Table 2

VIII. Capital adequacy Ratio Computation Table for Financial Holding Companies and their Subsidiaries (2)

Report NO:A08-2 Year Month Day Unit:NTD$1,000

Item / Individual company	Statutory Minimum capital adequacy ratio[1](1)	Each company's capital adequacy ratio			Each company's eligible capital (4)=(2)	Each company's statutory capital needs (5)=(1)*(3)	Surplus of capital (6)=(4)-(5)(When (4)-(5)＞0)	Deficit of capital (7)=(4)-(5)(When (4)-(5)≦0)		
		Numerator (2)	Denominator (3)	Capital adequacy ratio (2)/(3)						
Financial holding company[2]	100%								Bank or bill finance company's mount of subordinated debt added to eligible capital (Tier1[3] capital not included)(8)	Bank or bill finance company's surplus of capital derived from subordinated debt (Tier1 capital not included) (9)=Min[(6),(8)]
Calculation of eligible capital and statutory capital needs based on the method for banks/bills finance companies[4]										
Bank subsidiary	7%[5]	65	1000	6.5%	65	70		-5		
	8.5%	90	1000	9.0%	90	85	10=5-(65-70)			
	10.5%	130	1000	13..0%	130	105	20=25-(90-85)			
	Subtotal[6]						25=(-5)+10+20		30	25
Bill finance company subsidiary	8%									
Subtotal								A		B

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[1] Referring to the minimum requirements for the capital adequacy ratio based on each business type; if there are no relevant regulations governing the capital adequacy ratio of some business type, the equivalent capital adequacy ratio shall be employed in accordance with Article 3 of these Regulations.

[2] Please refer to the amount of Table 3 for the eligible capital and statutory capital needs of a financial holding company.

[3] Tier1 capital shall refer to the subordinated debts that meet the requirements of additional Tier 1 capital according to article 8 of the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks".

[4] When eligible capital and statutory capital needs are calculated based on the methods for banks, bills finance companies, securities firms, or insurance companies, please attach the forms and information which are filled in, submitted and calculated in accordance with the regulations of each business type. Please note the approval number if the Competent Authority has granted its approval.

[5] Bank's minimum capital requirement shall refer to three capital adequacy ratios according to article 5 of the "Regulations Governing the Capital Adequacy and Capital Category of Banks". When calculating the capital needs of bank subsidiary during 2013 to 2017, banks should follow the minimum capital adequacy ratio of each year according to the annex 1 of the above regulation.

[6] Bank shall calculate the capital surplus or deficit according to the three minimum capital adequacy ratios. The surplus result shall fill in (6) while the deficit result shall fill in (7). After the surplus or deficit result of three capital adequacy ratios are calculated, banks shall net the results, and fill in subtotal (6) when it is surplus or (7) when it is deficit. (Example is shown in the table)

Capital needs based on the method for securities firms[4]										
Subsidiary	150%									
Subsidiary	150%									
Calculation of eligible capital and statutory capital needs based on the method for insurance companies[4]									Insurance company's mount of subordinated debt added to eligible capital (Tier1 capital not included)(8)	Insurance company's surplus of capital derived from subordinated debt (Tier1 capital not included) (9)=Min[(6),(8)]
Subsidiary	200%									
Subsidiary	200%									
Subtotal								C		D
Calculation of eligible capital and statutory capital needs based on the method for trust enterprises, futures enterprises, venture capitals and financial leasing companies.[7]										
Subsidiary	50%									
Subsidiary	50%									
Financial leasing company	10%									
Subtotal										
Others[8]										
Subsidiary										
Subsidiary										
Total										

Company: Executive: Filled out by: Phone:

[7] When eligible capital and statutory capital needs are calculated based on the methods for trust enterprises, futures enterprises, and venture capital, eligible capital = total amount of entire regulatory assets -total amount of entire self-owned liabilities; and statutory capital needs = total amount of entire self-owned assets * 50%; When eligible capital and statutory capital needs are calculated based on the methods for financial leasing company, eligible capital = total amount of entire regulatory assets -total amount of entire self-owned liabilities; and statutory capital needs = total amount of entire self-owned assets * 10%.

[8] Referring to those enterprises not using the above calculation methods, such as foreign financial institutions.