

**PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND
SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT
ACCOUNTANTS
MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016**

For the convenience of readers and for information purpose only, the auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. In the event of any discrepancy between the English version and the original Chinese version or any differences in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language auditors' report and financial statements shall prevail.

REVIEW REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS TRANSLATED FROM CHINESE

PWCR17000163

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of President Securities Corporation

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of President Securities Corporation and its subsidiaries as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the three months then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Group's management. Our responsibility is to issue a report on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Except as stated in the following paragraph, we conducted our reviews in accordance with the Statement of Auditing Standards No. 36, "Engagements to Review Financial Statements" in the Republic of China. A review consists primarily of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

As described in Notes 4(3) and 6(13), the related information of certain subsidiaries and investments accounted for under the equity method in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the information disclosed in Note 13(2) were based on the investees' financial statements for the same period which were not reviewed by independent accountants. The total assets of these investees as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$4,079,970 thousand and \$4,829,693 thousand, constituting 4.53% and 5.94% of total consolidated assets, respectively; the total liabilities of these investees as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$1,355,659 thousand and \$1,972,872 thousand, constituting 2.04% and 3.37% of total consolidated liabilities, respectively; the total comprehensive income of these investees for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$14,312 thousand and \$14,943 thousand, constituting 2.58% and 8.38% of total consolidated comprehensive income, respectively. Balance of such investments accounted for under the equity method as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$498,344 thousand and \$459,427 thousand, respectively; the Group's share of profits or losses of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$14,986 thousand and \$14,886 thousand, constituting 2.70% and 8.34% of total consolidated comprehensive income, respectively.

Based on our reviews, except for the effect on the consolidated financial statements of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had the related information of certain subsidiaries and investments accounted for under the equity method in the consolidated financial statements and the information disclosed in Note 13(2) been reviewed by independent accountants as explained in the preceding paragraph, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the consolidated financial statements referred to in the first paragraph for them to be in conformity with the “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Firms”, “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants”, and International Accounting Standard 34, ‘Interim Financial Reporting’ as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Hsiao, Chin-Mu
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan
May 9, 2017

Chang, Ming-Hui

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying consolidated financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

As the financial statements are the responsibility of the management, PricewaterhouseCoopers cannot accept any liability for the use of, or reliance on, the English translation or for any errors or misunderstandings that may derive from the translation.

PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(The consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are reviewed, not audited)

Assets	Notes	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		March 31, 2016	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
110000 Current assets							
111100 Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	\$ 7,198,411	8	\$ 6,909,469	8	\$ 5,922,095	7
112000 Financial assets at fair value	6(2)						
through profit or loss - current		36,511,723	41	41,521,141	48	31,964,011	39
113400 Available-for-sale financial	6(3)						
assets - current		1,301,812	1	1,332,776	2	625,215	1
114010 Bonds purchased under resale	6(4)						
agreements		827,421	1	2,093,498	3	1,066,767	1
114030 Margin loans receivable	6(5)	9,601,677	11	8,692,164	10	9,289,409	12
114040 Refinancing security deposits		2,611	-	18,694	-	6,865	-
114050 Receivables from refinance							
guaranty		2,006	-	33,381	-	5,863	-
114070 Customer margin account	6(6)	10,627,618	12	12,100,445	14	12,308,106	15
114090 Receivables from security							
lending		69,057	-	157,775	-	65,482	-
114100 Security lending deposits		283,365	-	261,136	-	70,238	-
114110 Notes receivable		682	-	1,080	-	1,071	-
114130 Accounts receivable	6(7)	16,439,888	18	6,104,874	7	12,668,292	16
114150 Prepayments		53,514	-	44,517	-	40,512	-
114170 Other receivables	6(8)	28,180	-	64,190	-	23,468	-
114600 Current tax assets		430	-	683	-	1,102	-
119000 Other current assets	6(9)	2,345,391	3	1,939,900	2	2,369,207	3
110000 Total current assets		<u>85,293,786</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>81,275,723</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>76,427,703</u>	<u>94</u>
120000 Noncurrent assets							
122000 Financial assets at fair value	6(2)						
through profit or loss -							
noncurrent		50,548	-	50,621	-	51,059	-
123100 Financial assets at cost -	6(12)						
noncurrent		40,173	-	41,581	-	41,581	-
123400 Available-for-sale financial	6(3)						
assets - noncurrent		72,065	-	74,401	-	61,828	-
124100 Investments accounted for	6(13)						
under equity method		498,344	1	440,676	1	459,427	1
125000 Property and equipment, net	6(14)	2,459,205	3	2,467,163	3	2,509,420	3
126000 Investment property	6(15)	278,378	-	278,903	-	280,478	-
127000 Intangible assets	6(16)	123,520	-	129,771	-	141,142	-
128000 Deferred tax assets	6(45)	65,316	-	64,681	-	56,628	-
129000 Other assets - noncurrent	6(17)	1,225,332	1	1,232,676	2	1,336,556	2
120000 Total noncurrent assets		<u>4,812,881</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4,780,473</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4,938,119</u>	<u>6</u>
906001 Total Assets		<u>\$ 90,106,667</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 86,056,196</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 81,365,822</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(The consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2017 and 2016 are reviewed, not audited)

Liabilities and Equity	Notes	March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016		March 31, 2016	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
210000 Current liabilities							
211100 Short-term loans	6(18)	\$ 5,423,676	6	\$ 7,180,550	8	\$ 4,236,947	5
211200 Commercial papers payable	6(19)	7,398,352	8	6,298,316	7	9,448,399	12
212000 Financial liabilities at fair value	6(20)						
through profit or loss - current		2,408,996	3	2,419,106	3	1,402,861	2
214010 Bonds sold under repurchase	6(21)						
agreements		21,992,295	24	23,085,262	27	14,267,112	17
214040 Deposits on short sales		859,046	1	1,286,589	2	682,253	1
214050 Short sale proceeds payable		964,646	1	1,516,795	2	740,501	1
214070 Guarantee deposit received on							
borrowed securities		20,543	-	59,196	-	166,383	-
214080 Futures traders' equity	6(6)	10,619,277	12	12,090,637	14	12,289,713	15
214130 Accounts payable	6(22)	13,444,325	15	6,305,245	7	12,704,990	16
214150 Advance receipts		1,249	-	1,417	-	1,563	-
214160 Collections on behalf of third							
parties		454,768	1	413,491	-	385,448	-
214170 Other payables	6(23)	782,029	1	742,505	1	635,664	1
214200 Other financial liabilities -	6(24)						
current		1,799,822	2	1,392,297	2	1,385,050	2
214600 Current tax liability		164,487	-	80,691	-	107,607	-
219000 Other current liabilities		5,206	-	5,537	-	8,659	-
210000 Total current liabilities		<u>66,338,717</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>62,877,634</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>58,463,150</u>	<u>72</u>
220000 Noncurrent liabilities							
228000 Deferred tax liability	6(45)	70,565	-	35,823	-	62,444	-
229000 Other liabilities-noncurrent	6(25)	12,570	-	13,110	-	11,859	-
220000 Total noncurrent liabilities		<u>83,135</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,933</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,303</u>	<u>-</u>
906003 Total Liabilities		<u>66,421,852</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>62,926,567</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>58,537,453</u>	<u>72</u>
300000 Equity attributable to owners of the parent company							
301000 Capital							
301010 Common stock	6(27)	13,356,658	15	13,356,658	16	13,037,961	16
302000 Capital reserve		142,702	-	142,702	-	171,320	-
304000 Retained earnings	6(27)						
304010 Legal reserve		2,423,914	2	2,423,914	3	2,328,253	3
304020 Special reserve		6,209,865	7	6,209,865	7	6,018,542	7
304040 Unappropriated earnings		1,520,290	2	798,507	1	1,151,103	2
305000 Other equity interest		(17,296)	-	149,284	-	187,238	-
305500 Treasury shares	6(27)	-	-	-	-	(114,098)	-
300000 Total		<u>23,636,133</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23,080,930</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>22,780,319</u>	<u>28</u>
306000 Non-controlling interests		<u>48,682</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,699</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>48,050</u>	<u>-</u>
906004 Total Equity		<u>23,684,815</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>23,129,629</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>22,828,369</u>	<u>28</u>
906002 Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$ 90,106,667</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 86,056,196</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 81,365,822</u>	<u>100</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

See review report of independent accountants dated May 9, 2017.

PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

Items		Notes	Three months ended March 31			
			2017		2016	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
400000 Revenues						
401000 Securities brokerage fees	6(29)		\$ 478,739	24	\$ 473,419	41
404000 Underwriting fees	6(30)		11,737	1	13,612	1
406000 Net income of wealth management			2,189	-	2,120	-
410000 Gains (loss) on trading of securities	6(31)		883,076	45	(77,283)	(7)
421100 Stock custodian income			16,919	1	16,354	2
421200 Interest income	6(32)		360,315	18	319,059	27
421300 Dividend income			3,072	-	1,415	-
421500 (Loss) gain on valuation of trading securities	6(33)		(123,702)	(6)	318,078	27
421600 (Loss) gain on short covering and trading securities - RS financing covering	6(34)		(70,548)	(4)	10,314	1
421610 Gain (loss) on valuation of borrowed securities and bonds with resale agreements	6(35)		17,511	1	(47,440)	(4)
422200 Gain on warrants issuance	6(36)		730	-	130,875	11
424400 Gain on derivative financial instruments	6(37)		198,207	10	16,032	1
428000 Other operating income	6(38)		203,346	10	(6,923)	-
Total revenues			<u>1,981,591</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1,169,632</u>	<u>100</u>
500000 Expenses						
501000 Handling charges	6(39)		(82,624)	(4)	(78,419)	(7)
521200 Interest expenses	6(40)		(105,654)	(5)	(65,773)	(6)
524100 Futures commission expense			(24,034)	(1)	(30,293)	(3)
524300 Clearing charges			(23,173)	(1)	(27,824)	(2)
528000 Other operating costs			(4)	-	(3)	-
531000 Employee benefits	6(41)		(591,699)	(30)	(480,240)	(41)
532000 Depreciation and amortization	6(42)		(27,623)	(2)	(31,418)	(3)
533000 Other operating expenses	6(43)		(350,212)	(18)	(322,097)	(27)
Total expenditures and expenses			<u>(1,205,023)</u>	<u>(61)</u>	<u>(1,036,067)</u>	<u>(89)</u>

(Continued)

PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share amounts)
(UNAUDITED)

Items	Notes	Three months ended March 31			
		2017		2016	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
Operating profit		\$ 776,568	39	\$ 133,565	11
601000 Share of the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	6(13)	14,986	1	14,886	2
602000 Other gains and losses	6(44)	53,199	2	72,497	6
902001 Profit before tax		844,753	42	220,948	19
701000 Income tax expense	6(45)	(122,910)	(6)	(28,834)	(3)
902005 Net income		721,843	36	192,114	16
Other comprehensive income					
Items may be reclassified to profit of loss subsequently					
805610 Translation loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities		(192,076)	(9)	(52,014)	(4)
805620 Unrealized gain on financial instruments		25,419	1	38,316	3
Current other comprehensive loss (post-tax)		(166,657)	(8)	(13,698)	(1)
902006 Total current comprehensive income		\$ 555,186	28	\$ 178,416	15
Income attributable to:					
913100 Parent company		\$ 721,783	36	\$ 190,181	16
913200 Non-controlling interests		\$ 60	-	\$ 1,933	-
Current comprehensive income attributable to:					
914100 Parent company		\$ 555,203	28	\$ 176,405	15
914200 Non-controlling interests		(17)	-	2,011	-
Earnings per share	6(46)				
975000 Basic earnings per share (in dollars)		\$ 0.54		\$ 0.14	
985000 Diluted earnings per share (in dollars)		\$ 0.54		\$ 0.14	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See review report of independent accountants dated May 9, 2017.

PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

Equity attributable to owners of the parent												
Notes	Common stock	Capital reserve	Retained Earnings			Other equity interest			Treasury stock	Total	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
			Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings	Translation gain and loss on the financial statements of foreign operating entities	Unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments					
	\$ 13,231,191	\$ 256,116	\$ 2,328,253	\$ 6,018,542	\$ 960,922	\$ 193,772	\$ 7,242	(\$ 278,026)	\$ 22,718,012	\$ 46,039	\$ 22,764,051	
	-	-	-	-	190,181	-	-	-	190,181	1,933	192,114	
	-	-	-	-	-	(52,014)	38,238	-	(13,776)	78	(13,698)	
6(27)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(114,098)	(114,098)	-	(114,098)	
6(27)	(193,230)	(84,796)	-	-	-	-	-	278,026	-	-	-	
	<u>\$ 13,037,961</u>	<u>\$ 171,320</u>	<u>\$ 2,328,253</u>	<u>\$ 6,018,542</u>	<u>\$ 1,151,103</u>	<u>\$ 141,758</u>	<u>\$ 45,480</u>	(<u>\$ 114,098</u>)	<u>\$ 22,780,319</u>	<u>\$ 48,050</u>	<u>\$ 22,828,369</u>	
	\$ 13,356,658	\$ 142,702	\$ 2,423,914	\$ 6,209,865	\$ 798,507	\$ 147,621	\$ 1,663	\$ -	\$ 23,080,930	\$ 48,699	\$ 23,129,629	
	-	-	-	-	721,783	-	-	-	721,783	60	721,843	
	-	-	-	-	-	(192,076)	25,496	-	(166,580)	(77)	(166,657)	
	<u>\$ 13,356,658</u>	<u>\$ 142,702</u>	<u>\$ 2,423,914</u>	<u>\$ 6,209,865</u>	<u>\$ 1,520,290</u>	(<u>\$ 44,455</u>)	<u>\$ 27,159</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23,636,133</u>	<u>\$ 48,682</u>	<u>\$ 23,684,815</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See review report of independent accountants dated May 9, 2017.

PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

		Three months ended March 31	
	Notes	2017	2016
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Profit before tax		\$ 844,753	\$ 220,948
Adjustments			
Income and expenses having no effect on cash flows			
Depreciation	6(42)	19,308	23,625
Amortization	6(42)	8,315	7,793
Write-off of bad debts classified as income	6(17)	(1,690)	(4,078)
Provision for bad debts	6(7)(17)	2,071	23,641
Loss (gain) on valuation of trading securities	6(33)	123,702	(318,078)
(Gain) loss on valuation of borrowed securities and bonds with resale agreements	6(35)	(17,511)	47,440
Financial expense	6(40)	105,654	65,773
Interest income (include financial income)	6(32)(44)	(392,125)	(360,894)
Dividend income		(3,357)	(1,691)
Share of the profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method	6(13)	(14,986)	(14,886)
Loss on disposal of investments(financial assets measured at cost)		280	-
Gain on valuation of non-operating financial instrument	6(44)	(726)	(5,219)
Changes in assets/liabilities relating to operating activities			
Changes in operating assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		4,887,333	(1,664,044)
Available-for-sale financial assets - current		58,719	(186,287)
Bonds purchased under resale agreements		1,266,077	(296,414)
Margin loans receivable		(911,584)	1,121,783
Refinancing security deposits		16,083	(4,706)
Receivables from refinance guaranty		31,375	(1,728)
Customer margin account		1,472,827	(4,621,552)
Receivables from security lending		88,718	8,863
Security lending deposits		(22,229)	5,465
Notes receivable		398	2,071
Accounts receivable		(10,234,404)	(6,896,718)
Prepayments		(8,997)	(2,301)
Other receivables		27,733	27,042
Other current assets		(405,491)	1,182,110
Net changes in liabilities relating to operating activities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current		7,401	(84,660)
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements		(1,092,967)	(1,335,448)
Deposits on short sales		(427,543)	(827,005)
Short sale proceeds payable		(552,149)	(1,003,772)
Guarantee deposit received on borrowed securities		(38,653)	(182,187)
Futures traders' equity		(1,471,360)	4,611,556
Accounts payable		6,957,149	7,077,978
Advance receipts		(168)	(109)
Collections on behalf of third parties		41,277	(701,579)
Other payables		38,300	(181,968)
Other financial liabilities - current		407,525	533,254
Other current liabilities		(331)	2,798

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PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31</u>	
		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations		\$ 808,727	(\$ 3,733,184)
Dividends received		4,681	3,071
Interest received		482,706	474,329
Income tax paid		(4,754)	(5,058)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities		<u>1,291,360</u>	<u>(3,260,842)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</u>			
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets at cost	6(12)	1,128	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	6(14)	(10,825)	(3,824)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(602)	(1,747)
Decrease (increase) in other non-current assets		6,413	(35,919)
Increase in prepayment for equipment		(531)	(6,374)
Acquisition of investments accounted for under equity method		(42,682)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities		<u>(47,099)</u>	<u>(47,864)</u>
<u>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>			
(Decrease) increase in short-term loans		(1,756,874)	500,508
Increase in commercial papers payable		1,100,000	3,850,000
(Decrease) increase in other non-current liabilities		(540)	11
Acquisition of treasury stocks	6(27)	-	(114,098)
Interest paid		(105,829)	(69,223)
Net cash flows (used in) from financing activities		<u>(763,243)</u>	<u>4,167,198</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes		(192,076)	(52,014)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		288,942	806,478
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		<u>6,909,469</u>	<u>5,115,617</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<u>\$ 7,198,411</u>	<u>\$ 5,922,095</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.
See review report of independent accountants dated May 9, 2017.

PRESIDENT SECURITIES CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)

(Unaudited)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

- 1) President Securities Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated as a company limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on December 17, 1988, and was renamed as President Securities Corporation on March 4, 1989. The Company started commercial operations on April 3, 1989. As of March 31, 2017, the Company had 37 operating branches (including the Head Office), and established Offshore Securities Unit in July 2014.
- 2) The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are primarily engaged in underwriting of securities, dealing or brokerage business of securities at the securities exchange markets and business premises, registration and transfer agency service for securities, margin loans and short sales business of securities, securities lending and borrowing business, futures introducing brokerage services, futures dealing, issuance of call (put) warrants, new financial instrument transactions, wealth management business, and trust business.
- 3) The Company’s shares are listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
- 4) The number of employees of the Group was 1,739 and 1,835 as of March 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 9, 2017.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

- 1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”)

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by FSC effective from 2017 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Investment entities: applying the consolidation exception (amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)	January 1, 2016
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 1)	January 1, 2016
Clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortisation (amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38)	January 1, 2016
Services related contributions from employees or third parties (amendments to IAS 19)	July 1, 2014
Equity method in separate financial statements (amendments to IAS 27)	January 1, 2016
Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets (amendments to IAS 36)	January 1, 2014
Novation of derivatives and continuation of hedge accounting (amendments to IAS 39)	January 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2010-2012	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2011-2013	July 1, 2014
Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014	January 1, 2016
The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and operating result based on the Group's assessment.	

- 2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Group
None.

- 3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC
New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs endorsed by the FSC effective from 2017 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments'	January 1, 2018
Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture (amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28)	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers'	January 1, 2018
Clarifications to IFRS 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' (amendments to IFRS 15)	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16, 'Leases'	January 1, 2019
Disclosure initiative (amendments to IAS 7)	January 1, 2017
Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses (amendments to IAS 12)	January 1, 2017
Transfer of investment property (amendments to IAS 40)	January 1, 2018
IFRIC 22, 'Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration'	January 1, 2018
Annual improvements to IFRS 2014–2016 cycle- Amendments to IAS 28,	January 1, 2018

Except for the following, the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Group's financial condition and operating result based on the Group's assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

A. IFRS 9, "Financial instruments"

- (a) Classification of debt instruments is driven by the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, which would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial asset measured at amortised cost. Equity instruments would be classified as financial asset at fair value through profit or loss, unless an entity makes an irrevocable election at inception to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is not held for trading.
- (b) The impairment losses of debt instruments are assessed using an 'expected credit loss' approach. An entity assesses at each balance sheet date whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on that instrument since initial recognition to recognise 12-month expected credit losses ('ECL') or lifetime ECL (interest revenue would be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the asset before impairment losses occurred); or if the instrument that has objective evidence of impairment, interest revenue after the impairment would be calculated on the book value of net carrying amount (i.e. net of credit allowance).
- (c) The amended general hedge accounting requirements align hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management strategy. Risk components of non-financial items and a group of items can be designated as hedged items. The standard relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness, removing the 80-125% bright line, and introduces the concept of 'rebalancing'; while its risk management objective remains unchanged, an entity shall rebalance the hedged item or the hedging instrument for the purpose of maintaining the hedge ratio.

B. IFRS 16, "Leases"

IFRS 16, 'Leases', replaces IAS 17, 'Leases' and related interpretations and SICs. The

standard requires lessees to recognise a 'right-of-use asset' and a lease liability (except for those leases with terms of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets). The accounting stays the same for lessors, which is to classify their leases as either finance leases or operating leases and account for those two types of leases differently. IFRS 16 only requires enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors.

C. Amendments to IAS 40, 'Transfers of investment property'

The amendment clarified that to transfer to, or from, investment properties there must be a change in use. A change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use. A change in management's intentions, in isolation, does not provide evidence of the change in use. In addition, the amendments added examples for the evidence of a change in use. The examples include assets under construction or development (not completed properties) transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property at commencement of development with a view to owner-occupation and transfer from inventories to investment property at inception of an operating lease to another party.

D. Annual improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016 cycle

When an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and similar entities (including investment-linked insurance funds), IAS 28 allows the entity to elect measuring that investment at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. An entity shall make this election separately for each associate or joint venture, at initial recognition of the associate or joint venture.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group's significant accounting policies are described below:

1) Compliance statement

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Firms", "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Futures Commission Merchants", and the International Accounting Standards 34, 'Interim financial reporting' endorsed by the FSC.

2) Basis of preparation

- A. Except for the following items, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:
 - (A) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.
 - (B) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value.
 - (C) Defined benefit liabilities recognised based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligations.
- B. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

3) Basis of consolidation

- A. Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements:
 - (A) All subsidiaries are included in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) control by the Group.

The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Consolidated of subsidiaries begins from the date the Group obtains control of the subsidiaries and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiaries.

- (B) Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains or losses on transactions between companies within the Group are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
- (C) Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.
- (D) Changes in a parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the parent losing control of the subsidiary (transactions with non-controlling interests) are accounted for as equity transactions, i.e. transactions with owners in their capacity as owners. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.
- (E) When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the Group remeasures any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value. That fair value is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition of a financial asset or the cost on initial recognition of the associate or joint venture. Any difference between fair value and carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss. All amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary are reclassified to profit or loss, on the same basis as would be required if the related assets or liabilities were disposed of. That is, when the Group loses control of a subsidiary, all gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary should be reclassified from equity to profit or loss, if such gains or losses would be reclassified to profit or loss when the related assets or liabilities are disposed of.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	Ownership (%)	
			March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
The Company	President Futures Corp. (President Futures)	Futures brokerage	96.69%	96.69%
"	President Capital Management Corp. (President Capital Management)	Securities investment consulting	100%	100%
"	President Securities (HK) Ltd.(President Securities (HK)) (Note 1)	Securities dealer, brokerage, underwriting and consulting	5.19%	5.19%
"	President Securities (BVI) Ltd.(President Securities (BVI))	Securities investment and holding company	100%	100%
"	President Personal Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. (President Personal Insurance Agency) (Note 2)	Insurance Agent	-	-
"	President Insurance Agency Corp. (President Insurance Agency) (Note 2)	Insurance Agent	100%	100%
"	PSC Venture Capital Investment Company Limited (President Venture Capital)	Consultation of investment management and venture capital; other unprohibited or unrestricted businesses beyond the permit	100%	100%
President Securities (BVI)	President Securities (HK) Ltd. (Note 1)	Securities dealer, brokerage, underwriting and consulting	94.81%	94.81%
"	President Wealth Management (HK) Ltd.(President Wealth Management (HK))	Wealth management	100%	100%
"	President Securities (Nominee) Ltd. (President Securities (Nominee))	Nominee Service	100%	100%

Name of Investor	Name of Subsidiary	Main Business Activities	Ownership (%) March 31, 2016
The Company	President Futures Corp.	Futures brokerage	96.69%
"	President Capital Management Corp.	Securities investment	100%
"	President Securities (HK) Ltd. (Note 1)	Securities dealer, brokerage, underwriting and consulting	5.19%
"	President Securities (BVI) Ltd.	Securities investment and	100%
"	President Personal Insurance Agency Co., Ltd.	Insurance Agent	100%
"	President Insurance Agency Corp.	Insurance Agent	100%
"	PSC Venture Capital Investment Company Limited	Consultation of investment management and venture capital; other unprohibited or unrestricted businesses beyond the permit	100%
President Securities (BVI)	President Securities (HK) Ltd. (Note 1)	Securities dealer, brokerage, underwriting and consulting	94.81%
"	President Wealth Management (HK) Ltd.	Wealth management	100%
"	President Securities (Nominee)	Nominee Service	100%

Note 1: The Company holds all the shares of President Securities (HK) with President Securities (BVI).

Note 2: On April 27, 2016, the Board of Directors of President Insurance Agency Corp. and President Personal Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. resolved to merge the two companies. President Insurance Agency Corp. was the surviving company while President Personal Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. was the dissolved company. The effective date was set on July 1, 2016.

Note 3: Except for President Futures' financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 that were reviewed by independent accountants, the above-listed subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, were not reviewed by independent accountants.

4) Classification of current and non-current items

A. Assets that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current assets; otherwise they are classified as non-current assets:

- (A) Assets arising from operating activities that are expected to be realized, or are intended to be sold or consumed within the normal operating cycle;
- (B) Assets held mainly for trading purposes;

- (C) Assets that are expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (D) Cash and cash equivalents, excluding restricted cash and cash equivalents and those that are to be exchanged or used to pay off liabilities more than twelve months after the balance sheet date.
 - B. Liabilities that meet one of the following criteria are classified as current liabilities; otherwise they are classified as non-current liabilities:
 - (A) Liabilities that are expected to be settled within the normal operating cycle;
 - (B) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - (C) Liabilities that are to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date;
 - (D) Liabilities for which the repayment date cannot be extended unconditionally to more than twelve months after the balance sheet date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
- 5) Translation of foreign currency transactions
- A. Foreign currency translation and presentation

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group operates (the “functional currency”). Functional currency and bookkeeping currency of the Company and its domestic subsidiaries are all New Taiwan Dollars; functional currency and bookkeeping currency of overseas subsidiaries-President Securities (HK), President Wealth Management (HK), and President Securities (Nominee) are Hong Kong Dollars; and functional currency and bookkeeping currency of President Securities (BVI) are US Dollars. The consolidated financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars.
 - B. Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions denominated in a foreign currency or required to settle in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated by the closing exchange rate at balance sheet date. The closing exchange rate is determined by the market exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies which are carried at historical cost are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the original transaction date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.
 - C. Translation of foreign operations

The operating results and financial position of all the group entities, associates and joint arrangements that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

 - (A) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;
 - (B) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at average exchange rates of that period; and
 - (C) All resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

6) Cash and cash equivalents

- A. In the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments.
- B. Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

7) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

- A. Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets and financial liabilities held for trading or financial assets and financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial instruments held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets held for trading are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at fair value. Related transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in profit or loss. Derivative assets, that are linked to equity instruments which do not have a quoted market price in an active market and cannot be measured reliably at fair value, and that must be settled by delivery, of such unquoted equity instruments are presented in 'financial assets measured at cost', if their fair value cannot be reliably measured. Derivative liabilities that are linked to equity instruments which do not have a quoted market price in an active market and cannot be measured reliably at fair value, and that must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are presented in 'financial liabilities measured at cost', if their fair value cannot be reliably measured.

8) Available-for-sale financial assets

- A. Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories.
- B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, available-for-sale financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- C. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. These financial assets are subsequently remeasured and stated at fair value, and any changes in the fair value of these financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured or derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of such unquoted equity instruments are presented in 'financial assets measured at cost'.
- D. If there has been objective evidence of impairment, the Group will account for impairment. Impairment loss of an investment in an equity instrument recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed through profit or loss. Impairment loss is recognized and reversed by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset through the use of an impairment allowance account. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of an investment in a debt instrument increases, and the increase can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, then such impairment loss

is reversed through profit or loss.

9) Notes and accounts receivable, other receivables and margin loans receivable

- A. Notes and accounts receivable and margin loans receivable are claims resulting from the sales of goods or services; other receivables are receivables other than the above. Notes and accounts receivable and margin loans receivable are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less provision for impairment loss.
- B. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A provision for impairment of financial asset is established when there is objective evidence that it is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. When the fair value of the asset subsequently increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss being recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Such recovery of impairment loss shall not make the asset's carrying amount greater than its amortised cost without impairment loss being recognised. The recoveries of amounts are recognised in profit or loss.

10) Bonds sold under repurchase agreements and bonds purchased under resale agreements

Bond transactions under repurchase or resale agreements are stated at the amount of actual payment or receipt. When transactions of bonds with a condition of resale agreements occur, the actual payment or receipt shall be recognised in 'bonds purchased under resale agreements' under current assets. When transactions of bonds with a condition of repurchase agreements occur, the actual payment or receipt shall be recognised in 'bonds sold under repurchase agreements' under current liabilities. Any difference between the actual payment/receipt and predetermined redemption (repurchase) price is recognised in interest income or interest expense.

11) Financial assets at cost – non-current

- A. Financial assets measured at cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs of acquisition. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets measured at cost are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting.
- B. If the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimate vary significantly, and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably measured, the financial assets should be measured at cost.
- C. With respect to impairment assessment of the said financial asset, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at current market return rate of similar financial asset, and is recognised in profit or loss. Impairment loss recognised for this category shall not be reversed subsequently. Impairment loss is recognised by adjusting the carrying amount of the asset directly.

12) Impairment of financial assets

- A. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.
- B. The criteria that the Group uses to determine whether there is an objective evidence of an impairment loss is as follows:

- (A) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor;
 - (B) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments;
 - (C) The Group, for economic or legal reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, granted the borrower a concession that a lender would not otherwise consider;
 - (D) It becomes probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation;
 - (E) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties;
 - (F) Observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets, although the decrease cannot yet be identified with the individual financial asset in the group, including adverse changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group or national or local economic conditions that correlate with defaults on the assets in the group;
 - (G) Information about significant changes with an adverse effect that have taken place in the technology, market, economic or legal environment in which the issuer operates, and indicates that the cost of the investment in the equity instrument may not be recovered; or
 - (H) A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its cost.
- C. When the Group assesses that there has been objective evidence of impairment and an impairment loss has occurred, accounting for impairment is made in accordance with aforesaid accounting policies of various financial assets.

13) Derecognition of financial instruments

A. Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognises a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

- (A) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.
- (B) The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.
- (C) The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Group has not retained control of the financial asset.

B. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

14) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

15) Investments accounted for under the equity method - associates

- A. Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. In general, it is presumed that the investor has significant influence, if an investor holds, directly or indirectly 20 percent or more of the voting power of the investee. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method and are initially recognised at cost.
- B. The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in

- profit or loss, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognised in other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred statutory/constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.
- C. When changes in an associate's equity that are not recognised in profit or loss or other comprehensive income of the associate and such changes not affecting the Group's ownership percentage of the associate, the Group recognises its share of change in equity of the associate in 'capital surplus' in proportion to its ownership.
 - D. Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.
 - E. When there are objective evidences of impairment, as stated in Note 4 (12), at balance sheet date, the Group considers the whole investment carrying amount as single asset, and compares its recoverable amount (value in use or fair value less costs of disposal) with the carrying amount, to test its impairment. Value in use is determined by the present value of the Group's share of the expected future cash flow from the associates. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss should be recognised. The loss will not be allocated to any of the components (including goodwill), which comprise the carrying amount of the investment. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods shall be reversed if circumstances of impairment no longer exist or have decreased.

16) Property and equipment

- A. Property and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Borrowing costs incurred during the construction period are capitalized.
- B. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.
- C. Land is not depreciated. Other property and equipment are subsequently measured using the cost model and depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost over their estimated useful lives.
- D. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', from the date of the change. The estimated useful lives of property and equipment are as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Buildings	5~50 years
Furniture and fixtures	4~10 years
Computer equipment	3~5 years
Electrical equipment	3~10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years

- E. When an asset is sold or retired, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and the resulting gain or loss is included in current operations.

17) Investment property

- A. Investment property of the Group is the property held either to earn long-term rental income or for capital appreciation or for both.
- B. Part of the property may be held by the Group for self-use purpose and the remaining are used to generate rental income or capital appreciation. If the property held by the Group can be sold individually, then the accounting treatment should be made respectively. If each part of the property cannot be sold individually and the self-use proportion is not material, then the property is deemed as investment property in its entirety.
- C. When the future economic benefit related to the investment property is highly likely to flow into the Group and the costs can be reliably measured, the investment property shall be recognised as assets. When the future economic benefit generated from subsequent costs is highly likely to flow into the entity and the costs can be reliably measured, the subsequent expenses of the assets shall be capitalized. All maintenance cost are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.
- D. Investment property is subsequently measured using the cost model. Depreciated cost is used to calculate amortization expense after initial measurement. The depreciation method, remaining useful life and residual value should apply the same rules as applicable for property and equipment.

18) Intangible assets

- A. The cost of computer software is amortised using the straight-line method over the useful lives based on acquisition cost, with an amortization period of 4 years.
- B. Customer relationships is amortised evenly over its estimated useful life of 3.6 years.
- C. Membership in a foreign futures exchange is stated at acquisition cost and has an indefinite useful life as it was assessed to generate continuous net cash inflow in the foreseeable future. It is not amortised, but is tested annually for impairment.
- D. In accordance with IFRS 3 'Business combinations' as endorsed by FSC, goodwill arises when the acquisition cost exceeds the fair value of identifiable assets and liabilities of the consolidated subsidiary on the consolidation date. The goodwill arising from the consolidated subsidiary is included in the intangible asset. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and any impairment loss will be recognised when impairment occurs. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

19) Impairment of non-financial assets

- A. The Group assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. Except for goodwill, when the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss

for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortised historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

- B. The recoverable amounts of goodwill, intangible assets with an indefinite useful life and intangible assets that have not yet been available for use are evaluated periodically. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment loss of goodwill previously recognised in profit or loss shall not be reversed in the following years.
- C. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the business combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Goodwill is monitored at the operating segment level.

20) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past event, whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. Or it could be a present obligation as a result of past event but the payment is not probable or the amount cannot be measured reliably. The Group did not recognise any contingent liabilities but made appropriate disclosure in compliance with relevant regulations.

21) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognised as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

B. Termination benefits

Termination benefits are employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of employment as a result from either the Group's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date, or an employee's decision to accept an offer of redundancy benefits in exchange for the termination of employee. The Group recognised expense as it can no longer withdraw an offer of termination benefit or it recognises relating restructuring costs, whichever is earlier. Benefits that are expected to be due more than 12 months after balance sheet date shall be discounted to their present value.

C. Pensions

(A) Defined contribution plans

Effective July 1, 2005, the Group established the defined contribution plan for employees of R.O.C. nationality. The employees have the option to participate in the New Plan. Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount equivalent to 6% of employees' salaries to the employees' personal pension accounts with the "Bureau of Labor Insurance". Benefits accrued under the New Plan are portable upon termination of employment. Net defined benefit asset can only be recognised when there is a cash refund or elimination in the future accrued pension liabilities.

(B) Defined benefit plans

- a. In a defined benefit plan, the pension paid is determined based on the amount that an employee shall receive upon retirement, which could vary with age, work

seniority and salary compensations. The Group recognises the accrued pension obligations in the consolidated balance sheet based on the net amount of actuarial present value of defined benefit obligation less the fair value of fund, which is adjusted with the net of past service cost recognised as liabilities. Defined benefit obligation is assessed annually using projected unit credit method by the actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined using the market yield of government bonds of a currency and term consistent with the currency and term of the employment benefit obligations.

- b. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plans are recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.
- c. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. And, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

D. Employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration

Employees' and directors' remuneration are recognised as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts is accounted for as changes in estimates.

22) Revenues and expenses

The Group's revenues and expenses are recognised as incurred, which mainly include:

- A. Gains (losses) on sale of securities, securities brokerage fees, and commissions on brokerage and trading are recognised on the transaction date.
- B. Underwriting fees and related service charges: application fees are recognised upon collection; underwriting fees and service charges are recognised when the contract is completed.
- C. Gains (losses) on futures contracts: The margin of futures transaction is recognised as cost. Costs and expenses are recognised as incurred.
- D. Operating expenses: operating expenses refer to required expenses invested in the Group's operations, which primarily include employee benefit expense, depreciation and amortization, and other business and administrative expenses.

23) Income tax

A. Current income tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted in the countries where a company operates and generates taxable income. Except for the transactions or other matters directly recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, in which cases the related income taxes in the period are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly derecognised from equity, all the others should be recognised as income or expense for the period.

B. Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rate of the anticipated period that the future assets realization or the liabilities settlement requires, which is based on the effective or existing tax rate at the consolidated balance sheet date. The carrying amounts and temporary differences of assets and liabilities included in the consolidated balance sheet are calculated using the liability method and recognised as deferred income tax. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business

combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit (loss). Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilized. If the future taxable income is probable to provide unused loss carryforwards or deferred income tax credit which can be realized in the future, the proportion of realization is deemed as deferred income tax asset.

- C. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions for income tax liabilities where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. An additional 10% tax is levied on the unappropriated retained earnings and is recorded as income tax expense in the year the stockholders resolve to retain the earnings.
- D. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.
- E. The interim period income tax expense is recognised based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

24) Share capital

- A. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares are shown as a deduction, net of tax, from equity. Dividends from common stocks are recognised as equity in the financial period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. If the date of dividends declared is later than the consolidated balance sheet date, common stocks are disclosed in the subsequent events.
- B. Where the Company repurchases the Company's equity share capital that has been issued, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is deducted from equity attributable to the Company's equity holders. Where such shares are subsequently reissued, the difference between their book value and any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, is included in equity attributable to the Company's equity holders.

25) Earnings per share

- A. Earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year after taking into consideration the retroactive effect of stock dividends and capital reserve capitalized.
- B. When the Group calculates earnings per share, basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share for all potential ordinary shares shall all be disclosed in accordance with IAS 33 "Earnings per share".

26) Operating segments

The Group's operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reports provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker. The Group's performance of segment

profit (loss) is assessed based on the profit (loss) before tax, but not segment income, assets and liabilities. The Chief Operating Decision-Maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

- 1) As the consolidated financial statements of the Group may be affected by the adoption of accounting policy, accounting estimate and assumption, the Group's management shall properly exercise its professional judgement, estimates, and assumptions on the information of the key risks that is obtained from other resources and could affect the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities in the next fiscal year while adopting critical accounting policies as stated in Note 4. Estimates and assumptions of the Group are the best estimates made in compliance with IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC. Estimates and assumptions are made based on past experience and other factors deemed relevant; however, the actual results may differ from the estimates. The Group evaluates the estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis and recognises the adjustment of the estimates only in the period which is affected by the adjustment. If the adjustment simultaneously affects both the current and future periods, it should be recognised in both periods.

- 2) Relevant information on key assumptions to be made in the future, key sources of assumption uncertainty made at balance sheet date, and assumptions and estimates that may cause key risks that could affect the carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

A. Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments with no active market or quoted price use valuation technique to determine the fair value. Under such condition, fair value is assessed through the observable information or models of similar financial instruments. If there is no observable input available in a market, the fair value of financial instrument is assessed through appropriate assumptions. When valuation models are adopted to determine the fair value, all the models should be calibrated to ensure that the output can actually reflect actual information and market price. Models should try to take only observable information as much as possible.

B. Impairment assessment on investment accounted for under equity method

When there are impairment indicators that show the investments accounted for under equity method are impaired and the carrying amount can no longer be recovered, the Group will assess the impairment of the investment. The Group assess its share of the recoverable amount which is based on the discounted value of expected cash flow, and assess the reasonableness of relevant assumptions, including revenue growth rate, operating profit margin, net profit margin, financial forecast, and discount rate.

C. Impairment assessment of goodwill

Impairment assessment of goodwill includes allocation of assets, liabilities, and goodwill to brokerage segment, and determines the recoverable amount based on brokerage segment's present value of expected future cash flow. The assessment also analyzes reasonableness of relevant assumptions, including expected future trading volumes, market share, segment's operating profit margin, and discount rates.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Petty cash	\$ 2,046	\$ 181
Checking deposits	581,216	621,365
Savings deposits:		
Deposits denominated in NTD	315,378	348,409
Deposits denominated in foreign currencies	2,965,670	2,657,709
Time deposits	<u>3,334,101</u>	<u>3,281,805</u>
	<u>\$ 7,198,411</u>	<u>\$ 6,909,469</u>
		<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Petty cash		\$ 2,208
Checking deposits		602,966
Savings deposits:		
Deposits denominated in NTD		385,728
Deposits denominated in foreign currencies		1,585,768
Time deposits		<u>3,345,425</u>
		<u>\$ 5,922,095</u>

As of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 the annual interest rates of time deposits, including foreign time deposits were 0.04% ~ 3.95%, 0.04% ~ 4.80% and 0.10% ~ 5.90%, respectively.

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2) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Current items:		
<u>Open-ended funds and money market instruments</u>		
<u>and securities investment by brokers</u>		
Open-ended mutual funds beneficiary certificates	\$ 80,000	\$ 90,000
Overseas stocks and funds	226,717	241,068
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	34,918	77,151
Subtotal	341,635	408,219
Adjustment of open-ended funds and money market instruments and securities investment by brokers	(55,116)	(59,317)
Total	286,519	348,902
<u>Trading securities - dealer</u>		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	1,915,425	3,441,347
Government bonds	2,596,991	3,417,519
Corporate bonds	8,229,251	8,958,921
Convertible corporate bonds	704,655	845,892
Emerging stocks	115,639	151,026
Overseas stocks	16,067,751	19,146,988
Exchange-traded funds	1,737,505	623,026
Others	49,155	66,548
Subtotal	31,416,372	36,651,267
Adjustment of trading securities - dealer	236,518	117,895
Total	31,652,890	36,769,162
<u>Trading securities - underwriter</u>		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	459,061	507,139
Convertible corporate bonds	190,300	236,415
Subtotal	649,361	743,554
Adjustment of trading securities - underwriter	89,623	66,010
Total	738,984	809,564
<u>Trading securities - hedging</u>		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	1,604,173	1,489,455
Convertible corporate bonds	-	21,157
Warrants	8,198	4,859
Overseas stocks	-	5,678
Exchange traded funds	133,550	174,751
Subtotal	1,745,921	1,695,900
Adjustment of trading securities - hedging	(6,164)	(3,595)
Total	1,739,757	1,692,305

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
<u>Options bought - futures</u>	\$ 9,472	\$ 3,272
<u>Futures guarantee deposits receivable</u>	1,882,925	1,833,511
<u>Derivative financial instrument assets - OTC</u>	201,176	64,425
Total	\$ 36,511,723	\$ 41,521,141
Non-current items:		
Trading securities - dealer - government bonds	\$ 50,150	\$ 50,173
Adjustment of trading securities	398	448
Total	\$ 50,548	\$ 50,621
Current items:		March 31, 2016
<u>Open-ended funds and money market instruments and securities investment by brokers</u>		
Open-ended mutual funds beneficiary certificates		\$ 150,000
Overseas stocks and funds		240,583
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks		96,990
Subtotal		487,573
Adjustment of open-ended funds and money market instruments and securities investment by brokers		(51,952)
Total		435,621
<u>Trading securities - dealer</u>		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks		3,692,493
Government bonds		2,855,324
Corporate bonds		6,704,398
Convertible corporate bonds		1,220,185
Emerging stocks		176,708
Overseas stocks		12,418,459
Exchange-traded funds		60,043
Others		53,000
Subtotal		27,180,610
Adjustment of trading securities - dealer		186,194
Total		27,366,804
<u>Trading securities - underwriter</u>		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks		136,591
Convertible corporate bonds		239,224
Subtotal		375,815
Adjustment of trading securities - underwriter		46,374
Total		422,189

		<u>March 31, 2016</u>
<u>Trading securities - hedging</u>		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	\$	1,543,865
Convertible corporate bonds		16,771
Warrants		5,757
Exchange traded funds		174,401
Subtotal		1,740,794
Adjustment of trading securities - hedging		7,725
Total		1,748,519
<u>Options bought - futures</u>		26,856
<u>Futures guarantee deposits receivable</u>		1,857,930
<u>Derivative financial instrument assets - OTC</u>		106,092
Total	\$	31,964,011
Non-current items:		
Trading securities - dealer - government bonds	\$	50,246
Adjustment of trading securities		813
Total	\$	51,059
3) <u>Available-for-sale financial assets</u>		
	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Current items:		
Trading securities - dealer		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	\$ 236,868	\$ 538,757
Overseas bonds	1,063,668	820,389
Adjustment of trading securities - dealer	1,276	(26,370)
Total	\$ 1,301,812	\$ 1,332,776
Non-current items:		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	\$ 45,416	\$ 45,416
Adjustment of trading securities	26,649	28,985
Total	\$ 72,065	\$ 74,401
		<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Current items:		
Trading securities - dealer		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks		\$ 495,235
Overseas bonds		100,450
Adjustment of trading securities - dealer		29,530
Total		\$ 625,215
Non-current items:		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks		\$ 45,417
Adjustment of trading securities		16,411
Total		\$ 61,828

4) Bonds purchased under resale agreements

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Government bonds	\$ 602,557	\$ -
Overseas bonds	224,864	2,093,498
	<u>\$ 827,421</u>	<u>\$ 2,093,498</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Overseas bonds	<u>\$ 1,066,767</u>

The above bonds purchased under resale agreements as of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 were due within one year and were contracted to be resold at the agreed-upon price plus interest charge on the specific date after transaction. The total resale amounts were \$826,704, \$2,088,567 and \$1,065,845, respectively. The annual interest rates of every currency were as follows:

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
NTD	-0.5%~-0.2%	-	-
Foreign currencies (Note)	-1.375%~-1.25%	-4.0625%~0.00%	-1.25%~-0.3125%

(Note) : Foreign currencies include USD and EUR.

5) Margin loans receivable

Margin loans receivable were secured by the securities purchased by customers under margin loans. The annual interest rate was 6.4%.

6) Customer margin account

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Bank deposit	\$ 7,980,199	\$ 9,915,890
Futures clearing house	1,468,239	1,029,502
Other futures commission merchant	1,173,398	1,150,283
Securities	5,782	4,770
Total	<u>\$ 10,627,618</u>	<u>\$ 12,100,445</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Bank deposit	\$ 8,902,076
Futures clearing house	1,268,923
Other futures commission merchant	2,129,095
Securities	8,012
Total	<u>\$ 12,308,106</u>

The difference between the customer margin deposits accounts and futures traders' equity as of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 were outlined below:

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Customer margin deposits accounts	\$ 10,627,618	\$ 12,100,445
Add: Early customer margin deposits	2,607	2,734
Less: Service fee income pending for transfer	(8,042)	(11,062)
Futures exchange tax pending for transfer	(388)	(473)
Net interest income pending for transfer	(651)	(22)
Temporary receipts	(1,867)	(985)
Futures traders' equity	<u>\$ 10,619,277</u>	<u>\$ 12,090,637</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Customer margin deposits accounts	\$ 12,308,106
Add: Early customer margin deposits	2,858
Less: Service fee income pending for transfer	(15,396)
Futures exchange tax pending for transfer	(637)
Net interest income pending for transfer	(1,243)
Temporary receipts	(3,975)
Futures traders' equity	<u>\$ 12,289,713</u>

7) Accounts receivable

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Accounts receivable - non related parties		
Settlement price receivable-brokers	\$ 6,123,798	\$ 4,120,802
Settlement price receivable-dealer	1,648,673	273,506
Accounts receivable-foreign bonds	7,092,434	93,400
Spot exchange receivable, foreign currencies	347,904	164,658
Interest receivable	318,551	402,851
Settlement price	837,850	989,094
Others	70,678	60,563
	<u>\$ 16,439,888</u>	<u>\$ 6,104,874</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Accounts receivable - non related parties	
Settlement price receivable-brokers	\$ 5,215,917
Settlement price receivable-dealer	284,650
Accounts receivable-foreign bonds	5,070,414
Spot exchange receivable, foreign currencies	359,599
Interest receivable	305,141
Settlement price	1,273,782
Others	158,789
	<u>\$ 12,668,292</u>

8) Other receivables

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Dividends receivable	\$ 553	\$ 1,731
Interest receivable	12,571	19,670
Others	15,056	42,789
	<u>\$ 28,180</u>	<u>\$ 64,190</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Interest receivable	\$ 17,246
Others	6,222
	<u>\$ 23,468</u>

9) Other current assets

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Pending settlements	\$ 980,785	\$ 570,970
Pledged time deposits	1,220,794	1,256,835
Deposits-in for foreign currency securities	6,188	58,608
Underwriting share proceeds collected on behalf of customers	8,700	50,703
Temporary debits	127,014	1,949
Others	1,910	835
	<u>\$ 2,345,391</u>	<u>\$ 1,939,900</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Pending settlements	\$ 779,337
Pledged time deposits	1,466,802
Deposits-in for foreign currency securities	119,503
Underwriting share proceeds collected on behalf of customers	20
Temporary debits	698
Others	2,847
	<u>\$ 2,369,207</u>

10) Transfer of financial assets

A. During the Group's activities, the transferred financial assets that do not meet derecognition conditions are mainly debt instruments with purchase agreements or debt instruments lent out in accordance with securities borrowing and lending agreement. The cash flow of the contract has been transferred and related liabilities of transferred financial assets that will be repurchased at a fixed price in the future have been reflected. The Group may not use, sell or pledge the transferred financial assets during the valid period of the transaction. The financial assets were not derecognised as the Group is still exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk.

B. Financial assets that do not meet the derecognition conditions and related financial liabilities are analysed below:

March 31, 2017		
Financial assets category	Carrying amount of transferred financial assets	Carrying amount of related financial liabilities
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Repurchase agreement	\$ 22,052,482	\$ 20,799,357
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Repurchase agreement	1,063,668	1,192,938
December 31, 2016		
Financial assets category	Carrying amount of transferred financial assets	Carrying amount of related financial liabilities
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Repurchase agreement	\$ 23,788,419	\$ 22,455,060
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Repurchase agreement	658,290	630,202
March 31, 2016		
Financial assets category	Carrying amount of transferred financial assets	Carrying amount of related financial liabilities
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Repurchase agreement	\$ 14,513,706	\$ 14,166,929
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Repurchase agreement	100,450	100,183

11) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

A.The Group has transactions that are or are similar to net settled master netting arrangements but do not meet the offsetting criteria, i.e. derivative financial instruments, resale and repurchase agreements. If one party breaches the contract, the counterparty can choose to use net settlement for the above transactions.

B.The offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are set as follows:

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1. The offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are set as follows:

(1) Financial assets

March 31, 2017

Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	Not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 201,176	\$ -	\$ 201,176	\$ 13,613	\$ -	\$ 187,563
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	224,864	-	224,864	222,041	-	2,823
Total	<u>\$ 426,040</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 426,040</u>	<u>\$ 235,654</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 190,386</u>

December 31, 2016

Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	Not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 64,396	\$ -	\$ 64,396	\$ 35,925	\$ -	\$ 28,471
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	2,093,498	-	2,093,498	2,017,512	-	75,986
Total	<u>\$ 2,157,894</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,157,894</u>	<u>\$ 2,053,437</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 104,457</u>

March 31, 2016

Financial assets that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial assets presented in the balance sheet	Not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 106,088	\$ -	\$ 106,088	\$ 6,503	\$ -	\$ 99,585
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	1,066,767	-	1,066,767	1,030,234	-	36,533
Total	<u>\$ 1,172,855</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,172,855</u>	<u>\$ 1,036,737</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 136,118</u>

(2) Financial liabilities

March 31, 2017

Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	Not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 13,613	\$ -	\$ 13,613	\$ 13,613	\$ -	\$ -
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	14,231,572	-	14,231,572	14,231,572	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,245,185</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,245,185</u>	<u>\$ 14,245,185</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

December 31, 2016

Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	Not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 37,300	\$ -	\$ 37,300	\$ 35,925	\$ -	\$ 1,375
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	14,395,018	-	14,395,018	14,395,018	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 14,432,318</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,432,318</u>	<u>\$ 14,430,943</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,375</u>

March 31, 2016

Financial liabilities that are offset, or can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements						
Description	Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities	Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet	Not set off in the balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instruments	\$ 13,641	\$ -	\$ 13,641	\$ 6,503	\$ -	\$ 7,138
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	8,704,481	-	8,704,481	8,704,481	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 8,718,122</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,718,122</u>	<u>\$ 8,710,984</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,138</u>

12) Financial assets at cost – non-current

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corp.	\$ 2,450	\$ 2,450
Taiwan Futures Exchange	35,115	35,115
Hua Liu Venture Capital Corporation	2,608	2,608
Cathay Venture Capital I	-	1,408
Total	<u>\$ 40,173</u>	<u>\$ 41,581</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corp.	\$ 2,450
Taiwan Futures Exchange	35,115
Hua Liu Venture Capital Corporation	2,608
Cathay Venture Capital I	1,408
Total	<u>\$ 41,581</u>

- A. Assets above are measured at cost as the variability in the range of reasonable fair value estimate could vary significantly and the probabilities of the various estimates cannot be reasonably measured.
- B. In January 2017, the shareholders' meeting acknowledged that the liquidation of Cathay Venture Capital I had completed and reported to Taipei District Court. The Company had collected \$1,128 as remaining assets based on shareholding ratio.

13) Investments accounted for under the equity method

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	<u>\$ 498,344</u>	<u>\$ 440,676</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	<u>\$ 459,427</u>

- A. The Group's share of its associates' profits or losses recognised in long-term equity investment accounted for under the equity method for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$14,986 and \$14,886, respectively.
- B. On March 31, 2017, the Company acquired 1,333,800 shares of Uni-President Asset Management Corp. for a cash consideration of \$42,682.
- C. The financial information of the Group's principal associates is summarized as follows:
(a)The basic information of the joint ventures that are material to the Group is as follows:

<u>Company name</u>	<u>Princial place of business</u>	<u>Shareholding ratio</u>		<u>Nature of relationship</u>	<u>Methods of measurement</u>
		<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>		
Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	Taipei city	42.49%	38.69%	Associate	Equity method
		<u>March 31, 2016</u>			
Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	Taipei city		38.69%	Associate	Equity method

(b) The summarized financial information of the joint ventures that are material to the Group is as follows:

Balance sheet

	Uni-President Asset Management Corp.		
	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2016
Current assets	\$ 408,449	\$ 388,911	\$ 389,653
Non-current assets	465,940	466,982	522,017
Current liabilities	(90,322)	(110,416)	(107,831)
Non-current liabilities	(33,779)	(33,837)	(43,821)
Total net assets	<u>\$ 750,288</u>	<u>\$ 711,640</u>	<u>\$ 760,018</u>
Share in joint venture's net assets	\$ 318,854	\$ 275,387	\$ 294,107
Goodwill and others	<u>179,490</u>	<u>165,289</u>	<u>165,320</u>
Carrying amount of the joint venture	<u>\$ 498,344</u>	<u>\$ 440,676</u>	<u>\$ 459,427</u>

Statement of comprehensive income

	Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	
	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Revenue	\$ 144,916	\$ 158,419
Profit for the period from continuing operations	\$ 38,648	\$ 37,933
Other comprehensive loss- net of tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 38,648</u>	<u>\$ 37,933</u>
Dividends received from associates	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Note: The financial statements that are concurrent with the reporting period were not reviewed by independent accountants.

14) Property and equipment

				Leasehold	
January 1, 2017	Land	Buildings	Equipment	improvements	Total
Cost	\$ 1,680,129	\$ 1,054,964	\$ 221,249	\$ 102,769	\$ 3,059,111
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(373,896)	(145,977)	(72,075)	(591,948)
Total	<u>\$ 1,680,129</u>	<u>\$ 681,068</u>	<u>\$ 75,272</u>	<u>\$ 30,694</u>	<u>\$ 2,467,163</u>
For the three months ended March 31, 2017					
January 1, 2017	\$ 1,680,129	\$ 681,068	\$ 75,272	\$ 30,694	\$ 2,467,163
Additions	-	-	10,825	-	10,825
Depreciation	-	(5,921)	(9,019)	(3,843)	(18,783)
March 31, 2017	<u>\$ 1,680,129</u>	<u>\$ 675,147</u>	<u>\$ 77,078</u>	<u>\$ 26,851</u>	<u>\$ 2,459,205</u>
March 31, 2017	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	\$ 1,680,129	\$ 1,047,071	\$ 221,254	\$ 91,045	\$ 3,039,499
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(371,924)	(144,176)	(64,194)	(580,294)
Total	<u>\$ 1,680,129</u>	<u>\$ 675,147</u>	<u>\$ 77,078</u>	<u>\$ 26,851</u>	<u>\$ 2,459,205</u>
January 1, 2016	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	\$ 1,680,129	\$ 1,081,785	\$ 249,195	\$ 118,360	\$ 3,129,469
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(374,370)	(158,861)	(75,642)	(608,873)
Total	<u>\$ 1,680,129</u>	<u>\$ 707,415</u>	<u>\$ 90,334</u>	<u>\$ 42,718</u>	<u>\$ 2,520,596</u>
For the three months ended March 31, 2016					
January 1, 2016	\$ 1,680,129	\$ 707,415	\$ 90,334	\$ 42,718	\$ 2,520,596
Additions	-	210	3,263	351	3,824
Reclassifications	-	1,420	4,500	2,180	8,100
Depreciation	-	(7,315)	(10,514)	(5,271)	(23,100)
March 31, 2016	<u>\$ 1,680,129</u>	<u>\$ 701,730</u>	<u>\$ 87,583</u>	<u>\$ 39,978</u>	<u>\$ 2,509,420</u>
March 31, 2016	Land	Buildings	Equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost	\$ 1,680,129	\$ 1,083,415	\$ 248,590	\$ 112,856	\$ 3,124,990
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(381,685)	(161,007)	(72,878)	(615,570)
Total	<u>\$ 1,680,129</u>	<u>\$ 701,730</u>	<u>\$ 87,583</u>	<u>\$ 39,978</u>	<u>\$ 2,509,420</u>

A. No interest was capitalized for property and equipment for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

B. The information on property and equipment pledged or restricted as of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 is described in Note 8.

15) Investment property

<u>January 1, 2017</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost	\$ 198,099	\$ 107,076	\$ 305,175
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(26,272)	(26,272)
Total	<u>\$ 198,099</u>	<u>\$ 80,804</u>	<u>\$ 278,903</u>
<u>For the three months ended March 31, 2017</u>			
January 1, 2017	\$ 198,099	\$ 80,804	\$ 278,903
Depreciation	-	(525)	(525)
March 31, 2017	<u>\$ 198,099</u>	<u>\$ 80,279</u>	<u>\$ 278,378</u>
<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost	\$ 198,099	\$ 107,076	\$ 305,175
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(26,797)	(26,797)
Total	<u>\$ 198,099</u>	<u>\$ 80,279</u>	<u>\$ 278,378</u>
<u>For the three months ended March 31, 2015</u>			
January 1, 2016	\$ 198,099	\$ 82,904	\$ 281,003
Depreciation	-	(525)	(525)
March 31, 2016	<u>\$ 198,099</u>	<u>\$ 82,379</u>	<u>\$ 280,478</u>
<u>March 31, 2016</u>	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cost	\$ 198,099	\$ 107,076	\$ 305,175
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	-	(24,697)	(24,697)
Total	<u>\$ 198,099</u>	<u>\$ 82,379</u>	<u>\$ 280,478</u>

- A. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, rental income from the lease of the investment property were \$4,351 and \$3,791, respectively, and direct operating expenses arising from the investment property were \$914 and \$863, respectively.
- B. Details of fair value of investment property are provided in Note 12(5).
- C. Information about the investment property that was pledged to others as collaterals is provided in Note 8.

16) Intangible assets

			Customer relationships and others	
January 1, 2017	Computer software	Goodwill		Total
Cost	\$ 122,313	\$ 42,004	\$ 89,829	\$ 254,146
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(90,367)	-	(34,008)	(124,375)
Total	<u>\$ 31,946</u>	<u>\$ 42,004</u>	<u>\$ 55,821</u>	<u>\$ 129,771</u>
For the three months ended March 31, 2017				
January 1, 2017	\$ 31,946	\$ 42,004	\$ 55,821	\$ 129,771
Additions	602	-	-	602
Reclassifications	1,288	-	-	1,288
Depreciation	(4,362)	-	(3,779)	(8,141)
March 31, 2017	<u>\$ 29,474</u>	<u>\$ 42,004</u>	<u>\$ 52,042</u>	<u>\$ 123,520</u>
			Customer relationships and others	
March 31, 2017	Computer software	Goodwill		Total
Cost	\$ 120,993	\$ 42,004	\$ 89,829	\$ 252,826
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(91,519)	-	(37,787)	(129,306)
Total	<u>\$ 29,474</u>	<u>\$ 42,004</u>	<u>\$ 52,042</u>	<u>\$ 123,520</u>
			Customer relationships and others	
January 1, 2016	Computer software	Goodwill		Total
Cost	\$ 105,707	\$ 42,004	\$ 89,829	\$ 237,540
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(73,988)	-	(18,893)	(92,881)
Total	<u>\$ 31,719</u>	<u>\$ 42,004</u>	<u>\$ 70,936</u>	<u>\$ 144,659</u>
For the three months ended March 31, 2016				
January 1, 2016	\$ 31,719	\$ 42,004	\$ 70,936	\$ 144,659
Additions	1,747	-	-	1,747
Reclassifications	2,470	-	-	2,470
Depreciation	(3,955)	-	(3,779)	(7,734)
March 31, 2016	<u>\$ 31,981</u>	<u>\$ 42,004</u>	<u>\$ 67,157</u>	<u>\$ 141,142</u>
			Customer relationships and others	
March 31, 2016	Computer software	Goodwill		Total
Cost	\$ 109,924	\$ 42,004	\$ 89,829	\$ 241,757
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(77,943)	-	(22,672)	(100,615)
Total	<u>\$ 31,981</u>	<u>\$ 42,004</u>	<u>\$ 67,157</u>	<u>\$ 141,142</u>

A. No interest was capitalized for intangible assets for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

B. Goodwill and customer relationships were acquired through acceptance of transfer of the securities brokerage business of Standard Chartered (Taiwan) Bank's retail banking business, and were all allocated to the Group's brokerage segment.

C. The recoverable amount of goodwill was determined based on its value in use. Calculations of value in use after-tax cash flow projections are based on financial budgets approved by the management covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated growth rates stated below. The recoverable amount calculated based on the value in use exceeded the carrying amount, thus the goodwill was not impaired. The key assumptions used for calculation of value in use are as follows:

	<u>Brokerage Segment</u>
	<u>2016</u>
Growth rate	0.00%
Discount rate	17.89%

Management determined the growth rate based on past performance and its expectations of market development. The discount rates were based on the weighted average financing cost rates determined by the Company's capital asset pricing model. The discount rates also reflect specific risks related to relevant operating segments.

17) Other noncurrent assets

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Operation guaranteed deposits	\$ 692,000	\$ 692,000
Clearing and settlement fund	320,839	313,505
Refundable deposits	130,474	151,659
Deferred expenses	17,195	18,219
Prepaid pension expenses	53,148	44,860
Prepayment for equipment	11,496	12,253
Delinquent accounts	156,012	157,702
Others	<u>180</u>	<u>180</u>
	1,381,344	1,390,378
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts-overdue receivables	(<u>156,012</u>)	(<u>157,702</u>)
	<u>\$ 1,225,332</u>	<u>\$ 1,232,676</u>

	March 31, 2016
Operation guaranteed deposits	\$ 722,000
Clearing and settlement fund	311,562
Refundable deposits	216,107
Deferred expenses	16,985
Prepaid pension expenses	66,605
Prepayment for equipment	3,117
Delinquent accounts	162,746
Others	180
	<u>1,499,302</u>
Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts-overdue receivables	(162,746)
	<u>\$ 1,336,556</u>

18) Short-term loans

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Secured loans	\$ 4,369,576	\$ 1,317,700
Unsecured loans	1,054,100	5,862,850
Total	<u>\$ 5,423,676</u>	<u>\$ 7,180,550</u>
Interest rates	<u>0.70%~4.64%</u>	<u>0.70%~2.20%</u>

	March 31, 2016
Secured loans	\$ 1,699,083
Unsecured loans	2,537,864
Total	<u>\$ 4,236,947</u>
Interest rates	<u>0.78%~2.81%</u>

19) Commercial papers payable

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Face value	\$ 7,400,000	\$ 6,300,000
Less: discount on commercial papers payable	(1,648)	(1,684)
Total	<u>\$ 7,398,352</u>	<u>\$ 6,298,316</u>
Interest rates	<u>0.40%~0.50%</u>	<u>0.38%~0.72%</u>

	March 31, 2016
Face value	\$ 9,450,000
Less: discount on commercial papers payable	(1,601)
Total	<u>\$ 9,448,399</u>
Interest rates	<u>0.37%~0.49%</u>

20) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Investments in bonds under resale		
agreements - short sales	\$ 1,577,182	\$ 1,845,632
Valuation adjustment of financial assets held		
for trading	<u>2,821</u>	<u>8,849</u>
Subtotal	<u>1,580,003</u>	<u>1,854,481</u>
Liabilities on sale of borrowed securities		
- hedged	469,292	250,298
Valuation adjustment on liabilities on sale of		
borrowed securities - hedged	(23,267)	(12,318)
Liabilities on sale of borrowed securities		
- non-hedged	-	28,884
Valuation adjustment on liabilities on sale of		
borrowed securities - non-hedged	<u>-</u>	<u>746</u>
Subtotal	<u>446,025</u>	<u>267,610</u>
Issuance of call (put) warrants	11,412,629	12,652,477
Gain on price fluctuation	(3,909,800)	(5,939,748)
Market value (A)	<u>7,502,829</u>	<u>6,712,729</u>
Warrants redeemed	(9,075,293)	(10,034,465)
Loss on price fluctuation	<u>1,907,045</u>	<u>3,559,923</u>
Market value (B)	(7,168,248)	(6,474,542)
Warrants - net (A+B)	<u>334,581</u>	<u>238,187</u>
Options sold - TAIFEX	<u>12,948</u>	<u>3,695</u>
Derivative financial liabilities - OTC	<u>35,439</u>	<u>55,133</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,408,996</u>	<u>\$ 2,419,106</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Investments in bonds under resale	
agreements - short sales	\$ 871,472
Valuation adjustment of financial assets held	
for trading	<u>33,088</u>
Subtotal	<u>904,560</u>
Liabilities on sale of borrowed securities	
- hedged	101,877
Valuation adjustment on liabilities on sale of	
borrowed securities - hedged	11,245
Liabilities on sale of borrowed securities	
- non-hedged	15,986
Valuation adjustment on liabilities on sale of	
borrowed securities - non-hedged	(37)
Subtotal	<u>129,071</u>
Issuance of call (put) warrants	11,975,249
Gain on price fluctuation	(4,608,061)
Market value (A)	<u>7,367,188</u>
Warrants redeemed	(9,128,868)
Loss on price fluctuation	<u>2,091,036</u>
Market value (B)	(7,037,832)
Warrants - net (A+B)	<u>329,356</u>
Options sold - TAIFEX	<u>22,793</u>
Derivative financial liabilities - OTC	<u>17,081</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,402,861</u>

Among the warrants issued by the Group, except for contract-based warrants which are European-style warrants, all other warrants are American-style warrants. Warrants are stated as liabilities for issuance of warrants at issuance price prior to expiration. Upon repurchase of warrants after issuance, the repurchased amounts are recognised as warrants repurchase and charged as a deduction to liabilities for issuance of warrants. The warrants have six to twelve months exercise period from the date of issuance. The issuer has the option to settle either by cash or stock delivery.

21) Bonds sold under repurchase agreements

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Government bonds	\$ 2,602,785	\$ 3,136,034
Corporate bonds	2,596,449	1,595,591
Bank debentures	-	1,102,701
International bonds	2,561,489	2,855,918
Foreign bonds	14,231,572	14,395,018
Total	<u>\$ 21,992,295</u>	<u>\$ 23,085,262</u>
		<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Government bonds		\$ 3,259,121
Corporate bonds		300,000
Bank debentures		1,101,055
International bonds		902,455
Foreign bonds		8,704,481
Total		<u>\$ 14,267,112</u>

The above bonds sold under repurchase agreements as of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 were due within one year and were contracted to be repurchased at the agreed-upon price plus interest charge on the specific date after the transaction. The total repurchase amounts were \$22,063,075, \$23,117,190 and \$14,300,197, respectively, and the annual interest rates in every currency were shown as follows:

<u>Currency</u>	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
NTD	0.33%~0.45%	0.20%~0.52%	0.1002%~0.44%
Foreign currencies (Note)	-0.28%~4.8%	-0.20%~9.50%	-0.28%~4.8%

(Note) : Foreign currencies include AUD, Euro, USD and RMB.

22) Accounts payable

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Settlement accounts payable - brokered trading	\$ 6,573,349	\$ 4,093,975
Settlement proceeds	627,015	922,064
Settlement accounts payable - operating	43,743	327,836
Accounts payable - foreign bonds	5,325,009	721,093
Accounts payable - international bonds	441,743	-
Spot exchange payable, foreign currencies	347,883	164,475
Others	85,583	75,802
Total	<u>\$ 13,444,325</u>	<u>\$ 6,305,245</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Settlement accounts payable - brokered trading	\$ 5,588,496
Settlement proceeds	512,871
Settlement accounts payable - operating	610,814
Accounts payable - foreign bonds	5,525,682
Spot exchange payable, foreign currencies	360,609
Others	106,518
Total	<u>\$ 12,704,990</u>

23) Other payables

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Salary and bonus payable	\$ 400,123	\$ 381,528
Employees' and directors' remuneration payable	81,188	45,927
Others	300,718	315,050
	<u>\$ 782,029</u>	<u>\$ 742,505</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Salary and bonus payable	\$ 298,570
Employees' and directors' remuneration payable	65,626
Others	271,468
	<u>\$ 635,664</u>

24) Other financial liabilities - current

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Equity-linked notes (ELN) - Options	\$ -	\$ 3,600
Principal guaranteed notes (PGN) - fixed income	1,799,822	1,388,697
Total	<u>\$ 1,799,822</u>	<u>\$ 1,392,297</u>

	<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Equity-linked notes (ELN) - Options	\$ 3,800
Principal guaranteed notes (PGN) - fixed income	1,381,250
Total	<u>\$ 1,385,050</u>

The Group deals in equity-linked products and combines fixed income instruments with call or put options. These products are categorized into ELN (Equity-Linked Notes) and PGN (Principal Guaranteed Notes). On trade date, the contracted amounts are collected in full from the counterparties. The payout amount on maturity will depend on the price fluctuation of the instruments linked to these contracts and be calculated as trading price less option strike price on maturity. All the linked products are financial instruments under the supervision of the SFB (Securities and Futures Bureau).

25) Other liabilities-non-current

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Net defined benefit obligation	\$ 7,885	\$ 8,053
Guarantee deposits received	4,685	5,057
Total	<u>\$ 12,570</u>	<u>\$ 13,110</u>

	March 31, 2016
Net defined benefit obligation	\$ 7,068
Guarantee deposits received	4,791
Total	<u>\$ 11,859</u>

26) Pension plan

A. Defined benefit plans

(A) The Group has a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees' service years prior to the enforcement of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005 and service years thereafter of employees who chose to continue to be subject to the pension mechanism under the Law. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. The Group contributes monthly an amount which ranges between 2.0% and 7.2% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the supervisory committee of workers' retirement reserve fund, and with Cathay United Bank, under the name of the management committee of employees' retirement fund. Also, the Group would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Group will make contributions to cover the deficit by next March.

(B) Under the defined benefit pension plan, the Group recognised the pension costs for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 in the statement of comprehensive income in the amount of \$1,158 and \$1,085, respectively.

(C) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Group for the year ending December 31, 2018 amounts to \$39,533.

B. Defined contribution plans:

Effective from July 1, 2005, the Group established a defined contribution plan pursuant to the "Labor Pension Act", which covers employees with R.O.C. nationality and those who chose or are required to apply the "Labor Pension Act". The contributions are made monthly based on not less than 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The payment of pension benefits is based on the employees' individual pension fund accounts and the cumulative profit in such accounts. The employees can choose to receive such pension benefits monthly or in lump sum. The pension costs under defined contribution pension plans of the Group for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$14,335 and \$15,370, respectively.

C. President Securities (HK), President Wealth Management (HK), and President

Securities (Nominee) have defined benefit pension plans in accordance with local laws, and recognised the current pension expenses by contributing to the accrued pension assets. President Securities (HK) recognised pension expenses of \$617 and \$711, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

27) Equity

A. Common stock

(A) As of March 31, 2017, the Company's authorized capital was \$15,000,000 with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share. As of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the common stocks issued were 1,335,666, 1,335,666 and 1,303,796 thousand shares, respectively, and the outstanding common stocks were 1,335,666, 1,335,666 and 1,295,248 thousand shares, respectively.

Movements in the number of the Company's ordinary shares outstanding are as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
January 1	1,335,666	1,303,796
Acquisition of treasury stocks	-	(8,548)
March 31	<u>1,335,666</u>	<u>1,295,248</u>

(B) Treasury shares

In order to maintain the Company's integrity and stockholders' interest, the Company's Board of Directors resolved to buy back outstanding shares totaling 30,000 thousand shares on January 27, 2016.

The movement of the number of treasury shares from the Group's buyback and its period end amount is as follows:

(Expressed in thousands)

Three months ended March 31, 2017					
Reason for buy back	Shares at the beginning of the period	Period increase	Period decrease	Shares at the end of the period	Period-end amount
To maintain the Company's integrity and stockholders' interest	-	-	-	-	\$ -
Three months ended March 31, 2016					
Reason for buy back	Shares at the beginning of the period	Period increase	Period decrease	Shares at the end of the period	Period-end amount
To maintain the Company's integrity and stockholders' interest	19,323	8,548	(19,323)	8,548	\$ 114,098

- a. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, the number of shares bought back as treasury share should not exceed 10% of the number of the Company's issued and outstanding shares and the amount bought back should not exceed the sum of retained earnings, paid-in capital in excess of par value and realised capital surplus.
- b. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, treasury shares should not be pledged as collateral and is not entitled to dividends before it is reissued.
- c. Pursuant to the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law, treasury shares should be reissued to the employees within three years from the reacquisition date and shares not reissued within the three-year period are to be retired. Treasury shares to enhance the Company's credit rating and the stockholders' equity should be retired within six months of acquisition.
- d. On January 27 and May 5, 2016, the Board of Directors resolved to retire the treasury shares. On March 7 and May 20, 2016, the Company completed the registration of changes in capital. On March 8 and May 23, 2016, the Company obtained the Jing-Shou-Shang Zi. No. 10501036780 and No. 10501102910 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs as an approval for retirement of the treasury shares.

B. Capital reserve

		Treasury share	Expired stock	Difference between consideration and carrying amount of subsidiaries acquired or disposed	Total
	Share premium	transactions	options		
January 1, 2017	\$ 24,986	\$ 116,793	\$ 483	\$ 440	\$ 142,702
March 31, 2017	\$ 24,986	\$ 116,793	\$ 483	\$ 440	\$ 142,702
March 31, 2016	\$ 25,151	\$ 145,246	\$ 483	\$ 440	\$ 171,320

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Law, capital reserve arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided it should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital reserve should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient.

C. Legal reserve

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the balance of the reserve exceeds 25% of the Company's paid-in capital.

D. Special reserve

According to the "Rules Governing the Administration of Securities Firms", 20% of the current year's earnings, after paying all taxes and offsetting prior years' operating losses, if any, shall be set aside as special reserve until the cumulative balance equals the total amount of paid-in capital. The special reserve shall be used exclusively to cover accumulated deficit or to increase capital and shall not be used for any other purpose. Such capitalization shall not be permitted unless the Company had already accumulated

a special reserve of at least 50% of its paid-in capital stock and only half of such special reserve may be capitalized.

In accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside an equivalent amount of special reserve from accumulated unappropriated retained earnings of the current year based on the decreased amount of equity. If there is any subsequent reversal of the decrease in equity, the earnings may be distributed based on the reversal proportion.

According to Jing-Guan-Zheng-Chuan Letter No. 10500278285, from fiscal year 2016 to 2018, securities firms shall provide 0.5% to 1% of profit after tax as special reserve before distributing earnings. According to Jin-Guan-Zheng-Chuan Letter No. 1060005703, special provision shall be provided after accumulated deficit is covered. From fiscal year 2017, the amount of employees' training for transition, transfer or arrangement expenditure arising from financial technology development can be reversed up to the amount of the abovementioned special reserve.

28) Unappropriated earnings and dividends policy

- A. Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses first, and then set aside as legal reserve, accounted for as 10% of the remaining amount, and special reserve, accounted for as 20% of the remaining amount. Upon provision or reversal of special reserve in accordance with the law, any remaining amount together with unappropriated earnings at beginning of the period shall be distributed according to the following resolution adopted at the stockholders' meeting: Distribution shall not be made if the balance of distributable earnings is less than 5% of paid-in capital.
- B. In addition, the total amount of dividends declared every year shall be at least 70% of distributable earnings, of which stock dividends shall be at least 50% and cash dividends shall be lower than 50%.
- C. The Company may determine a better proportion of cash and stock dividends distribution based on its actual operating conditions and capital utilization plan for the following year.
- D. The appropriation of 2016 earnings was proposed by the Board of Directors on March 23, 2017 and the appropriation of 2015 earnings was resolved by the shareholders on June 14, 2016. Details are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2016		For the year ended December 31, 2015	
	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)	Amount	Dividends per share (in dollars)
Legal reserve	\$ 79,851		\$ 95,661	
Special reserve	159,701		191,323	
Special reserve(Note)	3,993		-	
Cash dividends	-	\$ -	260,759	\$ 0.20
Stock dividends	547,623	0.41	404,177	0.31
	<u>\$ 791,168</u>		<u>\$ 951,920</u>	

Note : Special reserve was provided for employees' transition for financial technology development according to Jin-Guan-Zheng-Chuan Letter No. 10500278285 and Jin-Guan-Zheng-Qi-Chuan Letter No. 1060005703, and can be reversed for employees' transition. The Board of Directors of the Company resolved to provide 0.5% as special reserve on March 23, 2017.

E. For details on employees' remuneration and directors' remuneration, please refer to Note 6(41).

29) Brokerage handling fee revenue

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Revenues from brokered trading - TWSE	\$ 212,051	\$ 197,003
Revenues from brokered trading - OTC	92,400	87,615
Revenues from brokered trading - Futures	142,044	171,745
Others	32,244	17,056
Total	<u>\$ 478,739</u>	<u>\$ 473,419</u>

30) Revenues from underwriting business

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Revenues from underwriting securities on a firm	\$ 6,855	\$ 5,476
Others	4,882	8,136
Total	<u>\$ 11,737</u>	<u>\$ 13,612</u>

31) Gain (loss) on trading of securities

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Dealers:		
-TAIEX	\$ 305,411	(\$ 21,924)
-OTC	242,086	(31,493)
-Overseas trading	195,460	(84,213)
Subtotal	<u>742,957</u>	<u>(137,630)</u>
Underwriters:		
-TAIEX	4,889	30,945
-OTC	1,082	13,747
Subtotal	<u>5,971</u>	<u>44,692</u>
Hedging:		
-TAIEX	94,735	5,530
-OTC	41,281	10,125
-Overseas trading	(1,868)	-
Subtotal	<u>134,148</u>	<u>15,655</u>
Total	<u>\$ 883,076</u>	<u>(\$ 77,283)</u>

With respect to information shown above, amounts recognised for trading of securities generated from available-for-sale financial assets for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$1,873 and \$3,571, respectively.

32) Interest income

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Interest income from margin loans	\$ 141,121	\$ 150,361
Interest income from bonds	218,480	168,247
Others	714	451
Total	<u>\$ 360,315</u>	<u>\$ 319,059</u>

33) (Loss) gain on valuation of securities

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
(Loss) gain on sale of securities - dealer	(\$ 144,745)	\$ 281,317
Gain on sale of securities - underwriting	23,613	283
(Loss) gain on sale of securities - hedging	(2,570)	36,478
Total	<u>(\$ 123,702)</u>	<u>\$ 318,078</u>

34) (Loss) gain on covering of borrowed securities and bonds with resale agreements - short sales

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Loss from the bond investments under resale agreements	(\$ 57,994)	(\$ 12,693)
(Loss) gain from securities borrowing transactions - warrants	(479)	6,476
Loss from covering - warrants	(11,184)	(1,324)
(Loss) gain from securities borrowing transactions - dealer	(891)	17,855
Total	<u>(\$ 70,548)</u>	<u>\$ 10,314</u>

35) Valuation gain (loss) on borrowed securities and bonds with resale agreements - short sales

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Valuation gain (loss) from the bond investments under resale agreements	\$ 7,635	(\$ 20,006)
Valuation gain (loss) from securities borrowing transactions - dealer	30,354	(7,600)
Valuation gain (loss) from securities borrowing transactions - warrants	422	(5,268)
Valuation loss from covering - warrants	(20,900)	(14,566)
Total	<u>\$ 17,511</u>	<u>(\$ 47,440)</u>

36) Gain on warrants issuance

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Gain on changes in fair value of call (put) warrant liabilities and redemption	\$ 29,358	\$ 149,365
Loss on exercise of call (put) warrants before maturity	(12,716)	(6,361)
Expenses arising out of issuance of call (put) warrants	(15,912)	(12,129)
Total	<u>\$ 730</u>	<u>\$ 130,875</u>

37) Gain on derivative financial instruments

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Futures contract gain (loss)	\$ 35,158	(\$ 2,433)
Option trading gain	46,167	55,606
Loss from asset swap options	-	(491)
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange derivatives	127,924	(32,834)
Others	(11,042)	(3,816)
Total	<u>\$ 198,207</u>	<u>\$ 16,032</u>

38) Other operating income

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Income from securities lending	\$ 16,807	\$ 2,163
Net currency exchange gain (loss)	142,199	(51,325)
Handling fee revenues from funds	9,424	9,278
Others	34,916	32,961
Total	<u>\$ 203,346</u>	<u>(\$ 6,923)</u>

39) Handling charges

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Brokerage handling fee expense	\$ 52,443	\$ 53,903
Dealer handling fee expense	29,897	24,125
Refinancing processing fee expense	284	391
Total	<u>\$ 82,624</u>	<u>\$ 78,419</u>

40) Financial expenses

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Interest expense from repurchase agreements	\$ 68,964	\$ 40,739
Loans interest expense	33,853	22,350
Other interest expense	2,837	2,684
Total	<u>\$ 105,654</u>	<u>\$ 65,773</u>

41) Employee benefits

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Salaries	\$ 517,189	\$ 407,749
Labor and health insurance	30,016	31,350
Pension	16,110	17,166
Other employee benefits	28,384	23,975
Total	<u>\$ 591,699</u>	<u>\$ 480,240</u>

- A. In accordance to the Company's Article of Incorporation, the remainder of the year-end income before taxes less income before appropriating employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, if any, shall appropriate an employees' compensation no less than 1.6% and directors' remuneration no more than 2%. However, when the Company has an accumulated deficit, earnings to cover the deficit shall first be retained before appropriating employees' compensation and directors' remuneration.
- B. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, employees' compensation was accrued at \$17,499 and \$4,421, respectively; directors' remuneration was accrued at \$17,499 and \$4,421, respectively. The aforementioned amounts were recognised in salary expenses.
- C. For the three months ended March 31, 2017, employees' compensation was estimated at 2% and directors' remuneration at 2%, based on the year-end income before taxes less income before appropriating employees' compensation and directors' remuneration.
- D. The actual distributed amount of employees' and directors' remuneration for 2016 as resolved by the Board of Directors was in agreement with the estimates in the 2016 financial statements.
- E. Information on the appropriation of the Company's earnings as resolved by the Board of Directors would be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" on the Taiwan Stock Exchange official website.

42) Depreciation and amortization

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Depreciation	\$ 19,308	\$ 23,625
Amortization	8,315	7,793
Total	<u>\$ 27,623</u>	<u>\$ 31,418</u>

43) Other operating expenses

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Rentals	\$ 30,027	\$ 32,530
Taxes	166,004	128,478
Computer information expenses	39,442	41,905
Postage	17,393	17,256
Bad debt expenses	2,071	-
Others	95,275	101,928
Total	<u>\$ 350,212</u>	<u>\$ 322,097</u>

44) Other gains and losses

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Financial income	\$ 31,821	\$ 35,954
Gain on valuation of open-ended funds and money-market instruments	726	5,219
Net currency exchange loss	(12,071)	(2,818)
Other non-operating revenues	32,723	34,142
Total	<u>\$ 53,199</u>	<u>\$ 72,497</u>

45) Income tax

A. Income tax expense

Components of income tax expense:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Current tax:		
Current tax on profits for the periods	\$ 88,803	\$ 15,174
Underestimation of provision of prior year's income tax	-	-
Total current tax	<u>88,803</u>	<u>15,174</u>
Deferred taxes:		
Temporary differences	<u>34,107</u>	<u>13,660</u>
Total deferred taxes	<u>34,107</u>	<u>13,660</u>
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 122,910</u>	<u>\$ 28,834</u>

B. As of March 31, 2017, the Company's income tax returns through 2013 have been assessed by the National Tax Authority. The income tax returns through 2015 of President Futures, President Capital Management, President Venture Capital, President Personal Insurance Agency and President Insurance Agency have also been assessed.

C. Unappropriated earnings

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
1998 and onwards	<u>\$ 1,520,290</u>	<u>\$ 798,507</u>
		March 31, 2016
1998 and onwards		<u>\$ 1,151,103</u>

D. Imputation tax system

- As of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the balance of the imputation tax credit account and the creditable tax rate are \$534,561, \$503,176 and \$531,956, respectively.
 - The imputation tax credit rate based on the appropriation of 2015 earnings is 20.66% in 2016; the imputation tax credit rate is 20.63% for 2016.
- E. With respect to the income tax returns of the Company for 2008 and 2010, the Tax Authority assessed to increase income tax payable by \$16,914. However, the Company disagreed with the assessments and had filed for administrative litigation. Moreover, the Company had recognised the income tax expense relating to the additional income tax payable.

46) Earnings per share

Three months ended March 31, 2017			
	Amount after tax	Weighted-average outstanding common shares (In thousands)	Earnings per share (In dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 721,783	1,335,666	\$ <u>0.54</u>
<u>Dilutive effect of common stock equivalents</u>			
Employee bonus	-	1,311	
	<u>\$ 721,783</u>	<u>1,336,977</u>	<u>\$ 0.54</u>
Three months ended March 31, 2016			
	Amount after tax	Weighted-average outstanding common shares (In thousands)	Earnings per share (In dollars)
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>			
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 190,181	1,341,836	\$ <u>0.14</u>
<u>Dilutive effect of common stock equivalents</u>			
Employee bonus	-	323	
	<u>\$ 190,181</u>	<u>1,342,159</u>	<u>\$ 0.14</u>

The abovementioned weighted average number of outstanding shares was retrospectively adjusted proportionately to the capitalised amount of unappropriated earnings for the year ended December 31, 2015.

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7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1) Names and relationships of related parties

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	Entity having significant influence on the Company
Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	Associate
President Chain Store Corp. (PCSC)	Other related party
President Pharmaceutical Corporation	Other related party
Ton Yi Industrial Corp.	Other related party
President Tokyo Co., LTD	Other related party

2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Accounts receivable

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Entity having significant influence on the company:		
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	\$ 286	\$ 286
Associate:		
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.	10	-
Other related party:		
Others	702	726
	<u>\$ 998</u>	<u>\$ 1,012</u>
		<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Entity having significant influence on the company:		
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.		\$ 298
Associate:		
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.		10
Other related party:		
Others		728
		<u>\$ 1,036</u>

B. Other receivables

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Other related party:		
Others	<u>\$ 18</u>	<u>\$ 9</u>
		<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Other related party:		
Others		<u>\$ 9</u>

C. Guarantee deposit received

	<u>March 31, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Associate:		
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.	\$ 531	\$ 531
Other related party:		
President Tokyo Co., Ltd.	1,393	1,393
	<u>\$ 1,924</u>	<u>\$ 1,924</u>
		<u>March 31, 2016</u>
Associate:		
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.		\$ 521
Other related party:		
Others		1,335
		<u>\$ 1,856</u>

D. Income of wealth management - trust income from sales of funds

	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2017</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2016</u>
Associates:		
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.	\$ 986	\$ 698

The revenues were collected on a monthly basis in accordance with contract terms.

E. Other operating revenue - handling charge revenue

	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2017</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2016</u>
Associates:		
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.	\$ 9,192	\$ 9,012

The revenues were collected on a monthly basis in accordance with contract terms.

F. Rent income

	<u>Period</u>	<u>Deposit</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2017</u>	<u>Three months ended March 31, 2016</u>
Associates:				
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.	2016.05.01~2019.04.30	\$ 531	\$ 1,780	\$ 1,750
Other related party:				
President Tokyo Co., Ltd.	2015.04.01~2018.03.31	1,393	2,293	2,238
Others		-	99	90
			<u>\$ 4,172</u>	<u>\$ 4,078</u>

Rental income mentioned above is derived from leasing part of the Group's office space and business premises to various related parties and calculated as agreed by both parties. Lease payments are collected on schedule in accordance with the terms of the lease contracts.

G. Stock custodian income

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Entity having significant influence on the company:		
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	\$ 858	\$ 894
Associate:		
Uni-President Assets Management Corp.	38	37
Other related party:		
Ton Yi Industrial Corp.	308	309
President Chain Store Corp. (PCSC)	389	410
Others	666	623
	<u>\$ 2,259</u>	<u>\$ 2,273</u>

H. Other operating expenses - equipment rental and copy expense

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Other related party:		
President Tokyo Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,684	\$ 1,685
Others	346	346
	<u>\$ 2,030</u>	<u>\$ 2,031</u>

I. Purchases of trading securities – dealer

	March 31, 2017		Three months ended March 31, 2017
	Ending Shares	Ending Balance	Gain (loss)
Entity having significant influence on the company:			
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	-	\$ -	\$ -
Other related parties:			
Ton Yi Industrial Corp.	-	-	-
President Chain Store Corp.	4	1,000	31
		<u>\$ 1,000</u>	<u>\$ 31</u>

	March 31, 2016		Three months ended March 31, 2016
	Ending Shares	Ending Balance	Gain (loss)
Entity having significant influence on the company:			
Uni-President Enterprises Corp.	-	\$ -	(\$ 779)
Other related parties:			
Ton Yi Industrial Corp.	-	-	(57)
President Chain Store Corp.	-	-	20
		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>(\$ 816)</u>

J. Compensation of key management personnel

The compensation of key management such as directors, general managers, vice general managers were as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
Salary and short-term employee benefits	\$ 25,823	\$ 26,010
Retirement benefits	442	493
Other long-term employee benefits	-	-
Termination benefits	-	-
Share-based payment	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 26,265</u>	<u>\$ 26,503</u>

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8. PLEDGED ASSETS

The Company's assets pledged or restricted for use were as follows:

Assets	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Purposes
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current:			
Trading securities (par value)			
- Corporate bonds	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- Government bonds	2,572,300	3,105,400	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- Overseas bonds	14,394,037	15,000,383	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- International bonds	2,625,371	2,972,075	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- Bank debentures	-	1,100,000	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
Available-for-sale financial assets - current			
- Overseas bonds (par value)	1,243,530	677,250	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
Restricted assets:			
- Demand deposits	10,611	51,537	Collections on behalf of third parties and reimbursement for wages and stocks
- Pledged time deposits	1,220,794	1,256,835	Securities for short-term loans and guarantees for issuance of commercial papers
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current:			
- Government bonds (par value)	50,000	50,000	Trust fund deposit-out
Property and equipment			
- Land and buildings (book value)	1,295,633	1,298,303	Securities for short-term loans and guarantees for issuance of commercial papers
Investment property			
- Land and buildings (book value)	37,149	37,209	Securities for short-term loans and guarantees for issuance of commercial papers
Pledged time deposits			
- Operating guarantee deposits	692,000	692,000	Security deposits
- Refundable deposits	400	400	Security deposits

Assets	March 31, 2016	Purposes
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current:		
Trading securities (par value)		
- Corporate bonds	\$ 300,000	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- Government bonds	3,065,200	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- Overseas bonds	9,422,664	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- International bonds	957,896	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
- Bank debentures	1,100,000	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
Available-for-sale financial assets - current		
- Overseas bonds (par value)	96,555	Securities for bonds sold under repurchase agreements
Restricted assets:		
- Demand deposits	2,867	Collections on behalf of third parties and reimbursement for wages and stocks
- Pledged time deposits	1,466,802	Securities for short-term loans and guarantees for issuance of commercial papers
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current:		
- Government bonds (par value)	50,000	Trust fund deposit-out
Property and equipment		
- Land and buildings (book value)	1,306,314	Securities for short-term loans and guarantees for issuance of commercial papers
Investment property		
- Land and buildings (book value)	37,391	Securities for short-term loans and guarantees for issuance of commercial papers
Pledged time deposits		
- Operating guarantee deposits	722,000	Security deposits
- Refundable deposits	800	Security deposits

9. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS

None.

10. SIGNIFICANT LOSS FROM NATURAL DISASTER

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENT

None.

12. OTHER

1) Management objective and policy of financial risks

A. Risk management objective

The Group continually strengthens risk culture to every employee and makes sure that the Group can actively develop various businesses under a healthy and effective risk management system. At the same time, by creating value of an entity and continually increasing profit, profit maximization may be achieved within appropriate risk tolerance.

B. Risk management system

In order to ensure the completeness of risk management system, run the balancing mechanism of risk management, and improve the division efficiency of risk management, the Group sets up “Risk Management Policy”. Such policy aims to establish internal system compliance and the guiding tools for policies communication within the Group and enable every layer of the Group engaged in different tasks to identify, evaluate, monitor, and control various risks with establishment of consistent compliance rules for risks of each business so that the risks can be controlled within the limits set in advance.

The Group’s risk management system covers risks incurred from businesses in and off the balance sheet, such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operating risk, legal risk, model risk which are all included in the risk management.

C. Risk management organization

Risk management organization: Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, Risk Control Office, Business units and other related segments (such as Office of Auditing, Office of General Manager, Compliance segment, Legal segment and Finance segment) are in charge of planning, supervising and execution.

(A) The Board of Directors should ensure the effectiveness of risk management and be responsible for the ultimate result and the following duties:

- a. To establish proper risk management system, operating process, and risk management culture in the Group with allocation of necessary resource for better execution and operation.
- b. Policy of risk management review
- c. Review and approval of business application, transaction authorization and risk limit.

(B) The Risk Management Committee reports to the Board of Directors and is responsible for the following:

- a. Review risk management policy
- b. Review the highest risk tolerance
- c. Submit regular reports to the Board of Directors in relation to the risk management status of the whole Group

(C) The General Manager supervises daily risk management of the entire Group and is responsible for the following:

- a. Supervise and monitor daily risk management of the entire Group
- b. Approval of management exceptions

(D) Assets and Liabilities Committee reports to the General Manager and is responsible for the following:

- a. Set up the ultimate guidelines for assets and liabilities management of the entire Group
- b. Analyze and control the entire Group’s assets and liabilities portfolio
- c. Approval of various businesses’ quotas
- d. Gather and analyze information on domestic and offshore interest rate,

exchange rate, prosperity fluctuation, political and economic environmental changes, and predict the financial trend in the future

- (E) Risk Control Office implements risk management policy and related regulations and reports to the Risk Management Committee. Risk Control Office also reports daily risk management to the General Manager and is responsible for the following:
 - a. Establish Risk Management Policy of the entire Group
 - b. Develop effective method for measurement and risk management in an entity
 - c. Review risk management system of business units
 - d. Generate risk report through information gathering and consolidation
 - e. Analyze various business risks and report to the General Manager
 - f. Report the risk management situation to the Risk Management Committee according to a meeting's nature and needs
 - g. Carry out duties as designated by the Risk Management Committee and control risks of business units
- (F) Auditing Office is responsible for the following:
 - a. Execute operating risk control
 - b. Include the risk management system into internal audit program and carry out the daily audit schedule.
 - c. Assess the effectiveness of internal control and verify the executed result.
- (G) Compliance segment and legal segment under the Office of General Manager are responsible for the following:
 - a. Compliance segment should make sure that the business operation and risk management system are in compliance with relevant regulations.
 - b. Legal segment is responsible for legal risk control
- (H) Finance segment is responsible for the following:
 - a. Verify the correctness of position information and reasonability of profit and loss calculation.
 - b. Control and analyze self-owned capital adequacy ratio.
 - c. Analyze the appropriateness of structures of the assets and liabilities.
- (I) Business units are responsible for the following:
 - a. Set up risk management details of various businesses according to the risk management policy and other related regulations.
 - b. Provide sufficient position information and risk control information to the Risk Control Office.

D. Risk management policy

In order to ensure the completeness of risk management system, run the balancing mechanism of risk management, and improve the division efficiency of risk management, the Group sets up "Risk Management Policy". Such policy aims to establish internal system compliance and the guiding tools for policies communication within the Group and enable every layer of the Group engaged in different tasks to identify, evaluate, monitor, and control various risks with establishment of consistent compliance rules for risks of each business so that the risks can be controlled within the limits set in advance.

Risk management processes include risk identification, risk evaluation, risk supervision and various risk control. Each kind of risk evaluations and responding strategies are described as follows:

(A) Market risk management

The Group has implemented risk management information system (Risk Manager) in relation to market risk control. All trading positions of the Group have been

included in the daily risk control system for the calculation of Value at Risk (VaR). Limit exceeding indicators are mainly the nominal principal, stop-loss, sensitivity (Greeks) and VaR. The risk management report is presented on a daily basis for implementation of regular control and limit exceeding handling procedures.

(B) Credit risk management

In relation to risk control, the quantitative model of default rate adopts KMV model to calculate the default rate of issuers with credit exposure of the issuing company and the trading counterparties, and credit risk of securities disclosed in the report. The credit exposure is mitigated through regular review of credit status.

(C) Fund liquidity risk

Unit in charge of fund procurement regularly predicts future fund demand and supply, and consolidates company guarantee or endorsement and capital lending businesses to monitor the condition of fund procurement on a daily basis.

E. Hedging and risk-offsetting strategy

(A) Policies of hedging and risk mitigating are parts of the Group's risk management policies, and the hedging position and hedged trading position are supposed to be one portfolio, of which the gain and loss and risk information are measured on a consolidated basis.

(B) The overall position (hedging position and trading position) is included in the daily risk management system to calculate Value at Risk and other relevant information. Limit exceeding indicators mainly include nominal principal, stop-loss point, price sensitivity and VaR. With the presentation of daily risk management report, routine control and limit exceeding treatment can be executed.

(C) The continued effectiveness of hedging and risk-offsetting strategy is measured by the gain and loss of overall position (hedging position and trading position), in order to track reasonableness of the profit or loss of hedging position and the offsetting relationship with the profit or loss of trading position, and to control them within a reasonable range.

2) Credit risk

A. Source and definition of credit risk

The credit risk exposure of the Group as a result of engagement in financial transactions include issuer's credit risk, credit risk of counterparty and credit risk of underlying assets:

(A) Credit risk of the issuer refers to the issuers of financial debt instruments held by the Group failing to repay its obligation due to the fact that the issuer breaches the contract resulting in the risk of financial loss to the Group.

(B) Credit risk of counterparty refers to risk of financial loss to the Group arising from default by the counterparty of financial instruments on the settlement or payment obligation.

(C) Credit risk of the underlying assets happens when the credit rating of the underlying assets linked to the financial instrument is downgraded by the rating agency or when the losses occur as a result of contract default.

The financial assets held by the Group which could result in credit risk include bank deposit, debt securities, derivatives transactions in OTC, bonds purchased/sold under resale/repurchase agreements, refundable deposit of securities lending, futures trade margins, other refundable deposits and receivables.

B. Maximum credit risk exposure and credit risk concentration

The maximum exposure to credit risk of financial assets in the consolidated balance sheet, without consideration of the collateral or other credit enhancements, is

equivalent to the carrying amount. In Taiwan, the sources of credit risk of the Group are primarily resulting from cash deposited with banks or other financial institutions, debt securities issued or guaranteed by a bank, derivative instruments transaction underwritten by the Group, and all counterparties of customer margin deposits accounts being financial institutions. Credit risks of various financial assets are as follows:

(A) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include time deposit, demand deposits and checking deposits. Correspondent institutions are mainly domestic financial institutions.

(B) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss -current

a. Fund

The funds held by the Group are bond funds. As the positions held are not significant, credit risk is deemed low.

b. Debt securities

Debt securities are mainly positions like government bonds, convertible corporate bonds and foreign bonds and the issuers are primarily R.O.C. government, domestic and foreign legal entities. 63% of convertible corporate bond is guaranteed by banks. Details are as follows:

(a) Bonds

The bonds held by the Group are mostly government bonds (inclusive of central and local government). As a whole, the credit risk of the bonds held by the Group is low.

(b) Corporate bonds

The corporate bonds held by the Group are mainly underlying investment with good credit rating and those with rating above (S&P BB).

(c) Convertible corporate bond

The convertible corporate bonds held by the Group are mostly issued by the domestic legal entities. The Group mitigates highly risky credit exposure of the issuers by control through Taiwan Corporate Credit Risk Index (TCRI).

(d) Foreign bonds

The foreign bonds held by the Group are mainly underlying investment with good credit rating and those with rating above (S&P BB).

(C) Available-for-sale financial assets-current

The foreign bonds held by the Group are mainly underlying investment with good credit rating and those with rating above (S&P BB).

(D) Derivatives- futures trade margin

When engaging in futures trades in stock exchange market, the Group needs to deposit margin into a margin deposit account of a financial institution designated by the futures merchants as a guarantee to fulfil contractual obligation in the future. As a result, the credit risk is low.

(E) Derivatives-OTC

The Group signs International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements with each counterparty when engaging in OTC derivatives as an agreement regarding such transactions for both parties. In the agreement, it provides a fundamental contractual model for OTC derivative transactions. If any party breaches the contract or terminates the transactions early, then all the open interest covered in the agreement should be settled by net amount as bound in the contract. When the ISDA agreement is signed, the Credit Support Annex (CSA) is also signed. According to the CSA, collateral will be transferred from a party to the other during transaction process to mitigate the risk of counterparty in open

interest. Please refer to Note 6(11).

Types of OTC derivative transactions in which the Group is engaged include interest rate swap and swap transaction. The counterparties are all from financial service industry and mainly located in Taiwan.

(F) Bonds investment under a resale agreement

Bonds sold under a resale agreement are the bonds that the client sold to the Group at a price, interest rate, length of period as agreed by two parties and the client shall repurchase the bonds at the specified price upon maturity. The Group needs to assume credit risk from counterparties when underwriting such business, as the payment being delivered to the other party. With consideration of good collateral obtained, the net of credit risk exposure from counterparties can be effectively reduced. As all the counterparties are financial institutions with good credit rating, the credit risks from counterparties are extremely low. Please refer to Note 6(11).

(G) Margin loans receivable

Margin loans receivable are the loans provided to the client in order to process businesses of margin trading and short sale using the securities purchased through financing as collateral. The Group monitors the clients' margin ratio through information system on a daily basis. As the margin ratio of margin trading is set at 130% according to Regulations Governing the Conduct of Securities Trading Margin Purchase and Short Sale Operations by Securities Firms, the credit risk is extremely low.

(H) Guaranteed price for securities lending

Guaranteed price for securities lending is the sale price of the Group's securities sold by other securities firms through margin trading after deduction of securities transactions tax and service fee, which is deposited in other securities firms as collateral. As all the counterparties are financial institutions with good credit rating, the credit risk from counterparties is extremely low.

(I) Refundable deposits for securities lending

Refundable deposits for securities lending are the margins deposited in other securities firm as collateral when the Group's securities are sold. As all the counterparties are financial institutions with good credit, the credit risk from counterparties is extremely low.

(J) Receivables

Receivables are the credit rights arising from the securities business including settlement receivables of consignment trading, settlement receivables of operating securities sold, financing interest receivables of self-operating credit transaction, receivables of consignment trading for securities, and receivables from banks' underwriting on foreign exchange transactions and foreign fund demand. As the majority of the Group's receivables from the consignment businesses and self-operating businesses are settlement of securities from OCT or TWSE, the credit risk is extremely low. As the foreign exchange transactions are simply the receipt or payment of different currencies and the correspondent banks are of good credit rating, the credit risk is extremely low.

(K) Other current assets

Other current assets are mainly the collateral deposited in the bank for application for short-term debt limit and guarantee for application for issuance of commercial papers. As the correspondent banks are all financial institutions with good credit rating, the credit risk is extremely low.

(L) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss – non-current

In order to underwrite trust business, the Group deposits central government

bonds in the Central Bank as collateral. Regardless of the bonds themselves or the financial institutions where the bonds deposited, the credit risk is extremely low.

(M) Other non-current assets

Other non-current assets mainly comprise operating guarantee deposits, settlement funds, and refundable deposits. Operating guarantee deposits are mainly deposited in domestic banks with good credit rating. Settlement funds are deposited in securities exchange. Settlement funds are used as compensation when a party to a marketable securities transaction fails to fulfil the settlement obligation. The credit risks from the institutions where these two assets are deposited are extremely low. The refundable deposits refer to cash or other assets which are deposited externally by the Group and can be used as refundable deposits. Because deposits are placed in various financial institutions and each deposit amount is small, the credit risk is dispersed and the credit exposure of overall refundable deposit is extremely low.

C. Credit quality rating

The Group's internal credit rating can be categorized into low risk, medium risk and high risk. Definition of each rating is as follows:

- (A) Low risk: a company or the underlying position is capable of fulfilling the financial commitment to a stable extent even when facing with a significant uncertain factor or being exposed to adverse condition.
- (B) Medium risk: a company or the underlying position's capability to fulfil the financial commitment is weak. Any adverse operation, financial or economic movement shall further weaken its ability to fulfil the financial commitment.
- (C) High risk: a company or the underlying position's capability to fulfil the financial commitment is uncertain. The capability to fulfil the financial commitment shall be determined by whether the operating environment and financial position are favorable.
- (D) Impairment: a company or the underlying position fails to fulfil its obligation and the potential impairment assessed has reached the standard for recognition.

The Group uses internal and external credit rating as specified in below table. In the table below, above-mentioned two credit ratings are not directly correlated. They are mainly used to represent the similarity of credit quality. The internal credit rating is based on credit rating of Taiwan Ratings and TCRI. Default rate of certain foreign bonds is calculated using bond pricing method. The credit risk classification and management are based on historical default rate (1 year).

Internal credit rating	Credit rating of Taiwan Ratings	Credit rating of TCRI	Historical default rate (1 year)
Low risk	twAAA ~twBBB-	1~4	0.03%~1.21%
Medium risk	twBB+ ~ twBB	5~6	1.21%~5.10%
High risk	twBB- ~ twC	7~9	5.10%~26.85%
Impairment	D	D	-

The Group has classified financial assets into three categories based on the credit quality including normal asset, assets overdue but not impaired and impaired assets:

The table of the credit quality of financial assets

As of March 31, 2017

Financial assets	Normal assets			Impaired	Provisions	Total	Recognised losses	Net
	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,198,111	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,198,411	\$ -	\$ 7,198,411
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current								
Open-end mutual funds beneficiary certificates and money market instruments	90,198	-	-	-	-	90,198	-	90,198
Debt security investments	26,380,263	1,165,431	61,580	-	-	27,607,274	-	27,607,274
Buy Option-TAIFEX	9,472	-	-	-	-	9,472	-	9,472
Derivative instruments-Futures Margin	1,882,925	-	-	-	-	1,882,925	-	1,882,925
Derivative instruments-OTC	201,176	-	-	-	-	201,176	-	201,176
Available-for-sale financial assets-current		-	-					
Debt security investments	1,067,263	-	-	-	-	1,067,263	-	1,067,263
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	827,421	-	-	-	-	827,421	-	827,421
Margin loans receivable	9,629,999	-	-	-	-	9,629,999	28,322	9,601,677
Refinancing security deposits	2,611	-	-	-	-	2,611	-	2,611
Receivables from refinance guaranty	2,006	-	-	-	-	2,006	-	2,006
Customer margin account	10,627,618	-	-	-	-	10,627,618	-	10,627,618
Receivables from security lending	69,057	-	-	-	-	69,057	-	69,057
Security lending deposits	283,365	-	-	-	-	283,365	-	283,365
Notes receivable	682	-	-	-	-	682	-	682
Accounts receivable	16,439,888	-	-	-	-	16,439,888	-	16,439,888
Other receivables	28,180	-	-	-	-	28,180	-	28,180
Other current assets	2,345,391	-	-	-	-	2,345,391	-	2,345,391
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-non current	50,548	-	-	-	-	50,548	-	50,548
Other assets-non current	1,143,493	-	-	-	156,012	1,299,505	156,012	1,143,493
Total	<u>\$ 78,279,667</u>	<u>\$ 1,165,731</u>	<u>\$ 61,580</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 156,012</u>	<u>\$ 79,662,990</u>	<u>\$ 184,334</u>	<u>\$ 79,478,656</u>

The table of the credit quality of financial assets

As of December 31, 2016

Financial assets	Normal assets			Impaired	Provisions	Total	Recognised	
	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk				losses	Net
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 6,909,209	\$ 260	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,909,469	\$ -	\$ 6,909,469
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current								
Open-end mutual funds beneficiary certificates and money market instruments	84,158	-	-	-	-	84,158	-	84,158
Debt security investments	30,957,471	781,488	-	-	-	31,738,959	-	31,738,959
Buy Option-TAIFEX	3,272	-	-	-	-	3,272	-	3,272
Derivative instruments-Futures Margin	1,833,511	-	-	-	-	1,833,511	-	1,833,511
Derivative instruments-OTC	64,425	-	-	-	-	64,425	-	64,425
Available-for-sale financial assets-current								
Debt security investments	821,042	-	-	-	-	821,042	-	821,042
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	2,093,498	-	-	-	-	2,093,498	-	2,093,498
Margin loans receivable	8,718,415	-	-	-	-	8,718,415	26,251	8,692,164
Refinancing security deposits	18,694	-	-	-	-	18,694	-	18,694
Receivables from refinance guaranty	33,381	-	-	-	-	33,381	-	33,381
Customer margin account	12,100,445	-	-	-	-	12,100,445	-	12,100,445
Receivables from security lending	157,775	-	-	-	-	157,775	-	157,775
Security lending deposits	261,136	-	-	-	-	261,136	-	261,136
Notes receivable	1,080	-	-	-	-	1,080	-	1,080
Accounts receivable	6,104,874	-	-	-	-	6,104,874	-	6,104,874
Other receivables	64,190	-	-	-	-	64,190	-	64,190
Other current assets	1,939,900	-	-	-	-	1,939,900	-	1,939,900
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-non current	50,621	-	-	-	-	50,621	-	50,621
Other assets-non current	1,157,344	-	-	-	157,702	1,315,046	157,702	1,157,344
Total	<u>\$ 73,374,441</u>	<u>\$ 781,748</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 157,702</u>	<u>\$ 74,313,891</u>	<u>\$ 183,953</u>	<u>\$ 74,129,938</u>

The table of the credit quality of financial assets

As of March 31, 2016

Financial assets	Normal assets			Impaired	Provisions	Total	Recognised losses	Net
	Low risk	Medium risk	High risk					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,921,687	\$ 408	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,922,095	\$ -	\$ 5,922,095
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current								
Open-end mutual funds beneficiary certificates and money market instruments	138,108	-	-	-	-	138,108	-	138,108
Debt security investments	21,429,767	776,684	2,982	-	-	22,209,433	-	22,209,433
Buy Option-TAIFEX	26,856	-	-	-	-	26,856	-	26,856
Derivative instruments-Futures Margin	1,857,930	-	-	-	-	1,857,930	-	1,857,930
Derivative instruments-OTC	106,092	-	-	-	-	106,092	-	106,092
Available-for-sale financial assets-current								
Debt security investments	102,612	-	-	-	-	102,612	-	102,612
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	1,066,767	-	-	-	-	1,066,767	-	1,066,767
Margin loans receivable	9,317,464	-	-	-	-	9,317,464	28,055	9,289,409
Refinancing security deposits	6,865	-	-	-	-	6,865	-	6,865
Receivables from refinance guaranty	5,863	-	-	-	-	5,863	-	5,863
Customer margin account	12,308,106	-	-	-	-	12,308,106	-	12,308,106
Receivables from security lending	65,482	-	-	-	-	65,482	-	65,482
Security lending deposits	70,238	-	-	-	-	70,238	-	70,238
Notes receivable	1,071	-	-	-	-	1,071	-	1,071
Accounts receivable	12,668,292	-	-	-	-	12,668,292	-	12,668,292
Other receivables	23,468	-	-	-	-	23,468	-	23,468
Other current assets	2,369,207	-	-	-	-	2,369,207	-	2,369,207
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-non current	51,059	-	-	-	-	51,059	-	51,059
Other assets-non current	1,249,849	-	-	-	162,746	1,412,595	162,746	1,249,849
Total	<u>\$ 68,786,783</u>	<u>\$ 777,092</u>	<u>\$ 2,982</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 162,746</u>	<u>\$ 69,729,603</u>	<u>\$ 190,801</u>	<u>\$ 69,538,802</u>

3) Liquidity risk

A. Definition and source of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to possible financial losses arising from the inability to realize the asset or to obtain sufficient fund to fulfil the financial liabilities soon to be matured. Above situations may weaken the sources of cash from the Group's trading and investment activities.

B. Liquidity risk management procedure and stimulation test

In order to prevent operational crisis as a result of liquidity risk, the Group has established responding crisis process with regular monitoring over liquidity gap of fund.

(A) Procedure

In addition to the operating capital for various business and long-term investment, the Group needs to maintain revolving funds at a certain level for daily operation. The use of remaining fund shall avoid high concentration and should be based on the principle of holding sound earning assets with high liquidity and treated in compliance with policies of the Group.

The responsive unit for fund procurement adjusts the liquidity gap to ensure proper liquidity according to the daily volume and movement in the market.

(B) Stimulation test

a. The Group reviews fund liquidity risk from a perspective of supply and demand of fund every month with simulation analysis of available fund for emergency including scenario analysis of cash, funding limit of financial institutions, margin loans and short sale, and value of disposal of position in order to compute maximum available fund and fund demand. Finally, safety stock of fund is reviewed to monitor liquidity risk.

b. Above liquidity risk is generally reviewed monthly. However, if the available limit of increment banking credit risk in financing limit of a financial institution is lower than a certain amount (that is, the amount may be timely adjusted according to the fund liquidity in the market and the actual fund demand and supply in an entity), the safety stock will be reviewed weekly. After the early warning report for fund is submitted, the head of finance segment will call for a fund control meeting.

c. Other than individual funding liquidity risk of an entity, stress test of minimization funding supply and maximization funding demand in the event of significant crisis is simulated, including:

(a) When there is a significant crisis in the market, the financing limit of the financial institutions and the value of disposal of position can be deemed the minimized ratio of fund supply which is then adjusted according to actual condition to compute the total fund supply under maximum stress.

(b) Except for the operating expense, the stock concept is adopted for the calculation of total fund demand under maximum stress.

(c) The Group should conduct a review to see whether the total minimized fund supply is more than maximized total fund demand. The Group should further review how long (by month) the difference may cover the operating expenses so that the safety stock of fund (by month) under stress test can be computed.

(d) The minimum safety stock of fund under stress test (by month) may be adjusted according to the crisis itself and only operating expense for at least 6 months under a normal stimulation can be deemed safe.

C. Maturity analysis for the financial assets and financial liabilities held for liquidity risk management

(A) The Group holds cash and sound earning assets with high liquidity in order to fulfil the payment obligation and potential emergency fund demand in the market. Financial assets held for liquidity risk management are mainly cash and cash equivalents, among which, all time deposits mature within a year. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are mainly listed stocks, convertible bonds and debt securities. As all of them have positions in active market, the liquidity risk is deemed low.

(B) Maturity analysis for the financial liabilities is as follows:

(Blank below)

March 31, 2017						
	Immediately	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term loans	\$ -	\$ 5,423,676	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,423,676
Commercial papers payable	-	7,400,000	-	-	-	7,400,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss-current						
Non-derivative financial liabilities	2,026,028	-	-	-	-	2,026,028
Derivative financial liabilities	382,321	960	467	-	-	383,748
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	-	22,063,075	-	-	-	22,063,075
Deposits on short sales	859,046	-	-	-	-	859,046
Deposits payable for securities financing	964,646	-	-	-	-	964,646
Securities lending refundable deposits	-	19,955	588	-	-	20,543
Futures traders' equity	10,619,277	-	-	-	-	10,619,277
Accounts payable	13,401,931	42,394	-	-	-	13,444,325
Collections on behalf of third parties	360,648	5,815	-	88,305	-	454,768
Other payables	-	183,765	598,264	-	-	782,029
Other financial liabilities -current	-	1,799,822	-	-	-	1,799,822
	<u>\$ 28,613,897</u>	<u>\$ 36,939,462</u>	<u>\$ 599,319</u>	<u>\$ 88,305</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 66,240,983</u>

December 31, 2016						
	Immediately	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term loans	\$ 1,160,000	\$ 6,020,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,180,550
Commercial papers payable	-	6,300,000	-	-	-	6,300,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss-current						
Non-derivative financial liabilities	2,122,091	-	-	-	-	2,122,091
Derivative financial liabilities	294,528	1,347	1,144	-	-	297,019
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	-	23,117,190	-	-	-	23,117,190
Deposits on short sales	1,286,589	-	-	-	-	1,286,589
Deposits payable for securities financing	1,516,795	-	-	-	-	1,516,795
Securities lending refundable deposits	-	2,819	56,377	-	-	59,196
Futures traders' equity	12,090,637	-	-	-	-	12,090,637
Accounts payable	6,263,062	42,183	-	-	-	6,305,245
Collections on behalf of third parties	319,044	5,601	-	88,846	-	413,491
Other payables	334	204,125	538,046	-	-	742,505
Other financial liabilities -current	-	1,392,297	-	-	-	1,392,297
	<u>\$ 25,053,080</u>	<u>\$ 37,086,112</u>	<u>\$ 595,567</u>	<u>\$ 88,846</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 62,823,605</u>

March 31, 2016						
	Immediately	Less than 3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term loans	\$ 800,000	\$ 3,436,947	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,236,947
Commercial papers payable	350,000	9,100,000	-	-	-	9,450,000
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss-current						
Non-derivative financial liabilities	1,033,631	-	-	-	-	1,033,631
Derivative financial liabilities	355,710	2,516	6,917	4,168	-	369,311
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	-	14,300,197	-	-	-	14,300,197
Deposits on short sales	682,253	-	-	-	-	682,253
Deposits payable for securities financing	740,501	-	-	-	-	740,501
Securities lending refundable deposits	-	115,112	51,271	-	-	166,383
Futures traders' equity	12,289,713	-	-	-	-	12,289,713
Accounts payable	12,660,641	44,349	-	-	-	12,704,990
Collections on behalf of third parties	288,470	4,939	-	92,039	-	385,448
Other payables	138	186,940	448,586	-	-	635,664
Other financial liabilities -current	-	1,385,050	-	-	-	1,385,050
	<u>\$ 29,201,057</u>	<u>\$ 28,576,050</u>	<u>\$ 506,774</u>	<u>\$ 96,207</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 58,380,088</u>

(C) Maturity analysis for lease contracts and capital expenditures

Operating lease commitment is the total minimum lease payments that the Group should make as a lessee or minimum lease income as lessor under an operating lease term which is not cancelable. The capital expenditure commitment is the contract commitment signed for acquisition of capital expenditure of construction and equipment.

The following table illustrates maturity analysis for lease contract and capital expenditure commitment of the Group:

March 31, 2017	Operating leases expenditures (Lessee)	Operating leases income (Lessor)
Not later than one year	\$ 108,901	\$ 21,471
Later than one year but not later than five years	185,004	20,387
Over five years	4,620	-
Total	<u>\$ 298,525</u>	<u>\$ 41,858</u>
December 31, 2016	Operating leases expenditures (Lessee)	Operating leases income (Lessor)
Not later than one year	\$ 111,323	\$ 11,396
Later than one year but not later than five years	206,673	12,195
Over five years	5,569	-
Total	<u>\$ 323,565</u>	<u>\$ 23,591</u>
March 31, 2016	Operating leases expenditures (Lessee)	Operating leases income (Lessor)
Not later than one year	\$ 106,001	\$ 4,029
Later than one year but not later than five years	180,533	3,112
Over five years	8,888	-
Total	<u>\$ 295,422</u>	<u>\$ 7,141</u>

4) Market risk

A. Definition of market risk

Market risk refers refer to the risk of decrease in the Group's revenue or value of investment portfolio as a result of the changes in exchange rate, commodity price, interest rate, and stock price or other market risk factors.

The Group continually exercises risk management tools such as sensitivity analysis, Value at Risk, stress test and so on to completely and effectively measure, monitor and manage market risk.

B. Value at Risk (VaR)

Value at Risk is used to measure the possible maximum potential losses in investment portfolio as a result of movement in market risk factor in a specified period and confidence level. The Group currently uses confidence level of 95% to calculate Value at Risk of one day.

A VaR model must reasonably, completely and accurately measure the maximum potential risks of financial instruments or investment portfolio before being adopted as a risk management model by the Group. The VaR model used in risk management

is continually certified and retrospectively tested to demonstrate that the model can reasonably and effectively measure the maximum potential risks of financial instruments or investment portfolios.

Statistical table for one-day VaR of transactions		Statistical table for one-day VaR of transactions	
Three months ended March 31, 2017		Three months ended March 31, 2016	
	Amount		Amount
March 31, 2017	\$ 59,748	March 31, 2016	\$ 105,338
VaR Maximum	131,308	VaR Maximum	129,399
VaR Average	90,284	VaR Average	97,726
VaR Minimum	59,748	VaR Minimum	54,365

Statistical table for VaR of various risk indicators of transactions

Three months ended March 31, 2017			
	Foreign exchange	Interest	Share ownership
March 31, 2017	\$ 8,550	\$ 31,960	\$ 47,045
VaR Maximum	44,575	47,511	127,788
VaR Average	24,227	30,759	81,844
VaR Minimum	7,627	13,656	47,045

Three months ended March 31, 2016			
	Foreign exchange	Interest	Share ownership
March 31, 2016	\$ 21,309	\$ 31,312	\$ 108,766
VaR Maximum	58,276	48,164	128,256
VaR Average	26,527	33,676	89,286
VaR Minimum	17,021	22,130	49,230

C. Information on gap of foreign exchange risk

The following table summarizes financial instruments of foreign assets or liabilities by currency and the foreign exchange exposure presented by book value as of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016 :

	March 31, 2017						
	USD	EUR	AUD	RMB	HKD	Others	Total
<u>Financial assets in foreign currencies</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,155,720	\$ 21,560	\$ 3,431	\$ 915,465	\$ 1,071,096	\$ 18,936	\$ 4,186,208
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,401,100	2,794,031	170,002	3,776,417	196,336	69,422	22,407,308
Available-for-sale financial assets							
- current	1,067,263	-	-	-	-	-	1,067,263
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	-	224,864	-	-	-	-	224,864
Available-for-sale financial assets - non current	72,065	-	-	-	-	-	72,065
Others	9,946,441	1,571,516	1,350	166,984	2,327,078	246,160	14,259,529
<u>Financial liabilities in foreign currencies</u>							
Short-term loans	3,277,018	-	-	540,298	351,359	-	4,168,675
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	827,090	518,249	-	29,331	13	1,003	1,375,686
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	13,413,774	2,596,021	161,218	622,048	-	-	16,793,061
Others	9,341,284	1,031,050	443	629,313	1,061,788	195,879	12,259,757
Note: As of March 31, 2017, foreign exchange rates of the above currencies to TWD were 1 USD =30.33 TWD; 1 EUR=32.43 TWD; 1 AUD=23.225 TWD; 1 RMB=4.407TWD; and 1 HKD=3.904 TWD, respectively.							

	December 31, 2016						
	USD	EUR	AUD	RMB	HKD	Others	Total
<u>Financial assets in foreign currencies</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,378,962	\$ 26,326	\$ 2,513	\$ 752,266	\$ 1,920,542	\$ 829	\$ 4,081,438
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,140,043	2,904,133	146,011	4,331,706	460,894	115	25,982,902
Available-for-sale financial assets							
- current	821,042	-	-	-	-	-	821,042
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	2,023,201	70,297	-	-	-	-	2,093,498
Available-for-sale financial assets - non current	74,401	-	-	-	-	-	74,401
Others	5,482,147	43,442	703	128,949	1,355,878	72,427	7,083,546
<u>Financial liabilities in foreign currencies</u>							
Short-term loans	3,481,050	-	-	-	1,039,498	-	4,520,548
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,882,531	69,609	-	21,083	8,090	-	1,981,313
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	14,218,532	2,372,405	139,207	520,792	-	-	17,250,936
Others	6,066,295	59,566	439	723,216	683,996	68,926	7,602,438

Note: As of December 31, 2016, foreign exchange rates of the above currencies to TWD were 1 USD =32.250 TWD; 1 EUR=33.90TWD; 1 AUD=23.285TWD; 1 RMB=4.617TWD; and 1 HKD=4.158 TWD, respectively.

	March 31, 2016						
	USD	EUR	AUD	RMB	HKD	Others	Total
<u>Financial assets in foreign currencies</u>							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 976,489	\$ 38,334	\$ 2,510	\$ 676,080	\$ 1,226,068	\$ 122,951	\$ 3,042,432
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,293,094	1,292,335	54,245	6,202,163	512,752	6,725	18,361,314
Available-for-sale financial assets							
- current	102,612	-	-	-	-	-	102,612
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	1,028,953	37,814	-	-	-	-	1,066,767
Available-for-sale financial assets - non current	61,828	-	-	-	-	-	61,828
Others	9,796,931	993,856	1,061	145,043	2,310,068	107,312	13,354,271
<u>Financial liabilities in foreign currencies</u>							
Short-term loans	1,106,458	-	-	135,238	975,250	-	2,216,946
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	869,880	37,822	-	169	-	-	907,871
Bonds sold under repurchase agreements	8,345,485	1,024,523	51,287	185,641	-	-	9,606,936
Others	10,752,947	1,115,380	357	49,693	849,118	106,897	12,874,392

Note: As of March 31, 2016, foreign exchange rates of the above currencies to TWD were 1 USD =32.185 TWD; 1 EUR=36.510TWD; 1 AUD=24.595TWD; 1 RMB=4.972TWD; and 1 HKD=4.150 TWD, respectively.

- D. The total exchange gain (loss), including realised and unrealised, arising from significant foreign exchange variation on the monetary items held by the Group for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, amounted to \$130,128 and (\$54,143), respectively.

5) Information on the fair values and hierarchy of the financial instruments

A. Financial instruments and non-financial instruments not measured at fair value.

Except for those listed in the table below, the carrying amounts of the Group's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, bonds purchased under resale agreements, margin loans receivable, refinancing guaranty deposits, guaranteed proceeds receivable from refinancing, guaranteed price deposits for security borrowing, security borrowing deposits, customer margin deposit account, notes and accounts receivable, other receivables, short-term loans, commercial paper payable, bonds sold under repurchase agreements, guarantee deposit received from short sales, guaranteed price deposits received from securities borrowers, security borrowing deposits, equity of futures traders, accounts payable, collection for others, and other payables) approximate their fair values. The fair value information of financial instruments measured at fair value is provided in Note 12(5)3.

March 31, 2017				
Asset items	Total	Quoted prices of the same assets in active markets (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant non- observable inputs (level 3)
<u>Non-financial assets</u>				
Investment property	\$612,492	\$ -	\$ 612,492	\$ -
December 31, 2016				
Asset items	Total	Quoted prices of the same assets in active markets (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant non- observable inputs (level 3)
<u>Non-financial assets</u>				
Investment property	\$674,884	\$ -	\$ 674,884	\$ -
March 31, 2016				
Asset items	Total	Quoted prices of the same assets in active markets (level 1)	Other significant observable inputs (level 2)	Significant non- observable inputs (level 3)
<u>Non-financial assets</u>				
Investment property	\$612,481	\$ -	\$ 612,481	\$ -

The fair value of investment property held by the Group was assessed by external valuation experts using comparison approach and income approach, or the fair value can be assessed based on the market price of the area adjacent to the location where the Group's investment property is located.

B. Valuation techniques

(A) For financial instruments held for trading purposes which are classified as non-derivative instruments, their fair values are based on their quoted prices in an active market. If there is no quoted market price for reference, a valuation technique will be adopted to measure the fair value. Estimates and assumptions of valuation technique adopted by the Group are in agreement with the information of estimates and assumptions adopted by market users for financial instrument pricing and the said information shall be accessible to the Group. For those classified as derivative instruments, their fair values are based on their market prices if their quoted prices are available from an active market. If quoted market prices in an active market are not available, SWAP and IRS are valued at the discounted cash flow method, and options are valued at the Black-Scholes model.

(B) When available-for-sale financial assets have quoted market prices available in an active market, the fair value is determined using the market price.

C. Fair value hierarchy of the financial instruments

(A) Definitions for the hierarchy classifications of financial instruments measured at fair value

a. Level 1

Level 1, are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date. An active market has to satisfy all the following conditions: a market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis. The Group's investments in listed stocks, beneficiary certificates, on-the-run Taiwan central government bonds and derivative instruments with quoted market prices, are deemed as level 1.

b. Level 2

Inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Investments of the Group such as off-the-run issue of government bonds, corporate bonds, bank debentures, convertible corporate bonds, currency swaps, interest rate swaps, options, asset swaps, and most derivatives are all classified within level 2. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, there was no significant transfer of financial instruments between Level 1 and Level 2.

c. Level 3

There was no financial instrument in level 3.

(B) Hierarchy of fair value estimation of financial instruments

Financial instrument items measured at fair value	March 31, 2017			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current				
Stock investments	\$ 4,783,261	\$ 4,643,556	\$ 139,705	\$ -
Bond investments	27,607,274	472,757	27,134,517	-
Others	2,027,615	2,027,615	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-current				
Stock investments	234,549	234,549	-	-
Bond investments	1,067,263	1,067,263	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	50,548	-	50,548	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-noncurrent				
Stock investments	72,065	72,065	-	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss -current	2,026,028	2,026,028	-	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	2,093,573	1,892,397	201,176	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	382,968	347,529	35,439	-

Financial instrument items measured at fair value	December 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current				
Stock investments	\$ 6,865,969	\$ 6,704,176	\$ 161,793	\$ -
Bond investments	31,738,959	1,676,426	30,062,533	-
Others	1,015,005	1,015,005	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-current				
Stock investments	511,734	511,734	-	-
Bond investments	821,042	821,042	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	50,621	-	50,621	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-noncurrent				
Stock investments	74,401	74,401	-	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss -current	2,122,091	2,122,091	-	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	1,901,208	1,836,783	64,425	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	297,015	241,882	55,133	-

Financial instrument items measured at fair value	March 31, 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Recurring fair value				
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current				
Stock investments	\$ 7,189,142	\$ 7,055,140	\$ 134,002	\$ -
Bond investments	22,209,432	866,140	21,343,292	-
Others	574,559	574,559	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-current				
Stock investments	522,603	522,603	-	-
Bond investments	102,612	102,612	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - noncurrent	51,059	-	51,059	-
Available-for-sale financial assets-noncurrent				
Stock investments	61,828	61,828	-	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss -current	1,033,631	1,033,631	-	-
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	1,990,878	1,884,786	106,092	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	369,230	352,149	17,081	-

6) Capital management

A. Objective of capital management

- (A) The represented capital adequacy ratio basically shall not be lower than 200% in compliance with the warning standard addressed in the “Rules Governing Securities Firms”.
- (B) The Group includes all risks involved in the investment position as a part of risk management, such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, operating risk, legal risk, and model risk and so on. Each risk management responsive unit should identify, evaluate, monitor and control various risks in order to enable the Group to defend impact from financial market, reflect the current operating strategies and make the investment portfolio applied to business planning and development.

B. Capital management policy and procedure

In order to secure the long-term and stable development of various businesses and effectively assume risks, the Group manages capital based on the business development, related regulations and financial market environment. Major capital evaluation processes include:

- (A) Each segment should provide accurate and valid source of information to maintain calculation accuracy of capital adequacy ratio.
- (B) After the reporting at the 10th of each month, capital adequacy ratio should be computed by the end of every month. If the result is close to the legal standard, every unit will be called to attend a meeting for discussion and strategic planning to ensure that the basic objective of capital adequacy ratio is not less than 200%.
- (C) Both the risk limits and economic capital of the Group should be agreed by the Board of Directors. The Group should quarterly report details of risk control with disclosure of investment condition in order to assess whether the risk position exceeds the limit and whether the investment direction is in line with the market trend. Within the authorized risk limits, the Group is actively engaged in development of various businesses and continually increases profit, creates company value, and complies with the capital management objective.

The Group calculates and reports the capital adequacy ratio according to “Rules Governing Securities Firms”. According to Jin-Guan-Zeng-Chuan Letter No. 1010016685, from July 2012, advanced calculation method applied to capital adequacy ratio for securities firms is applicable to non-financial-holdings securities firms who file the report about information on capital adequacy ratio for June 2012. As of March 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2016, the capital adequacy ratios were 434%, 442% and 414%, respectively as required by the regulations.

7) Assets and liabilities of trust accounts

Pursuant to Article 17 of Enforcement Rules of the Trust Enterprise Act, balance sheet, income statement, and property list of trust accounts shall be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements on a semiannual basis.

8) Status of the company in the limitations on financial ratios imposed by futures trading act, and the related implementation

The table below is prepared according to “Regulations Governing Futures Commission Merchants”.

Article	Calculation formula	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		Standard	Enforcement
		Calculation	Ratio	Calculation	Ratio		
17	Stockholders' equity	3,123,681	15.61	3,119,635	16.88	≥ 1	Met the requirement
	(Total liability – futures trader's equity)	200,094		184,785			
17	Current assets	3,304,968	116.25	3,284,620	95.59	≥ 1	Met the requirement
	Current liabilities	28,430		34,363			
22	Stockholders' equity	3,123,681	780.92%	3,119,635	779.91%	$\geq 60\%$	Met the requirement
	Minimum paid-in capital	400,000		400,000		$\geq 40\%$	
22	Adjusted net capital	2,968,298	1294.73%	2,927,597	1310.66%	$\geq 20\%$	Met the requirement
	Total amount of customer margins required for the open positions of futures traders	229,260		223,369		$\geq 15\%$	

9) Status of the subsidiary in the limitations on financial ratios imposed by the futures trading act and the related implementation

The table below is prepared according to “Regulations Governing Futures Commission Merchants”.

Article	Calculation formula	March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016		Standard	Enforcement
		Calculation	Ratio	Calculation	Ratio		
17	Stockholders' equity	1,463,749	10.36	1,444,052	8.63	≥ 1	Met the requirement
	(Total liability – futures trader's equity)	141,300		167,304			
17	Current assets	12,955,932	1.08	14,749,230	1.07	≥ 1	Met the requirement
	Current liabilities	12,013,812		13,797,878			
22	Stockholders' equity	1,463,749	226.94%	1,444,052	223.88%	$\geq 60\%$	Met the requirement
	Minimum paid-in capital	645,000		645,000		$\geq 40\%$	
22	Adjusted net capital	1,164,375	64.24%	1,033,089	41.78%	$\geq 20\%$	Met the requirement
	Total amount of customer margins required for the open positions of futures traders	1,812,554		2,472,629		$\geq 15\%$	

10) Prospective risk for futures trading

The main risk for futures merchants engaging in futures trading is credit risk, which could happen if the margin call cannot be made when it should have been made. While being consigned to conduct the futures trading, the Group pays attention to the individual margin account on a daily basis and request additional margin call or reduction in trading volume when necessary according to the condition of individual customer transactions in order to control the credit risk accordingly. The main risk faced by the Group while engaging in self-operating businesses is market price risk- that is risk of changes in market prices of futures or options contracts as a result of fluctuation in underlying investment index. Losses may occur if the market index price and underlying investment move adversely. However, the Group has set up stop-loss point to control such risk for reasons of risk management.

11) Presentation of the financial report

In line with the amendment to the “foreign exchange gains (losses)” disclosure as required by Tai-Zheng-Fu-Zi Letter No.1060500122, issued by the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) on January 10, 2017, for the three months ended March 31, 2016, the effect of the above regulation on the accounts and amounts is as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016
<u>Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	<u>After Reclassification</u>	<u>Before Reclassification</u>
Other operating income		
Net currency exchange loss	(\$ 51,325)	\$ -
Other gains and losses	(2,818)	(54,143)

13. OTHER DISCLOSURE ITEMS

1) Information about significant transactions

- A. Lending to others: Excluding security margin trading and conditional bond trading business, there is no lending of funds to either the shareholders or other parties.
- B. Endorsements and guarantees for others : None.
- C. Acquisitions of real estate exceeding \$300,000 or 20 percent of contributed capital : None.
- D. Disposals of real estate exceeding \$300,000 or 20 percent of contributed capital : None.
- E. Purchases or sales transactions discount on brokers' charges with related parties in excess of \$5,000 : None.
- F. Receivables from related parties exceeding \$100,000 or 20 percent of contributed capital : None.

(Blank below)

G. Significant transactions between parent company and subsidiaries

No.(Note1)	Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Details of transactions			
				Account	Amount	Conditions	Percentage (%) of total consolidated net revenues or assets (Note 3)
0	President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	1	Futures Margin - Own Funds	\$ 1,301,120	Note 4	1.44%
0	President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	1	Deposit-out	40,000	Note 4	0.04%
0	President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	1	Accounts receivable	4,526	Note 4	0.01%
0	President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	1	Deposit-in	16,000	Note 4	0.02%
0	President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	1	Future commission revenue	10,631	Note 4	0.54%
0	President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	1	Clearing charges	3,575	Note 4	0.18%
0	President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	1	Other non-operating revenues	1,250	Note 4	0.06%
0	President Securities Corp.	President Capital Management Corp.	1	Expense from investment advisory	9,000	Note 4	0.45%
0	President Securities Corp.	PSC Venture Capital Investment Limited Company	1	Other Receivables	9,218	Note 4	0.01%

Note 1 : The numbers in the No. column are represented as follows:

1. The number zero is for parent company.
2. According to the sequential order, subsidiaries are numbered from 1.

Note 2 : There are three kinds of transactions between related parties and numbered from 1 to 3 were shown as follows (If transactions between parent company and subsidiaries or between subsidiaries refer to the same transaction, it is not required to disclose twice. For example, if the parent company has already disclosed its transaction with a subsidiary, then the subsidiary is not required to disclose the transaction; for transactions between two subsidiaries, if one of the subsidiaries has disclosed the transaction, then the other is not required to disclose the transaction.)

1. Parent company to subsidiaries.
2. Subsidiaries to parent company.
3. Subsidiaries to subsidiaries.

Note 3 : The calculation basis of the trading amount accounting for the total consolidated net revenues or assets is that the account ending balance is divided by the total consolidated assets if it is attributed to the balance sheet accounts, and the accumulated trading amount of the interim period is divided by the total consolidated net revenues if it is attributed to the profit or loss accounts.

Note 4 : All the prices of the service revenues and consulting service provided between related parties were traded by contracts.

Note 5 : Based on materiality, only the amounts of the transactions that were above \$1 million would be shown in the table.

2) Related information of investee companies

A. Related information of investee companies

Name of the investor	Name of the investee company	Location	Date of registration	Reference number and the date of approval letter issued by FSC	Major operating activities	Original investment		Ending Balance			Revenue of investee company	Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company	Cash dividends	Notes
						Balance on March 31, 2017	Balance on December 31, 2016	Shares	Percentage	Book vlaue					
President Securities Corp.	President Futures Corp.	Taipei	1994.03.01	1994.03.01 Jing-Tou-Shen (83) Gong-Shang Letter No.1114 (Note 1)	Futures brokerage	\$ 644,650	\$ 644,650	63,817,303	96.69%	\$ 1,415,343	\$ 139,513	\$ 1,818	\$ 1,758	\$ -	Subsidiary of the Company
	President Capital Management Corp.	Taipei	1997.04.15	1997.02.25 (86) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.17769	Securities investment consulting	150,000	150,000	12,400,000	100.00%	145,945	10,151	(218)	(218)	-	Subsidiary of the Company
	President Securities (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	1994.07.26	1993.11.4 (82) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.40913	Securities dealer, brokerage, underwriting and consulting	34,030	34,030	10,000,000	5.19%	67,422	50,689	17,168	891	-	Subsidiary of the Company
	President Securities (BVI) Ltd.	British Virgin Islands	1998.02.26	1997.10.27 (86) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.04840	Securities investment and holding company	2,264,573	2,264,573	67,746,000	100.00%	2,137,498	-	19,221	19,221	-	Subsidiary of the Company
	Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	Taipei	2000.08.18	2000.07.19 (89) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.56407	Investment Trust	667,622	624,940	14,904,630	42.46%	497,971	144,916	38,648	14,975	-	Associates
	President Insurance Agency Corp.	Taipei	2008.04.29	(Note2)	Insurance Agent	10,000	10,000	1,000,000	100.00%	67,065	27,902	8,204	8,204	-	Subsidiary of the Company
	PSC Venture Capital Investment Limited Company	Taipei	2013.10.29	2013.08.08 Jing-Guan-Zheng-Chuan Letter No.1020028529	Consultation of investment management and venture capital; other unprohibited or unrestricted businesses beyond the permit	300,000	300,000	30,000,000	100.00%	297,908	1,105	(6,250)	(6,250)	9,218	Subsidiary of the Company

Name of the investor	Name of the investee company	Location	Date of registration	Reference number and the date of approval letter issued by FSC	Major operating activities	Original investment		Ending Balance			Revenue of investee company	Net income (loss) of investee company	Investment income (loss) recognised by the Company	Cash dividends	Notes
						Balance on March 31, 2017	Balance on December 31, 2016	Shares	Percentage	Book value					
President Insurance Agency Corp.	Uni-President Asset Management Corp.	Taipei	2000.08.18	2000.07.19 (89) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.56407	Investment Trust	\$ 478	\$ 478	12,000	0.03%	\$ 373	\$ 144,916	\$ 38,648	\$ 11	\$ -	Associates
President Securities (BVI) Ltd.	President Securities (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	1994.07.26	1993.11.4 (82) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.40913	Securities dealer, brokerage, underwriting and consulting	814,705	814,705	182,600,000	94.81%	1,231,655	50,689	17,168	16,277	-	Subsidiary of the Company
	President Wealth Management (HK) Ltd.	Hong Kong	2002.03.31	2001.12.11 (90) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.166728	Wealth management	92,091	92,091	23,400,000	100.00%	57,877	-	84	84	-	Indirect subsidiary of the Company
	President Securities (Nominee) Ltd.	Hong Kong	1999.08.06	1997.10.27 (86) Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.04840	Nominee Service	3,403	3,403	1,000,000	100.00%	2,092	-	1	1	-	Indirect subsidiary of the Company

Note 1 : As FSC was established in July, 2004, President Futures Corp. was approved by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Note 2 : When securities corporations invest in domestic business within FSC's limitation, there is no need to obtain the approval from FSC in advance, according to Tai-Cai-Zheng (2) Letter No.0930000005. Therefore, there was no reference numbers for President Personal Insurance Agency Co., Ltd. and President Insurance Agency Corp.

- B. Lending to others: Excluding security margin trading and conditional bond trading business, there is no lending of funds to either the shareholders or other parties.
- C. Endorsements and guarantees for others : None.
- D. Acquisitions of real estate exceeding \$300,000 or 20 percent of contributed capital : None.
- E. Disposals of real estate exceeding \$300,000 or 20 percent of contributed capital : None.
- F. Purchases or sales transactions discount on brokers' charges with related parties in excess of \$5,000 : None.
- G. Receivables from related parties exceeding \$100,000 or 20 percent of contributed capital : None.

3) Information of overseas branches and representative office

Overseas branches and representative office	Nationality	Date of registration	Reference number and the date of approval letter given by Securities and Futures Bureau of FSC	Main business activities	Operating income	(Loss) profit before tax (Note 1)	Assignment of working capital				Material transaction account with head office	Note
							Balance on January 1, 2017	Increase of working capital	Deduction of working capital	Balance on March 31, 2017		
Representative office of President Securities Corp. in Xiamen	Xiamen	2008.08.22	2008.01.21 Jing-Guan-Zheng-Chuan Letter No.0960073542	Non-operating activities of securities business consultation, contact, and market survey	-	(\$ 1,525)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: Operating expenses generated by the representative office.

4) Disclosure of investment in Mainland China : Not applicable

14. SEGMENTS INFORMATION

1) General information

Financial information by the Group's segments is disclosed in accordance with IFRS 8. Management has determined the reportable operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision-Maker (CODM) that are used to make strategic decisions. The Group's operating segments are classified into Brokerage, Proprietary Trading segment, Fixed Income and Reinvestment according to the sources of income. The remaining operating results which have not reached the threshold requirements are consolidated in 'other operating segments'. Sources of income from products and services rendered by each segment are as follows:

- A. Brokerage segment: consigned trading of the listed securities, margin trading and short sale, assistance in futures trading and other instruments trading as approved by the regulations.
- B. Proprietary Trading segment: using the self-owned equity to conduct securities trading such as stocks and bonds trading, and futures and options hedging in Stock Exchange and OTC.
- C. Fixed Income segment: bonds segment is engaged in central government bonds, ordinary corporate bonds, convertible corporate bonds, and bills and bonds under repurchase or resale agreements transactions in OTC.
- D. Reinvestment segment: companies reinvested by the consolidated entities.

E. Other operating segments include Capital Market segment, Quantitative Trading Department, Financial Product segment, and Shareholder Services segment.

2) Segments information

The accounting policies applied to the Group's operating segments and summary of accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements are consistent and identical. The operating gains and losses are measured by the amount before tax and used as basis for performance appraisal. As the basis for performance appraisal are not measured by the segments' assets and liabilities, the Group only discloses the relevant information of segments' profit or loss. Income and expense attributable to each operating segment are attributed to the segmental gains and losses. Non-attributable indirect expenses and expenses from logistic support segment are amortised to each operating segment based on reasonable calculation standards and the expense nature. Those that cannot be reasonably amortised are listed under "Others".

3) Profit or loss of segments information

	Three months ended March 31, 2017						
	Brokerage segment	Proprietary Trading segment	Fixed Income segment	Reinvestment segment	Other operating segments	Others	Total
Segment revenues	\$ 470,175	\$ 714,165	\$ 407,269	\$ 222,814	\$ 187,021	(\$ 19,853)	\$ 1,981,591
Segment profit or loss	\$ 38,206	\$ 577,939	\$ 302,604	\$ 8,293	\$ 13,051	(\$ 95,340)	\$ 844,753
	Three months ended March 31, 2016						
	Brokerage segment	Proprietary Trading segment	Fixed Income segment	Reinvestment segment	Other operating segments	Others	Total
Segment revenues	\$ 446,400	(\$ 44,380)	\$ 227,878	\$ 303,967	\$ 253,979	(\$ 18,212)	\$ 1,169,632
Segment profit or loss	\$ 20,100	(\$ 128,692)	\$ 153,103	\$ 87,899	\$ 143,751	(\$ 55,213)	\$ 220,948

Note 1: As operating income (loss) in total is consistent with consolidated statement of comprehensive income, there is no need for adjustment.

Note 2: The Company measures the performance of reportable operating segment based on specific performance indicators instead of assets and liabilities. The performance of reportable operating segment is regularly reviewed and assessed by the CODM as a reference for making resources allocation decision.