit risk for the overall loan portfolio and investment business.</p> <p>2. Credit risk management strategies:</p> <p>To effectively utilize and allocate its funds, the Bank's management strategies for various credit risk businesses would first consider the general economic situation, its operating strategies, the content and quality of the overall loan portfolio, and risk cost and return, then the Bank would determine and use credit risk mitigation tools, including collateral provision, balance sheet netting, and third party guarantees, to lower or transfer credit risk.</p> <p>3. Credit risk management policies:</p> <p>(1) In accordance with the risk management strategies and operating guidelines of the Bank's Risk Management Policy and Procedure, Directions for Credit Risk Management and Credit and Investment Policy approved by its Board of Directors, and under the New Basel Capital Accord and the pertinent regulations stipulated by governing authorities, the Bank expressly set various operating rules of credit risk management for compliance in operations.</p> <p>(2) To effectively utilize the Bank's funds, all credit risk strategies and operating rules took into consideration factors such as the overall economic situation, the Bank's operating strategies, and risk cost and return, and were established pursuant to the New Basel Capital Accord and pertinent regulations stipulated by governing authorities. Those strategies and rules would also be reviewed and adjusted periodically, and put into practice after being formally submitted to and approved by the Bank's Board of Directors/senior management.</p> <p>4. Credit risk management process:</p> <p>Responsible departments at the Head Office, regional centers and operating units would identify, measure, monitor, report, assess and review all potential credit risks in line with every loan and investment business, to facilitate credit risk management of the whole bank.</p>

Category of Disclosure	Description
2. Credit risk management organization and structure	<p>The Bank established a credit risk management organization and structure with three lines of defense that included the Board of Directors, the Risk Management Committee, the Department of Risk Management, responsible business units, operating units, and the Department of Auditing under the Board of Directors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First line of defense (risk-causing or risk-assuming units): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Each operating unit was required to carry out credit risk control for transactions undertaken in accordance with pertinent rules prescribed by the Head Office, and report management information related to credit risk to the Head Office. (2) Each responsible business unit at the Head Office was required to identify, assess and control the risks of its responsible business transactions, and establish pertinent credit risk management rules for compliance of operating units in operations. 2. Second line of defense (risk control unit): <p>The Department of Risk Management played an independent and dedicated role in charge of assessment, monitoring, control, review and reporting of the whole bank's credit risks.</p> 3. Third line of defense (internal auditing unit): <p>The Department of Auditing was responsible for checking the design and implementation of credit risk management systems, providing independent assessment, and inspecting the construction process of credit risk management models and the feasibility, reliability and legal compliance of credit risk management information systems.</p>
3. Scope and feature of credit risk report and credit risk measurement system	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Credit risk report: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Scope: The scope of the Bank's credit risk monitoring report periodically submitted to top management encompassed the status of risk exposures for asset quality, various countries, industry sectors, conglomerates, major borrowers and types of collaterals. (2) Feature: The Bank conducted credit risk dynamic monitoring at all times, where, in order to effectively control credit risk, major changes or exceeded limits were relayed to responsible business units and submitted to executive officers. 2. Credit risk measurement system: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Scope: Currently the Bank adopts the credit risk standardized approach in calculating accrued capital. Through which the risk management system produces various statements each month, which are utilized in compiling the monitoring statements which are then reported to executive officers, the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors. In addition, a more advanced approach to measure credit risk was introduced; the Bank utilized internal credit rating models where the default models of housing loan application scoreboard, housing loan scoreboard, consumer loan scoreboard and credit card scoreboard were used for risk segmentation of borrowers; to further enhance its credit risk management capability. The Bank expects to plan for the establishment of credit rating models for other businesses. (2) Feature: For the purpose of strengthening the Bank's credit risk management mechanism, the Bank built an organization-wide credit risk data mart that was able to connect to related information systems (such as the credit rating system and the credit analysis/extension operation management system), to facilitate control of various credit risk limits, and conduct risk segmentation based on the customer default level.

Category of Disclosure	Description
4. Credit risk hedge or mitigation policies, and strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating risks	<p>1. Credit risk hedge or mitigation policies:</p> <p>(1) To prevent the Bank's losses and effectively mitigate risk caused by defaults of borrowers or counterparties, the Bank levied collaterals, demanded guarantors, or transferred cases to credit guarantee institutions for guaranty depending on the risk status of loan transactions.</p> <p>(2) Pursuant to the New Basel Capital Accord and regulations stipulated by governing authorities, the Bank included the operational practice eligible for credit risk mitigation (such as qualified collateral, and guarantee institution) into related information systems, in order to accurately calculate the Bank's credit risk mitigation effects.</p> <p>2. Strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating credit risks:</p> <p>(1) Through a post-lending management and review mechanism, the Bank periodically inspected the operating status of the borrower, the current status of collateral, the credit status of the guarantor, and whether the case to be transferred for credit guarantee met pertinent rules of the Bank and the guarantee institution, to ensure the effectiveness of risk mitigation effects.</p> <p>(2) The Bank built a collateral management system to periodically reassess its housing loan collaterals, in order to enhance risk control of collaterals.</p>
5. Method adopted for legal capital accrual	Credit risk standardized approach

Risk Exposure and Accrued Capital after Risk Mitigation Under Credit Risk Standardized Approach

December 31, 2014
Unit: NTD in thousands

Type of Risk Exposure	Risk Exposure After Risk Mitigation	Accrued Capital
Sovereign countries	593,177,306	3,226
Public agencies not under Central Government	88,319,153	1,413,106
Banks (including multilateral development banks)	85,060,173	2,376,565
Enterprises (including securities and insurance companies)	694,171,654	51,091,894
Retail creditor's rights	323,071,098	22,757,145
Residential property	698,494,519	34,165,570
Equity securities investment	2,458,768	786,806
Other assets	78,810,229	4,733,520
Total	2,563,562,900	117,327,832

◆ Note: The capital accrual is that risk exposure multiplies the minimum legal capital adequacy ratio.

2. Securitization Risk Management System, Risk Exposure and Accrued Capital

Securitization Risk Management System

2014

Category of Disclosure	Description
1. Securitization management strategy and process	<p>1. Securitization management strategy:</p> <p>The Bank expressly set regulations on investing in beneficiary securities, asset-backed securities (non-originating bank), or acting as the underwriting institution for asset-backed commercial papers (originating bank) and other businesses pursuant to the Directions for Investment in Beneficiary Securities and Asset-Backed Securities and the Directions for Business of Short-Term Transactions Instruments approved by the Board of Directors, for compliance in operations.</p> <p>2. Securitization management process:</p> <p>(1) Pursuant to Directions for Investment in Beneficiary Securities and Asset-Backed Securities and Directions for Business of Short-Term Transactions Instruments, the Bank expressly mandated that investment targets for investing in beneficiary securities and asset-backed securities (non-originating bank) and for acting as the underwriting institution for asset-backed commercial papers (originating bank) achieve a certain credit rating class. If the investment amount exceeded the authorized limit of the responsible department manager, the investment should be reviewed and adopted by the Bank's "Task Force of Investment in TWSE-Listed and GTSM-Listed Stocks, Beneficiary Certificates and Other Negotiable Securities," and submitted to the President for approval before proceeding further.</p> <p>(2) In accordance with the table of authorized credit limits for the Bank's various levels of executive officers, the Bank expressly mandated that the liquidity facilities business (originating bank) should follow the precedent of the ordinary credit review procedure under the credit management organization and structure with a clear hierarchy and outline of duties.</p>
2. Securitization management organization and structure	<p>The Bank established a credit risk management organization and structure with three lines of defense that included the Board of Directors, the Risk Management Committee, the Department of Risk Management, responsible business units, operating (trading) units, and the Department of Auditing under the Board of Directors:</p> <p>1. First line of defense (risk-causing or risk-assuming units):</p> <p>(1) Each operating (trading) unit was required to carry out risk control for securitization transactions undertaken in accordance with pertinent rules prescribed by the Head Office, and report related risk management information to the Head Office.</p> <p>(2) Each responsible business unit at Head Office was required to identify, assess and control the risks of its responsible business transactions, and establish pertinent business regulations, for compliance of operating (trading) units in operations.</p> <p>2. Second line of defense (risk control unit):</p> <p>The Department of Risk Management played an independent and dedicated role in charge of assessment, monitoring, control, review and reporting of the whole bank's securitization business.</p>

Category of Disclosure	Description
	<p>3. Third line of defense (internal auditing unit):</p> <p>The Department of Auditing was responsible for checking the design and implementation of the securitization process, providing independent assessment, and inspecting its feasibility, reliability and legal compliance.</p>
3. Scope and feature of securitization risk report and asset securitization measurement system	<p>1. Securitization risk report:</p> <p>(1) Scope: The scope of the Bank's securitization product investment assessment report periodically submitted to senior management encompassed investment type, amount, credit rating and evaluation.</p> <p>(2) Feature: The Bank, in order to control risk, set loss control standards and related responsive measures for all its investments in products like real estate investment trust (REIT), beneficiary securities, domestic beneficiary securities, asset-backed beneficiary securities and foreign currency asset securitization.</p> <p>2. Securitization measurement system:</p> <p>(1) Scope: Pursuant to Directions for Investment in Beneficiary Securities and Asset-Backed Securities and other relevant operating regulations, the Bank manually and periodically monitored the risk exposure status of target securitization assets (such as credit rating, contract performance status, and market trade information), and proceeded accordingly with capital accrual.</p> <p>(2) Feature: The monitoring results reached pursuant to the above-mentioned regulations were compiled and included periodically in the risk monitoring report to be submitted to the Bank's Board of Directors/Risk Management Committee. In cases of irregularities, the responsible business unit escalated proceedings to executive officers to prepare responsive measures.</p>
4. Securitization risk hedge or mitigation policy, and strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating risks	<p>1. Securitization risk hedge or mitigation policy:</p> <p>Pursuant to the New Basel Capital Accord and regulations stipulated by governing authorities, the Bank took into consideration the credit risk mitigation tools that can be used as securitization risk exposures (such as credit enhancement, and risk transfer), to accurately calculate the mitigation effects of the Bank's securitization credit risk.</p> <p>2. Strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating securitization risks:</p> <p>Via periodical and non-periodical monitoring of credit ratings and asset pool change of beneficiary securities and asset-backed securities that the Bank invested in, the Bank executed the stop-loss mechanism when necessary, and reported to executive officers in accordance with procedures, to effectively control securitization risk.</p>
5. Method adopted for legal capital accrual	Securitization standardized approach

Securitization Activity: None

Securitization Risk Exposure and Accrued Capital: None

Information about Securitization Products: None

3. Operational Risk Management System and Accrued Capital

Operational Risk Management System

2014

Category of Disclosure	Description
1. Operational risk management strategy and process	<p>1. Operational risk management strategy:</p> <p>To effectively contain the frequency of occurrences and the severity of loss amounts for its operational risk within risk tolerance, the Bank actively identified, measured and monitored businesses and operating processes of the whole bank, and continued to develop and establish various operational risk management tools.</p> <p>2. Operational risk management process:</p> <p>(1) The Bank established its business regulations, internal control system and standard operational processes with respect to all products and operating activities, for full compliance of its operating units, and controlled operational risk through risk identification mechanisms, measurement, monitoring, reporting, assessment and review.</p> <p>(2) The Bank established the pertinent emergency response and restoration plan (business continuation plan), to ensure that every business was able to operate continuously should any severe natural or man-made incident occur, and established regulations relating to outsourced operations of the Bank.</p>
2. Operational risk management organization and structure	<p>The organizational structure for the Bank's operational risk management included the Board of Directors, the Risk Management Committee, the Department of Auditing, the Department of Risk Management, responsible business units at the Head Office, and various operating units.</p> <p>The Bank adopted three lines of defense to define duties of the units in operational risk management:</p> <p>1. First line of defense (operating units and responsible business units at the Head Office):</p> <p>(1) Each operating unit of the Bank was responsible for implementing control of various operational risks pursuant to related laws and regulations stipulated by governing authorities, Bank rules, operational risk management tools and the characteristics of various businesses, where the unit was also required to report management information regarding operational risk to responsible business units at Head Office.</p> <p>(2) Each responsible business unit at the Head Office shall identify, measure, assess and monitor operational risks related to the businesses, core products, operating activities, operational processes and information systems under its command. The unit was also responsible for establishing policies, guidelines, procedures and the internal control mechanism for its business and operating activities. It was further responsible for training and informing employees at all levels of their undertaking to cooperate in implementing operational risk management and their duties within the scope of their job description.</p> <p>2. Second line of defense (Department of Risk Management):</p> <p>The Department of Risk Management played an independent and dedicated role overseeing assessment, monitoring, control, review and reporting of the whole bank's operational risks.</p>

Category of Disclosure	Description
	<p>3. Third line of defense (Department of Auditing):</p> <p>The Department of Auditing was responsible for examining operational risk management results achieved by units of the whole bank, periodically inspecting the execution status of operational risk management systems and process controls, and reviewing correction of the whole bank's operational risk control defects or follow-up of their improvement.</p>
<p>3. Scope and features of operational risk report and operational risk measurement system</p>	<p>1. Operational risk report:</p> <p>(1) Scope: The scope of the operational risk monitoring report periodically submitted to senior management encompassed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Business type of operational risk loss, operational risk exposure status, Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) established by responsible business units, early warning recommendations and monthly trend analysis. b. Results of operational risk self-assessment of various major businesses conducted within the year. <p>(2) Features: For major operational risk issues, the Bank non-periodically produced related dynamic risk monitoring reports; when change in the external or internal environment of the Bank altered relevant risk exposure and control assessment, it was also disclosed in the operational risk monitoring report.</p> <p>2. Operational risk measurement system:</p> <p>(1) Scope: Pursuant to the New Basel Capital Accord, the regulations stipulated by governing authorities and Land Bank's business needs, the Bank introduced management tools such as internal loss event management, which was used to identify, measure and assess operational risks of the Bank's core products, operating activities, operational processes and information systems. The Bank also implemented risk profile data of the whole bank according to risk cause, risk type and business type. The Bank further built its operational risk database via the functions linking all management tools, in order to accurately calculate the operational risk accrued capital, and gradually introduce advanced risk measurement methodology.</p> <p>(2) Features: The Bank collected internal loss data, built an operational risk loss database, and introduced KRIs and set warning limits for quantifiable risks, to help identify operational risks involved in the Bank's major products and operating activities. For qualitative risks, the Bank introduced Risk Control Self Assessment (RCSA), where every unit of the whole bank assessed the control of operational risks in major operating activities.</p>
<p>4. Operational risk hedge or mitigation policies, and strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating risks</p>	<p>1. Operational risk hedge or mitigation policies:</p> <p>(1) The Bank analyzed the occurrence frequency of operational risk loss incidents and the severity of loss amounts to determine the risk response strategies for its businesses and operating activities, including risk hedge, risk transfer or mitigation, risk reduction or control, risk assumption and other strategies as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. For incidents with low loss occurrence frequency but high loss amount, it was required to adopt prevention and mitigation measures such as limit control, business transfer or business continuation plan. b. For incidents with high loss occurrence frequency but low loss amount, it was required to adopt internal control, insurance policy, outsourcing operations, know your customer, legal compliance management, ethics regulation management, and enhanced education and training.

Category of Disclosure	Description
	<p>c. For incidents with high loss occurrence frequency and high loss amount, it was required to adopt avoidance measures to circumvent operating activities that may induce risk.</p> <p>d. For incidents with low loss occurrence frequency and low loss amount, risk was accepted.</p> <p>(2) Operations outsourced by the Bank to others (such as data processing, credit card operation, cash transit and refill, and internal audit operation) were all conducted pursuant to the Directions for Outsourcing Operations and the Directions for Information Processing Outsourcing Operations established by the Land Bank of Taiwan to prevent operational risk caused by outsourcing, and in pursuance of other operational risk mitigation policies.</p> <p>(3) The Bank mitigated risks resulting from operations by purchasing the following insurance policies as operational risk mitigation tools: fidelity bond insurance, money insurance, banking safe deposit box liability insurance, burglary insurance, public liability insurance, fire insurance, electronic equipment insurance, etc.</p> <p>2. Strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating operational risks:</p> <p>(1) Each responsible business unit periodically inspected rules and standard operating processes related to the businesses undertaken, and via RCSA discovered any risk not identified or any control point not effectively implemented.</p> <p>(2) The Department of Risk Management periodically inspected the status of the whole bank's operational risk control and related operational risk issues, promptly provided suggestions, and continued to monitor and track any deficiencies in risk control, followed by appropriate management measures, in order to reduce operational risk.</p> <p>(3) Each insurance applicant unit periodically inspected the business categories insured, to ensure continuous validity of the insurance policies.</p>
5. Method adopted for legal capital accrual	Operational risk basic indicator approach

Operational Risk Accrued Capital

December 31, 2014
Unit: NTD in thousands

Year	Operating Gross Profit	Accrued Capital
2012	25,521,192	
2013	26,090,151	
2014	26,950,984	
Total	78,562,327	3,928,116

4. Market Risk Management System and Accrued Capital

Market Risk Management System

2014

Category of Disclosure	Description
1. Market risk management strategies and process	<p>1. Market risk management strategies:</p> <p>In handling businesses related to market risk, before or after each transaction or upon major change in the economic environment, the Bank assessed the severity of losses that might occur, and applied risk avoidance solutions, risk mitigation or transfer, risk control and risk assumption, such as actively avoiding highly-leveraged, highly-volatile and high-loss-potential financial products, or adopted the strategies of closing, selling or hedging. In accordance with regulations on limit management, stop-loss mechanism, over-the-limit handling and risk assumption status, the Bank effectively controlled the market risk, and mastered the overall risk exposure position and risk measurement results, to ensure continued effectiveness.</p> <p>2. Market risk management process:</p> <p>(1) Basic principles covered various product standards, new product/business approval standards, and standards and operational processes for market risk identification, measurement, assessment, monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>(2) Market risk identification: Financial trading units and related risk management personnel fully understood and verified market risk factors especially associated with each type of financial instrument. Risk management personnel endeavored to identify all risk factors that may result in market risk, and ensured the accuracy and applicability of the financial instrument assessment formulae.</p> <p>(3) Market risk measurement: The Bank developed quantifiable models to measure the market risk, and integrated them into daily risk limit management.</p> <p>(4) Market risk assessment: The Bank assessed the prices of all financial products it held by the market price method, model assessment, external sources or independent market price verification.</p> <p>(5) Market risk monitoring: Based on the various limits, financial trading units undertook real-time and comprehensive monitoring of the trading status during routine operating activities, to keep every type of transaction executed within the range of authorization and limits. The monitoring ensured that the transaction type, transaction target, transaction process, position and profit/loss variation for every financial product would conform to regulations and proceed within the range of limits and authorization. The Department of Risk Management monitored and analyzed data produced by risk measurement models on a daily basis. If any major risk and/or exposure jeopardizing the Bank's finance, business or legal compliance was to be uncovered, it would be reported immediately to the President and the Board of Directors.</p> <p>(6) Market risk reporting: The Department of Risk Management periodically submitted the whole bank's market risk management statements or report to the Risk Management Committee, including the Banks' market risk exposure position, risk exposure status, profit/loss status, use of limits, and compliance with pertinent market risk management regulations. Furthermore, in compliance with the principles of public disclosure, the Bank periodically disclosed to the public its market risk management information pursuant to rules prescribed by governing authorities.</p>

Category of Disclosure	Description
<p>2. Market risk management organization and structure</p>	<p>The Bank established a market risk management organization and structure with three lines of defense that included the Board of Directors, the Risk Management Committee, the Department of Risk Management, responsible business units, operating units, and the Department of Auditing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First line of defense (risk-causing or risk-assuming units): Each financial trading unit was required to comply with the Bank's relevant market risk management rules, to accordingly establish pertinent regulations to conduct market risk control and position management, to actively monitor various limits, and report related management information to the responsible business units or the Department of Risk Management. Each responsible business unit was required to be responsible for monitoring and controlling market risks caused by businesses undertaken in accordance with the Bank's risk management policy, directions, and pertinent risk management regulations. 2. Second line of defense (risk control unit): The Department of Risk Management was the independent and dedicated unit for market risk management of the whole bank, which played the role of a centralized platform, in charge of planning and building the market risk management structure and procedure approved by the Board of Directors. The Department also compiled and disclosed the Bank's market risk information and implementation status, periodically submitted reports and recommendations to the Risk Management Committee and the Board of Directors, and served as the dispatch center for market risk management knowledge and culture. 3. Third line of defense (internal auditing unit): The Department of Auditing was responsible for checking the design and implementation of market risk management systems, providing independent assessment, and inspecting the construction process of market risk management models and the feasibility, reliability and legal compliance of market risk management information systems.
<p>3. Scope and features of market risk report and market risk measurement system</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Market risk report: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Scope: The scope of the market risk monitoring report periodically submitted to senior management encompassed equity securities risk, fixed income securities interest rate risk, exchange rate risk, financial derivative risk, overseas negotiable securities risk, NTD and foreign currency fund liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and investment limit monitoring. (2) Features: The market risk report showed recent market risks of the whole bank's NTD and foreign currency financial assets using methods such as Value at Risk, β value, DVO1, Delta, duration, gap analysis, and scenario simulation. The report not only reflected the status of market risk exposures, but also provided senior management with information on various profits and losses, use of limits, investment performance, overall view of market trends, etc., as the basis for senior management to adjust the market risk management policy, procedures and various limits.

Category of Disclosure	Description
	<p>2. Market risk measurement system:</p> <p>(1) Scope: The scope of financial product measurement under the VaR assessment system encompassed calculation and measurement of single VaR, market risk factor VaR and overall VaR of the whole bank's stocks, funds, bonds, bills and foreign exchange positions.</p> <p>(2) Features: The VaR assessment system adopted statistical methodology to assess the maximum loss occurring in a given period based on specific probability, to reasonably estimate market risk exposures for stocks, funds, bonds, bills, foreign exchange positions and the whole bank. The system also separately showed the Bank's VaR based on the interest rate, exchange rate, and securities, in order to measure the market risk for each factor and provide the basis for senior management to adjust market investment strategies and risk tolerances.</p>
4. Market risk hedge or mitigation policies, and strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating risks	<p>1. Market risk hedge or mitigation policies:</p> <p>(1) Pursuant to related rules, the Bank implemented transaction limits, risk limits, duration limits, and the stop-loss mechanism for various financial products, as well as conducting risk-hedging derivative product transactions, in order to hedge market risk.</p> <p>(2) Most foreign currency negotiable securities with fixed interest rates undertook interest rate swap to avoid interest rate risk, as such the Bank designed various warning standards before the loss control standard was reached, where e-mail was instantly sent to notify the relevant unit when any warning standard was reached, in order to effectively control and hedge market risk. Besides, the main purpose of forward foreign currency transactions was to square the customer position in response to customer's risk-hedging needs in international trade payment or financial arrangements, and the swap transactions carried out by the Bank also focused on squaring the customer swap or forward exchange position; as they both served the main purpose of risk-hedging, the Bank was able to limit its market risk within a certain range.</p> <p>2. Strategy and process for continued effectiveness of tools monitoring, hedging and mitigating market risks:</p> <p>The Bank periodically and non-periodically reviewed the whole bank's VaR, notional principal, stop loss limits, trading strategies, etc. In case of emergency or limit exceeding, the trading unit was required to immediately carry out the contingency plan, lower the position, stop loss and withdraw, or proceed with hedging, in order to prevent further loss.</p>
5. Method adopted for legal capital accrual	Market risk standardized approach

Market Risk Accrued Capital

December 31, 2014

Unit: NTD in thousands

Type of Risk	Accrued Capital
Interest rate risk	1,758,065
Equity securities risk	1,148,135
Foreign exchange risk	24,612
Commodity risk	
Option dealt by The Simplified Approach	22
Total	2,930,834

5. Liquidity Risk Disclosure

(1) Analysis of Term Structures of NTD Maturity Dates:

December 31, 2014

Unit: NTD in thousands

	Total	Amount Outstanding in Remaining Time to Maturity					
		0-10 days	11-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year
Inflow of major matured funds	2,242,348,511	209,562,593	171,713,024	125,141,411	160,417,148	197,989,524	1,377,524,811
Outflow of major matured funds	3,089,905,993	150,637,590	236,050,967	460,913,065	491,113,356	754,175,718	997,015,297
Duration gap	-847,557,482	58,925,003	-64,337,943	-335,771,654	-330,696,208	-556,186,194	380,509,514

◆ Note: This table includes the amount of NTD of the whole bank.

(2) Analysis of Term Structures of USD Maturity Dates:

December 31, 2014

Unit: USD in thousands

	Total	Amount Outstanding in Remaining Time to Maturity				
		0-30 days	31-90 days	91-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year
Inflow of major matured funds	9,217,637	2,466,680	1,318,221	641,751	467,113	4,323,872
Outflow of major matured funds	10,052,103	2,668,167	3,110,037	1,585,136	677,449	2,011,314
Duration gap	-834,466	-201,487	-1,791,816	-943,385	-210,336	2,312,558

◆ Notes: 1. This table includes the amount of USD of the whole bank.

2. Where overseas assets reach 10% of the whole bank's total assets, supplemental disclosure information shall be separately provided.

The background of the slide features a close-up photograph of several hands of different skin tones stacked together, palms up, in a gesture of support or unity. The hands are positioned diagonally across the frame. A semi-transparent blue triangle is in the top-left corner, and a semi-transparent yellow triangle is in the top-right corner. A decorative graphic of thin, curved white lines is at the bottom.

Balanced Concerns

Developing humanitarian concerns;
Fulfilling social responsibilities.



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➤ FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Statement by the Audit Committee

The Company's business report and financial statements for the year of 2014(including the Balance Sheets, the Statements of Comprehensive Income, the Statements of Changes in Equity, and the Statements of Cash Flows), audited and attested by CPAs Gau,Wey-Chuan, and Mei,Yuan-Chen of KPMG , have been reviewed by the Audit Committee at the 1st-term 2nd meeting held on March 12, 2015, in which we have found no discrepancy. This review report is submitted in accordance with the requirements of Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act.

Audit Committee

Independent Director : Chen,Chih-Yuan

Independent Director : Hsu,Huoo-Ming

Independent Director : Lee,Tsung-Pei
(Convenor)

March 12, 2015

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in 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 did not audit its partial overseas branches whose reports reflect the total assets of \$75,844,338 thousand and \$55,850,956 thousand, which represent 3.01% and 2.30% of the Bank's total assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively; and comprehensive incomes of \$1,377,403 thousand and \$545,325 thousand, which represents 13.49% and 5.97% of the Bank's comprehensive income for the year then ended. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report have been furnished to us, and our opinion, in so far as it relates to the data included for such overseas branches, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Auditing of Financial Statements of Financial Institutions by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Those standards and regulations 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 and the report of other auditors provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its financial performance, and its cash flows for the years then ended, respectively, are in conformity with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks, Criteria Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms, and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

As stated in notes 4(b) and 12(b) to the financial statements, the financial statements of Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd. are based on the amounts audited by the Ministry of Audit of the Control Yuan. The accounts of Land Bank of Taiwan Co., Ltd. as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 have been examined by the Directorate-General of Budget, Accounting and Statistics, Executive Yuan and the Ministry of Audit of the Control Yuan, and the adjustments from this examination have been recognized retroactively in the accompanying financial statements for the related years.



KPMG
Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
March 27, 2015

Note to Readers

The accompanying financial statements are intended only to present the financial position, results of financial performance and cash flows in accordance with the IFRSs accepted by the Financial Supervisory Commission and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in Taiwan, the Republic of China.

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

Statement of Financial Position

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars

Assets	2014		2013		Liabilities and Equity	2014		2013	
	Amount	%	Amount	%		Amount	%	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 42,955,639	2	29,033,934	1	Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks (note 6(o))	\$ 209,745,830	8	202,365,412	8
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks (note 6(b))	233,860,833	9	226,656,989	9	Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks	2,529,138	-	2,476,871	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (notes 6(c) and (ah))	1,551,824	-	2,205,335	-	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (notes 6(c) and (ah))	222,942	-	105,971	-
Securities bought under resell agreements (note 6(d))	-	-	1,171,587	-	Securities sold under repurchase agreements (note 6(d))	10,757,747	1	6,226,271	-
Receivables, net (notes 6(e) and 7)	6,055,423	-	14,000,043	1	Payables (note 6(p))	22,638,213	1	27,850,177	1
Current income tax assets	143,714	-	139,788	-	Current income tax liabilities	1,106,456	-	1,020,336	-
Discounts and loans, net (notes 6(f) and 7)	1,868,479,470	74	1,804,190,412	75	Deposits and remittances (notes 6(q), (ah) and 7)	2,050,378,807	81	1,977,568,122	82
Available-for-sale financial assets, net (notes 6(g), (ah) and 8)	288,193,371	12	290,049,749	12	Financial debentures (notes 6(r) and (ah))	77,797,199	3	75,697,121	3
Held-to-maturity financial assets, net (notes 6(h), (ah) and 8)	12,195,507	1	1,270,403	-	Other financial liabilities (note 6(s))	119,893	-	146,415	-
Equity investments under the equity method, net (note 6(i))	24,190	-	18,942	-	Provision (note 6(t))	13,861,550	1	13,527,055	1
Other financial assets, net (notes 6(j) and (ah))	3,680,710	-	3,690,519	-	Deferred income tax liabilities (note 6(w))	6,937,342	-	6,950,727	-
Property and Equipment, net (note 6(k))	23,837,637	1	23,964,785	1	Other liabilities (note 6(v))	967,125	-	1,943,913	-
Investment property, net (note 6(l))	24,262,176	1	24,351,193	1	Total liabilities	2,397,062,242	95	2,315,878,391	95
Intangible assets, net (note 6(m))	611,567	-	553,016	-	Stockholders' Equity (note 6(x))				
Deferred income tax assets (note 6(w))	3,985,029	-	4,234,895	-	Common stock	50,000,000	2	50,000,000	2
Other assets, net (notes 6(n))	6,431,726	-	2,183,930	-	Capital reserve	21,748,869	1	21,748,869	1
					Retained earnings:				
					Legal reserve	22,943,403	1	20,112,535	1
					Special reserve	19,579,596	1	15,817,352	1
					Unappropriated earnings	849,075	-	849,075	-
						43,372,074	2	36,778,962	2
					Others	4,085,631	-	3,309,298	-
					Total equity	119,206,574	5	111,837,129	5
Total assets	\$ 2,516,268,816	100	2,427,715,520	100	Total liabilities and equity	\$ 2,516,268,816	100	2,427,715,520	100

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share, which are expressed in New Taiwan dollars

	2014		2013		Percentage Increase (Decrease)%
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Interest revenue	\$ 43,313,386	160	41,608,347	156	4
Less: interest expense	20,162,020	75	19,196,556	72	5
Net interest (note 6(z))	23,151,366	85	22,411,791	84	3
Net revenues other than interest					
Service fee income, net (notes 6(aa) and 7)	2,652,927	10	2,635,564	10	1
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (notes 6(c) and (ab))	(8,087)	-	592,913	2	(101)
Realized gains on the sale of available-for-sale financial assets (note 6(ac))	317,365	1	428,814	2	(26)
Share of profit of associates using equity method	42,955	-	(1,058)	-	4,160
Foreign exchange gains (losses), net	399,475	2	(218,829)	(1)	283
Impairment loss of assets (note 6(k))	(1,802)	-	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of assets (note 6(k))	320	-	142,146	-	(100)
Other noninterest gains, net (note 6(ad))	456,544	2	683,619	3	(33)
Total net revenues	27,011,063	100	26,674,960	100	1
Bad debt expenses and reserve for losses on quarantees (note 6(f))	191,047	1	1,410,461	5	(86)
Operating expenses:					
Employee benefits expense (note 6(ae))	9,881,284	37	9,756,295	37	1
Depreciation and amortization expense (note 6(af))	865,695	3	902,155	3	(4)
Other general and administrative expenses (note 6(ag))	4,492,232	17	3,725,967	14	21
Total operating expenses	15,239,211	57	14,384,417	54	6
Net income before income tax - continuing operating	11,580,805	42	10,880,082	41	6
Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(w))	2,144,580	8	1,921,777	7	(12)
Net Income	9,436,225	34	8,958,305	34	5
Other comprehensive income:					
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	758,873	3	243,063	1	212
Unrealized gains(losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	17,460	-	(72,638)	-	(124)
Less: Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	776,333	3	170,425	1	356
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 10,212,558	37	9,128,730	35	12
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)(note 6(y))	\$ 1.89		1.79		

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

in thousands of New Taiwan dollars

	Common stock	Capital reserve	Retained earnings			Other items in stockholders' equity		Total
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale financial assets	
Balance, January 1, 2013	\$ 50,000,000	21,748,869	17,425,044	6,401,010	7,764,029	(168,146)	3,307,019	106,477,825
First-time application of IFRS for provision of special reserve	-	-	-	6,914,954	(6,914,954)	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2013	-	-	-	-	8,958,305	-	-	8,958,305
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2013	-	-	-	-	-	243,063	(72,638)	170,425
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	8,958,305	243,063	(72,638)	9,128,730
Reversal of the disposed land to special reserve	-	-	-	(18,270)	18,270	-	-	-
Earnings appropriation and distribution								
Provision of legal reserve	-	-	2,687,491	-	(2,687,491)	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve	-	-	-	2,519,658	(2,519,658)	-	-	-
Contribution of dividends and bonus	-	-	-	-	(3,769,426)	-	-	(3,769,426)
Balance, December 31, 2013	50,000,000	21,748,869	20,112,535	15,817,352	849,075	74,917	3,234,381	111,837,129
Net income for the year ended December 31, 2014	-	-	-	-	9,436,225	-	-	9,436,225
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2014	-	-	-	-	-	758,873	17,460	776,333
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	9,436,225	758,873	17,460	10,212,558
Reversal of the disposed land to special reserve	-	-	-	(12,246)	12,246	-	-	-
Earnings appropriation and distribution								
Provision of legal reserve	-	-	2,830,868	-	(2,830,868)	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve	-	-	-	3,774,490	(3,774,490)	-	-	-
Contribution of dividends and bonus	-	-	-	-	(2,843,113)	-	-	(2,843,113)
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 50,000,000	21,748,869	22,943,403	19,579,596	849,075	833,790	3,251,841	119,206,574

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars

	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income before income tax	\$ 11,580,805	10,880,082
Adjustment items:		
Adjustments for the non-cash effects of items of incomes and expenses		
Depreciation expense	723,634	744,042
Amortization expense	142,061	158,113
Provision for bad debt expense	208,699	1,389,453
Interest expense	20,162,020	19,196,556
Interest income	(43,313,386)	(41,608,347)
Dividends income	(340,510)	(515,966)
Net change in provisions for guarantee liabilities	(14,127)	22,345
Share of profit of associates using equity method	(42,955)	1,058
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	880	473
Impairment of financial assets	1,802	-
Impairment of non-financial assets	-	3,709
Reversal of impairment loss on non-financial assets	-	(536,326)
Total adjustments for the non-cash effects of items of incomes and expenses	(22,471,882)	(21,144,890)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Change in operating assets:		
Increase in due from the central bank and call loans to banks	(1,189,449)	(1,188,894)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	653,511	(1,090,126)
Decrease (increase) in account receivable	7,925,490	(7,004,661)
Increase in discounts and loans	(64,499,264)	(11,741,867)
Decrease (increase) in available-for-sale financial assets	1,873,838	(44,569,156)
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets	(10,925,104)	(1,092,445)
Decrease in other financial assets	47,436	307,665
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(4,236,025)	1,700,912
Total net change in operating assets	(70,349,567)	(64,678,572)
Changes in operating liabilities:		
Increase in deposits from the central bank and banks	7,380,418	20,147,062
Increase in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	116,971	26,723
Increase (decrease) in notes and bonds issued under repurchase agreement	4,531,476	(168,859)
Decrease in payables	(5,245,005)	(11,599,203)
Increase in deposits and remittances	72,810,685	31,513,279
Increase in provisions for employee benefits	348,622	448,846
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	33,820	(4,269)
Total net change in operating liabilities	79,976,987	40,363,579
Total change in operating assets and liabilities	9,627,420	(24,314,993)
Total Adjustments	(12,844,462)	(45,459,883)
Cash outflow generated from operations	(1,263,657)	(34,579,801)
Interest received	43,371,710	41,895,409
Dividends received	340,510	515,966
Interest paid	(20,127,641)	(20,001,892)
Income tax paid	(1,825,905)	(1,974,384)

	2014	2013
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	20,495,017	(14,144,702)
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		
Increase in equity investments under the equity method	-	(20,000)
Acquisition of property and equipment	(550,257)	(490,820)
Increase in refundable deposits	(11,771)	(11,771)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(200,224)	(254,317)
Increase in investments in real estate	-	(677)
Proceeds from disposal of investment in real estate	43,485	552,043
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(718,767)	(225,542)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		
Increase (decrease) in funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks	52,267	(66,497)
Proceeds from issuing financial debenture	11,498,740	2,999,345
Repayment of financial debenture	(9,400,000)	(3,000,000)
Increase (decrease) in refundable deposits	(1,010,608)	822,513
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(26,522)	(35,844)
Dividends paid	(2,843,113)	(3,835,997)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(1,729,236)	(3,116,480)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	720,666	187,489
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	18,767,680	(17,299,235)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	150,789,851	168,089,086
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 169,557,531	150,789,851
Cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of financial position	\$ 42,955,639	29,033,934
Due from the central bank and call loans to banks qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	126,601,892	120,584,330
Notes and bonds issued under resell agreement qualifying for cash and cash equivalents under the definition of IAS 7	-	1,171,587
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 169,557,531	150,789,851

Directory Of Lbot's Offices

HEAD OFFICE

Department of Securities	No.81, Yanping S. Rd., Zhongzheng District, Taipei City 10043, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23483962	FAX:(02)23891864	
Department of Trusts	No.53, Huaining St., Zhongzheng District, Taipei City 10046, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23483456	FAX:(02)23754092	
Department of International Banking	No.46, Guanqian Rd., Zhongzheng District, Taipei City 10047, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23483456	FAX:(02)23317322	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP088
Department of Business	No.46, Guanqian Rd., Zhongzheng District, Taipei City 10047, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23483456	FAX:(02)23752716	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP041

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Taipei City

Offshore Banking Branch	6F, No.53, Huaining St., Zhongzheng District, Taipei City 10046, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23483456	FAX:(02)23711359	
Taipei Branch	No.72, Bo-ai Rd., Zhongzheng District, Taipei City 10043, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23713241	FAX:(02)23752122	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP005
Yuanshan Branch	No.91, Sec. 4, Chengde Rd., Shilin District, Taipei City 11166, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)28866379	FAX: (02)28866556	
Dongmen Branch	No.165, Sec.2,Jinshan S.Rd, Da- an District, Taipei City 10644, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23911188	FAX:(02)23960209	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP138
Chengtung Branch	No.46-2, Sec. 2, Zhongshan N. Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei City 10448, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)25676268	FAX:(02)25217239	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP140
Minquan Branch	No.26, Minquan W. Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei City 10449, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)25629801	FAX:(02)25616053	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP006
Changan Branch	No.52, Sec. 2, Chang-an E. Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei City 10456, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)25238166	FAX:(02)25434262	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP008
Changchuen Branch	No.156, Changchun Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei City 10459, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)25681988	FAX:(02)25683261	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP102
Sungshan Branch	No.1, Sec. 1, Dunhua S. Rd., Songshan District, Taipei City 10557, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)25774558	FAX:(02)25780590	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP063
Chunglun Branch	No.26, Dongxing Rd., Songshan District, Taipei City 10565, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)27477070	FAX:(02)27471762	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP106
Fuhsin Branch	No.132, Sec. 3, Minsheng E. Rd., Songshan District, Taipei City 10596, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)27199989	FAX:(02)25451215	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP090
Kuting Branch	No.125, Sec. 3, Roosevelt Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10647, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)23634747	FAX:(02)23632118	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP007
Jenai Branch	No.29, Sec. 3, Ren-ai Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10651, Taiwan (R.O.C.)	TEL:(02)27728282	FAX:(02)27110884	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP057

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Taipei City

Chunghsiao Branch	No.129, Sec. 1, Fuxing S. Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10666, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27312393 FAX:(02)27313649 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP058
Dah An Branch	No.37, Sec. 2, Da-an Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10667, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)23256266 FAX:(02)23259819 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP123
Hoping Branch	No.15, Sec. 3, Heping E. Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10670, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27057505 FAX:(02)27015459 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP045
Tunhua Branch	No.76, Sec. 2, Dunhua S. Rd., Da-an District, Taipei City 10683, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27071234 FAX:(02)27066470 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP074
Wanhua Branch	No.205, Sec. 2, Xiyuan Rd., Wanhua District, Taipei City 10864, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)23322778 FAX:(02)23323391 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP116
Hinyi Branch	No.436, Sec. 1, Keelung Rd., Xinyi District, Taipei City 11051, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27585667 FAX:(02)27582282 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP079
Tungtaipei Branch	No.107, Songde Rd., Xinyi District, Taipei City 11075, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27272588 FAX:(02)27285721 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP099
Sungnan Branch	No.130, Songshan Rd., Xinyi District, Taipei City 11090, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27631111 FAX:(02)27669933 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP141
Shihlin Branch	No.689, Sec. 5, Zhongshan N. Rd., Shilin District, Taipei City 11145, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)28341361 FAX:(02)28313863 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP009
Tienmu Branch	No.122, Sec. 2, Zhongzheng Rd., Shilin District, Taipei City 11148, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)28767287 FAX:(02)28767257 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP133
Shipai Branch	No.116, Wunlin N. Rd., Beitou District., Taipei City 11287, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)28277557 FAX:(02)28276322 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP160
Neihu Branch	No.156, Sec. 6, Minquan E. Rd., Neihu District, Taipei City 11490, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27963800 FAX:(02)27963961 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP064
Donghu Branch	No.460, Sec. 5, Chenggong Rd., Neihu District., Taipei City 11490, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)26317890 FAX:(02)26329056 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP148
Shihu Branch	No.185, Gangqian Rd., Neihu District, Taipei City 11494, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)26599888 FAX:(02)26593659 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP120
Nankang Branch	No.364 Sec. 1, Nangang Rd., Nangang District, Taipei City 11579, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)27834161 FAX:(02)27820454 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP004
Wenshan Branch	No.206, Jingxing Rd., Wenshan District, Taipei City 11669, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29336222 FAX:(02)29335279 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP093
NanJing Donglu Branch	1F,No.70,Sec.3,NanJing E.Rd.,ZhongShan District, Taipei City10489 Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)2503-6435 FAX:(02)2503-5643 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP165

New Taipei City

Huachiang Branch	No.2, Alley 1, Lane 182, Sec. 2, Wunhua Rd., Banqiao District ,New Taipei City 22044, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)22518599 FAX:(02)22517665 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP107
Panchiao Branch	No.143, Sec. 1, Wunhua Rd., Banqiao District., New Taipei City 22050, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29689111 FAX:(02)29667278 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP050

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

New Taipei City

Tungpanchiao Branch	No.212, Minzu Rd., Banqiao District, New Taipei City 22065, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29633939 FAX:(02)29633931 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP095
Kuangfu Branch	No.148, Sec. 2, Sanmin Rd.,Banqiao District, New Taipei City, 22069 Taiwan,R.O.C. TEL:(02)89522345 FAX:(02)89522395 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP129
Hsichih Branch	No.306-3, Sec. 1, Datong Rd., Xizhi District, New Taipei City 22146, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)26498577 FAX:(02)26498666 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP115
Hsintien Branch	No.309, Sec. 1, Beixin Rd., Xindian District ,New Taipei City 23147, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29151234 FAX:(02)29178333 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP061
Yunggho Branch	No.33, Zhulin Rd., Yonghe District ,New Taipei City 23441, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)89268168 FAX:(02)89268181 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP049
Yuantong Branch	No.192, Liancheng Rd., Zhonghe District ,New Taipei City 23553, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)22497071 FAX:(02)22497701 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP158
Shuanggho Branch	No.120, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., Zhonghe District ,NewTaipei City 23555, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)22425300 FAX:(02)22425495 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP087
Chunggho Branch	No.323, Jingping Rd., Zhonghe District ,New Taipei City 23577, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29461123 FAX:(02)29440419 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP003
Tucheng Branch	No.127, Sec. 1, Zhongyang Rd., Tucheng District, New Taipei City 23664, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)22651000 FAX:(02)22667858 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP080
Sanshia Branch	No.83, Minsheng St., Sanxia District, New Taipei City 23741, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)86711010 FAX:(02)86711033 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP112
Shulin Branch	No.82, Bao-an 2nd St., Shulin District ,New Taipei City 23860, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)26845116 FAX:(02)26845115 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP098
Beisanchong Branch	No. 99, Sec. 4, Chongyang Rd., Sanchong District ,New Taipei City 24145, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)89821919 FAX:(02)89819492 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP157
Sanchung Branch	No.1-8, Sec. 2, Chongxin Rd., Sanchong District,New Taipei City 24147, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)89712222 FAX:(02)29848053 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP010
Hsianchung Branch	No.81, Sec. 1, Chongyang Rd., Sanchong District, New Taipei City 24161, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29846969 FAX:(02)29859842 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP100
Hsinchuang Branch	No.221, Siyuan Rd., Xinzhuang District , NewTaipei City 24250, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29973321 FAX:(02)29973320 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP086
Nanhsinchuang Branch	No.288-23, Xinshu. Rd., Xinzhuang District, New Taipei City 24262, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)22066080 FAX:(02)22066372 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP111
Taishan Branch	No.168, Sec. 3, Mingzhi Rd., Taishan District, New Taipei 24354, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29018899 FAX:(02)29014174 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP134
Luchou Branch	No.100, Zhongshan 1st Rd., Luzhou District, New Taipei City 24748, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)22859100 FAX:(02)22858983 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP076
Tanshui Branch	No.42, Sec. 1, Zhongshan N. Rd., Danshui District, New Taipei City 25157, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)26219691 FAX:(02)26219695 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP081
Baozhong Branch	No.94-3, Baozhong Rd., Xindian District ,New Taipei City 23144, Taiwan (R.O.C.) TEL:(02)29111898 FAX:(02)29111737 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP163

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Keelung City

Keelung Branch	No.18, Yi 1st Rd., Zhongzheng District, Keelung City 20241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(02)24210200	FAX:(02)24224407	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP002
Chengping Branch	No.652, Zhongzheng Rd., Zhongzheng District, Keelung City 20248, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(02)24621111	FAX:(02)24627214	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP073

Taoyuan County

Chungli Branch	No.190, Zhongshan Rd., Zhongli District, Taoyuan City 32041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)4253140	FAX:(03)4253674	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP014
Peichungli Branch	No.400, Huanbei Rd., Zhongli District, Taoyuan City 32070, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)4250011	FAX:(03)4223230	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP124
Neili Branch	No.33, Huanzhong E. Rd., Zhongli District, Taoyuan City 32071, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)4612666	FAX:(03)4613868	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP145
Pingchen Branch	No.5, Shanding Sec., Zhongfeng Rd., Pingzhen District, Taoyuan City 32463, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)4699111	FAX:(03)4699119	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP091
Shihmen Branch	No.49, Beilong Rd., Longtan District, Taoyuan City 32552, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)4792101	FAX:(03)4708934	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP015
Yangmei Branch	No.116, Daping St., Yangmei District, Taoyuan City 32643, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)4881215	FAX:(03)4881217	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP137
Taoyuan Branch	No.75, Zhongzheng Rd., Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City 33041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)3379911	FAX:(03)3379976	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP013
Peitaoyuan Branch	No.1071, Zhongzheng Rd., Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City 33045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)3566199	FAX:(03)3565406	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP131
Nantaoyuan Branch	No.835, Zhongshan Rd., Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City 33059, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)3786969	FAX:(03)3786984	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP114
Linkou Branch	No.109, Wunhua 2nd Rd., Guishan District, Taoyuan City 33377, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)3182128	FAX:(03)3183719	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP143
Bade Branch	No.702, Sec. 1, Jieshou Rd., Bade District, Taoyuan City 33450, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)3667966	FAX:(03)3669900	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP121
Dayuan Branch	No. 55, Zhongzheng E. Rd., Dayuan District, Taoyuan City 33756, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)3850805	FAX:(03)3856625	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP136
Nanknag Branch	No.16, Luoyang St., Luzhu District, Taoyuan City 33845, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)3526556	FAX:(03)3527099	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP096

Hsinchu City

Hsinchu Branch	No.1, Zhongyang Rd., Hsinchu City 30041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)5213211	FAX:(03)5233693	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP016
Tungshsinchu Branch	No.22, Beida Rd., East District, Hsinchu City 30044, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)5353998	FAX:(03)5353923	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP103

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Hsinchu County

Chupei Branch	No.130, Xianzheng 9th Rd., Zhubei City, Hsinchu County 30251, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)5532231 FAX:(03)5532308 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP108
Hukou Branch	No.102, Sec. 1, Zhongzheng Rd., Hukou Township, Hsinchu County 30342, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)5996111 FAX:(03)5901987 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP052
Hsingong Branch	No.76, Zhonghua Rd., Hukou Township, Hsinchu County 30353, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)5981969 FAX:(03)5985373 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP118
ITRI Branch	No.195, Sec. 4, Zhongxing Rd., Zhudong Township, Hsinchu County 31040, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)5910188 FAX:(03)5910199 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP156
Chutung Branch	No.10, Donglin Rd., Zhudong Township, Hsinchu County 31047, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)5961171 FAX:(03)5961175 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP017

Miaoli County

Chunan Branch	No.62, Zhongzheng Rd., Zhunan Township, Miaoli County 35047, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(037)551022 FAX:(037)551090 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP146
Toufen Branch	No.932, Zhonghua Rd., Toufen Township, Miaoli County 35159, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(037)667185 FAX:(037)667188 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP021
Tunghsiao Branch	No.85, Zhongzheng Rd., Tongxiao Township, Miaoli County 35741, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(037)756010 FAX:(037)756014 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP084
Miaoli Branch	No.402, Zhongzheng Rd., Miaoli City, Miaoli County 36043, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(037)320531 FAX:(037)329215 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP020

Taichung City

Taichung Branch	No.1, Sec. 2, Ziyu Rd., Central District, Taichung City 40045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)22235021 TEL:(04)22235021 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP024
Nantaichung Branch	No.81, Guoguang Rd., South District, Taichung City 40254, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)22240323 FAX:(04)22201390 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP101
Hsitaichung Branch	No.2-4, Wuquan Rd., West District, Taichung City 40355, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)22289151 FAX:(04)22276621 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP055
Peitaichung Branch	No.79, Sec.1,Zhongping Rd., Beitun District, Taichung City 40458, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)22016902 FAX:(04)22014766 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP077
Beituen Branch	No.232, Sec. 4, Wenxin Rd., North District, Taichung City 40462, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)22915678 FAX:(04)22913636 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP122
Chungkang Branch	No.598, Sec.2, Wenxin Rd., Xitun District, Taichung City 40758, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)23288800 FAX:(04)23287958 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP094
Situn Branch	No.542, Sec. 3, Taiwan Blvd. Xitun District, Taichung City 40757, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)27087759 FAX: (04)27086359 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP144
Nantun Branch	No.65, Wenxin S. Rd., Nantun District, Taichung City 40854, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(04)24723568 FAX:(04)24727911 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP161

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Taichung City

Taiping Branch	No.131, Sec. 3, Zhongshan Rd., Taiping District, Taichung City 41169, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)22780788	FAX:(04)22783488	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP072
Dali Branch	No.405, Sec. 2, Guoguang Rd., Dali District, Taichung City 41266, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)24061679	FAX:(04)24061579	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP150
Wujih Branch	No.328, Xinxing Rd., Wuri District, Taichung City 41457, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)23360311	FAX:(04)23360321	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP119
Fengyuan Branch	No.508, Zhongshan Rd., Fengyuan District, Taichung City 42044, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)25242191	FAX:(04)25283716	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP022
Fengnung Branch	No.127, Zhongzheng Rd., Fengyuan District, Taichung City 42056, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)25157388	FAX:(04)25157386	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP127
Jhongke Branch	2F.-1, No.6, Zhongke Rd., Daya District, Taichung City 42881, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)25658228	FAX:(04)25658255	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP135
Shalu Branch	No.407, Zhongshan Rd., Shalu District, Taichung City 43350, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)26651717	FAX:(04)26651256	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP113
Tachia Branch	No.40, Zhenzheng Rd., Dajia District, Taichung City 43746, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)26877181	FAX:(04)26860142	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP023
Zhongcing Branch	No.358 Sec.2, Jhongcing Rd., Beitun District, Taichung City 40676, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)22956677	FAX:(04)22956776	

Nantou County

Nantou Branch	No.202, Zhongshan St., Nantou City, Nantou County 54057, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(049)2222143	FAX:(049)2221833	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP025
Tsaotun Branch	No.601-7, Zhongzheng Rd., Caotun Township, Nantou County 54241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(049)2330573	FAX:(049)2353647	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP082

Changhua County

Changhua Branch	No.98, Guangfu Rd., Changhua City, Changhua County 50045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)7230777	FAX:(04)7242934	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP047
Fuhxing Branch	No.399, Sec. 7, Zhanglu Rd., Fuxing Township, Changhua County 50661, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)7785566	FAX:(04)7789933	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP142
Yuanlin Branch	No.100, Sec. 2, Zhongshan Rd., Yuanlin Township, Changhua County 51052 Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(04)8323171	FAX:(04)8330634	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP026

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Yunlin County

Huwei Branch	No.490, Sec. 1, Linsen Rd., Huwei Township, Yunlin County 63243, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(05)6327373 FAX:(05)6320297 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP056
Touliu Branch	No.72,Zhongshan Rd., Douliu City, Yunlin County 64051, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(05)5323901 FAX:(05)5334295 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP027
Peikang Branch	No.90, Minzhu Rd., Beigang Township, Yunlin County 65142, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(05)7836111 FAX:(05)7835525 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP028

Chiayi City

Chiayi Branch	No.309, Zhongshan Rd., Chiayi City 60041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(05)2241150 FAX:(05)2250426 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP029
Chiasing Branch	No.28, Ziyou Rd., Chiayi City 60093, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(05)2810866 FAX:(05)2810882 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP110

Chiayi County

Minhsiung Branch	No.126, Sec. 3, Jianguo Rd., Minxiong Township, Chiayi County 62157, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(05)2200180 FAX:(05)2214643 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP066

Tainan City

Tainan Branch	No.28, Zhongzheng Rd., West District, Tainan City 70048, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(06)2265211 FAX:(06)2240057 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP032
Tungtainan Branch	No.261, Sec. 3, Dongmen Rd., East District, Tainan City 70172, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(06)2902789 FAX:(06)2906946 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP083
Peitainan Branch	No.128-7, Gongyuan Rd., North District, Tainan City 70448, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(06)2210071 FAX:(06)2256036 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP062
Anping Branch	No.23, Sec. 2, Zhonghua W. Rd., Anping District, Tainan City 70844, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(06)2933555 FAX:(06)2933666 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP109
Annan Branch	No.47, Sec. 3, Haidian Rd., Annan District, Tainan City 70966, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(06)2568669 FAX:(06)2569778 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP147
Yungkang Branch	No.20, Zhongshan S. Rd., Yongkang District, Tainan City, 71075, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(06)2321171 FAX:(06)2324144 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP031
Dawan Branch	No.1062, Sec. 2, Yongda Rd., Yongkang District, Tainan City, 71080, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL: (06)2071200 FAX: (06)2071250 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP151
Hsuehchia Branch	No.303, Zhongzheng Rd., Xuejia District, Tainan City 72641, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(06)7832166 FAX:(06)7836743 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP085

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Tainan City

Hsinying Branch	No.79, Zhongshan Rd., Xinying District, Tainan City, 73045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(06)6322441	FAX:(06)6322270	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP030
Paiho Branch	No.395, Sanmin Rd., Baihe District, Tainan City 73242, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(06)6855301	FAX:(06)6852545	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP089
Hsinshih Branch	No.10, Fusing Rd., Xinshi District, Tainan City 74444, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(06)5997373	FAX:(06)5990799	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP104

Kaohsiung City

Chungcheng Branch	No.158, Zhongzheng 3rd Rd., Xinxing District, Kaohsiung City 80052, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)2352156	FAX:(07)2352140	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP059
Hsinhsing Branch	No.480, Qixian 1st Rd., Xinxing District, Kaohsiung City 80053, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)2355111	FAX:(07)2355118	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP054
Chungshan Branch	No.87, Wufu 3rd Rd., Qianjin District, Kaohsiung City 80148, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)2519406	FAX:(07)2518154	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP048
Lingya Branch	No.18, Zhongxiao 2nd Rd., Lingya District, Kaohsiung City 80241, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)3328477	FAX:(07)3356471	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP078
Kaohsiung Branch	No.131, Dayong Rd., Yancheng District, Kaohsiung City 80343, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)5515231	FAX:(07)5510428	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP033
Chiencheng Branch	No.241, Yixin 1st Rd., Qianzhen District, Kaohsiung City 80606, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)3329755	FAX:(07)3313296	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP069
Poai Branch	No.300, Bo-ai 1st Rd., Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City 80757, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)3150301	FAX:(07)3226961	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP105
Chienkuo Branch	No.458, Jianguo 1st Rd., Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City 80760, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)2250011	FAX:(07)2250077	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP097
Shanming Branch	No.657, Jiangong Rd., Sanmin District, Kaohsiung City 80778, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)3861301	FAX:(07)3891941	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP065
Shiaokang Branch	No.336, Hongping Rd., Xiaogang District, Kaohsiung City 81268, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)8065606	FAX:(07)8018837	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP117
Zuoying Branch	No.1237, Huaxia Rd., Zuoying District, Kaohsiung City 81361, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)3436168	FAX:(07)3433321	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP130
Tashe Branch	No.369, Zhongshan Rd., Dashe District, Kaohsiung City 81547, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)3520779	FAX:(07)3529804	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP067
Kangshan Branch	No.285, Gangshan Rd., Gangshan District, Kaohsiung City 82041, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)6216102	FAX:(07)6213119	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP034
Luzhu Branch	No.18, Guochang Rd., Luzhu District, Kaohsiung City 82150, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(07)6972131	FAX:(07)6973834	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP070

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Kaohsiung City

Cingnian Branch	No.281, Sec. 2, Qingnian Rd., Fengshan District, Kaohsiung City 83048, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(07)7808700 FAX:(07)7805166 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP038
Fengshan Branch	No.15, Caogong Rd., Fengshan District, Kaohsiung City 83064, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(07)7460121 FAX:(07)7436569 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP051
Wuchia Branch	No.256, Wujia 2nd Rd., Fengshan District, Kaohsiung City, 83083, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(07)7715176 FAX:(07)7715170 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP071
Dafa Branch	No.272, Fonglin 4th Rd., Daliao District, Kaohsiung City 83150, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL: (07)7869169 FAX: (07)7869189 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP153
Nanzi Branch	No.318, Lanchang Rd., Nanzi District, Kaohsiung City 81168, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(07)3621199 FAX:(07)3621099 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP149
Meinung Branch	No.65, Sec. 1, Zhongshan Rd., Meinong District, Kaohsiung City 84348, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(07)6813211 FAX:(07)6813111 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP035

Pingtung County

Pingtung Branch	No.78, Fongjia Rd., Pingtung City, Pingtung County 90075, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(08)7325131 FAX:(08)7322236 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP036
Kaoshu Branch	No.99, Nanxing Rd., Gaoshu Township, Pingtung County 90641, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(08)7963399 FAX:(08)7966333 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP125
Chaojung Branch	No.117, Zhongshan Rd., Chaozhou Township, Pingtung County 92045, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(08)7898787 FAX:(08)7880600 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP152
Chaochou Branch	No.12, Xinsheng Rd., Chaozhou Township, Pingtung County 92046, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(08)7884111 FAX:(08)7881972 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP046
Donggang Branch	No.27, Sec. 2, Guangfu Rd., Donggang Township, Pingtung County 92847, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(08)8332255 FAX:(08)8325399 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP132
Fangliao Branch	No.111, Longshan Rd., Fangliao Township, Pingtung County 94049, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(08)8781533 FAX:(08)8786282 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP126

Yilan County

Yilan Branch	No.31, Sec.2, Zhongshan Rd., Yilan City, Yilan County 26046, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)9361101 FAX:(03)9323692 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP011
Lotung Branch	No.158, Gongzheng Rd., Luodong Township, Yilan County 26550, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)9571111 FAX:(03)9571117 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP012
Suao Branch	No.17, Taiping Rd., Su'ao Township, Yilan County 27048, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
	TEL:(03)9961100 FAX:(03)9965334 SWIFT:LBOTTWTP053

DOMESTIC BRANCHES

Hualien County

Hualien Branch	No.356, Zhongshan Rd., Hualien City, Hualien County 97050, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)8312601	FAX:(03)8320482	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP018
Yuli Branch	No.51, Sec.2, Zhongshan Rd., Yuli Township, Hualien County 98142, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(03)8886181	FAX:(03)8882320	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP019

Taitung County

Taitung Branch	No.357, Sec. 1, Zhonghua Rd., Taitung City, Taitung County 95046, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(089)310111	FAX:(089)310100	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP037

Penghu County

Penghu Branch	No.20, Sanmin Rd., Magong City, Penghu County 88050, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(06)9262141	FAX:(06)9278371	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP040

Kinmen County

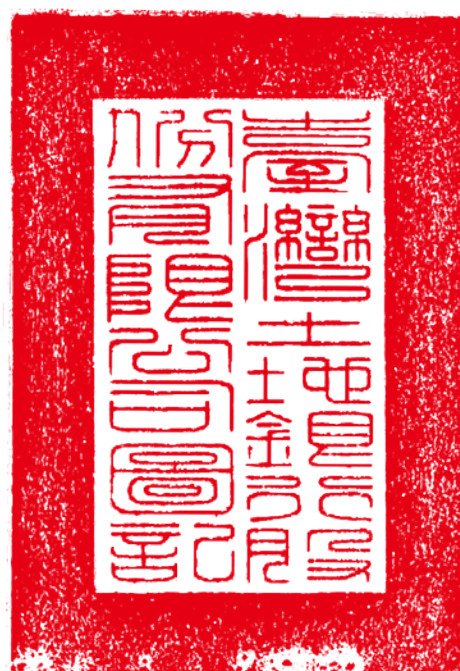
Kinmen Branch	No.34, Minsheng Rd., Jincheng Township, Kinmen County 89345, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(082)327301	FAX:(082)327305	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP039
Kincheng Branch	No.6, Minsheng Rd., Jincheng Township, Kinmen County 89345, Taiwan (R.O.C.)		
	TEL:(082)311981	FAX:(082)311986	SWIFT:LBOTTWTP128

OVERSEAS BRANCH

Los Angeles Branch	Suite1900, 811 Wilshire Boulevard Los Angeles, California 90017 U.S.A.		
	TEL:(1)-213-532-3789	FAX:(1)-213-532-3766	SWIFT:LBOTUS66
Hong Kong Branch	Unit 3101-6 & 12, Tower 1, The Gateway, 25 Canton Road, Tsimshatsui, Kowloon., H.K.		
	TEL:(852)2581-0788	FAX:(852)2581-0777	SWIFT:LBOTHKHH
Singapore Branch	80, Raffles Place, #34-01 UOB Plaza 1, Singapore		
	TEL:(65)6349-4555	FAX:(65)6349-4545	SWIFT:LBOTSGSG
Shanghai Branch	Unit1203-04, 12F, Aurora Plaza, 99 Fu Cheng Road, Pudong Shanghai, China 200120		
	TEL:(86)-21-5037-2495	FAX:(86)-21-5037-2497	SWIFT:LBOTCNSH
New York Branch	100 Wall Street, 14F New York, New York 10005 U S A		
	TEL:(1)-917-542-0222	FAX:(1)-917-542-0288	SWIFT:LBOTUS33
TianJin Branch	Room 3701-3702, Xin Silver Building, No.28, Zeng Jin Dao, Hexi District, TianJin, China.300201		
	TEL (86)22-2837-1115	FAX (86)22-2837-1113	SWIFT:LBOTCNBT

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