

**Chunghwa Telecom Co., Ltd. and
Subsidiaries**

**GAAP Reconciliations of
Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Six Months Ended June 30, 2012 and 2011**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOLLOWED BY THE COMPANY AND GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (UNAUDITED) (AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS OF NEW TAIWAN DOLLARS, UNLESS STATED OTHERWISE)

The following is a reconciliation of consolidated net income and stockholders' equity under ROC GAAP as reported in the audited consolidated financial statements to unaudited consolidated net income and stockholders' equity determined under US GAAP. For the descriptions of principal differences between ROC GAAP and US GAAP, please refer to Form 20-F filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission of the United States (the "SEC") on April 20, 2012 (File No. 001-31731).

1) Net income reconciliation

	Six Months Ended	
	June 30	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	<u>NT\$</u>	<u>NT\$</u>
Consolidated net income based on ROC GAAP	\$ 21,348	\$ 25,615
Adjustment:		
a. Property, plant and equipment		
1. Adjustments of gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	198	480
2. Adjustments for depreciation expenses	54	55
3. Adjustments for impairment losses (Note 1)	6	-
b. 10% tax on unappropriated earnings	2,545	1,969
d. Revenues recognized from deferred one-time connection fees	373	488
e. Share-based compensation	-	(1)
f. Defined benefit pension plan	-	1
h. Income tax effect of US GAAP adjustments	(93)	(122)
Other minor GAAP differences not listed above	(21)	(20)
Net adjustment	<u>3,062</u>	<u>2,850</u>
Consolidated net income based on US GAAP	<u>\$ 24,410</u>	<u>\$ 28,465</u>
Attributable to		
Stockholders of the parent	\$ 23,766	\$ 28,023
Noncontrolling interests	<u>644</u>	<u>442</u>
	<u>\$ 24,410</u>	<u>\$ 28,465</u>
Basic earnings per common share	<u>\$ 3.06</u>	<u>\$ 3.58</u>
Diluted earnings per common share	<u>\$ 3.05</u>	<u>\$ 3.57</u>
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (in 1,000 shares)		
Basic	<u>7,757,447</u>	<u>7,821,735</u>
Diluted	<u>7,784,694</u>	<u>7,849,165</u>
Net income per pro forma equivalent ADSs		
Basic	<u>\$ 30.64</u>	<u>\$ 35.83</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 30.53</u>	<u>\$ 35.66</u>
Weighted-average number of pro forma equivalent ADSs (in 1,000 shares)		
Basic	<u>775,745</u>	<u>782,174</u>
Diluted	<u>778,469</u>	<u>784,917</u>

2) Stockholders' equity reconciliation

	<u>June 30</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	NT\$	NT\$
Total stockholders' equity based on ROC GAAP	\$ 351,729	\$ 350,364
Adjustment:		
a. Property, plant and equipment		
1. Capital surplus reduction	(60,168)	(60,168)
2. Adjustment on depreciation expenses, disposal gains and losses and impairment losses (Note 1)	5,383	4,823
3. Adjustments of revaluation of land	(5,761)	(5,763)
b. 10% tax on unappropriated earnings	(1,997)	(2,448)
c. Deferred income of prepaid phone cards		
1. Capital surplus reduction	(2,798)	(2,798)
2. Adjustment on deferred income recognition	2,798	2,798
d. Revenues recognized from deferred one-time connection fees		
1. Capital surplus reduction	(18,487)	(18,487)
2. Adjustment on deferred income recognition	16,934	16,188
e. Share-based compensation		
1. Adjustment on capital surplus	15,707	15,706
2. Adjustment on retained earnings	(15,707)	(15,706)
f. 1. Adjustment on accumulative other comprehensive income under pension guidance	(1,115)	(610)
2. Accrual for pension cost	(27)	(27)
g. Adjustment for pension plan upon privatization		
1. Adjustment on capital surplus	1,782	1,782
2. Adjustment on retained earnings	(9,665)	(9,665)
h. Income tax effect of US GAAP adjustments	4,457	4,654
i. Noncontrolling interests of acquired		
Subsidiary	(20)	(21)
Other GAAP differences not listed above	<u>128</u>	<u>130</u>
Net adjustment	<u>(68,556)</u>	<u>(69,612)</u>
Total equity based on US GAAP	<u>\$ 283,173</u>	<u>\$ 280,752</u>
Attributable to		
Stockholders of the parent	\$ 279,229	\$ 277,359
Noncontrolling interests	<u>3,944</u>	<u>3,393</u>
	<u>\$ 283,173</u>	<u>\$ 280,752</u>

Note 1: Under ROC GAAP, property, plant and equipment, excluding land, may be revalued when the price fluctuation is greater than 25% and upon approval from the tax authority. Similarly, land may be revalued if there is any appreciation of land based on the present value of land announced by the government. This revaluation is recorded as an "unrealized revaluation increment" under equity at the time of revaluation and is subsequently depreciated. Upon sale or disposal of property, plant and equipment, the cost and any related unrealized revaluation increment less accumulated depreciation calculated after the revaluation are removed from the accounts, and any gain or loss is credited or charged to income. An impairment loss on a revalued asset is charged to "unrealized revaluation increment" to the extent available with the balance recognized as a loss in earnings. If the recoverable amount increases in the subsequent period, the amount previously recognized as an impairment loss could be reversed and recognized as a gain, with the remaining credited to "unrealized revaluation increment".

3) Cash flows differences

The Company applies ROC SFAS No. 17, "Statement of Cash Flows". Its objectives and principles are similar to those set out in U.S. standards. The principal differences between the two standards relate to classification. Cash flows from investing activities for changes in other assets, and cash flows from financing activities for changes in customers' deposits and other liabilities are reclassified to operating activities under U.S. standards. In addition, the effect of change on consolidated subsidiaries, which was shown as a separate item under ROC standards, is reclassified to investing activities under U.S. standards.

Note 2: There are significant differences in the classification of items on the statements of income under ROC GAAP and US GAAP. Those items include:

Gains (losses) on disposal of property, plant and equipment and other assets, and impairment loss on property, plant and equipment and other assets, and other assets and loss arising from natural calamities:

- Under ROC GAAP: Such accounts are included in non-operating income (expenses).
- Under US GAAP: Such accounts are included in operating costs and expenses.

2. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS NOT YET ADOPTED

In July 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) amended the accounting standards related to testing indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment is to reduce the cost and complexity of performing an impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets by simplifying how an entity tests those assets for impairment and to improve consistency in impairment testing guidance among long-lived asset categories. The amendments provides an entity the option first to assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an indefinite-lived intangible asset is impaired as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the quantitative impairment test in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 350-30, "Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - General Intangibles Other than Goodwill". Based on the Company's analysis, the Company currently does not anticipate that the new guidance will have a material effect on the Company's results of operations and financial position or cash flows.