



3. Ratio of small and medium-size enterprise loan and consumer loan to total loan

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	As of December 31, 2005	As of December 31, 2004
Small and medium-size enterprise loan	\$ 31,914,922	\$ 2,684,126
Small and medium-size enterprise loan ratio	10.50%	1.02%
Consumer loan	200,850,825	155,325,338
Consumer loan ratio	66.10%	59.31%

Note 1: Small and medium-size enterprise loan ratio = Small and medium-size enterprise loan/Total loan.

Consumer loan ratio = Consumer loan/Total loan.

Note 2: Small and medium-size enterprises are defined in the standards for identifying small or medium-size enterprise promulgated by Ministry of Economics Affairs.

Note 3: Consumer loan shall include housing loan, house repairing loan and car loan, union welfare loan and other personal consumer loan.

4.

Statement of Income  
For The Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Code	Item	Current Period			Previous Period		
		Subtotal	Total	%	Subtotal	Total	%
	Operating revenues		\$ 20,738,613	100	\$ 19,709,253	100	
	Interest	\$ 15,854,588		76	\$ 10,713,469	54	
	Service fees	2,025,799		10	2,073,575	11	
	Income from securities-net	1,242,454		6	2,193,195	11	
	Income from long-term equity investments under equity method - net	-		-	515,809	3	
	Foreign exchange gain,net	1,556,062		8	4,114,272	21	
	Other	59,710		-	98,933	-	
	Operating costs and expenses		18,149,621	88	15,047,733	76	
	Interest	10,133,113		49	5,781,155	29	
	Service charges	200,758		1	227,477	1	
	Provision for trading losses	-		-	3,132	-	
	Loss from long-term equity investments under the equity method,net	441,561		2	-	-	
	Provision for credit losses	761,692		4	540,000	3	
	Operating and administrative expenses	5,350,328		26	5,622,947	28	
	Loss on derivative financial instruments transactions	949,601		5	2,872,713	15	
	Realized loss on decline in value for long-term investments	312,542		1	-	-	
	Other	26		-	309	-	
	Operating income		2,588,992	12	4,661,520	24	
	Nonoperating income and gains		170,340	1	284,253	1	
	Nonoperating expenses and losses		( 94,803 )	-	( 42,688 )	-	
	Income before income tax		2,664,529	13	4,903,085	25	
	Income tax		547,365	3	618,270	3	
	Net income		\$ 2,117,164	10	\$ 4,284,815	22	
	Earnings per share (in New Taiwan dollars)		\$ 1.03		\$ 2.05		

## 5. Significant financial and operating profile

### a. Statement of capital adequacy

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
1) Tier I capital	\$27,594,216	\$28,233,597
2) Tier II capital	10,889,656	9,676,087
3) Tier III capital	-	-
4) Capital deduction	367,119	3,588,786
Net (1+2+3-4)	38,116,753	34,320,898
Total risk-based assets	292,885,713	271,599,515
Capital adequacy ratios (Note)	13.01%	12.64%
Ratios of debt to net worth	1,793.55%	1,569.79%

Note: Capital adequacy ratio = Eligible capital/Risk-based assets. Pursuant to the Banking Law and related regulations, the capital adequacy ratio should be computed at the end of June and December.

### b. Assets quality

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Overdue loans (including nonperforming loans) (Note 1)	\$ 3,070,340	\$ 1,942,504
Nonperforming loans	2,903,286	1,880,686
Overdue loans ratio (Note 2)	1.01%	0.74%
Classified loans (Note 3)	-	820,014
Ratios of classified loans to total loans	-	0.31%
Allowance for credit losses	1,595,866	1,174,898
Write-off amounts of credits (Note 4)	341,030	932,811

Note 1: a. Before June 30, 2005, overdue loans (including non-accrual loans) represent the amounts of reported overdue loans as required by the MOF letters dated February 16, 1994 (Ref. No. Tai-Tsai-Zong-832292834) and December 1, 1997 (Ref. No. Tai-Tsai-Zong-86656564).

b. Since July 1, 2005, overdue loans (including non-accrual loans) represent the amounts of reported overdue loans as required by the MOF letters dated January 6, 2004 (Ref. No. Tai-Tsai-Zong-928011826).

Note 2: Overdue loans ratio = Overdue loans (including nonperforming loans)/(Outstanding loan balance + Nonperforming loans). If overdue loans (including nonperforming loans)/total credits, the overdue loans ratio as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 were

0.88% and 0.62%, respectively.

Note 3: Loans subject to observation are mid-term and long-term loans repayable in installments repayment on which is delinquent for more than three months but less than six months; other loans(the repayment of) principal on which is overdue by less than three months and interest thereon is overdue by more than three months but less than six months; loans that would normally be required to be reported as an overdue loan but for having been exempted from such reporting (including loans for which an agreement has been reached to repay such loan in installments, loans for which a credit insurance fund will cover such repayment as evidenced by a sufficient certificate of deposit or reserve, loans for which repayment has, by agreement, been extended due to the September 21, 1999 earthquake, loans for which the collateral has been sold at auction and the proceeds of such auction are yet to be distributed, and loans extended under other approved exempt loan programs).

Note 4: Write-off amounts of credits = Accumulated write-off amounts of credits for the nine months ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

c. Management information

1) Concentration of credit extensions

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2005		December 31, 2004	
Credit extensions to interested parties	\$4,021,871		\$4,065,567	
Ratios of credit extensions to interested parties	1.15%		1.30%	
Ratios of credit extensions secured by pledged stocks	0.13%		1.25%	
Industry concentration	Industry	Percentage	Industry	Percentage
	Natural person	76.44%	Natural person	77.47%
	Manufacturing	9.45%	Manufacturing	9.00%
	Wholesaling and retailing	4.48%	Wholesaling and retailing	3.96%

Note 1: Consist of loans, discounts and bills purchased (including import and export bill negotiations), acceptances and guarantees.

Note 2: Ratio of credit extensions to interested parties = credit extensions to interested parties/total credit extensions.

Note 3: Ratio of credit extensions secured by pledged stocks = credit extensions secured by pledged stocks/total credit extensions.

Note 4: The amounts of credit extensions to interested parties are required to be computed pursuant to the Banking Law.

2) Information of investees of Bank SinoPac

December 31, 2005  
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars and Foreign Currencies)

Name of Investee	Original Investment Amount	Percentage of Ownership
SinoPac Bancorp	USD 112,306	100.00%
SinoPac Leasing Corporation	999,940	99.77%
SinoPac Capital Limited	HKD 229,998	99.99%
SinoPac Financial Consulting Co., Ltd.	1,940	97.00%
Mondex Taiwan Inc.	8,000	6.47%

Note: Only include percentage of ownership above 5%.

3) Policy of provisions on credit and investment losses

a) Allowance for credit losses and provision for losses on guarantees

In determining the allowance for credit losses and provision for losses on guarantees, the Bank assesses the collectibility on the balances of loans, discounts and bills purchased, accounts, interest and other receivables, and nonperforming loans, as well as guarantees and acceptances as of the balance sheet dates.

Pursuant to “The Rules for Bank Asset Evaluation, Loss Reserve Provision, and Disposal of Overdue Loans and Bad Debts” (the Rules) issued by the MOF, the Bank evaluates credit losses on the basis of its borrowers’ /clients’ financial positions, the Bank prior experiences, repayments for principal and interest by borrowers/clients, collateral provided, and estimated collectibility.

The Bank assesses losses on particular loans in accordance with the Rules stated above. The Rules provide that the minimum provision for credit losses should not be less than the aggregate of 50% of the doubtful credits and 100% of the unrecoverable credits.

Write-offs of loans falling under the MOF guidelines, upon approval by the board of directors, are offset against the recorded allowance for credit losses.

b) Provision for investment losses

Stocks, beneficiary certificates, structured instruments and bonds are stated at the lower of cost or market value. Market prices are determined as follows: (a) listed stocks - average daily closing prices for the last month of the accounting period; (b) beneficiary certificates (open-end fund) - net asset values as of the balance sheet dates; and (c) GreTai Securities Market (the "GTSM") stocks - average daily closing prices for the last month of the accounting period, published by the GTSM; and (d) bonds - period-end reference prices published by the GTSM; (e) structured instruments - period-end prices quoted by counter party.

Under accounting principles generally accepted in the ROC, for applying the lower of cost or market method, the SPH's shares held by the Bank should be evaluated separately from the other listed and GTSM stocks.

For listed and GTSM stocks accounted for by the cost method, when the aggregate market value is lower than the total carrying amount, an allowance for decline in market value is provided and the unrealized loss is charged against stockholders' equity. If a decline in the value of an unlisted stock investment is considered a permanent loss, the decline is charged to current income.

4) Matters requiring special notation

December 31, 2005

Causes (Note)	Summary and Amount
Within the past one year, a responsible person or professional employee, in the course of business, violated the law, resulting in an indictment by a prosecutor.	None
Within the past one year, a fine was levied on Bank SinoPac for violations of the related regulations	None

<p>Within the past one year, misconduct occurred that resulted in the Financial Supervisory Commission imposing strict corrective measures.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) imposed strict corrective measures on the factory business transacted at Tunpei Branch on July 13, 2005. FSC consider the Tunpei Branch helped the client increase bank deposits in false, window dress the financial statements and insufficient disclosure with respect to letters for confirmation on bank deposits with restricted usage from auditors. On December 23, 2005, FSC restricted the Bank for accepting any factoring business from new clients and only dealing within the credit limited for existing clients for the period of January to June 2006. The Bank has filing the appeal on the matter of punishment, and asked the related business units follow the rulings established by FSC. For the disclosure requirement, the Bank has set up a standard operating procedure for all business units to follow.</li> <li>2. The Bank's affiliate company, Grand Capital International Limited (Grand Capital), had granted short-term loans to Addie International Limited. On October 26, 2004, the FSC imposed strict corrective measure on the significant weakness of Grand Capital's related controls. Some employees involved in the significant weakness of the aforementioned loans had been punished, and the Bank had followed the FSC's instructions to strengthen the investees' management.</li> </ol>
<p>Within the past one year, the loss from one incident or the total losses from employee corruption, periodic events of a material nature, or failure to abide by the "Guidelines for the Maintenance of Soundness of Financial Institutions" exceeded NT\$50 million dollars.</p>	<p>None</p>

Other	<p>Cause of the case: The Securities and Futures Investors Protection Center (SFIPC) added the Bank and SPL as additional defendants for joint and several compensation liabilities to the Procomp Informatics Ltd. case on the ground that Procomp Informatics Ltd. provided US\$10 million deposit with the Bank's Sunshan Branch and limited the usage as a condition for short-term loan to Addie International Limited granted by SPL.</p> <p>The value of the object of litigation: \$4,470,000.</p> <p>Period to bring up a litigation state - first session was August 1, 2005.</p> <p>Main parties: SFIPC, Procomp Informatics Ltd., Yeh Shu-Fei, the Bank and SPL.</p> <p>Status: Under the investigation on first court instance.</p>
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Note : The term "within the past one year" means the one year prior to the balance sheet date.

d. Profitability

Item	For the Year Ended December 31, 2005	For Year Ended December 31, 2004
Return on total assets	0.54%	1.11%
Return on net worth	9.55%	18.03%
Profit margin	10.21%	21.74%

Note 1: Return on total assets = Income before income tax/Average total assts

Note 2: Return on net worth = Income before income tax/Average net worth

Note 3: Profit margin = Income after income tax/Total operating revenues

Note 4: Income after income tax represents income for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004.

e. Information of average amount and average interest rate of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2005		For the Years Ended December 31, 2004	
	Average Balance	Average Rate (%)	Average Balance	Average Rate (%)
<u>Interest-earning assets</u>				
Due from other banks	4,816,799	3.06	4,539,653	1.02
Call loans (placement)	38,730,745	2.66	12,399,828	1.63
Due from Central Bank	7,540,379	1.50	7,417,488	1.56
Securities purchased	75,520,989	1.63	122,114,201	1.43
Securities purchased under agreement to resell	18,014,965	1.25	9,475,174	1.07
Loans, discounts and bills purchased	274,496,877	3.46	242,487,403	3.22
Accounts receivable from factoring	11,499,315	4.40	12,467,985	3.84
Other long-term investments	1,212,319	2.91	418,468	1.26
<u>Interest-bearing liabilities</u>				
Due to other banks	49,287	1.43	65,130	1.18
Call loans (taken)	32,900,616	2.74	40,230,715	1.32
Demand deposits	52,553,535	1.33	77,011,852	0.42
Savings-demand deposits	73,882,276	0.48	69,575,428	0.48
Time deposits	118,754,307	1.92	104,436,485	1.14
Savings—time deposits	69,976,912	1.63	62,923,792	1.51
Negotiable certificates of deposit	28,527,012	1.26	27,718,490	1.01
Bank debentures	32,956,164	1.84	28,245,628	2.66
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	13,465,088	1.58	12,344,902	1.01

Note 1: Average amounts are calculated by the daily average balances of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities.

Note 2: Interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities should be properly categorized according to accounts or the nature of each account.

f. Liquidity

Maturity Analysis of Assets and Liabilities  
December 31, 2005

(In Millions of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Total	Amount for the Remaining Period Prior to the Maturity Date				
		0-30 Days	31-90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days to One Year	Over One Year
Assets	\$493,666	\$144,671	\$ 44,977	\$ 37,765	\$ 28,332	\$237,921
Liabilities	494,724	104,833	92,679	85,972	102,115	109,125
Gap	( 1,058)	39,838	( 47,702)	( 48,207)	( 73,783)	128,796
Accumulated gap	( 1,058)	39,838	( 7,864)	( 56,071)	( 129,854)	( 1,058)

Note: The above amounts include only New Taiwan Dollar amounts held by the onshore branches of the Bank (i.e. excludes foreign currency).

g. Interest-rate sensitivity information

Item	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Ratio of interest-rate sensitive assets to liabilities	95.76%	86.02%
Ratio of interest-rate sensitive gap to net worth	(53.55%)	(143.04%)

Note 1: Interest-rate sensitive assets and liabilities mean the revenues or costs of interest-earnings assets and interest-bearing liabilities are affected by the change of interest rates.

Note 2: Ratio of interest-rate sensitive assets to liabilities = Interest-rate sensitive assets/Interest-rate sensitive liabilities (with maturities of less than one year in New Taiwan dollars).

Note 3: Interest-rate sensitive gap = Interest-rate sensitive assets - Interest-rate sensitive liabilities

h. Net positions of major foreign-currency

	December 31			
	2005		2004	
	Foreign-currency Amounts (in Thousand)	New Taiwan Dollar Amounts (in Thousand)	Foreign-currency Amounts (in Thousand)	New Taiwan Dollar Amounts (in Thousand)
Net positions of major foreign-currency with market risk	JPY 3,945,804	\$ 1,103,247	MYR 108,238	\$ 909,116
	CAD 19,719	556,771	JPY 2,872,678	893,404
	USD 15,946	523,827	USD 25,064	799,961
	AUD 21,530	482,910	THB 638,683	523,911
	EUR 3,024	117,813	EUR 10,114	440,071

Note 1: "Major foreign currencies" mean the top five currencies with largest positions.

Note 2: "Net position of major foreign currencies" shall mean the absolute net value of each currency.