

**YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND
SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY POLARIS FUTURES CO., LTD.
AND SUBSIDIARIES)**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS**

JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011

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.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

PWCR12000095

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of Yuanta Futures Co., LTD.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Yuanta Futures Co., LTD. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, of changes in shareholders' equity and of cash flows for the six-month period then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of and for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011 were audited by other auditors, whose report dated July 18, 2011, expressed a modified unqualified opinion to emphasize the adoption of amended and newly issued generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Yuanta Futures Co., LTD. and its subsidiaries as of June 30, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the six-month period then ended in conformity with the “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China.

Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. re-consigned foreign futures trading business to MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch., and MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd., the investee of Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. accounted for under the equity method, consigned trading business of MF Global Multi-Strategy Futures Trust Fund it managed to MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited that went into liquidation procedures in 2012 as described in Notes 4(2), 4(3) and 7.

As described in Notes 1(1), 4(8), and 17(5) to the consolidated financial statements, on October 6, 2011, the Board of Directors of Polaris Futures Co., Ltd. at their meeting resolved to merge with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. and set April 1, 2012 as the merger date by issuing new shares to increase capital based on a conversion ratio of 1 share of Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. to 1.01 shares of Polaris Futures Co., Ltd. amounting to \$1,010,000 with a par value of \$10 (in dollar) per share and totaling 101,000 thousand shares. Polaris Futures Co., Ltd. has obtained the approval to change its name to “Yuanta Polaris Securities Co., Ltd.”

Pursuant to the regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C., effective January 1, 2013, Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries expects to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), relevant interpretations and interpretative bulletins, and “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements. Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. has

disclosed related information in Note 18 – Disclosures relating to the adoption of IFRSs under the requirements of Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi Rule No. 0990004943 of the Financial Supervisory Commission, dated February 2, 2010, Jin-Guan-Zheng-Ji-Zi Rule No. 0990014302 of the Financial Supervisory Commission, dated April 13, 2010, and Tai-Ji-Ji-Zi Rule No. 09900039780 of the Taiwan Futures Exchange, dated April 22, 2010. The IFRSs may be subject to changes during the time of transition; therefore, the actual impact of IFRSs adoption on Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries may also change.

PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

August 23, 2012

Taipei, Taiwan

Republic of China

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.

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY POLARIS FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

JUNE 30

(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

ASSETS	Notes	2012		2011	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
<u>ASSETS</u>					
<u>Current Assets</u>					
Cash and cash equivalents	4(1) and 5	\$ 3,606,451	9	\$ 2,200,114	11
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	4(2) and 9	1,010,662	2	736,788	4
Margin deposits	4(3) and 5	34,105,460	85	16,661,023	82
Futures trading margin receivable		70	-	39	-
Accounts receivable - non-related parties		6,456	-	5,731	-
Accounts receivable - related parties	5	25,768	-	849	-
Prepayments		5,161	-	2,384	-
Other receivables - non-related parties		66,460	-	99,084	-
Other receivables - related parties	5	31,116	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets-current	4(13)	856	-	318	-
Available-for-sale financial assets - current	4(4)	265,859	1	-	-
Other current assets		2,646	-	-	-
Total Current Assets		39,126,965	97	19,706,330	97
<u>Funds and Long-term Investments</u>					
Investments accounted for under the equity method		77,240	-	82,289	1
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	4(4)	319,887	1	35,502	-
Total Funds and Long-term Investments		397,127	1	117,791	1
<u>Fixed Assets</u>					
Equipment		157,851	-	278,260	1
Leasehold improvements		58,224	-	68,041	-
Less: accumulated depreciation		(118,868)	-	(260,966)	(1)
Prepayments for equipment		39,003	-	13,320	-
Total Fixed Assets		136,210	-	98,655	-
<u>Intangible Assets</u>					
Deferred pension costs		5,856	-	3,817	-
Other intangible assets		49,923	-	9,831	-
Total Intangible Assets		55,779	-	13,648	-
<u>Other Assets</u>					
Operations guarantee deposits	4(5) and 5	215,000	1	185,000	1
Clearing and settlement funds	4(6)	351,098	1	185,000	1
Refundable deposits		16,196	-	9,601	-
Deferred assets		9,788	-	-	-
Deferred income tax assets - noncurrent	4(13)	25,780	-	14,423	-
Total Other Assets		617,862	2	394,024	2
<u>TOTAL ASSETS</u>		<u>\$ 40,333,943</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 20,330,448</u>	<u>100</u>

(Continued)

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY POLARIS FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
JUNE 30
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Notes	2012		2011	
		AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>					
<u>Current Liabilities</u>					
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	9	\$ 7,051	-	\$ 37,122	-
Futures traders' equity	4(3) and 5	33,939,397	84	16,645,081	82
Accounts payable - non-related parties		81,888	-	45,213	-
Accounts payable - related parties	5	25,731	-	15,107	-
Advance collections		18	-	40	-
Collection for third parties		9,194	-	3,009	-
Other payables - non-related parties	4(13)	244,449	1	423,339	2
Other payables - related parties	5	598	-	720	-
Other current liabilities		2,641	-	-	-
<u>Total Current Liabilities</u>		<u>34,310,967</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>17,169,631</u>	<u>84</u>
Long-term liabilities - others		660	-	-	-
<u>Other Liabilities</u>					
Accrued pension liabilities - noncurrent	4(7)	34,707	-	24,831	-
Reserve for bad debts losses		121,830	-	61,803	-
<u>Total Other Liabilities</u>		<u>156,537</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>86,634</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total Liabilities</u>		<u>34,468,164</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>17,256,265</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>					
<u>Capital Stock</u>					
Common stock	4(8)	2,322,763	6	1,312,763	7
<u>Capital Reserve</u>					
Paid-in capital in excess of par value	4(9)	1,961,444	5	361,300	2
Paid-in capital from business merger		46,333	-	46,333	-
<u>Retained Earnings</u>					
Legal reserve		356,698	1	310,230	2
Special reserve	4(10)	917,112	2	824,179	4
Unappropriated earnings		280,584	1	240,133	1
<u>Other Adjustments to Stockholders' Equity</u>					
Cumulative translation adjustments		(13,634)	-	(20,755)	-
Unrealized profit or loss on financial instruments		(5,521)	-	-	-
<u>Total Shareholders' Equity</u>		<u>5,865,779</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>3,074,183</u>	<u>16</u>
<u>Commitments and Contingent Liabilities</u>					
<u>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>	7	<u>\$ 40,333,943</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 20,330,448</u>	<u>100</u>

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

See report of independent accountants dated August 23, 2012.

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY POLARIS FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, EXCEPT EARNINGS PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	Notes	2012		2011						
		Amount	%	Amount	%					
Revenues										
Brokerage	5	\$ 1,184,528	54	\$ 687,109	42					
Clearance fee from consignment	5	50,356	3	33,079	2					
Gain on disposal of derivative financial instruments		680,056	31	805,337	50					
Futures advisory revenues		2,124	-	978	-					
Other operating revenues		3,395	-	3,515	-					
Non-operating revenues	5	262,377	12	91,089	6					
Total Revenues		2,182,836	100	1,621,107	100					
Expenses										
Brokerage fee		(207,439)	(10)	(82,328)	(5)					
Dealer handling fee		(31,266)	(1)	(44,254)	(3)					
Futures commission	5	(270,242)	(12)	(190,691)	(12)					
Clearance fee		(201,515)	(9)	(112,438)	(7)					
Loss on disposal of derivative financial instruments		(426,084)	(20)	(415,860)	(26)					
Operating expense	5	(629,286)	(29)	(503,177)	(31)					
Non-operating expenses		(30,264)	(1)	(8,102)	-					
Total Expenses		(1,796,096)	(82)	(1,356,850)	(84)					
Income before income tax		386,740	18	264,257	16					
Income tax expense	4(13)	(58,239)	(3)	(25,094)	(1)					
Consolidated Net Income		\$ 328,501	15	\$ 239,163	15					
Attributable to:										
Consolidated net income		\$ 268,884	12	\$ 239,163	15					
Minority interest (Note)		59,617	3	-	-					
Consolidated Net Income		<u>\$ 328,501</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>\$ 239,163</u>	<u>15</u>					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Before income tax</th> <th>After income tax</th> <th>Before income tax</th> <th>After income tax</th> </tr> </thead> </table>							Before income tax	After income tax	Before income tax	After income tax
	Before income tax	After income tax	Before income tax	After income tax						
Earnings per Share (in dollars)	4(14)									
Basic Earnings per Share										
Consolidated Net Income		\$ 1.35	\$ 1.16	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.82					
Diluted Earnings per Share										
Consolidated Net Income		\$ 1.35	\$ 1.16	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.82					

Note: Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.'s net income before merging

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated August 23, 2012.

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY POLARIS FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	Common Stock	Capital Reserves		Retained Earnings			Cumulative Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Gain or Loss on Financial Instruments	Minority Interest	Total
		Paid-in Capital in Excess of Par Value	Paid-in capital from business merger	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated earnings				
2011										
Balance as of January 1, 2011	\$ 1,312,763	\$ 361,300	\$ 46,333	\$ 280,486	\$ 560,973	\$ 297,620	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,859,475
Appropriation of prior year's earnings (Note 1)										
Legal reserve	-	-	-	29,744	- (29,744)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	59,489 (59,489)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	- (207,417)	-	-	-	(207,417)	-
Reversal of reserve for default and reserve for trading loss	-	-	-	-	203,717	-	-	-	-	203,717
Effect of foreign exchange adjustments from long-term foreign investments	-	-	-	-	-	(20,755)	-	-	(20,755)	-
Net income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011	-	-	-	-	-	239,163	-	-	-	239,163
Balance at June 30, 2011	<u>\$ 1,312,763</u>	<u>\$ 361,300</u>	<u>\$ 46,333</u>	<u>\$ 310,230</u>	<u>\$ 824,179</u>	<u>\$ 240,133</u>	<u>\$ (20,755)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,074,183</u>
2012										
Balance at January 1, 2012	\$ 1,312,763	\$ 361,300	\$ 46,333	310,231	824,179	465,635	\$ (11,673)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,308,768
Reorganization since merger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,841,715	2,841,715
Balance at January 1, 2012 after reorganization	1,312,763	361,300	46,333	310,231	824,179	465,635	(11,673)	-	2,841,715	6,150,483
Appropriation of prior year's earnings (Note 2)										
Legal reserve	-	-	-	46,467	- (46,467)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	92,933 (92,933)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	- (314,535)	-	-	-	(314,535)	-
Distribution of surplus by dissolving entity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(291,188)	(291,188)
Net income before common controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59,617	59,617
New share issuance on April 1, 2012 due to merger	1,010,000	1,600,144	-	-	-	-	-	(256)	(2,610,144)	(256)
Unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,265)	-	(5,265)
Effect of foreign exchange adjustments from long-term foreign investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,961)	-	-	(1,961)
Net income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2012	-	-	-	-	-	268,884	-	-	-	268,884
Balance at June 30, 2012	<u>\$ 2,322,763</u>	<u>\$ 1,961,444</u>	<u>\$ 46,333</u>	<u>\$ 356,698</u>	<u>\$ 917,112</u>	<u>\$ 280,584</u>	<u>\$ (13,634)</u>	<u>\$ (5,521)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,865,779</u>

Note 1: Employees' bonus of \$23,072 and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of \$231 have already been deducted from the Statement of Income for 2010.

Note 2: Employees' bonus of \$3,220 and directors' and supervisors' remuneration of \$318 have already been deducted from the Statement of Income for 2011.

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

See report of independent accountants dated August 23, 2012.

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY POLARIS FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS)

	2012	2011
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>		
Consolidated net income	\$ 328,501	\$ 239,163
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss on investments accounted for under the equity method	2,520	3,603
Depreciation	27,049	17,522
Amortization	16,788	1,708
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	5,081	-
Reversal of provision for bad debts	(91)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current	431,890	75,790
Margin deposits	(128,604)	(401,362)
Futures trading margin receivable	90	(39)
Accounts receivable - non-related parties	16,402	(638)
Accounts receivable - related parties	(14,471)	(293)
Prepayments	406	1,155
Other receivables - non-related parties	(37,794)	86,176)
Other receivables - related parties	(27,895)	-
Other current assets	(1,790)	4,298
Deferred income tax assets/liabilities	(856)	(168)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss - current	(6,360)	(73,398)
Futures traders' equity	62,441	403,541
Accounts payable - non-related parties	8,839	7,306
Accounts payable - related parties	(494)	2,363
Advance collections	18	-
Collection for third parties	4,696	48
Other payables - non-related parties	(56,623)	26,830
Other payables - related parties	(12,356)	(832)
Accrued pension liabilities	693	-
Lease payable	(6,832)	986
Other current liabilities	(4,300)	-
Other long-term liabilities	660	-
Net cash provided by operating activities	607,608	221,407
<u>Cash flows from investing activities:</u>		
Increase in available-for-sale financial assets - current	(278,200)	-
Increase in available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	(41,255)	-
Acquisition of fixed assets	(34,956)	(9,957)
Increase in intangible assets	(25,836)	(5,600)
Decrease in operations guarantee deposits	70,000	-
Decrease in clearing and settlement funds	44,902	24,000
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	2,580	(1,475)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(262,765)	6,968
<u>Cash flows from financing activities:</u>		
Payment of cash dividends	(253,196)	-
Payment of cash dividends by dissolving entity	(291,188)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(544,384)	-
Consolidated effect of individual changes	-	193,319
Effect of change in foreign exchange rates	(1,961)	(20,755)
Consolidated cash inflow	1,744,578	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,543,076	400,939
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,063,375	1,799,175
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,606,451	\$ 2,200,114
<u>Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information</u>		
Interest paid	\$ 19,432	\$ 5,172
Income tax paid	\$ 18,955	\$ 6,164
<u>Noncash financing activities</u>		
Declared cash dividends not yet paid	\$ 61,339	\$ 207,417
Reversal of reserve for default and reserve for trading loss	\$ -	\$ 203,717

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
See report of independent accountants dated August 23, 2012.

YUANTA FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(FORMERLY POLARIS FUTURES CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2012 AND 2011
(EXPRESSED IN THOUSANDS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS,
EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

- 1) Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. (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.) and started its operations on April 9, 1997. The Company merged with “Refco Taiwan Co., Ltd.” on September 1, 2003 and was renamed as “Polaris Refco Futures Co., Ltd.”. As of 2005, on account of changes in foreign shareholders, an extraordinary shareholders’ meeting was held on February 15, 2006, and resolved to change its name to “Polaris Man Financial Futures Co., Ltd.” as approved by the Ministry of Economics. On October 16, 2011, the Board of Directors of Polaris Man Financial Futures Co., Ltd. decided to merge with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. In relation to the share conversion with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. in accordance with Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No. 1000052507, the Company can exchange its common shares using a ratio of 1.01 share to 1 share of Yuanta Futures common share. Both parties agreed to set April 1, 2012 as the merger date. The Company has obtained the approval to change its name to “Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.”
- 2) The Company is primarily engaged in onshore and offshore futures brokerage business, futures dealing, futures consulting, futures business management, securities dealing, and a variety of futures related businesses approved by the competent authority. As of June 30, 2012, the Company had 6 branches.
- 3) As of June 30, 2012, the Company had approximately 423 employees.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accompanying financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred herein as the “Group”) are prepared in accordance with the “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” and generally accepted accounting principles in the Republic of China. The Group’s significant accounting policies are described below:

1) Basis for preparation of consolidated financial statements

A. All majority-owned subsidiaries and controlled entities are included in the consolidated financial statements. As of January 1, 2008, the Company started preparing consolidated financial statements for each quarter.

Significant inter-company transactions and assets and liabilities arising from inter-company transactions are eliminated.

B. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements and their changes:

Investor	Subsidiaries	Main activity	% of shares held as of June 30,	
			2012	2011
Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Ltd.(Note)	Financial Services	100	100

Note: The Company merged with “Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.” on April 1, 2012 and “Polaris Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.” was renamed as “Yuanta Futures (Hong Kong) Ltd.”.

C. Subsidiaries not included in the consolidated financial statements and their changes: None.

D. Adjustments for subsidiaries with different balance sheet dates: None.

E. Special operating risks in foreign subsidiaries: None.

F. Nature and extent of the restrictions on fund remittance from subsidiaries to the parent company: None.

G. Contents of subsidiaries’ securities issued by the parent company: None.

H. Information on convertible bonds and common stock issued by subsidiaries: None.

2) Translation of financial statements of foreign subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Equity accounts are translated at historical rates except for beginning retained earnings, which is carried forward from prior year’s balance. Dividends are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of declaration. Profit and loss accounts are translated at weighted-average rates of the year. The resulting translation differences are included in “cumulative translation adjustments” under stockholders’ equity.

3) Foreign currency transactions

A. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the transaction dates. Exchange gains or losses due to the difference between the exchange rate on the transaction date and the

exchange rate on the date of actual receipt and payment are recognized in current year's profit or loss.

- B. Receivables, other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Exchange gains or losses are recognized in current year's profit or loss.
- C. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized directly in equity, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized directly in equity. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss. However, non-monetary items that are measured on a historical cost basis are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

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 consumed, or are intended to be sold 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 arising from operating activities that are expected to be paid off within the normal operating cycle;
 - b) Liabilities arising mainly from trading activities;
 - c) Liabilities that are to be paid off 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.

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

- A. Beneficiary certificates and derivative instruments are accounted for using trade date accounting and are recognized initially at fair value. Derivative option transactions are recognized based on fair value on the date of trading.

B. These financial instruments are subsequently re-measured and stated at fair value, and the gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. The fair value of open-end mutual funds is based on the net asset value at the balance sheet date.

6) Margin deposits

In accordance with the Rules Governing Futures Commission Merchants, margin deposits accounts refer to the guarantee deposits and premiums collected from the futures customers, and the spread is calculated based on daily market price.

7) Futures traders' equity/futures trading margin receivables

Futures traders' equity is the trading margin/premiums deposited by customers and the difference of daily close-market balance. Futures traders' equity is shown under current liabilities. It cannot be offset except for the same customer with the same category of accounts. If payable to customer does not occur, it should be classified as futures trading margin receivable.

8) Notes, accounts and other receivables

The Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. If such evidence exists, a provision for impairment of financial asset is recognized. The amount of impairment loss is determined based on 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 was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss previously recognized in profit or loss. Such recovery of impairment loss shall not result to the asset's carrying amount greater than its amortized cost where no impairment loss was recognized. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are recognized in profit or loss.

9) Investments accounted for under the equity method

Investments in which the Company holds more than 20% of the investee company's voting shares or has the ability to exercise significant influence on the investee's operational decisions are accounted for under the equity method.

10) Available-for-sale financial assets

A. Equity securities are accounted for using trade date accounting and are recognized initially at fair value in addition to trading costs for acquisition and issuance.

B. Available-for-sale financial assets are re-measured and stated at fair value, and the gain or loss is recognized in equity, until the financial asset is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in equity shall be recognized in profit

or loss. The fair value of listed stocks and OTC stocks is determined based on the latest quoted fair prices at the accounting period.

- C. Unlisted and emerging stocks are stated at cost.
- D. If there is any objective evidence that the financial asset is impaired, a loss is recognized. When the fair value of an equity instrument subsequently increases, impairment losses recognized previously in profit or loss shall not be reversed. When the fair value of a debt instrument subsequently increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized in profit or loss, the impairment loss shall be reversed to the extent of the loss recognized in profit or loss.

11) Fixed assets

- A. Except for fixed assets under revaluation in accordance with laws and regulations, fixed assets are stated at cost. Interests incurred on the loans used to bring the asset to the condition and location for its intended use are capitalized.
- B. 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.
- C. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method based on the estimated economic useful lives of the assets. When assets are continually in use after the expiration of their service lives, the residual values and services lives are estimated and depreciated accordingly. The estimated useful lives of major fixed assets range from 3 to 5 years.

12) Intangible assets

- A. Intangible assets represent membership in foreign Futures Exchange. The Group adopted R.O.C. SFAS No. 37, "Intangible Assets", which require that intangible assets are stated initially at cost. Subsequently, the carrying amounts are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss for those intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.
- B. Computer software expenditures are stated at cost and amortized over the estimated life of 3 to 5 years using the straight-line method.

13) Impairment of non-financial assets

- A. The Group recognizes impairment loss when there is indication that the recoverable amount of an asset is less than its carrying amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. When the impairment no longer exists, the impairment loss recognized in prior years shall be recovered.

B. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives shall be evaluated periodically. Impairment loss will be recognized whenever there is indication that the recoverable amount of these assets is less than their respective carrying amount.

14) Provision for bad debts

In accordance with the Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. committee (88)- Tai-Tsai-Cheng Rule (7) No. 91625, from July 1, 1999 to June 30, 2003, futures commission merchants shall make appropriate provisions for bad debt at 3% of sales revenue of its primary lines of business on a monthly basis. In the event no bad debt is available for write-off, the sum shall be reclassified to "reserve for loss in bad debts". The provision can only be used for write-offs, including default for trading loss. However, effective July 1, 2003, this rule was no longer applicable.

15) Pension plan

Under the defined benefit pension plan, net periodic pension costs are recognized in accordance with the actuarial calculations. Net periodic pension costs include service cost, interest cost, expected return on plan assets, and amortization of unrecognized net transition obligation and gains or losses on plan assets. Under the defined contribution pension plan, net periodic pension costs are recognized as incurred.

16) Income tax

A. Provision for income tax includes deferred income tax resulting from temporary differences, investment tax credits and loss carryforward. Valuation allowance on deferred tax assets is provided to the extent that it is more likely than not that the tax benefit will not be realized. Over or under provision of prior years' income tax liabilities is included in current year's income tax. When a change in the tax laws is enacted, the deferred tax liability or asset should be recomputed accordingly in the period of change. The difference between the new amount and the original amount, that is, the effect of changes in the deferred tax liability or asset, should be recognized as an adjustment to income tax expense (benefit) for income from continuing operations in the current period.

B. 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.

17) Revenue, cost and expense

Revenues are recognized when the earning process is substantially completed and are realized or realizable. Costs and expenses are recognized as incurred.

18) Employees' bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration

Effective January 1, 2008, pursuant to EITF 96-052 of the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, R.O.C., dated March 16, 2007, "Accounting for Employees' Bonuses and Directors' and Supervisors' Remuneration", the costs of employees' bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are accounted for as expenses and liabilities, provided that such a recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be estimated reasonably. However, if the accrued amounts for employees' bonuses and directors' and supervisors' remuneration are significantly different from the actual distributed amounts resolved by the stockholders at their stockholders' meeting subsequently, the significant differences shall be recognized as gain or loss in the following year. In addition, according to EITF 97-127 of the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, R.O.C., dated June 30, 2008, "Criteria for Listed Companies in Calculating the Number of Shares of Employees' Stock Bonus", the Company calculates the number of shares of employees' stock bonus based on the closing price of the Company's common stock at the previous day of the stockholders' meeting held in the year following the financial reporting year, and after taking into account the effects of ex-rights and ex-dividends.

19) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, R.O.C., requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those assumptions and estimates.

20) Business combination

The business combination between Company and its affiliates is classified as a reorganization in accordance with EITF 100-390 of the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, R.O.C., and is recognized based on the carrying amount of the Company's long-term investments (the amount after impairment loss); the long-term investments should be reclassified as assets and liabilities when its affiliates are eliminated. The Company will continue to recognize the resulting difference between the initial investment cost and net equity investment in providing a proper treatment. In addition, the Company restated the prior year's financial statements in accordance with EITF 100-248 of the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, R.O.C., and reclassified the equity as minority interest in the consolidated financial statements.

21) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments. In accordance with R.O.C. SFAS No. 41, "Operating Segments", segment information is disclosed both in the consolidated financial statements and in the separate financial statements of the Company.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

1) Notes, accounts and other receivables

Effective January 1, 2011, the Group adopted the amendments to R.O.C. SFAS No. 34, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". A provision for impairment (bad debts) of notes, accounts and other receivables is recognized when there is objective evidence that the receivables are impaired. This change in accounting principle had no significant effect on net income for the six-month period ended June 30, 2011.

2) Operating segments

Segments" to replace the original R.O.C. SFAS No. 20, "Segment Reporting". In accordance with such standard, the Company restated the segment information for 2010 upon the first adoption of R.O.C. SFAS No. 41. This change in accounting principle had no significant effect on net income and earnings per share the six-month period ended June 30, 2011.

4. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

1) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	June 30,	
	2012	2011
Petty cash	\$ 290	\$ 200
Checking deposits	560	822
Demand deposits	337,009	496,492
Time deposits	2,913,797	1,702,600
	3,251,656	2,200,114
Cash equivalents - commercial paper (expiring within three months)	354,795	-
Total	\$ 3,606,451	\$ 2,200,114

2) FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	June 30,	
	2012	2011
<u>Financial assets held for trading</u>		
Securities	\$ -	\$ 15,917
Call options contract - non-hedging	40,669	94,232
Futures margin deposits - house funds	969,993	626,639
Total	<u>\$ 1,010,662</u>	<u>\$ 736,788</u>

A. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, for the futures margin deposits – house funds, the amounts of deposits exceeding the limit were \$942,862 and \$553,608, respectively.

B. As of June 30, 2012, the Group had a balance of \$25,150 in futures trading margins deposited in MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch. As for the significant and potential effect related to U.S. MF Global Holdings Ltd., please see Note 7 – commitments and contingent liabilities.

3) MARGIN DEPOSITS/FUTURES TRADERS' EQUITY

	June 30,	
	2012	2011
Margin deposits by customers:		
Cash in banks	\$ 27,531,750	\$ 14,407,951
Clearing house	5,390,318	1,569,788
Other Futures Commission Merchants	1,183,392	683,284
Total	34,105,460	16,661,023
Less: fees of revenue pending for transfer	(147,411)	(9,723)
futures exchange tax	(4,194)	(1,703)
interest revenue pending for transfer	(9,364)	(16)
others	(5,094)	(4,500)
Futures traders' equity	<u>\$ 33,939,397</u>	<u>\$ 16,645,081</u>

A. As of June 30, 2012, the Group's customer trading margin had a balance of \$219,486 deposited in MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch. In accordance with the Executive Yuan, R.O.C., Gin-Gwen-Shun Rule No. 1000055081 of the Financial Supervisory Commission as to mitigate the impact on domestic futures traders' equity due to bankruptcy of U.S. MF Global Holdings Ltd., the Executive Yuan allowed futures commission merchants, whose customers' margin deposited in MF Global Singapore Pte, Limited Taiwan Branch was frozen and unable to be retrieved upon customers' requests or create a hedge position, to prepay with their own capital fund and account the amount as accounts receivable. As of June 30, 2012, the Company had a balance of \$17,536 in its

accounts receivable for such prepayments described above.

B. For details described above, please see Note 7 – commitments and contingent liabilities.

4) AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

	June 30,	
	2012	2011
Current:		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	\$ 278,200	\$ -
Adjustment of financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	(12,341)	-
Total	<u>\$ 265,859</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Noncurrent:		
Listed (TSE and OTC) stocks	\$ 41,255	\$ -
Unlisted stocks	<u>271,811</u>	<u>35,502</u>
Sub-total	313,066	35,502
Adjustment of financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss	<u>6,821</u>	-
Total	<u>\$ 319,887</u>	<u>\$ 35,502</u>

5) OPERATIONS GUARANTEE DEPOSITS

As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company provided time deposits as operations guarantee deposits maturing within one-year in Yuanta Bank and Cathay United Bank with annual interest rate of 1.24% and 1.36% , respectively.

6) CLEARING AND SETTLEMENT FUNDS

In order to meet the member qualification for clearing and settlement funds regulated by Taiwan Futures Exchange Corporation, the Company provided 20% of its actual capital received as clearing and settlement funds and the ceiling on total amount of the fund provided cannot exceed \$40,000. However, an additional \$1,000 of clearing and settlement funds is required if the Company establishes an additional branch or acts as an authorized futures trader for a specific trade.

7) PENSION PLAN

A. The Company has a non-contributory and funded defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Law, covering all regular employees. For the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized net periodic pension cost of \$2,334 and \$1,537, respectively. The fund balances were \$17,345 and \$17,309 as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

- B. Effective July 1, 2005, in accordance with the Labor Pension Act, the Company established a defined contribution plan covering employees with 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 not less than 6% of employees' salaries to the employees' personal pension account with the "Bureau of Labor Insurance". The total pension expenses amounted to \$9,737 and \$3,110 under the New Plan for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

8) COMMON STOCK

As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company consisted of 250,000,000 shares of common stock and the issued and outstanding stocks consisted of 232,276,288 and 131,276,288 shares with a par value of \$10 (in dollars) per share.

On October 6, 2011, the Board of Directors of the company at their meeting resolved to merge with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. and set April 1, 2012 as the merger date by issuing new shares amounting to \$1,010,000 with a par value of \$10 (in dollar) per share and totaling 101,000 thousand shares.

9) CAPITAL RESERVE

- A. 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 that the Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Law requires that the amount of capital reserve to be capitalized mentioned above 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.
- B. For details of capital reserve – stock option, please see Note 4(12).

10) SPECIAL RESERVE

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

B. In accordance with the Gin-Guan-Zheng (1) Letter No. 095000507, effective January 1, 2007, special reserve shall be set aside up to an amount equal to the sum of “unrealized loss on financial instruments” under shareholders’ equity.

11) Share-based payment – employee compensation plan

A. As of June 30, 2012, the Company’s share-based payment transactions are set out below:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Quantity granted (shares)	Contract period	Vesting conditions	Actual resignation rate in the current period	Estimated future resignation rate
Treasury stock transferred to employees	Year 2009 and then granted in installments	223,000	2009.1.21 ~ 2010.3.31	Vesting service period: 1.1890 years	-	-
Treasury stock transferred to employees	Year 2009 and then granted in installments	226,000	2009.1.21 ~ 2011.3.31	Vesting service period: 2.1890 years	-	-
Treasury stock transferred to employees	Year 2011 and then granted in installments	525,000	2011.4.18 ~ 2011.4.29	Vesting service period: 0.030 years	-	-

B. Since January 1, 2008, the Company estimates the fair value of stock options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The details are as follows:

Type of arrangement	Grant date	Stock price	Exercise price (in dollars)	Expected price volatility	Expected vesting period	Expected dividend yield rate	Risk-free rate	Fair value per unit
Treasury stock transferred to employees	Year 2009 and then granted in installments	\$ 12.2	11.89	59.83%	1.189	5.33%	0.74%	\$ 2.8061
Treasury stock transferred to employees	Year 2009 and then granted in installments	12.2	11.89	53.70%	2.189	5.33%	1.09%	3.1048
Treasury stock transferred to employees	Year 2011 and then granted in installments	19.75	11.89	29.88%	0.030	4.56%	0.16%	7.8021

12) RETAINED EARNINGS

- A. 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 year's operating losses and then 10% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve and 20% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as special reserve. Bonus distributed to the employees and remuneration paid to the directors and supervisors should account for 0.1%~10% and 0.1%~2%, respectively, of the total distributed amount. Appropriation of the remainder shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders.

According to the dividend policy adopted by the Board of Directors, at least 50% of the Company's distributable earnings shall be appropriated as dividends in which cash dividends shall account for at least 30% of the total dividends distributed.

- B. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve and special reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve and special 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.
- C. The appropriation of 2011 and 2010 earnings had been resolved by the Board of Directors (acting on behalf of stockholders) on March 6, 2012 and May 24, 2011, respectively. Details are summarized below:

	<u>2011</u>		<u>2010</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividends per share (in dollars)</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Dividends per share (in dollars)</u>
Legal reserve	\$ 46,467		\$ 29,744	
Special reserve	104,606		59,489	
Cash dividend	314,535	\$ 2.40	207,417	\$ 1.58

There were no differences between the above-mentioned appropriation for 2011 and 2010 and the resolution on appropriation resolved by the Board of Directors at the stockholders' meetings on January 17, 2012 and February 24, 2011, respectively. Information on the appropriation of the Company's earnings resolution will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

- D. Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for 2011 were estimated and accrued at \$3,220 and \$318, respectively, as resolved by the Board of Directors at the stockholders' meeting on March 6, 2012. Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration accrued in the 2011 financial statements were \$3,232 and \$350, respectively. The difference amounting to \$44 had been adjusted in the statement of income for the year of 2012. Information on the resolution for employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.
- E. Employees' bonus and directors' and supervisors' remuneration for the six-month period ended June 30, 2012 were accrued at \$1,810 and \$0, respectively, which were estimated based on certain percentages, as prescribed by the Company's Articles of Incorporation, of net income in this period after taking into account the legal reserve and other factors, and were recognized as operating expenses. However, if the appropriated amounts as resolved by the stockholders at the subsequent stockholders' meeting are different from the accrued amounts, those differences shall be adjusted in profit or loss of the following year.

13) INCOME TAX

- A. Income tax expense and payable are reconciled as follows:

	For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2012	2011
Net profit before tax, at tax rate according to income tax law, R.O.C.	\$ 65,746	\$ 44,924
Tax effect of permanent difference	(7,507)	(19,909)
Retention tax (10%) on unappropriated earnings	-	79
Income tax expense	58,239	25,094
Net change in deferred income tax assets	(11,339)	(449)
Prepaid and withholding taxes	(18,955)	(6,164)
Unpaid income tax in prior year	-	-
Income tax payable	<u>\$ 27,945</u>	<u>\$ 18,481</u>

- B. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, details of temporary differences resulting in deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2012</u>		<u>June 30, 2011</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Tax effect</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Tax effect</u>
Non-current items:				
Temporary difference				
Reserve for bad debt losses	\$ 121,830	\$ 20,711	\$ 61,803	\$ 10,507
Others	29,818	<u>5,069</u>	23,035	<u>3,916</u>
		25,780		14,423
Valuation allowance for deferred income tax		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 25,780</u>		<u>\$ 14,423</u>

- C. As of June 30, 2012, the Company's income tax returns through 2009 have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority.
- D. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the balance of the unappropriated retained earnings, imputation tax credit account, appropriation for rate of imputation credit account for 2011 and 2010 is as follows:

	<u>June 30,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
(1) Unappropriated retained earnings		
Earnings generated in and before 1997	\$ 21	\$ 21
Earnings generated in and after 1998	<u>280,563</u>	<u>240,112</u>
	<u>\$ 280,584</u>	<u>\$ 240,133</u>
(2) Balance of imputed credit account	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46,102</u>
	<u>2012 (Expected)</u>	<u>2011 (Actual)</u>
(3) Expected (actual) rate of imputation credit account	<u>-</u>	<u>19.20%</u>

Note: The tax credits to be allocated to the stockholders are calculated based on the balance of the imputation tax credit account on the dividend day. Therefore, the creditable tax rate applicable to the stockholders for the appropriation of earnings after 1998 shall be adjusted taking into account that the tax credits might occur to the Company under the income tax laws before the dividend day.

14) EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2012				
			Weighted-average outstanding common stock (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (in NT dollars)	
	Before tax	After tax		Before tax	After tax
Basic earnings per share					
Consolidated net income	\$ 315,323	\$ 268,884	232,276	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.16
Dilutive effects of stock bonus on potential common share	-	-	55		
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 315,323	\$ 268,884	232,331	\$ 1.35	\$ 1.16
	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2011				
			Weighted-average outstanding common stock (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (in NT dollars)	
	Before tax	After tax		Before tax	After tax
Basic earnings per share					
Consolidated net income	\$ 264,257	\$ 239,163	131,276	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.82
Dilutive effects of stock bonus on potential common share	-	-	342		
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 264,257	\$ 239,163	131,618	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.82

As employees' bonus could be distributed in the form of stock, the diluted EPS computation shall include those estimated shares that would be increased from employees' stock bonus issuance in the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting year, which taking into account the dilutive effects of stock bonus on potential common shares; whereas, basic EPS shall be calculated based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting year that include the shares of employees' stock bonus for the appropriation of prior year earnings, which have already been resolved at the stockholders' meeting held in the reporting year.

15) PERSONNEL EXPENSES, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization are summarized as follows:

Nature/ Function	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2012		
	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Personnel Expenses			
Salaries	\$ -	\$ 230,879	\$ 230,879
Insurance	-	16,364	16,364
Pension	-	12,071	12,071
Others	-	6,992	6,992
Depreciation	-	27,049	27,049
Amortization	-	16,788	16,788

Nature/ Function	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2011		
	Operating cost	Operating expense	Total
Personnel Expenses			
Salaries	\$ -	\$ 179,390	\$ 179,390
Insurance	-	9,783	9,783
Pension	-	7,799	7,799
Others	-	3,565	3,565
Depreciation	-	17,522	17,522
Amortization	-	1,708	1,708

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

1) Names of the related parties and their relationship with the Company

<u>Names of related parties</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Parent company
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd. (Note 2)	Affiliated company
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	Affiliated company
Polaris Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	Affiliated company
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd (Note 1)	Affiliated company
MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd. (MF Global Futures Trust)	Invested company accounted for under the equity method
MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch	Related party in substance

Note 1: Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd. merged with Polaris Futures Co., Ltd. on April 1, 2012 and was renamed as “Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.”.

Note 2: Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., the Parent Company, merged with Polaris Securities Co., Ltd., and its subsidiaries effective October 3, 2011. As of October 3, 2011, Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., and its subsidiary, Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd., have become related parties of the company.

2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Cash/Guarantee deposits/Margin deposits/Futures margin deposits/Interest income

Related Party	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2012				
	Ending balance of bank deposits	Operations guarantee deposits	Margin deposits	Futures margin deposits	Interest income
Polaris Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,801	\$ 23,009	\$ -
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	899,478	215,000	6,780,761	-	62,154
	<u>\$ 899,478</u>	<u>\$ 215,000</u>	<u>\$ 6,816,562</u>	<u>\$ 23,009</u>	<u>\$ 62,154</u>

Related Party	For the six-month period ended June 30, 2011				
	Ending balance of bank deposits	Operations guarantee deposits	Margin deposits	Futures margin deposits	Interest income
MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 659,009	\$ 260,295	\$ 274

Interest income includes the interest of demand deposits, time deposits, margin deposits, and operations guarantee deposits. See Note 4(6) for details of operations guarantee deposits.

B. Accounts receivable – related parties

Related party	June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 8,182	32	\$ 389	46
MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd.	-	-	460	54
MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch	17,586	68	-	-
	<u>\$ 25,768</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 849</u>	<u>100</u>

C. Other receivables – related parties

Related party	Item	June 30,			
		2012		2011	
		Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Bank Co., Ltd.	Interest	\$ 31,004	100	\$ -	-
Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Others	112	-	-	-
		<u>\$ 31,116</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

D. Accounts payable – related parties

		June 30,			
		2012		2011	
Related party	Item	Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	Futures commission	\$ 24,985	97	\$ 14,647	97
	Others	238	1	-	-
MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch	Others	508	2	460	3
		<u>\$ 25,731</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 15,107</u>	<u>100</u>

E. Other payables – related party

		June 30,			
		2012		2011	
Related party	Item	Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	Others	\$ 598	100	\$ 720	100

F. Futures traders' equity

		June 30,			
		2012		2011	
Related party		Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.		\$ 2,386,960	7	\$ 236,539	1
Yuanta Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd		63,141	-	-	-
		<u>\$ 2,450,101</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>\$ 236,539</u>	<u>1</u>

G. Brokerage

		For the six -month periods ended June 30,			
		2012		2011	
Related party		Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.		\$ 16,919	1	\$ -	-
Others		-	-	5,091	1
		<u>\$ 16,919</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>\$ 5,091</u>	<u>1</u>

H. Clearance fee from consignment

		For the six -month periods ended June 30,			
		2012		2011	
Related party		Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.		\$ 16,681	33	\$ -	-

I. Futures commissions income and consigned/entrusted foreign futures trading commissions

Related party	For the six-month periods ended June 30,			
	2012		2011	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd.	\$ 154,755	57	\$ 89,861	47
MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch	-	-	64,900	34
Polaris Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd.	1,889	1	-	-
	<u>\$ 156,644</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>\$ 154,761</u>	<u>81</u>

The Company engaged with Yuanta Securities Co., Ltd. and Polaris Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. for the purpose of futures trading and consigned/entrusted foreign futures trading, that is, the Company acts as an agent for trading of futures contracts and futures option contracts for its customers. The futures commission expense and payment terms do not have any significant difference between related parties and non-related parties.

J. Rental fees

The Company paid the rental fees for Polaris Securities Co. Ltd. for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011 amounting to \$15,563 and \$7,375, respectively. The rentals were determined by reference to the rental rates of the office buildings and by contracts between the related parties.

6. PLEDGED ASSETS

None.

7. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company re-consigned foreign futures trading business to MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch. MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd., the investee of the Company accounted for under the equity method, consigned trading business of MF Global Multi-Strategy Futures Trust Fund it managed to MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited. The parent company of MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited and MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch, MF Global Holdings Ltd., has filed for bankruptcy protection in the U.S.A., so that MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited also went into liquidation procedures on November 1, 2011 and has transferred customers trading business to other futures firms and frozen customers margin accounts. The press release issued by the provisional liquidators of MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited on May 28, 2012 stated that the margin position on hand and in control was raised from 86% to 95% of total margin; the collectible amount of the remaining margin that was in the hand of trading counterparties or other futures brokers shall be confirmed by the end of the liquidation. As of June 30, 2012, margin totaling NT\$262,172 thousand deposited by the Company in MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch was frozen and unable to be retrieved because of the incident above (shown under “Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - current”, “Current assets – customer margin account” and “Accounts receivable – related parties”). According to the opinion letter of the lawyers appointed by the Chinese National Futures Association in connection with the collectibility of margin

deposited by domestic futures firms in MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch, the collection of margin shall be assured, therefore, the Company did not accrue margin loss for this event. Further, to prevent the investors of MF Global Multi-Strategy Futures Trust Fund from encountering losses, in December, 2011, MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd. was committed to assume all losses resulting from the uncollectable futures margin of MF Global Multi-Strategy Futures Trust Fund for the incident above. However, as MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited still has other assets that are not in control but may be collectible in the future, and MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited Taiwan Branch has customers' margin and own capital frozen by the competent authorities, and residual value of MF Global Holdings Ltd. and MF Global Singapore Pte. Limited will be allocated after liquidation, the margin losses that might be assumed by MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd. cannot be estimated reasonably; MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd. only disclosed the facts in the financial statements. MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd. will evaluate related loss amount and consider the recognition of the amount in the financial statements once more reliable information is obtained from the provisional liquidators. The Company will then adjust the related investment income (loss) accordingly.

This event is under the supervision and investigation of the provisional liquidators. The competent authorities also pay close attention to the developments of this event. Therefore, the Company has not yet accrued any loss for this event.

8. SIGNIFICANT CATASTROPHE

None.

9. INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company had financial instrument trading - derivatives as follows:

June 30, 2012						
Item	Object of Transaction	Open Interest		Margin Paid (Received) (Margin Received)	Fair Value	Remarks
		Purchaser/Seller	Number of Contract(s) (Lot)			
Futures contract	TX	Purchaser	130	\$ 183,516	\$ 184,964	
Futures contract	TX	Seller	436	(615,055)	(619,495)	
Futures contract	MTX	Purchaser	41	14,584	14,584	
Futures contract	MTX	Seller	56	(19,614)	(19,838)	
Futures contract	TE	Purchaser	8	8,563	8,622	
Futures contract	TF	Purchaser	4	3,031	3,035	
Futures contract	TX	Purchaser	528	33,382	33,349	
Futures contract	TX	Seller	144	(17,301)	(17,316)	
Options contract	TXO	Buy call	3,402	32,334	38,439	
Options contract	TXO	Sell call	1,873	(1,715)	(1,713)	
Options contract	TXO	Buy call	455	2,807	2,229	
Options contract	TXO	Sell call	1,914	(7,306)	(5,337)	

June 30, 2011

Item	Object of Transaction	Open Interest			Fair Value	Remarks
		Purchaser/Seller	Number of Contract(s) (Lot)	Margin Paid (Received) (Margin Received)		
Futures contract	Single Stack Futures	Purchaser	504	\$ 32,370	\$ 32,188	
Futures contract	Single Stack Futures	Seller	323	17,515	17,641	
Futures contract	MTX	Purchaser	519	220,933	220,705	
Futures contract	TF	Purchaser	13	13,054	13,016	
Futures contract	TE	Seller	17	21,240	21,216	
Futures contract	TX	Seller	337	573,462	573,237	
Futures contract	XIF	Purchaser	9	10,634	10,563	
Futures contract	XIF	Seller	9	10,795	10,563	
Futures contract	Precious Metal Futures	Puchaser	556	978,480	973,226	
Futures contract	Precious Metal Futures	Seller	728	1,025,613	1,012,412	
Futures contract	Index Futures	Puchaser	423	513,284	516,332	
Futures contract	Foreign Exchange Futures	Puchaser	7	32,733	32,776	
Options contract	TXO	Buy call	3,171	44,974	38,290	
Options contract	TXO	Sell call	3,796	19,304	15,778	
Options contract	TXO	Buy put	3,815	48,590	55,805	
Options contract	TXO	Sell put	3,943	21,304	20,938	
Options contract	TEO	Sell put	48	403	406	
Options contract	TEO	Buy put	48	146	137	

10. RESTRICTIONS AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE COMPANY'S VARIOUS FINANCIAL RATIOS UNDER R.O.C. FUTURES COMMISSION MERCHANT LAWS

According to Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants

Article	Calculation formula	1/1/2012~6/30/2012		1/1/2011~6/30/2011		Standard	Enforcement (Note 3)
		Calculation	Ratio	Calculation	Ratio		
17	$\frac{\text{Shareholders' equity}}{\text{(Total liabilities – Futures traders' equity – Reserve for default – Reserve for bad debt losses)}}$	$\frac{5,865,779}{528,767}$	11.09	$\frac{3,074,183}{611,184}$	5.03	≥ 1	Satisfied
17	$\frac{\text{Current assets}}{\text{Current liabilities}}$	$\frac{39,126,965}{34,310,967}$	1.14	$\frac{19,706,330}{17,169,631}$	1.15	≥ 1	Satisfied
22	$\frac{\text{Shareholders' equity}}{\text{Minimum paid-in capital(Note 1)}}$	$\frac{5,865,779}{1,190,000}$	492.92%	$\frac{3,074,183}{1,175,000}$	261.63%	$\geq 60\%$ $\geq 40\%$ (Note 2)	Satisfied
22	$\frac{\text{Post-adjustment net capital}}{\text{Total margin deposits required for futures traders, not yet offset}}$	$\frac{4,672,692}{3,986,103}$	117.22%	$\frac{2,540,399}{1,717,637}$	147.90%	$\geq 20\%$ $\geq 15\%$	Satisfied

Note 1: "Minimum paid-in capital" shall be in compliance with futures commission merchants standard set of capital amount or designated appropriation of operating capital amount.

Note 2: For the entrusted foreign futures trading of foreign futures merchants, the standard ratios (shareholders' equity/minimum paid-in capital) are adjusted to 50% and 30%, respectively.

Note 3: "Enforcement" column shall state whether or not the financial ratio requirements are satisfied; if not, an explanation is needed to be filed with a specific appointed institution or establish an improvement plan.

11. SPECIFIC INHERENT RISKS IN OPERATING AS FUTURES DEALER

- A. Credit risk is the main risk for engaging in futures brokerage business since the Company must demand collecting trading margin deposits from customers. The credit risk occurs when the customers fail to pay margin deposits. The Company and its subsidiaries act as agents for trading futures and options contracts and should pay attention to daily margin credit as to control credit risk. Market risk is also noted in the industry due to dealer business. Dealer business is price index sensitive, therefore, the Company pre-sets stop loss point for risk management purposes.
- B. The specific risks of the Company's futures brokerage business are outlined below:
Futures trading has a characteristic of low margin. Therefore, the risks of futures trading include: when the futures market trend is unfavorable for customers, futures firms may demand to collect additional trading margin deposits from customers to keep certain margin level. If the customers fail to pay margin deposits in a period prescribed, futures firms have the right to offset the contract amount of the customers by the additional margin deposits demanded. Further, futures firms may incur losses when futures market prices fluctuate drastically and the customers are unable to settle futures contracts.
- C. See Note 17(6) for significant risk information on futures dealer business.

12. SEGMENT INFORMATION

- A. General information – type of product and service of reporting segments' income source
Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. Board of Directors, that are used to make strategic decisions. The chief operating decision-maker considers the source of income, and the Company's operating segments are divided into broker and dealer. The primary source of income by each segment is as follows:
Broker: Consigned and entrusted to futures trading and financial instruments trading approved by relevant regulations in the R.O.C.
Dealer: Used capital funds to engage in trading stocks, futures, options, and other derivatives financial instruments approved by relevant regulations in the R.O.C.
- B. Measurement of segment information
(1) Information on segment profit (loss), assets, and liabilities
Measurement of profit (loss), assets and liabilities of the Company are consistent with Note 2 – Significant accounting policies. Measurement of profit (loss) performance is based on income before tax.

In order to establish a fair and reasonable performance evaluation, the Company would offset the income and expense incurred internally from each segment for external financial reporting purposes.

Income and expense are classified directly to the segment where they belong to. For expense incurred indirectly, it will consider its classification based on the usage purpose by proportionally dividing into each segment when a reasonable rate can be assigned. Otherwise, it will be classified as “Other segment” when a reasonable rate cannot be assigned.

(2) Identifying factors for reportable segments

The measurement of segment performance will be evaluated periodically to ensure that it achieves the goals of the Company. The results of its evaluation will be used as the framework for resource allocation.

C. Information on segment profit (loss)

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2012						
Items	Broker		Dealer		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Direct segment profit (loss)						
Segment revenue						
Brokerage	\$ 1,184,528	79	\$ -	-	\$ 1,184,528	54
Gain on disposal of derivative	-	-	680,056	100	680,056	31
Clearance fee from consignment	50,356	4	-	-	50,356	3
Futures advisory	2,124	-	-	-	2,124	-
Other operating	3,395	-	-	-	3,395	-
Non-operating revenue	<u>259,683</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2,695</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>262,378</u>	<u>12</u>
Total revenue	<u>1,500,086</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>682,751</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,182,837</u>	<u>100</u>
Segment expense						
Brokerage	(207,439)	(14)	(31,266)	-	(238,705)	(11)
Futures commission	(260,254)	(17)	(9,988)	(1)	(270,242)	(12)
Loss on disposal of derivative financial instruments	-	-	(426,084)	(62)	(426,084)	(20)
Clearance fee	(180,743)	(12)	(20,772)	(3)	(201,515)	(9)
Salaries	(89,117)	(6)	(17,231)	(3)	(106,348)	(5)
Depreciation	(37,263)	(3)	(6,154)	(1)	(43,417)	(2)
Other operating expense	(285,434)	(19)	(142,407)	(21)	(427,841)	(20)
Non-operating expense	(30,251)	(2)	(14)	-	(30,265)	(1)
Total expense	<u>(1,090,501)</u>	<u>(73)</u>	<u>(653,916)</u>	<u>(91)</u>	<u>(1,744,417)</u>	<u>(80)</u>
Segment profit (loss)	<u>\$ 409,585</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>\$ 28,835</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 438,420</u>	<u>20</u>
Indirect segment profit (loss)						
Other revenue					-	-
Management expense					(51,680)	(2)
Interest expense					-	-
Other expense					-	-
Total					(51,680)	(2)
Net income before income taxes					386,740	18
Income tax expense					(58,239)	(3)
Net income					<u>\$ 328,501</u>	<u>15</u>
	Broker	Dealer	Other	Total		
Segment assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		

For the six-month period ended June 30, 2011						
Items	Broker		Dealer		Total	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Direct segment profit (loss)						
Segment revenue						
Brokerage	\$ 687,109	84	\$ -	-	\$ 687,109	42
Gain on disposal of derivative	-	-	805,337	100	805,337	50
Clearance fee from consignment	33,079	4	-	-	33,079	2
Futures advisory	978	-	-	-	978	-
Other operating	3,515	-	-	-	3,515	-
Non-operating revenue	2,288	11	675	-	2,963	6
Total revenue	726,969	99	806,012	100	1,532,981	100
Segment expense						
Brokerage	(82,328)	(10)	(44,254)	(5)	(126,582)	(8)
Futures commission	(185,740)	(23)	(4,951)	(1)	(190,691)	(12)
Loss on disposal of derivative financial instruments	-	-	(415,860)	(52)	(415,860)	(26)
Clearance fee	(83,122)	(10)	(29,316)	(4)	(112,438)	(7)
Salaries	(123,127)	(15)	(44,984)	(5)	(168,111)	(10)
Depreciation	(13,925)	(2)	(3,910)	-	(17,835)	(1)
Other operating expense	(122,335)	(15)	(175,741)	(22)	(298,076)	(18)
Non-operating expense	(9,841)	(1)	(15)	-	(9,856)	(1)
Total expense	(620,418)	(76)	(719,031)	(89)	(1,339,449)	(83)
Segment profit (loss)	\$ 106,551	23	\$ 86,981	11	\$ 193,532	17
Indirect segment profit (loss)						
Other revenue					-	-
Management expense					(19,275)	(1)
Interest expense					-	-
Other expense					-	-
Total					(19,275)	(1)
Net income before income taxes					264,257	16
Income tax expense					(25,094)	(2)
Net income					\$ 239,163	14

	Broker	Dealer	Other	Total
Segment assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

14. RELATED INFORMATION OF SIGNIFICANT TRANSACTIONS

- A. Financing activities to any company or person: None.
- B. Endorsements and guarantees provided: None.
- C. Marketable securities held as at June 30, 2012: None.
- D. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital during the six-month period ended June 30, 2012: None.
- E. Acquisition of real estate properties exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital for the six-month period ended June 30, 2012: None
- F. Disposal of real estate properties exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Companies' paid-in capital during the six-month period ended June 30, 2012: None
- G. Purchases or sales transactions with related parties in excess of \$100 million or over 20% of paid-in capital balance: None.
- H. Receivables from related parties exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital as at June 30, 2012: None.
- I. Derivative financial instruments: See Notes 4(2) and 9.

15. DISCLOSURE INFORMATION OF INVESTEE COMPANY

(A) Name of investee company, location, and related information are as follows:

Investor	Investee	Location	Main activities	Initial investment amount		Shares held as at June 30, 2012			Net income(loss) of the investee	Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company	Remark
				Balance as at 6/30/2012	Balance as at 6/30/2011	No. of shares (in thousands)	Ownership(%)	Book value			
Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd.	MF Global Futures Trust Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Issuance of beneficiary certificates for futures trust fund raising, and use the fund to engage in futures trading and futures related investment.	\$ 99,990	\$ 99,990	9,999	33.33	\$ 77,240	(\$ 7,560)	(\$ 2,520)	-

Note 1: For those public companies who owned foreign holding companies by issuing consolidated financial statements in accordance with the foreign local regulations, the investees information listed above can disclose only the information on their holding companies.

Note 2: If it does not apply to Note 1 as described above, see below:

Information column listed above on “Investee”, “Location”, “Main activities”, “Initial investment amount”, “Shares held at period end”, etc., should place in an order of each investee company (from direct to indirect and so on). Indicate the relationship between the Company and its investee company in “Remark” column.

“Net income (loss) of the investee” column should fill-in with each investee’s profit (loss) as of current period-end.

“Investment income (loss) recognized by the Company” column could only fill-in with profit (loss) of the direct subsidiaries and investee that accounted for equity method.

Note 3: Fill-in “Remark” column if the Company postponed to recognize profit (loss) for one-year or profit (loss) were unrecognized from 1st and 3rd quarter-end.

(B) Information on investee companies with direct or indirect controlling interest is as follows:

- a. Marketable securities held as at June 30, 2012: None.
- b. Acquisition or sale of the same security with the accumulated cost exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital during the six-month period ended June 30, 2012: None.
- c. Acquisition of real estate properties exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Company’s paid-in capital for the six-month period ended June 30, 2012: None

- d. Disposal of real estate properties exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Companies' paid-in capital during the six-month period ended June 30, 2012: None
- e. Purchases or sales transactions with related parties in excess of \$100 million or over 20% of paid-in capital balance: None.
- f. Receivables from related parties exceeding \$100 million or 20% of the Company's paid-in capital as at June 30, 2012: None.
- g. Derivative financial instruments: See Notes 4(2) and 9.

16. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION ON INDIRECT INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA

None.

17. OTHERS

A. The fair value of the financial instruments

	June 30, 2012			June 30, 2011		
	Book value	Fair value		Book value	Fair value	
		Quotations in an active market	Estimated using a valuation technique		Quotations in an active market	Estimated using a valuation technique
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments</u>						
<u>Financial assets</u>						
Financial assets with fair values equal to book values	\$ 37,844,357	\$ -	\$ 37,844,357	\$ 18,967,119	\$ -	\$ 18,967,119
Available-for-sale financial assets -current	265,859	-	265,859	-	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets - noncurrent	319,887	48,076	271,811	35,502	-	35,502
Operatings guarantee deposits	215,000	-	215,000	185,000	-	185,000
Clearing and settlement funds	351,098	-	351,098	185,000	-	185,000
Refundable deposits	16,196	-	16,196	9,601	-	9,601
<u>Financial liabilities</u>						
Financial liabilities with fair values equal to book values	34,292,063	-	34,292,063	17,129,460	-	17,129,460
<u>Derivative financial instruments</u>						
Margin deposits — non-hedging	969,993	-	969,993	626,639	-	626,639
Purchased options — non-hedging	35,141	40,669	-	-	94,232	-
	Note 1					
Sale of options liabilities	9,021	7,051	-	-	37,122	-
	Note 2					

Note 1: Contract amount or margin paid was \$35,141; fair value at balance sheet date was \$40,669.

Note 2: Contract amount or margin received was \$9,021; fair value at balance sheet date was \$7,051.

The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair values of the above financial instruments are summarized below:

- A) For short-term instruments, the fair values were determined based on their carrying values because of the short maturities of the instruments. This method was applied to cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other receivables, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expense, other payables (excluding income tax payable), and other current and long-term liabilities.
- B) Financial assets for trading purpose. The fair value of non-derivative financial instruments was based on active quoted market price.
- C) The fair values of operations guarantee deposits, clearing and settlement funds, and refundable deposits were determined based on their carrying values because their present value of expected cash flow amount is approximately equal to their carrying value.
- D) The fair value of derivative financial instruments was based on active quoted market price if available.
- E) Margin deposits and futures traders' equity are the amount that the Group should collect from customers. The fair value of these were determined based on daily closing market price.
- F) For available-for-sale financial assets, the fair value was based on active quoted market price. Unlisted stocks were valued at cost due to that greater variance interval is expected or probability cannot be reasonably estimated for its fair value.

B. The methods of reporting derivative financial instruments on financial statements

- A) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the account balances of margin deposits were \$969,993 and \$626,638, respectively. These deposits were recognized as "futures margin deposits – house fund", and the amounts of deposits exceeding the limit were \$942,862 and \$553,608, respectively.
- B) The gains on futures trading were \$518,731 and \$514,012 for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and were recognized as "gain on disposal of financial instrument – futures".
- C) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Group engaged in purchasing and selling of options with gains amounting to \$161,325 and \$291,325, respectively, and were recognized as "gain on disposal of derivative financial instruments – gain on options contract".
- D) The losses on futures were \$364,608 and \$256,949 for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and were recognized as "loss on disposal of derivative financial instruments – loss on futures".

E)The Group was engaged in purchasing and selling of options with losses amounting to \$61,476 and \$158,912 for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and were recognized as “gain on disposal of derivative financial instruments – loss on options contract”.

F)As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the account balances – disposal of options amounted to \$7,051 and \$37,122, respectively, and were recognized as “financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – current” and classified as “liability on disposal of options”. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the account balances – purchase of options amounted to \$40,669 and \$94,232, respectively, and were recognized as “financial assets at fair value through profit or loss – current” and classified as “Purchase of options – non-hedging”.

C.Procedure of financial risk control

A)The Group adopted an overall risk management and control system to identify a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk, so that the Board of the Company would be able to effectively control and measure its market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and cash flow risk.

B)In order for the Board to control and manage a variety of market risk effectively as to achieve optimal risk position, maintain adequate liquidity position, and manage all market risk collectively, the Group has properly considered the effects of economic circumstances, competition, and market value risk in order to maintain adequate liquidity position and centrally manage its market risk.

D.Significant financial risk information

The Group was engaged in dealing futures and options. Significant financial risk information is as follows:

1. Market risk

A) As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Group adopts VaR (value at risk) models in conducting market risk quantification management to control the changes of transaction risk. The risk management department also conducts market risk measurement and monitoring based on the relevant risk management rules.

B) In accordance with EITF 100-046 of the R.O.C. Accounting Research and Development Foundation, dated February 18, 2011, the information on monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the fluctuations of the foreign exchange rates is disclosed as follows:

	June 30, 2012			June 30, 2011		
	Currency	Foreign Currency Amount	Exchange	Currency	Foreign Currency Amount	Exchange
		(in thousands)	Rate		(in thousands)	Rate
<u>Financial Assets</u>						
Cash and bank deposits	USD	4,342	29.8800	USD	235,004	28.76
	JPY	5,362	0.3754	JPY	472,766	0.36
	HKD	6,386	3.8530	HKD	116,335	3.70
	EUR	283	37.5600	EUR	1,933	41.70
	GBP	305	46.7200	GBP	521	46.31
	AUD	1	30.3750	AUD	2,348	30.89
	SGD	17	23.5200	SGD	69	23.38
Futures trading guarantee deposits	USD	13,998	29.8800	-	-	-
- house fund	JPY	1,100,838	0.3754	-	-	-
	HKD	5,972	3.8530	-	-	-
	EUR	6	37.5600	-	-	-
	GBP	234	46.7200	-	-	-
Margin deposits	USD	348,679	29.8800	-	-	-
	JPY	22,499	0.3754	-	-	-
	HKD	30,438	3.8530	-	-	-
	EUR	236	37.5600	-	-	-
	GBP	72	46.7200	-	-	-
	AUD	1,021	30.3750	-	-	-
	SGD	96	23.5200	-	-	-
Futures exchange settlement funds	USD	46,339	29.8800	-	-	-
	HKD	572	3.8530	-	-	-
Margin deposits at foreign futures companies	USD	44,341	29.8800	-	-	-
	JPY	218,727	0.3754	-	-	-
	HKD	17,647	3.8530	-	-	-
	EUR	1,039	37.5600	-	-	-
	GBP	456	46.7200	-	-	-
	SGD	11	23.5200	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	EUR	460	37.5600	-	-	-
	SGD	11	23.5200	-	-	-
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>						
Futures traders' equity	USD	(425,814)	29.8800	-	-	-
	JPY	(240,719)	0.3754	-	-	-
	HKD	(48,602)	3.8530	-	-	-
	EUR	(1,265)	37.5600	-	-	-
	GBP	(524)	46.7200	-	-	-
	AUD	(1,021)	30.3750	-	-	-
	SGD	(107)	23.5200	-	-	-
Accounts payable	JPY	(1)	0.3754	-	-	-

2. Credit risk

The Group is engaged in futures and options trading through the Taiwan Futures Exchange and expected no significant credit risk. Transactions are conducted only with counterparties with good credit conditions. Appropriate measures are also undertaken where necessary to protect the Group's credit rights and thereby mitigate credit risk.

3. Liquidity risk, cash flow risk, and uncertainty in amount and period for future cash flow need:

As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Group possesses options and futures (open interest), which can all be converted to close position with reasonable market price; therefore, the liquidity risk is low.

The Group is engaged in stock price indexed futures trading and should collect the trading margin deposits from client before the trade. The Group would evaluate its open interest futures on a daily basis and use of operating capital to cover if additional margin deposits are needed; therefore, the cash flow risk is low. As for option contract engagements, the Group paid (received) the margin before the trade of purchase/sale of option. The Group would use its operating capital to cover if counterparty requested to short a call; therefore, the cash flow risk is low.

4. Operational risk

As for engaging in futures and options trading, the Group established rules in the operational process of collecting customers' large sum of margin deposits in order to avoid fraud.

5. Strategy of held-to-maturity financial instruments

The Group is currently engaged in futures and options trading, which is effectively utilizing its capital. See

Note 11 for futures brokerage special risk.

E. Business combination

In relation to the share conversion with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. in accordance with Gin-Gwen-Zheng-Qi Letter No. 1000052507, the related disclosures are as follows:

1. Introduction of the merged company: Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. (initially named as Core Pacific limited by shares under the provisions of the Company Law of the Republic of China (R.O.C.) on December 1, 1993. It was approved to engage in futures proprietary business by the competent authority on March 10, 1998 and obtained the clearing membership on July 7, 1998. Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. is primarily engaged in onshore and offshore futures brokerage business, futures proprietary business, futures clearing business, futures consulting and other futures related businesses approved by the competent authority. As of April 1, 2012, Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. had 1 branch

2. Purpose of merge and legal basis:

- a) Objectives: To enlarge business scope, reach economy of scale, increase operational efficiency and raise financial integration competitive advantage.
- b) Legal basis: In accordance with financial holdings, business combination and all other related laws and regulations.

3. Date of merger and percentage of shares conversion:

On October 6, 2011, the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting resolved to merge with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. and set April 1, 2012 as the merger date by issuing new shares to increase capital based on a conversion ratio of 1 share of Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. to 1.01 shares of the Company.

4. Accounting treatment:

The Company's merger with Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. is classified as a reorganization in accordance with EITF 100-390 of the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, R.O.C., and is recognized based on the long-term investments' carrying amount (the amount after impairment loss) of Yuanta Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (the parent company) to Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. The Company will continue to recognize the resulting difference between the initial investment cost and net equity investment in providing a proper treatment. Due to the elimination of Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd., the long-term investments should be reclassified as assets and liabilities. In addition, Yuanta Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., the parent company, restated the prior year's financial statements in accordance with EITF 100-248 of the Accounting Research and Development Foundation, R.O.C., and reclassified Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. a 100% owned equity, as minority interest on the consolidated financial statements. The assets and liabilities of Yuanta Futures Co., Ltd. on the merger date were as follows:

	<u>Amount</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,706,825
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	397,096
Margin deposits	17,027,028
Accounts receivable (include Futures trading margin receivable)	8,356
Prepayments	5,502
Other receivables	10,840
Other current assets	9
Available-for sale financial assets	290,663
Fixed assets	43,324
Intangible assets	19,096
Other assets	310,565
Deferred income tax assets	14,125
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,182)
Futures traders' equity	(17,020,409)
Accounts payable	(47,518)
Collection for third parties	(2,570)
Other payables	(76,885)
Other current liabilities	(6,086)
Accrued pension liabilities-noncurrent	(6,215)
Reserve for bad debts losses	(61,676)
Subtotal	2,609,888
Shares conversion-new share capital issued	(1,010,000)
Capital reserve: paid-in capital in excess for par due to merger	(1,600,144)
Unrealized gain or loss on financial instruments due to merger	256
Total	<u>\$ -</u>

18. DISCLOSURES RELATING TO THE ADOPTION OF IFRSs

Pursuant to the regulations of the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan, R.O.C., effective January 1, 2013, a company which is in the financial industry should prepare financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”), International Accounting Standards (“IASs”), and relevant interpretations and interpretative bulletins that are ratified by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

The Company discloses the following information in advance prior to the adoption of IFRSs under the requirements of Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi Rule No. 0990004943 of the Financial Supervisory Commission, dated February 2, 2010, Jin-Guan-Zheng-Ji-Zi Rule No. 0990014302 of the Financial Supervisory Commission, dated April 13, 2010, and Tai-Ji-Ji-Zi Rule No. 09900039780 of the Taiwan Futures Exchange, dated April 22, 2010:

(A) Major contents and status of execution of the Company's plan for IFRSs adoption:

The Company has formed an IFRSs group headed by the Company's vice director, Yu-Hong Kuo, which is responsible for setting up a plan relative to the Company's transition to IFRSs. The major contents and status of execution of this plan are outlined below:

Working Items for IFRSs Adoption	Status of Execution
a. Formation of an IFRSs group	Completed
b. Setting up a plan relative to the Company's transition to IFRSs	Completed
c. Identification of the differences between current accounting policies and IFRSs	Completed
d. Identification of consolidated entities under the IFRSs framework	Completed
e. Evaluation of the impact of each exemption and option on the Company under IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Completed
f. Evaluation of needed information system adjustments	Completed
g. Evaluation of needed internal control adjustments	In progress
h. Establish IFRSs accounting policies	Completed
i. Selection of exemptions and options available under IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Completed
j. Preparation of statement of financial position on the date of transition to IFRSs	Completed
k. Preparation of IFRSs comparative financial information for 2012	In progress

Working Items for IFRSs Adoption	Status of Execution
1. Completion of relevant internal control (including financial reporting process and relevant information system) adjustments	In progress

- (B) Material differences that may arise between current accounting policies used in the preparation of financial statements and IFRSs and “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” that will be used in the preparation of financial statements in the future:

The Company uses the IFRSs already ratified currently by the Financial Supervisory Commission and the “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” that will be applied in 2013 as the basis for evaluation of material differences in accounting policies as mentioned above. However, the Company’s current evaluation results may be different from the actual differences that may arise when new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs are subsequently ratified by the Financial Supervisory Commission or relevant interpretations or amendments to the “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” come in the future.

The effects of material differences identified by the Company that may arise between current accounting policies used in the preparation of financial statements and IFRSs and “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” that will be used in the preparation of financial statements in the future, and the effects of exemptions selected by the Company under IFRS 1 – First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (refer to Note 18(2)C) are set forth below:

1. Reconciliation of balance sheet accounts with material differences between different accounting policies adopted as at January 1, 2012:

	Accounting Standards in R.O.C	Adjustment	IFRSs	Remark
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,807,953	\$ 1,401,723	\$ 5,209,676	(1)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current	1,442,552	(1,401,723)	40,829	(1)
Other receivables-non-related parties	28,666	(3,750)	24,916	(2)
Current income tax assets	-	3,750	3,750	(2)
Available-for-sale financial assets-noncurrent	271,811	417,399	689,210	(3)
Fixed assets-prepayment for equipment	13,360	(13,360)	-	(4)
Other assets-prepayment for equipment	-	13,360	13,360	(4)
Other assets-deferred income tax assets	26,636	(13,239)	13,397	(5)
Total assets	5,590,978	404,160	5,995,138	
Other payables-non-related parties	240,453	(25,205)	215,248	(6)
Current income tax liabilities	-	25,205	25,205	(6)
Reserve for employee benefits liabilities-current	-	12,473	12,473	(7)
Reserve for accrued pension liabilities-noncurrent	34,014	31,575	65,589	(8)
Reserve for bad debts losses	121,921	(121,921)	-	(9)
Total liabilities	396,388	(77,873)	318,515	
Special reserve	1,661,161	101,195	1,762,356	(9)
Retained earnings	881,618	(36,560)	845,058	(7) ∙ (8)
Unrealized profit on available-for-sale financial assets	-	417,399	417,399	(3)
Total Shareholders' Equity	2,542,779	482,033	3,204,812	

Reasons for differences are outlined below:

- (1) According to IAS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows', the nature of excess margin for futures transactions belongs to "cash and cash equivalents". Therefore, excess margin of \$1,401,723 was reclassified from "financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-current" to "cash and cash equivalents".
- (2) According to IAS 12, 'Income Taxes', the current period's and prior period's income tax refundable (recorded under "Other receivables – non-related parties") pertains to current period's income tax assets. Therefore, the income tax refundable of \$3,750 was reclassified

into a separate balance sheet account as “current income tax assets”.

- (3) In accordance with the amended “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants”, dated December 29, 2011, unlisted stocks and emerging stocks held by the Company should be measured at cost and recognized in “Available-for-sale financial assets”. However, in accordance with IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”, investments in equity instruments without an active market but with reliable fair value measurement (i.e. the variability of the estimation interval of reasonable fair values of such equity instruments is insignificant, or the probability for these estimates can be made reliably) should be measured at fair value. Therefore, the Company compared the fair value at the transition date with its book value for “Available-for-sale financial assets” which resulted to an adjustment of difference to unrealized gain on available-for-sale financial assets of \$417,399.
- (4) In accordance with IAS 16, ‘Property, Plant and Equipment’, and ‘Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Securities Issuers’ that are expected to be applied in 2013, prepayment on equipment of \$13,360 was reclassified from ‘property, plant and equipment’ to ‘other non-current assets’.
- (5) Under IAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements”, an entity should classify a deferred tax asset or liability as noncurrent. Therefore, the Company reclassified deferred tax asset – current amounting to \$856 to the “deferred tax asset – noncurrent” account at the date of transition to IFRSs. The Company also made adjustments to “deferred tax assets ” by decreasing the balance by \$13,239 due to the recognition of “Reserve for employee benefits liabilities – current” and “ Reserve for bad debts losses”.
- (6) According to IAS 12, ‘Income Taxes’, current period’s and prior period’s income tax payable (recorded under “ other payables – non-related parties”) belongs to current period’s income tax liabilities. Therefore, the income tax payable of \$25,205 was reclassified into a separate balance sheet account as “ current income tax liabilities”.
- (7) The current accounting standards in R.O.C. do not specify the rules on the cost recognition for accumulated unused compensated absences. The Company recognizes such costs as expenses upon actual payment. However, IAS 19, “Employee Benefits”, requires that the costs of accumulated unused compensated absences should be accrued as expenses at the end of the reporting period. Therefore, the Company made adjustments to “Reserve for employee benefits liabilities – current” by increasing the balance by \$12,473 and to “Retained earnings” by decreasing the balance by \$10,353, respectively, on the transition date.

- (8) The discount rate used to calculate pensions shall be determined with reference to the factors specified in R.O.C. SFAS 18, paragraph 23. However, IAS 19, “Employee Benefits”, requires an entity to determine the rate used to discount employee benefits with reference to market yields on high quality corporate bonds that match the currency at the end day of the reporting period and duration of its pension plan; when there is no deep market in corporate bonds, an entity is required to use market yields on government bonds (at the end day of the reporting period) instead. In accordance with current accounting standards in R.O.C., the unrecognized transitional net benefit obligation should be amortized on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of employees still in service and expected to receive benefits. However, as the Company is a first-time adopter of IFRSs, the transitional provisions in IAS 19, “Employee Benefits” does not apply. Therefore, the Company has no unrecognized transitional liabilities. All the employee benefit plans, including pension plans, do not comply with IAS 19 "Employee Benefits", which states that all the employee benefit plans should recognize retroactive adjustments for previous years' actuarial pension gain or loss immediately or deferred by using corridor approach method. Instead, the Company recognized the accumulated actuarial gain or loss at transition date on the balance sheet. Therefore, the Company has made adjustments to “Accrued pension liabilities” by increasing the balance by \$31,575, to “Deferred income tax asset – noncurrent” by increasing the balance by \$5,370, and to “Retained earnings” by decreasing the balance by \$26,208.
- (9) As provision for bad debts amounting to \$121,921 did not conform to the definition of provision for liabilities under IAS 37, the net amount of provision for bad debts less the effect of deferred income tax assets of \$20,726 has been transferred to “Special reserve” by \$101,195, in accordance with IAS 37 and Jin-Guan-Zheng-Quan-Zi Letter No. 1010011388 of Financial Supervisory Commission, dated June 18, 2012.
2. In accordance with the Company’s status of transition to IFRSs as of June 30, 2012, the reconciliation of material differences for assets, liabilities, and profit (loss) as of June 30, 2012 under IFRSs are still being prepared.
- (C) In accordance with IFRS 1, “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards” and “Rules Governing the Preparation of Financial Statements by Futures Commission Merchants” to be applicable in 2013, the exemption items are listed below:

(1) Business combinations

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements in IFRS 3, “Business Combinations”, retrospectively to business combinations that occurred prior to transition to IFRSs.

(2) Employee benefits

The Company made an adjustment to recognize accumulated actuarial pension gain or loss immediately in “Retained earnings” at transition date. And starting from the transition date, the Company would postpone on each accounting reporting period the disclosure requirement amount for benefit obligations as stated in IAS 19, “Employee Benefits”, paragraph 120A(P).

Some of the above-mentioned exemptions may be different from actual results due to issuances of new laws and regulations, changes in economic environment, or changes in evaluation of exemption rules adopted by the Company.