

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements

For the six-month periods ended
30 June 2016 and 2015
With Independent Auditors' Report

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The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. These consolidated financial statements do not include additional disclosure information that is required for Chinese-language reports under the “Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises”. If there is any conflict between these consolidated financial statements and the Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese language consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

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Independent Auditors' Report
English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the related statements of comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 and for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, and statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards in the Republic of China and "Guidelines for Certified Public Accountants' Examination and Reports on Financial Statements". Those rules and 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, based on our audits, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the consolidated results of its operations for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, and for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, in conformity with "Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises", and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") of the Republic of China.

We have audited and expressed a modified unqualified opinion and standard unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015.

Ernst & Young
Taipei, Taiwan
The Republic of China

17 August 2016

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdiction. The standards, procedures and practices to audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Audited Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>30 June 2016</u>	<u>31 December 2015</u>	<u>30 June 2015</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	\$11,729,754	\$12,515,171	\$7,767,053
Receivables	4,6(2)	2,427,156	2,711,388	2,558,261
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,6(3)	1,646,081	1,988,360	1,678,653
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,6(4)	9,474,503	8,100,725	8,721,303
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	4,6(5)	3,368,685	3,686,683	3,593,559
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,6(6)	4,883,113	4,462,088	3,377,754
Loans	4,6(7)	362,385	366,255	365,974
Reinsurance assets	4,6(8)	9,183,808	6,336,731	5,956,611
Property and equipment		174,183	219,213	239,113
Intangible assets		62,897	62,703	35,886
Deferred tax assets	4,6(21)	140,147	93,269	97,696
Other assets	4,6(9)	1,517,276	1,562,923	1,699,611
Total assets		<u>\$44,969,988</u>	<u>\$42,105,509</u>	<u>\$36,091,474</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Audited Consolidated Balance Sheets (continued)

As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities & equity	Notes	30 June 2016	31 December 2015	30 June 2015
Payables	4,6(10)	\$2,984,771	\$3,084,816	\$2,973,220
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,6(3)	16,951	192,554	50,203
Preferred stock liabilities	4,6(11)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Insurance liabilities	4,6(12)	28,341,877	25,064,274	24,153,771
Provisions	4,6(13)	381,577	381,016	282,891
Deferred tax liabilities	4,6(21)	40,934	36,035	26,199
Other liabilities		4,530,931	5,127,715	340,162
Total liabilities		37,297,041	34,886,410	28,826,446
Equity attributable to owners of parent				
Capital stock	4,6(14)	2,889,552	2,802,202	2,802,202
Retained earnings	4,6(15)			
Legal capital reserve		1,570,584	1,334,277	1,334,278
Special capital reserve		2,808,601	2,433,579	1,949,825
Undistributed earnings		533,376	698,679	641,631
Other equity		(288,469)	(375,022)	9,298
Non-controlling interests	4,6(16)	159,303	325,384	527,794
Total equity		7,672,947	7,219,099	7,265,028
Total liabilities and equity		\$44,969,988	\$42,105,509	\$36,091,474

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Audited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, and six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except Earnings per Share)

Items	Notes	2016.4.1~2016.6.30	2015.4.1~2015.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30	2015.1.1~2015.6.30
Operating revenues					
Direct premium income	4,6(17)	\$6,089,389	\$5,532,535	\$11,516,473	\$9,964,902
Reinsurance premium income	4,6(17)	239,977	276,010	494,456	448,435
Premium income		6,329,366	5,808,545	12,010,929	10,413,337
Deduct: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	4,6(17)	(1,636,931)	(1,373,886)	(2,871,576)	(2,476,393)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	4,6(17)	(161,214)	(292,002)	(242,681)	90,364
Retained earned premium		4,531,221	4,142,657	8,896,672	8,027,308
Reinsurance commission earned		151,384	146,113	295,903	260,597
Handling fees earned		12,631	19,372	24,003	22,681
Net investment profit and loss		215,326	263,550	382,752	517,134
Interest income		139,071	130,716	291,184	268,365
Gains (losses) on financial asset and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		2,454	58,934	128,893	120,450
Realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets		103,429	137,373	168,561	274,387
Realized gains (losses) on debt instruments for which no active market exists		-	(3)	-	611
Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity financial assets		773	483	1,608	851
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange		(30,401)	(63,953)	(207,494)	(147,530)
Other operating revenue		1,006	(2,524)	2,179	5,011
Subtotal		4,911,568	4,569,168	9,601,509	8,832,731
Operating costs					
Insurance claims payments	4,6(18)	(2,957,979)	(2,781,941)	(5,997,871)	(5,421,240)
Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsurers	4,6(18)	711,078	542,752	1,251,044	1,232,297
Retained claim payments		(2,246,901)	(2,239,189)	(4,746,827)	(4,188,943)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	4,6(12)	(268,427)	(99,105)	(374,088)	(437,561)
Commission expenses		(386,135)	(346,150)	(717,080)	(613,282)
Other operating costs		(18,659)	(15,683)	(35,466)	(29,013)
Subtotal		(2,920,122)	(2,700,127)	(5,873,461)	(5,268,799)

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Audited Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (continued)

For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, and six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except Earnings per Share)

Items	Notes	2016.4.1~2016.6.30	2015.4.1~2015.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30	2015.1.1~2015.6.30
Operating expenses					
Business expenses		(1,283,113)	(1,197,427)	(2,475,989)	(2,257,172)
Administrative and general expenses		(389,180)	(357,665)	(748,806)	(687,206)
Employee training expenses		(4,171)	(2,859)	(4,994)	(3,512)
Subtotal		<u>(1,676,464)</u>	<u>(1,557,951)</u>	<u>(3,229,789)</u>	<u>(2,947,890)</u>
Operating income		314,982	311,090	498,259	616,042
Non-operating income and expenses		2,871	(2,468)	(3,256)	(7,435)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		317,853	308,622	495,003	608,607
Income tax expense	4,6(21)	(66,257)	(73,865)	(112,203)	(132,107)
Profit from continuing operations		251,596	234,757	382,800	476,500
Net income		<u>251,596</u>	<u>234,757</u>	<u>382,800</u>	<u>476,500</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,6(19)				
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		44,276	(32,319)	(1,125)	(49,427)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets		(765)	(83,024)	58,187	6,889
Gains (losses) on effective portions of cash flow hedges		-	(3,809)	-	(3,747)
Income taxes relating to the components to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		4,319	5,198	13,986	6,109
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		47,830	(113,954)	71,048	(40,176)
Total comprehensive income		<u>\$299,426</u>	<u>\$120,803</u>	<u>\$453,848</u>	<u>\$436,324</u>
Net income attributable to:					
Owners of parent		<u>\$327,130</u>	<u>\$330,248</u>	<u>\$533,376</u>	<u>\$640,736</u>
Non-controlling interests		<u>\$(75,534)</u>	<u>\$(95,491)</u>	<u>\$(150,576)</u>	<u>\$(164,236)</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of parent		<u>\$385,310</u>	<u>\$227,037</u>	<u>\$619,929</u>	<u>\$613,476</u>
Non-controlling interests		<u>\$(85,884)</u>	<u>\$(106,234)</u>	<u>\$(166,081)</u>	<u>\$(177,152)</u>
Basic earnings per share					
Net income (In dollars)	4,6(22)	<u>\$1.13</u>	<u>\$1.14</u>	<u>\$1.85</u>	<u>\$2.22</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Audited Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent										
	Common stock	Retained earnings			Other equity				Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
		Legal reserve	Special capital reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans			
Balance on 1 January 2015	\$2,721,879	\$1,167,902	\$1,949,825	\$247,594	\$1,062	\$71,979	\$3,747	\$(40,230)	\$6,123,758	\$704,946	\$6,828,704
Appropriations and distribution of earnings for the year 2014											
Legal capital reserve	-	166,376	-	(166,376)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividends	80,323	-	-	(80,323)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2015	-	-	-	640,736	-	-	-	-	640,736	(164,236)	476,500
Other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2015	-	-	-	-	(38,181)	14,668	(3,747)	-	(27,260)	(12,916)	(40,176)
Total comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2015	-	-	-	640,736	(38,181)	14,668	(3,747)	-	613,476	(177,152)	436,324
Balance on 30 June 2015	\$2,802,202	\$1,334,278	\$1,949,825	\$641,631	\$(37,119)	\$86,647	\$-	\$(40,230)	\$6,737,234	\$527,794	\$7,265,028
Balance on 1 January 2016	\$2,802,202	\$1,334,277	\$2,433,579	\$698,679	\$(11,502)	\$(241,846)	\$-	\$(121,674)	\$6,893,715	\$325,384	\$7,219,099
Appropriations and distribution of earnings for the year 2015											
Legal capital reserve	-	236,307	-	(236,307)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve	-	-	375,022	(375,022)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividends	87,350	-	-	(87,350)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016	-	-	-	533,376	-	-	-	-	533,376	(150,576)	382,800
Other comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016	-	-	-	-	8,275	78,278	-	-	86,553	(15,505)	71,048
Total comprehensive income for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016	-	-	-	533,376	8,275	78,278	-	-	619,929	(166,081)	453,848
Balance on 30 June 2016	\$2,889,552	\$1,570,584	\$2,808,601	\$533,376	\$(3,227)	\$(163,568)	\$-	\$(121,674)	\$7,513,644	\$159,303	\$7,672,947

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

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Audited Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.6.30	2015.1.1~2015.6.30
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	\$495,003	\$608,607
Adjustments:		
Income and other adjustments with no cash flow effects		
Depreciation expenses	47,102	53,766
Amortization expenses	12,523	12,712
Provision (reversal of provision) for bad debt expense	10,572	2,630
Net losses (gains) on financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(128,893)	(120,450)
Net losses (gains) on available-for-sale financial assets	(168,561)	(274,387)
Net losses (gains) on debt instrument for which with no active market exists	-	(611)
Net losses (gains) from held-to-maturity financial assets	(1,608)	(851)
Interest income	(291,184)	(268,365)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	3,411,091	288,422
Gain on disposal and scrapping of property and equipment	5,565	9
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities:		
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	281,863	(175,459)
Increase in available-for-sale financial assets	(1,235,111)	(209,864)
Decrease (increase) in debt instrument for which no active market exists	319,858	(242,825)
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets	(406,672)	(742,283)
Increase in notes receivable	(1,796)	(36,474)
Decrease in premiums receivable	98,370	1,139,286
Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivable	193,601	(26,359)
(Increase) decrease in reinsurance assets	(2,863,933)	99,098
Decrease (increase) in other assets	43,016	(153,393)
Increase (decrease) in claims outstanding	7,453	(6,447)
Increase in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	116,089	211,590
Increase (decrease) in commissions payable	5,834	(5,757)
Decrease in other payables	(355,645)	(268,176)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	561	(241)
Decrease in other liabilities	(596,784)	(339,577)
Cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(1,001,686)</u>	<u>(455,399)</u>
Interest received	275,433	280,758
Dividends received	35,163	11,099
Interest paid	(139)	(555)
Income taxes paid	(13,836)	(12,516)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	<u>(705,065)</u>	<u>(176,613)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(8,831)	(36,379)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(12,237)	(22,984)
Increase in loans	(31,550)	(28,283)
Decrease in loans	35,420	59,622
Net cash flows (used in) from investing activities	<u>(17,198)</u>	<u>(28,024)</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(63,154)	(51,421)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(785,417)	(256,058)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of periods	12,515,171	8,023,111
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	<u>\$11,729,754</u>	<u>\$7,767,053</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Notes to audited Consolidated Financial Statements
For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars unless otherwise stated)

1. History and organization

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Taiwan on 19 July 1993, under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (“R.O.C.”). On 22 April 2002, the Company became a subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Financial Holdings”) by adopting the stock conversion method under the R.O.C Financial Holdings Company Act and other pertinent acts of the R.O.C. On 2 August 2002, the Company officially changed its name from “Tong-Tai Insurance Co., Ltd.” to “Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.”. The Company mainly engages in the business of property and casualty insurance. The Company’s registered office and the main business location are at No. 296, Sec. 4, Jen Ai Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.

Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. is the Company’s parent company and ultimate parent company.

2. Date and procedures of authorization of financial statements for issue

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (the “Consolidated Company”) for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 17 August 2016.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

- (1) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”), but not yet adopted by the Group at the date of issuance of the Consolidated Company’s financial statements are listed below.

- (a) *IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” (Amendment)*

This amendment relates to the amendment issued in May 2011 and requires entities to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The amendment also requires detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed, including valuation techniques used, level of fair value hierarchy of assets and key assumptions used in measurement. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

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(b) *IFRIC 21 “Levies”*

This interpretation provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government (both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain). The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

(c) *IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” (Amendment)*

Under the amendment, there would be no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative was novated, provided certain criteria are met. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

(d) *IAS 19 “Employee Benefits” (Defined benefit plans: employee contributions)*

The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to provide a policy choice for a simplified accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

(e) *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2010-2012 cycle):*

IFRS 2 “Share-based Payment”

The annual improvements amend the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and add definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' (which were previously part of the definition of 'vesting condition'). The amendment prospectively applies to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after 1 July 2014.

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IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”

The amendments include: (1) deleting the reference to "other applicable IFRSs" in the classification requirements; (2) deleting the reference to "IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or other IFRSs as appropriate", other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 shall be measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in fair value shall be recognized in profit or loss; (3) amending the classification requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to clarify that contingent consideration that is a financial asset or financial liability can only be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value being presented in profit or loss depending on the requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 8 “Operating Segments”

The amendments require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments. The amendments also clarify that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported regularly. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”

The amendment to the Basis for Conclusions of IFRS 13 clarifies that when deleting paragraph B5.4.12 of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and paragraph AG79 of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as consequential amendments from IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, the IASB did not intend to change the measurement requirements for short-term receivables and payables.

IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment”

The amendment clarifies that when an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

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IAS 24 “Related Party Disclosures”

The amendment clarifies that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 38 “Intangible Assets”

The amendment clarifies that when an intangible asset is revalued, the accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount of the asset. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

(f) *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2011-2013 cycle):*

IFRS 1 “First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards”

The amendment clarifies that an entity, in its first IFRS financial statements, has the choice between applying an existing and currently effective IFRS or applying early a new or revised IFRS that is not yet mandatorily effective, provided that the new or revised IFRS permits early application.

IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”

This amendment clarifies that paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* excludes the formation of all types of joint arrangements as defined in IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* from the scope of IFRS 3; and the scope exception only applies to the financial statements of the joint venture or the joint operation itself. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

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IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”

The amendment clarifies that paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes a scope exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis. The objective of this amendment is to clarify that this portfolio exception applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 40 “Investment Property”

The amendment clarifies the interrelationship of IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property; in determining whether a specific transaction meets the definition of both a business combination as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and investment property as defined in IAS 40 *Investment Property*, separate application of both standards independently of each other is required. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

(g) *IFRS 14 “Regulatory Deferral Accounts”*

IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognize amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognize such amounts, the Standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. IFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

(h) *IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements” (Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations)*

The amendments provide new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments require the entity to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, and other IFRS (that do not conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11), to the extent of its share in a joint operation acquired. The amendment also requires certain disclosure. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

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- (i) *IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 “Intangible Assets” — Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization*

The amendment clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset, such as selling activities and change in sales volumes or prices. The amendment also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

- (j) *IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 41 “Agriculture” — Agriculture: Bearer Plants*

The IASB decided that bearer plants should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*, because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendments include them within the scope of IAS 16, and the produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

- (k) *IAS 27 “Separate Financial Statements” — Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*

The IASB restored the option to use the equity method under IAS 28 for an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates in the entity’s separate financial statements. In 2003, the equity method was removed from the options. This amendment removes the only difference between the separate financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and those prepared in accordance with the local regulations in certain jurisdictions. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

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(1) *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2012-2014 cycle):*

IFRS 5 “Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations”

The amendment clarifies that a change of disposal method of assets (or disposal groups) from disposal through sale or through distribution to owners (or vice versa) should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. The amendment also requires identical accounting treatment for an asset (or disposal group) that ceases to be classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IFRS 7 “Financial Instruments: Disclosures”

The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset and therefore the disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognized in its entirety under IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* is required. The amendment also clarifies that whether the IFRS 7 disclosure related to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are required to be included in the condensed interim financial report would depend on the requirements under IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IAS 19 “Employee Benefits”

The amendment clarifies the requirement under paragraph 83 of IAS 19, that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting”

The amendment clarifies what is meant by “elsewhere in the interim financial report” under IAS 34; the amendment states that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report. The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

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(m) *Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”:*

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that an entity must not reduce the understandability of its financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. The amendments reemphasize that, when a standard requires a specific disclosure, the information must be assessed to determine whether it is material and, consequently, whether presentation or disclosure of that information is warranted, (2) clarifying that specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated, and how an entity shall present additional subtotals, (3) clarifying that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements, but also emphasize that understandability and comparability should be considered by an entity when deciding on that order, (4) removing the examples of the income taxes accounting policy and the foreign currency accounting policy, as these were considered unhelpful in illustrating what significant accounting policies could be, and (5) clarifying that the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

(n) *IFRS 10 “Consolidated Financial Statements”, IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”, and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures” — Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiary at fair value, (2) clarifying that only a subsidiary that is not an investment entity itself and provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated when all other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value, and (3) allowing the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

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The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and recognized by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Consolidated Company.

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB but not yet recognized by FSC at the date of issuance of the Consolidated Company's financial statements are listed below.

(a) *IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"*

The core principle of the new Standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognizes revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps:

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

The new Standard includes a cohesive set of disclosure requirements that would result in an entity providing users of financial statements with comprehensive information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers. The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

(b) *IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"*

The IASB has issued the final version of IFRS 9, which combines classification and measurement, the expected credit loss impairment model and hedge accounting. The standard will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and all previous versions of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (which include standards issued on classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities and hedge accounting).

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Classification and measurement: Financial assets are measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss, or fair value through other comprehensive income, based on both the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit or loss. Furthermore there is requirement that 'own credit risk' adjustments are not recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment: Expected credit loss model is used to evaluate impairment. Entities are required to recognize either 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses, depending on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Hedge accounting: Hedge accounting is more closely aligned with risk management activities and hedge effectiveness is measured based on the hedge ratio.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

(c) *IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures*

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full. IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The effective date of this amendment has been postponed indefinitely, but early adoption is allowed.

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(d) *IFRS 16 “Leases”*

The new standard requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model (subject to certain exemptions). Lessor accounting still uses the dual classification approach: operating lease and finance lease. The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

(e) *IAS 12 “Income Taxes” — Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

The amendment clarifies how to account for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

(f) *Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”:*

The amendment relates to changes in liabilities arising from financing activities and to require a reconciliation of the carrying amount of liabilities at the beginning and end of the period. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

(g) *IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” — Clarifications to IFRS 15*

The amendment clarifies how to identify a performance obligation in a contract, determine whether an entity is a principal or an agent, and determine whether the revenue from granting a licence should be recognized at a point in time or over time. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

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(h) *IFRS 2 “Shared-Based Payment” — Amendments to IFRS 2*

The amendment contains (1) clarifying that vesting conditions (service and non-market performance conditions), upon which satisfaction of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction is conditional, are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of the cash-settled share-based payment at the measurement date. Instead, these are taken into account by adjusting the number of awards included in the measurement of the liability arising from the transaction, (2) clarifying if tax laws or regulations require the employer to withhold a certain amount in order to meet the employee’s tax obligation associated with the share-based payment, such transactions will be classified in their entirety as equity-settled share-based payment transactions if they would have been so classified in the absence of the net share settlement feature, and (3) clarifying that if the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction are modified, with the result that it becomes an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, the transaction is accounted for as an equity-settled transaction from the date of the modification. The equity-settled share-based payment transaction is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the modification date and is recognized in equity, on the modification date, to the extent to which goods or services have been received. The liability for the cash-settled share-based payment transaction as at the modification date is derecognized on that date. Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognized and the amount recognized in equity on the modification date is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The above mentioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet recognized by FSC at the date of issuance of the Consolidated Company’s financial statements. The local effective dates are to be determined by FSC as the Consolidated Company is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations.

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4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Consolidated Company for the six-month periods end 30 June 2016 and 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as recognized by FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars (“NT\$”) unless otherwise stated.

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Consolidated Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Consolidated Company controls an investee if and only if the Consolidated Company has:

- A. power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- B. exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- C. the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns

When the Consolidated Company has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Consolidated Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

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- A. the contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- B. rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- C. the Consolidated Company's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Consolidated Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the acquisition date, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using uniform accounting policies. All intra-company balances, income and expenses, unrealized gains and losses and dividends resulting from intra-company transactions are eliminated in full.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary, without a change of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Total comprehensive income of the subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

If the Consolidated Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- (a) derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
- (b) derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
- (c) recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
- (d) recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
- (e) recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
- (f) reclassifies the Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

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The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Business Nature	Ownership Interest			Notes
			2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30	
The Company	Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) (“Cathay Insurance (China)”)	Property Insurance	50.00	50.00	50.00	Cathay Insurance (China) acquired an operation license of an enterprise as a juristic person on 26 August 2008. The Company and Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. each owns 50% interest of Cathay Insurance (China).
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Ltd. (“Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)”)	Property Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) acquired an operation license of an enterprise as a juristic person on 2 November 2010. The Company owns 100% interest of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam).

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Consolidated Company’s consolidated financial statements are presented in NT\$, which is also the Company’s functional currency. Each entity in the Consolidated Company determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Consolidated Company entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

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All exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items are taken to profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for the following:

- A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IAS 39 “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity’s net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT\$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The following are accounted for as disposals even if an interest in the foreign operation is retained by the Consolidated Company: the loss of control over a foreign operation, the loss of significant influence over a foreign operation, or the loss of joint control over a foreign operation.

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On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests in that foreign operation. In partial disposal of an associate or joint controlled entity that includes a foreign operation that does not result in a loss of significant influence or joint control, only the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of the exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

Any goodwill and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and expressed in its functional currency.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprises cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value (including fixed-term deposits that contract period within one year).

(7) Financial assets and financial liabilities

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

According to the IAS 39, financial assets are categorized as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, derivative financial assets for hedging, held-to-maturity financial assets, and loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, derivative financial liabilities for hedging and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost.

Financial assets and financial liabilities within scope are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

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The Consolidated Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

All regular way purchase or sales of financial assets are recorded using trade date accounting.

Subsequent measurement of each category of financial instruments is listed below:

A. Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets or liabilities held for trading and financial assets or liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets or liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Apart from derivatives and financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss, financial instruments may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category if the financial instruments are no longer held for the purpose of selling them in the near term, and the following requirements are met:

- (a) Financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.
- (b) Financial instruments that would not have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances.

The fair value of the financial instrument on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortized cost, as applicable. Any gain or loss already recognized in profit or loss shall not be reversed. Financial instrument shall not be reclassified into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.

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B. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, or held-to-maturity financial assets. After initial measurement, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in equity, except for impairment losses and gains or losses arising from the translation of monetary financial assets interest calculated using the effective interest method relating to monetary available-for-sale financial assets, or dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument. When the financial assets are derecognized, the cumulative gains or losses previously recorded in equity are recognized in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified out of the available-for-sale category to the loans and receivables category if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Upon reclassification, the fair value on the date of reclassification becomes its new cost or amortized cost, as applicable. Any previous gain or loss on the asset that has been recognized in equity shall be amortized over the remaining life of the asset.

C. Derivative financial assets and liabilities for hedging

Derivative financial assets or liabilities that have been designated in hedge accounting are effective hedging instruments and shall be measured at fair value.

D. Held-to-maturity financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity financial assets if the Consolidated Company has both the positive intention and ability to hold the financial assets to maturity. Such investments are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss when the investments are derecognized, impaired, or amortized. The amortized cost is computed as the cost amount initially recognized minus principle repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method arising from the difference between the cost and the maturity amount, and minus impairment. Contracts related to the financial assets, transactions costs, fees and premiums/ discounts are taken into the consideration when calculating the effective interest rate.

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E. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than:

- a. Those that the Consolidated Company intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;
- b. Those that the Consolidated Company and Subsidiaries upon initial recognition designates as available for sale; or
- c. Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

Loans and receivables are separately presented on the balance sheet as receivables or debt instrument for which no active market exists or loans. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or transaction costs. The effective interest method amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

Loans shall be measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method; however, they need not be discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

F. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and derivative financial liabilities for hedging which are measured at fair value.

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Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A. Financial assets

The Consolidated Company derecognizes financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or when it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Securities lending transactions and repurchase agreements do not result in derecognition because the Consolidated Company has nearly retained all such risks and rewards.

B. Financial liabilities

The Consolidated Company derecognizes all or part of the financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

An exchange between an existing borrower and lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms or a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the liability extinguished and the liability recognized is recognized in profit or loss.

Reclassification of financial assets

In accordance with IAS 39:

- A. The Consolidated Company shall not reclassify a derivative out of the fair value through profit or loss category while it is held or issued.
- B. The Consolidated Company shall not reclassify any financial instrument out of the fair value through profit or loss category if upon initial recognition it was designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss.

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- C. The Consolidated Company shall not reclassify any financial instrument into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.
- D. If, as a result of a change in intention or ability, it is no longer appropriate to classify an investment as held to maturity, it shall be reclassified as available for sale and remeasured at fair value, and the difference between its carrying amount and fair value shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.
- E. If, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial year, there have been sales or reclassification of more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments, any remaining held-to-maturity investments shall be reclassified as available for sale.

Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Impairment of financial assets

The Consolidated Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset other than the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is impaired. A financial asset is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more loss events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset. The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale equity instrument below its cost is considered a loss event.

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Other loss events include:

- A. significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; or
- B. a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- C. it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- D. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, the Consolidated Company first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial asset that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Consolidated Company determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. Interest income is accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss.

Loans and receivables together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

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In addition, in accordance with the regulation of “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”, the Company is required to record the minimum amounts based upon each of the following category for allowance of uncollectible accounts:

- A. 0.5% of the ending balance for the first category of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts, 2% of the ending balance for the second category of loan assets, 10% of the ending balance for the third category of loan assets, as well as 50% and 100% of the ending balance for the fourth and fifth category of loan assets.
- B. 1% of the ending balance for all the five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts.
- C. Total unsecured portion of loans overdue and receivable on demand.

The minimum amounts should be recorded within three years starting on January 2014. Pursuant to Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10402506096, the Company shall increase its allowance for bad debt loans ratio to at least 1.5% when providing mortgage loans, such as house purchasing loans and building loans. The Company will meet the requirement by the end of 2016. Policy loans that started from 1 January 2011 could be excluded from the balance of the mortgage loans. Policy loans are different mortgage loans that insurance enterprises provide by using governmental project fund or self-owned fund to coordinate with government policy.

In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, where there is evidence of impairment, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity investments are not reversed through profit or loss; increases in their fair value after impairment are recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

In the case of debt instruments classified as available-for-sale, the amount recorded for impairment is the cumulative loss measured as the difference between the amortized cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that investment previously recognized in profit or loss. Future interest income continues to be accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent year, the fair value of a debt instrument 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 is reversed through profit or loss.

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Derivative financial instruments and hedging transactions

The Consolidated Company engages in derivative financial instrument transactions, such as currency forward contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps, options and futures, to hedge its risk associated with foreign currency and interest rate fluctuations. These derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the day a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when the fair value is positive and as liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash hedges, which are recognized in equity.

Hedging relationships consist of these types:

- A. Fair value hedges: a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability, an unrecognized firm commitment.
- B. Cash flow hedges: a hedge of exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or with a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit or loss.
- C. Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation: a hedge of the exposure to foreign currency risk associated with a net investment in a foreign operation.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Consolidated Company formally designates and documents hedge relationship to which the Consolidated Company wishes to apply hedge accounting, the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged and how the Consolidated Company assess the hedging instrument's effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's fair value attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk, and are assessed on an ongoing basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated for the hedge.

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Hedges in compliance with hedge accounting requirements as mention above are accounted for as follows:

A. Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges is a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability, an unrecognized firm commitment, or an identified portion of such asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk which could affect profit or loss. The carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted and gains or losses attributable to the hedged risk. The gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value (for a derivative hedging instrument) or the foreign currency component of its carrying amount measured in accordance with the IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates (for a non-derivative hedging instrument) is recognized in profit or loss.

For a hedged financial instrument measured at amortized cost, the adjustment arising from above paragraph to its carrying amount is amortized to profit or loss based on an effective interest rate over the remaining term to maturity. Amortization may begin as soon as an adjustment exists and shall begin no later than when the hedged item ceases to be subject to hedge accounting.

B. Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or with a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit or loss. The portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognized directly in other equity, while the ineffective portion is recognized in profit or loss.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or a financial liability, the associated gains or losses that were recognized in other equity shall be reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment in the same period or periods during which the asset acquired or liability assumed affects profit or loss. If a hedge of the forecast transaction results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the associated gains or losses initially recognized in other equity shall be removed and then be included in the initial cost or other carrying amount of the asset or liability.

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If the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the related cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that has been recognized in equity is transferred to profit or loss. If the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised without replacement or rollover, the cumulative gain or loss that was previously recognized in equity remain in other equity until the forecast transaction occurs. If the transaction is not expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from other equity.

C. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are accounted for in a way similar to cash flow hedges. Gains or losses on the hedging instruments relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other equity while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized in profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative gains or losses recognized in other equity is transferred to profit or loss.

(8) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

(b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Consolidated Company.

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The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Consolidated Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

(9) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Consolidated Company recognized such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment". When a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated economic lives of the following assets:

Office equipment	5years
Leased assets	3years
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of lease terms or economic useful lives

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An item of property and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

The assets' residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively as a change in accounting estimate, if appropriate.

(10) Leases

The Consolidated Company as a lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Consolidated Company substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in profit or loss.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Consolidated Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(11) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and expenditure is reflected in profit or loss for the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

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The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (3 to 5 years).

(12) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Consolidated Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Consolidated Company estimates the asset’s recoverable amount. An asset’s recoverable amount is the higher of an asset’s or cash-generating unit’s (“CGU”) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Consolidated Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been an increase in the estimated service potential of an asset which in turn increases the recoverable amount. However, the reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

An impairment loss of continuing operations or a reversal of such impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(13) Separation requirement for specific assets

According to Article 4 of "Regulations for the Reports of Accounting and Financial Information for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance" that authority to set from Section 3, Article 47 of "Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Act", the Consolidated Company provides compulsory automobile liability insurance ("this insurance") and transact accounting account of this insurance.

According to article 5 of "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance", for the special reserve set aside by the Company for this insurance, the Company shall purchase treasury bills or deposit the reserve with a financial institution as a time deposit. Provided that with the approval of the competent authority, the Company may purchase the following domestic securities:

- A. Government bonds, not including exchangeable government bonds.
- B. Financial bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution, provided that financial bonds shall be limited to ordinary financial bonds only.

The amount of treasury bills purchased or time deposits placed in a financial institution under the preceding paragraph shall not be less than 30 percent of the total amount of the Consolidated Company's retained earned pure premiums for this Insurance in the most recent period. The competent authority may raise that percentage to a level it deems appropriate based on the Consolidated Company's operational status.

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If the balance of the Company's special reserve is less than 30 percent of the total amount of the Company's retained earned pure premiums for this Insurance in the most recent period, then the full amount of its special reserve shall be used to purchase treasury bills or be deposited in a financial institution as a time deposit.

According to article 6 of “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance”, except for the special reserve set aside as prescribed in the preceding paragraphs, funds held by the Company for this Insurance (reserves, payables, temporary credits and amounts to be carried forward) shall be deposited in a financial institution in the form of demand deposits and time deposits, provided that with the approval of the competent authority, the Company may purchase any of the following domestic securities:

- A. Treasury bills.
- B. Negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers’ acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.
- C. Government bonds in a repo transaction.

The amount of demand deposits deposited in financial institutions under the preceding paragraph shall not be less than 60 percent of the balance remaining after subtracting the amount of special reserves from the amount of funds held by the Company due to the operation of this Insurance, or less than 40 percent of the retained earned pure premium for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant. The competent authority may raise the percentage of demand deposits required by the Company to a level it deems appropriate based on the Company's operational status.

If the total amount of unearned premium reserve and loss reserve of the Company with respect to this Insurance is less than 40 percent of the retained earned pure premiums of this Insurance for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant, the funds held by the Company through its conduct of this Insurance shall be deposited in full with a financial institution in the form of demand deposits.

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According to article 11 of “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance”, when the Company suspends business operations or terminates its operation of this Insurance, the various reserves for this Insurance shall be transferred into the various reserves set aside for handling of this Insurance by the other insurer that assumes the business. If no other insurer is to assume the business, and there is no outstanding liability under this Insurance, and the balance of the special reserve is positive, the assets corresponding to the special reserve shall be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation Fund.

When the Company has been duly ordered to suspend business and undergo rehabilitation, ordered to dissolve, or its permission to operate this Insurance business has been revoked, and no other insurer is to assume this Insurance business, and there is no outstanding liability under this Insurance and the balance of the special reserve is positive, the assets corresponding to the special reserve shall be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation Fund.

(14) Insurance contract categories

Insurance contract refers to the insurer accepting the insurance policyholder’s transfer of significant insurance risk, and agree to the uncertain future of a particular event (insured event) and the contract will compensate the policyholder for any damages occurred. The Company defined that significant insurance risk refers to any insured event that occurs and causes the Company to pay additional significant fees.

Insurance contract with features of financial instruments are contracts that transfer the financial risk. The definition of a financial risk refers to one or more specific interest rate, prices of financial instruments, product prices, exchange rates, price index, rate index, credit ratings and index, and other variables that faces risk of possible future changes. If the above variables are not considered as a financial variable, then the variables exist in both sides under the contract.

When the original judgment meet the criteria of the policy under the insurance contract, before the right of ownership and obligations expired or disappeared, the policy will still be considered as an insurance contract; even if the exposure to insurance risk during the policy period has been significantly reduced. However, if insurance risk following the renewal of an insurance contract with features of financial instruments is transferred to the Company, the Company will reclassify the contract as an insurance contract.

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(15) Reinsurance assets

The Consolidated Company limits exposure to some events that may cause a certain amount of loss and this is done in accordance to sale's needs and the insurance laws and regulations for reinsurance. For reinsurance ceded, the Consolidated Company can't refuse to fulfill its obligations to the insured because the re-insurers failed to fulfill their responsibility.

The Consolidated Company holds the right over re-insurers for reinsurance reserve assets, claims recoverable from reinsurers-net and due from reinsurers and ceding companies, and regularly assess if impairment has occurred to such rights or the rights can no longer be recovered. For the classification of reinsurance contracts, the Consolidated Company assess whether the transfer of significant insurance risk to the re-insurers has occurred. If the transfer of significant insurance risk is not apparent, then the contract is recognized and evaluated with deposit accounting.

(16) Insurance liabilities

Insurance liabilities are set aside in accordance with "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises", "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance", "Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance", "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Nuclear energy insurance", "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Commercial Earthquake and Typhoons Flood Insurance by Property and Casualty Insurance Enterprises" and "Precautions of strengthening disaster insurance of property insurance industry (commercial earthquake and typhoons flood insurance)". Also, the booked reserves shall be validated by the certified actuarial professionals approved by Financial Supervisory Commission.

A. Unearned premium reserve

The reserve for unearned premiums represents the portion of premiums written related to the unexpired terms of coverage, which shall be set aside based on each unexpired underlying risk.

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B. Claims reserve

It is mainly for the unpaid claim reserve and incurred but not reported (IBNR) claim reserves, which is calculated and deposited based upon the past indemnity experiences and expenses occurred to meet the actuarial principle. The notified but unpaid claim reserve is assessed case by case as well as its relevant information obtained and deposited by each type of insurance.

C. Special reserve

The special reserve is classified into 2 categories, “Special reserve for major incident” and “Special reserve for fluctuation of risks”. For the special reserves set aside by the Company before 1 January 2011, they should be shown as a liability item on the balance sheet. Since 1 January 2011, the after-tax addressed amount of the special reserve should be placed in the special reserve under equity. The recovery of special reserve can be charged against the special reserve under liabilities if sufficient. If the recovery amount exceeds the balance of the special reserve under liabilities, the after-tax excess amount can be recovered from the special reserve under equity.

According to the “Precautions of strengthening disaster insurance of property insurance industry (commercial earthquake and typhoons flood insurance)”, the industry that order for these insurance should provision the special reserve from liability to equity when the company priority complement commercial earthquake insurance and typhoons flood insurance into liability (after tax), excluding compulsory automobile liability insurance, nuclear energy insurance, political housing earthquake insurance, commercial earthquake insurance and typhoons flood insurance. The decrease or withdrawing of special reserve for major incident and special reserve for fluctuation of risks of commercial earthquake insurance and typhoons flood insurance should follow the precautions.

a. Special reserve for major incident

All types of insurance should follow the special reserve for major incident rates set by the authorities.

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Upon occurrence of the catastrophic events, actual retained claims in excess of \$30,000 thousand individually and the aggregate payment of loss of the whole property and casualty insurers in excess of \$2,000 million, the fund of the claims can be withdrawn from the special reserve.

If the reserve has been set aside for over 15 years, the Company could has its plan of recovering process of the reserve accessed by certified actuaries and submit the plan to the authority for reference.

b. Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

When the actual claim paid for each insurance product categories minus the offsetting amount from special reserve of major incidents is less than the anticipated loss, 15 percent of this difference should be reserved in special reserve for fluctuation of risks.

When the actual claim paid for each insurance product categories minus the offsetting amount from special reserve of major incidents is greater than the anticipated loss, the exceed amount can be used for writing down the special reserve for fluctuation of risks. If the total amount of the special reserve is not enough to be written down, special reserve for fluctuation of risks of other insurance product categories can be used. Additionally, the type of insurance and total dollar amount written-down should be reported to the authority for inspection purpose.

When accumulative dollar amount of the special reserve for fluctuation of risks exceed 60% of its retained earned premium, the excess amount should be recall and recognize as income for the current year.

D. Premiums deficiency reserve

If the probable claims and expenses of the unexpired insurance contracts are greater than the aggregate amount of unearned premium reserves and collectable premiums in the future, the premium deficiency reserve should be set aside based on the difference thereof.

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(17) Insurance premium revenues and the acquisition costs

Direct premiums are recognized on the date when the policies became effective. Policy related expenses are recognized when incurred. Reinsurance premiums and reinsurance commission expenses are recognized upon the assumption of reinsurance. Claim expenses for assumed reinsurance policies are recognized upon notification that claim payments are due.

The reserve for unearned premiums represents the portion of premiums written related to the unexpired terms of coverage, which shall be set aside based on each unexpired underlying risk.

The amount of unearned premium reserve for compulsory automobile liability insurance is set aside pursuant to “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance”.

The amount of unearned premium reserve for the residential earthquake insurance is set aside pursuant to “Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance”.

The amount of unearned premium reserve for the nuclear insurance is set aside pursuant to “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for the Nuclear Insurance”.

Calculation of unearned premium reserve is determined by actuaries based on characteristics of insurances and cannot be changed without the authority’s approval unless otherwise regulated by law. The amount of unearned premium reserve should be audited by a certified actuary.

Taxes related to the insurance premium revenues are recognized pursuant to “Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act” and “Stamp Tax Act” on an accrual basis.

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(18) Insurance claim costs

The insurance claims payment of direct written policies is recognized as the amount of actual payment of incurred and reported case. For those incurred but unpaid claim cases and outstanding claim cases, the gross change of claims reserve is assessed case by case as well as its relevant information obtained and deposited by each type of business line.

The reinsurance claims payments are recognized upon notification. Adjustments are made at balance sheet date, and recognized under the account of gross change of reinsurance claims reserve.

The IBNR of direct written business and ceded in business is calculated and deposited based upon the past indemnity experiences and expenses occurred to meet the actuarial principle.

The claims recovered from reinsurance account for those paid claims would recover from reinsurers according to reinsurance contracts. For those reported but unpaid claims and IBNR claims, are recognized as the gross change of claims reserve.

Claim reserve is not discounted to its present value.

The amount of claim reserve for compulsory automobile liability insurance is set aside pursuant to Regulations for the “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance”.

The amount of claim reserve for the residential earthquake insurance is set aside pursuant to “Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance”.

The amount of claim reserve for the nuclear insurance is set aside pursuant to “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for the Nuclear Insurance”.

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(19) Liability adequacy test

In alignment with Article 24-1 of “Regulations for the Various Reserves of Insurance Industry”, from 1 January 2011 on, an insurer shall assess at the end of each reporting period whether its recognized insurance liabilities are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows of those insurance contracts that meet the requirements of liability adequacy test under IFRS 4. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities is inadequate, a reserve shall be set aside to cover the entire deficiency based on actuarial principles.

(20) Reinsurance ceded

In order to limit the amount of losses resulting from certain incidents, the Consolidated Company conducts reinsurances based on business needs and pursuant to regulations of insurance laws. The Consolidated Company cannot use reinsurer’s not fulfilling its obligations as a reasonable cause to not fulfill obligations to re-insurers of insurance contracts ceded.

Reinsurance expenses are recognized under reinsurance contracts and its financial reporting including cutoff of reporting periods shall match to insurance premium revenues. Unbilled reinsurance expenses shall be estimated using a reasonable and systematic method at financial closing. Relevant revenues such as reinsurance commission revenues, etc., are recognized in the same period, and relevant reinsurance gains and losses shall not be deferred.

Reinsurance assets include ceded unearned premiums reserve, ceded claims reserve, ceded premiums deficiency reserve, and ceded liability adequacy reserve, and represent rights to reinsurers pursuant to “Regulations for the Various Reserves of Insurance Industry” and reinsurance contracts.

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The Consolidated Company regularly assesses whether reinsurance assets, claims recoverable from ceding companies, due from reinsurers and ceding companies prescribed in the previous paragraphs are impaired or unable to collect. When there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset, that the cedant may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract, and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the cedant will receive from the reinsurer, the Consolidated Company recognizes the amount of accumulated impairment losses based on the difference between the recoverable amount and the carrying value of reinsurance assets, and sets aside a fair amount of bad debt allowances on unrecoverable amount of claims recoverable from ceding companies, due from reinsurers and ceding companies.

(21) Co-insurance organization, co-insurance and guarantee fund agreement

The company and all the members approved by the competent authority set the “Co-insurance Contract of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance” agreed that the business should be fully included in the co-insurance, violators have to pay liquidated damages and agreed to be inspected by co-insurance team. The business is calculated on the basis of pure premiums and in accordance with the agreed portion. In addition to the liquidation or went out of business, the members shall not withdraw. If the members stop to operate the compulsory automobile liability insurance, it should drop out from the coinsurance organization at the same time and the responsibility of unearned premiums applies natural expiry.

The company, the property insurance company with order for traveling industry performance guarantee insurance and the reinsurance company set the “Co-insurance Contract of Traveling Industry Performance Guarantee Insurance” agreed that the business should be fully included in the co-insurance, violators have to pay liquidated damages and agreed to be inspected by co-insurance organization. The business is calculated on the basis of co-insurance premium and in accordance with the agreed proportion. Members shall notice in writing when going to withdraw from co-insurance before following year began three months ago. The original undertaken responsibility will cease to exist at the end of the year and the member company which drops out from the coinsurance organization will be held responsible for the unfinished part of the responsibility until its natural expiry.

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(22) Contribution to the stabilization funds

From 1 January 2014 to 30 June 2014, the Company had made monthly contributions based on 2‰ of the gross premiums to the stabilization funds. Since 1 July 2014, according to the “Interpretations No.10302503181 Financial-Supervisory-Property-Insurance-Corporate” issued by Financial Supervisory Commission, the Company has changed its way of contribution to rate discrimination depositing in “Property Insurance Stabilization Fund Committees”. It is reported as “Contribution to the Stabilization funds” in the income statement.

(23) Post-employment benefits plan

All regular employees of the Consolidated Company are entitled to a pension plan that is managed by an independently administered pension fund committee. Fund assets are deposited under the committee’s name in the specific bank account and hence, not associated with the Consolidated Company. Therefore fund assets are not included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements. Pension benefits for employees of the overseas subsidiaries and the branches are provided in accordance with the respective local regulations.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations.

Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the Projected Unit Credit Method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. Re-measurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest and net actuarial gains and losses, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

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- (a) the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- (b) the date that the Consolidated Company recognizes restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset, both as determined at the start of the annual reporting period, taking account of any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contribution and benefit payment.

Pension cost for an interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the actuarially determined pension cost rate at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted and disclosed for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

(24) Income taxes

Income tax expense (income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss.

The 10% income tax for undistributed earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved by the Shareholders' meeting.

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Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- B. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- A. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- B. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint arrangements, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Consolidated Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Interim period income tax expense is accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings, that is, the estimated average annual effective income tax rate applied to the pre-tax income of the interim period.

In accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holdings Company Act, the Company and its parent company jointly filed corporation income tax returns and 10% surcharge on its undistributed retained earnings since 2002 under the Integrated Income Tax System. If there is any tax effect due to the adoption of the foregoing Integrated Income Tax System, parent company can proportionately allocate the effects on tax expense (benefit), other receivables and other payable among the Company and its parent company.

Effective from 1 January 2006, the Consolidated Company has adopted “Income Basic Tax Act” and “Enforcement Rules of the Income Basic Tax Act” to estimate income basic tax.

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5. Main sources of uncertainty of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Consolidated Company's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. However, uncertainty about these assumption and estimate could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

(1) Judgments

In the process of applying the Consolidated Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements:

A. Categories of financial assets

The management has to use their judgment to categorize financial assets. Different categories apply different measurements, which could have a significant effect on the Consolidated Company's' financial position and performance.

B. The significant degree of risk transform measured by the risk ratio of insurance policy

The risk ratio of insurance policy = (amount to insurance company's payment when insurance accident occur / amount to insurance company's payment when insurance accident do not occur - 1) × 100%

The insurance policies which meet one of the following conditions are defined as insurance contracts:

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- (a) The insurance period is greater than or equal to 5 years, and at least 5 more policy year meet insurance risk ratio is greater than 10% (or 5%);
- (b) The insurance period is less than 5 years and more than half of the policy year meet insurance risk ratio is greater than 10% (or 5%).

According to the calculation formula of insurance risk ratio, insurance policies often obviously satisfy the conditions of significant risk transform. Therefore insurers do not have to calculate the risk ratio and can define property insurance policy as insurance contracts.

C. The significant degree of risk transform measured by the risk ratio of reinsurance policy

The risk ratio of reinsurance policy = $(\Sigma \text{PV amount to assumed re-insurer occur net loss} \times \text{the ratio of occurrence} / \text{PV of premium that assumed re-insurer expected}) \times 100\%$

When risk ratio of reinsurance policy is greater than 1%, the policies can be defined as reinsurance contracts.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

A. Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial instruments cannot be derived from an active market or a quoted price, it is determined using a valuation technique. Observable market data for similar financial instruments is utilized as inputs to measure fair value. If observable inputs are not available, prudent assumptions are used for estimating fair value. In applying valuation techniques, the Consolidated Company adopt pricing models in accordance with its procedure for valuation. All models are adjusted to ensure that their results reflect actual data and market prices.

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B. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset or cash generating unit. The value in use calculation is based on a “discounted cash flow model”. The cash flow projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Consolidated Company are not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

C. Post-employment benefit

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Please refer to Note 6, for more detail on the assumptions to measure pension costs and defined benefit obligation.

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D. Insurance contract liabilities

Insurance contract liabilities are based on assumptions of current period or the assumptions established in contract to reflect the best estimate at that time. All contracts were through liability adequacy tests do holistic assessment and assumptions to reflect the current period best estimate of cash flows in the future. The main assumptions are expected ultimate loss ratio, the maintaining cost ratio, persistency rates, discount ratio and reimbursement ratio.

E. Income taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of international business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Consolidated Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Consolidated Company's domicile.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available or there are sufficient taxable temporary differences against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits or deductible temporary differences can be utilized. The amount of deferred tax assets determined to be recognized is based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and taxable temporary differences together with future tax planning strategies.

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6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Petty cash and cash on hand	\$15,822	\$10,678	\$16,066
Cash in banks	5,537,555	5,892,264	1,932,689
Time deposits	4,866,427	4,765,535	5,161,119
Cash equivalents	1,309,950	1,846,694	657,179
Total	<u>\$11,729,754</u>	<u>\$12,515,171</u>	<u>\$7,767,053</u>

(2) Receivables

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Notes receivable - Net	\$324,462	\$322,666	\$270,121
Premiums receivable - Net	1,648,734	1,757,676	1,885,723
Other receivable - Net	453,960	631,046	402,417
Total	<u>\$2,427,156</u>	<u>\$2,711,388</u>	<u>\$2,558,261</u>

(3) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Held for trading:			
Derivative financial assets			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$65,358	\$440	\$27,464
Non-derivative financial assets			
Stocks	-	17,005	9,660
Beneficiary certificates	1,580,723	1,970,915	1,641,529
Total	<u>\$1,646,081</u>	<u>\$1,988,360</u>	<u>\$1,678,653</u>

The financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

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	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Held for trading:			
Derivative financial assets			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	\$16,951	\$192,554	\$50,203

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Consolidated Company entered in to forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the risk exposure position for certain transactions but are not designated as hedging instruments. Details of the derivative financial instruments reported as held for trading not designated as hedging instruments as of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, are as follows:

	Nominal Amount	Contract Period
<u>30 June 2016</u>		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell USD 186,600	22 July 2016-20 April 2018
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR 7,850	14 July 2016-27 October 2017
<u>31 December 2015</u>		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell USD 174,100	7 January 2016-28 April 2017
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR 7,850	13 January 2016-18 February 2016
<u>30 June 2015</u>		
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell USD 154,100	13 July 2015-28 April 2017
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR 4,850	13 July 2015-27 October 2015

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The counterparties of the derivative financial instruments mentioned above are domestic banks and foreign banks with good credit rating. Consequently, there is no significant credit risk for these counterparties.

(4) Available-for-sale financial assets

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Listed stocks	\$4,074,736	\$2,962,126	\$3,927,394
Foreign stocks	296,989	268,415	285,963
Beneficiary certificates	2,899,207	2,392,475	2,003,722
Corporate bonds	406,561	416,316	614,895
Real estate investment trust	31,123	112,549	-
Financial debentures	659,014	858,517	856,571
Government bonds	765,561	747,347	704,784
Overseas bonds	341,312	342,980	327,974
Total	<u>\$9,474,503</u>	<u>\$8,100,725</u>	<u>\$8,721,303</u>

The available-for-sale financial assets held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

(5) Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Preferred stocks	\$400,000	\$400,000	\$400,000
Company bonds	650,000	650,000	650,000
Bank Debentures	550,000	550,000	550,000
Overseas bonds	1,720,085	1,769,173	1,674,907
Time deposits	48,600	317,510	318,652
Total	<u>\$3,368,685</u>	<u>\$3,686,683</u>	<u>\$3,593,559</u>

Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists were not pledged.

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(6) Held-to-maturity financial assets

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Overseas bonds	\$4,883,113	\$4,462,088	\$3,377,754

The held-to-maturity financial assets held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

(7) Loans

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Loans	\$366,627	\$370,683	\$369,671
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(4,242)	(4,428)	(3,697)
Total	\$362,385	\$366,255	\$365,974

The movements in the provision for impairment of loans are as follows:

	Individually Impaired	Collectively Impaired	Total
1 January 2016	\$324	\$4,104	\$4,428
Reversal for the current period	-	(186)	(186)
Write off	-	-	-
30 June 2016	\$324	\$3,918	\$4,242
1 January 2015	\$65,499	\$1,677	\$67,176
Reversal for the current period	(65,049)	1,570	(63,479)
Write off	-	-	-
30 June 2015	\$450	\$3,247	\$3,697

Individually impaired loss as of 30 June 2016 and 2015 mainly results from the financial difficulties of the obligators. The individually impaired loss is recognized as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future recoverable amount. The pledged assets of the loans are properties and equipments.

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(8) Reinsurance assets

	<u>2016.6.30</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.6.30</u>
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	\$479,876	\$354,825	\$278,961
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	561,665	627,136	724,943
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	2,932,798	2,786,250	2,691,416
Ceded claims reserve	5,208,889	2,575,432	2,244,984
Ceded premium deficiency reserve	580	(6,912)	16,307
Subtotal	<u>8,142,267</u>	<u>5,354,770</u>	<u>4,952,707</u>
Total	<u>\$9,183,808</u>	<u>\$6,336,731</u>	<u>\$5,956,611</u>

(9) Other assets

	<u>2016.6.30</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.6.30</u>
Prepayment	\$24,529	\$27,115	\$24,034
Guarantee deposits paid	1,427,243	1,473,268	1,602,032
Other assets - Other	65,504	62,540	73,545
Total	<u>\$1,517,276</u>	<u>\$1,562,923</u>	<u>\$1,699,611</u>

(10) Payables

	<u>2016.6.30</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.6.30</u>
Claims outstanding	\$24,619	\$17,166	\$9,133
Commissions payable	209,019	203,185	219,315
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,626,663	1,510,574	1,604,222
Other payables	1,124,470	1,353,891	1,140,550
Total	<u>\$2,984,771</u>	<u>\$3,084,816</u>	<u>\$2,973,220</u>

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(11) Preferred stock liabilities

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors' meeting on 7 October 2011, the Company issued 31,250 thousand shares of Class A preferred stocks at par value of \$10 per share through private offerings. The offering was approved by Insurance Bureau of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan ("Insurance Bureau") on 26 October 2011. Primary terms and conditions of the privately offered Class A preferred stocks are listed as follows:

- A. Issuance period covers from 11 November 2011, the issue date, to 10 November 2018, seven years in total.
- B. Dividend yield is 1.86% per year based on the actual issue price of \$32 per share. Unpaid dividends will accumulate and shall be paid in full with priority in the year with earnings.
- C. The preference shares are not convertible to common stocks. When the shares are mature, the Company shall repurchase the shares at the issue price in compliance with R.O.C. Company Law. If the company is not able to repurchase all or a portion of the issued preferred stocks due to force majeure, the terms of the preferred stocks remain the same until the Company repurchases all outstanding shares. Dividends will be calculated at the original rate based on the actual extended period. Preferred shareholders' rights shall not be violated.
- D. Preferred shareholders do not have rights to require the Company to redeem the shares. Five years after issuance, the Company can redeem the shares with the approval from the governing authorities.

According to the IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation", the above mentioned preferred stocks issued shall be reported as "preferred stock liabilities" under financial liabilities.

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(12) Insurance liabilities

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Unearned premium reserve	\$12,400,150	\$12,064,950	\$11,780,296
Claims reserve	11,941,267	9,053,721	8,525,886
Special reserve	3,597,206	3,578,316	3,566,559
Premiums deficiency reserve	403,254	367,287	281,030
Total	\$28,341,877	\$25,064,274	\$24,153,771

A. Unearned premium reserve

- (a) Unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserve are summarized as follows:

	2016.6.30			
	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$2,024,768	\$75,234	\$1,193,875	\$906,127
Marine insurance	134,855	9,871	104,132	40,594
Land and air insurance	4,345,217	15,196	235,400	4,125,013
Liability insurance	619,601	571	207,272	412,900
Bonding insurance	59,545	657	40,120	20,082
Other property insurance	1,324,449	26,493	295,552	1,055,390
Accident insurance	1,478,057	2,539	86,025	1,394,571
Health insurance	55,642	-	5	55,637
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,722,083	505,372	770,417	1,457,038
Total	\$11,764,217	\$635,933	\$2,932,798	\$9,467,352

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	2015.12.31			
	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve		Retained business
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	
Fire insurance	\$1,922,146	\$72,493	\$1,051,066	
Marine insurance	100,452	9,482	72,090	37,844
Land and air insurance	4,261,434	15,224	301,559	3,975,099
Liability insurance	598,540	1,570	197,525	402,585
Bonding insurance	44,812	757	28,168	17,401
Other property insurance	1,393,279	26,700	352,242	1,067,737
Accident insurance	1,438,577	2,389	56,036	1,384,930
Health insurance	54,641	-	9	54,632
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,658,486	463,968	727,555	1,394,899
Total	\$11,472,367	\$592,583	\$2,786,250	\$9,278,700

	2015.6.30			
	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve		Retained business
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	
Fire insurance	\$2,070,928	\$80,002	\$1,075,097	
Marine insurance	177,877	15,664	145,135	48,406
Land and air insurance	4,026,772	6,896	237,034	3,796,634
Liability insurance	540,912	936	168,285	373,563
Bonding insurance	58,922	771	36,933	22,760
Other property insurance	1,337,703	25,598	339,411	1,023,890
Accident insurance	1,504,713	2,465	80,257	1,426,921
Health insurance	45,632	-	-	45,632
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,584,294	300,211	609,264	1,275,241
Total	\$11,347,753	\$432,543	\$2,691,416	\$9,088,880

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(b) Reconciliation statement of unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserve

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30		2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30	
	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve
Beginning balance	\$12,064,950	\$2,786,250	\$11,950,213	\$2,750,419
Reserve	12,447,426	2,938,293	11,800,674	2,694,818
Recover	(12,054,229)	(2,787,777)	(11,944,743)	(2,748,523)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(57,997)	(3,968)	(25,848)	(5,298)
Ending balance	\$12,400,150	\$2,932,798	\$11,780,296	\$2,691,416

B. Claims reserve

(a) Claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

	2016.6.30			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	\$7,607,049	\$262,250	\$4,270,966	\$3,598,333
Unreported claims	3,710,443	361,525	937,923	3,134,045
Total	\$11,317,492	\$623,775	\$5,208,889	\$6,732,378

	2015.12.31			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	\$4,543,959	\$334,115	\$1,537,115	\$3,340,959
Unreported claims	3,889,745	285,902	1,038,317	3,137,330
Total	\$8,433,704	\$620,017	\$2,575,432	\$6,478,289

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	2015.6.30			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Assumed reinsurance		Ceded reinsurance	
	Direct business	business	business	Retained business
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	\$4,166,248	\$266,324	\$1,289,285	\$3,143,287
Unreported claims	3,863,620	229,694	955,699	3,137,615
Total	\$8,029,868	\$496,018	\$2,244,984	\$6,280,902

(b) Net change for claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30							
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	(5)=(1)-(2) +(3)-(4)	Reserve	Recover	(8)=(6)-(7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	
Reported but not paid claim	\$7,644,306	\$4,549,356	\$262,250	\$334,115	\$3,023,085	\$4,281,825	\$1,549,940	\$2,731,885
Unreported claims	3,729,076	3,882,687	361,588	285,850	(77,873)	940,776	1,036,691	(95,915)
Total	\$11,373,382	\$8,432,043	\$623,838	\$619,965	\$2,945,212	\$5,222,601	\$2,586,631	\$2,635,970

	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30							
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims reserve
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	(5)=(1)-(2) +(3)-(4)	Reserve	Recover	(8)=(6)-(7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	
Reported but not paid claim	\$4,189,263	\$4,061,184	\$266,324	\$223,378	\$171,025	\$1,300,076	\$1,320,122	\$(20,046)
Unreported claims	3,873,059	3,644,249	229,719	211,048	247,481	957,703	919,980	37,723
Total	\$8,062,322	\$7,705,433	\$496,043	\$434,426	\$418,506	\$2,257,779	\$2,240,102	\$17,677

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(c) Reported but not paid claim and unreported claims liabilities for policyholder

	2016.6.30		
	Claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$4,128,042	\$25,954	\$4,153,996
Marine insurance	425,542	84,036	509,578
Land and air insurance	1,131,030	1,069,997	2,201,027
Liability insurance	434,443	414,305	848,748
Bonding insurance	44,739	37,765	82,504
Other property insurance	817,068	346,211	1,163,279
Accident insurance	127,413	439,853	567,266
Health insurance	6,594	49,847	56,441
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	754,428	1,604,000	2,358,428
Total	\$7,869,299	\$4,071,968	\$11,941,267

	2015.12.31		
	Claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$1,273,927	\$122,200	\$1,396,127
Marine insurance	302,768	67,946	370,714
Land and air insurance	948,712	1,000,889	1,949,601
Liability insurance	465,420	439,981	905,401
Bonding insurance	41,204	67,272	108,476
Other property insurance	920,655	359,572	1,280,227
Accident insurance	129,040	433,197	562,237
Health insurance	8,258	50,841	59,099
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	788,090	1,633,749	2,421,839
Total	\$4,878,074	\$4,175,647	\$9,053,721

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	2015.6.30		
	Claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$1,078,118	\$59,216	\$1,137,334
Marine insurance	402,611	62,065	464,676
Land and air insurance	995,557	942,215	1,937,772
Liability insurance	280,015	646,355	926,370
Bonding insurance	23,663	70,852	94,515
Other property insurance	752,995	280,220	1,033,215
Accident insurance	117,839	431,200	549,039
Health insurance	11,138	45,990	57,128
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	770,636	1,555,201	2,325,837
Total	\$4,432,572	\$4,093,314	\$8,525,886

(d) Reported but not paid claim and unreported claims liabilities of ceded claims reserve for policyholder

	2016.6.30		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$3,250,200	\$13,210	\$3,263,410
Marine insurance	307,142	41,572	348,714
Land and air insurance	66,027	32,431	98,458
Liability insurance	252,342	126,535	378,877
Bonding insurance	27,845	34,306	62,151
Other property insurance	213,061	52,543	265,604
Accident insurance	11,132	37,683	48,815
Health insurance	-	363	363
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	143,217	599,280	742,497
Total	\$4,270,966	\$937,923	\$5,208,889

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	2015.12.31		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$604,278	\$63,437	\$667,715
Marine insurance	190,358	35,902	226,260
Land and air insurance	48,285	28,992	77,277
Liability insurance	268,371	117,732	386,103
Bonding insurance	33,553	60,202	93,755
Other property insurance	231,629	83,555	315,184
Accident insurance	9,628	45,716	55,344
Health insurance	-	75	75
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	151,013	602,706	753,719
Total	\$1,537,115	\$1,038,317	\$2,575,432

	2015.6.30		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$454,415	\$6,487	\$460,902
Marine insurance	255,415	34,377	289,792
Land and air insurance	68,942	28,109	97,051
Liability insurance	78,780	169,003	247,783
Bonding insurance	18,423	59,106	77,529
Other property insurance	230,583	61,264	291,847
Accident insurance	21,093	55,957	77,050
Health insurance	-	(410)	(410)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	161,634	541,806	703,440
Total	\$1,289,285	\$955,699	\$2,244,984

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(e) Reconciliation statement of claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30		2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30	
	Claims reserve	Ceded claims reserve	Claims reserve	Ceded claims reserve
Beginning balance	\$9,053,720	\$2,575,432	\$8,154,755	\$2,249,673
Reserve	11,997,220	5,222,601	8,558,365	2,257,779
Recover	(9,052,008)	(2,586,631)	(8,139,859)	(2,240,102)
Effects of exchange rate changes	(57,665)	(2,513)	(47,375)	(22,366)
Ending balance	\$11,941,267	\$5,208,889	\$8,525,886	\$2,244,984

C. Special reserve

(a) Special reserve - Compulsory automobile liability insurance

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Beginning balance	\$1,487,506	\$1,528,545
Reserve	179,552	81,313
Recover	(27,173)	(153,892)
Ending balance	\$1,639,885	\$1,455,966

(b) Special reserve - Non-compulsory automobile liability insurance

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30		
	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total
Beginning balance	\$505,626	\$1,585,184	\$2,090,810
Reserve	-	-	-
Recover	-	(133,489)	(133,489)
Ending balance	\$505,626	\$1,451,695	\$1,957,321

	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30		
	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total
Beginning balance	\$524,353	\$1,586,240	\$2,110,593
Reserve	-	-	-
Recover	-	-	-
Ending balance	\$524,353	\$1,586,240	\$2,110,593

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When the Consolidated Company does not apply to “Precautions of strengthening disaster insurance of property insurance industry (commercial earthquake and typhoons flood insurance)”, “Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance” and “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for the nuclear Insurance”, the impact on the Consolidated Company's profit or loss, liabilities and equity are decrease of \$133,489 thousand, increase of \$1,648,821 thousand and decrease of \$992,706 thousand. Earnings per share decreases \$0.39 when the Consolidated Company does not apply to the precautions.

D. Premium deficiency reserve

(a) Premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	2016.6.30			
	Premium deficiency reserve		Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$72	\$-	\$600	\$(528)
Marine insurance	-	-	18	(18)
Land and air insurance	-	17,577	(6,906)	24,483
Liability insurance	14,023	5	6,758	7,270
Bonding insurance	11	-	5	6
Other property insurance	302,430	-	105	302,325
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	69,136	-	-	69,136
Total	\$385,672	\$17,582	\$580	\$402,674

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	2015.12.31			
	Premium deficiency reserve		Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$627	\$(627)
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	-	13,988	(13,542)	27,530
Liability insurance	12,503	(3)	5,962	6,538
Bonding insurance	-	-	4	(4)
Other property insurance	278,729	33	37	278,725
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	62,037	-	-	62,037
Total	\$353,269	\$14,018	\$(6,912)	\$374,199

	2015.6.30			
	Premium deficiency reserve		Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$174	\$(174)
Marine insurance	-	-	48	(48)
Land and air insurance	-	5,144	-	5,144
Liability insurance	13,697	(17)	6,009	7,671
Bonding insurance	190	-	26	164
Other property insurance	211,711	234	10,050	201,895
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	50,071	-	-	50,071
Total	\$275,669	\$5,361	\$16,307	\$264,723

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(b) Net loss recognized for premium deficiency reserve - Net change for premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30								
	Direct		Assumed		Net	Ceded		Recognized net	
	underwriting		Reinsurance		change for	reinsurance		Net change for	
	business		business		premium	business		ceded premium	
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	deficiency	Reserve	Recover	deficiency	deficiency
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)	(6)	(7)	reserve (8)=(6)-(7)	reserve (9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	\$75	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$75	\$622	\$620	\$2	\$73
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-	-	19	43	(24)	24
Land and air insurance	-	-	17,577	13,988	3,589	(6,906)	(13,586)	6,680	(3,091)
Liability insurance	14,518	12,355	5	(3)	2,171	6,997	5,892	1,105	1,066
Bonding insurance	12	-	-	-	12	5	4	1	11
Other property insurance	313,121	275,423	-	32	37,666	108	36	72	37,594
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	71,580	61,301	-	-	10,279	-	-	-	10,279
Total	\$399,306	\$349,079	\$17,582	\$14,017	\$53,792	\$845	\$(6,991)	\$7,836	\$45,956

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	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30									
	Direct		Assumed		Net	Ceded		Recognized net		
	underwriting		Reinsurance			change for	reinsurance		loss (gain) for	
	business		business		premium		business		premium	
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover		deficiency	Reserve	Recover	Net change for	
					ceded premium				deficiency	
				reserve			reserve			reserve
					(5)=(1)-(2)+			(8)=(6)-(7)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)-(4)		(6)	(7)			
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$176	\$-	\$176	\$(176)	
Marine insurance	-	-	-	7	(7)	49	(1,183)	1,232	(1,239)	
Land and air insurance	-	-	5,144	1,096	4,048	-	-	-	4,048	
Liability insurance	13,923	14,841	(17)	4	(939)	6,109	2,063	4,046	(4,985)	
Bonding insurance	194	508	-	-	(314)	27	8	19	(333)	
Other property insurance	215,196	136,452	236	1	78,979	10,215	38,435	(28,220)	107,199	
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	50,895	46,098	-	-	4,797	-	-	-	4,797	
Total	\$280,208	\$197,899	\$5,363	\$1,108	\$86,564	\$16,576	\$39,323	\$(22,747)	\$109,311	

(c) Reconciliation statement for premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30		2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30	
	Premium deficiency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve	Premium deficiency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve
Beginning balance	\$367,287	\$(6,912)	\$199,764	\$39,478
Reserve	416,888	845	285,571	16,576
Recover	(363,096)	6,991	(199,007)	(39,323)
Effects of exchange rate changes	(17,825)	(344)	(5,298)	(424)
Ending balance	\$403,254	\$580	\$281,030	\$16,307

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(d) Effects for the change of estimation and assumption

Premium deficiency reserve is a measurement of present value for future expenditure. The expected final loss ratio was referred to the data in the past three years, spectacular compensation case and the trend of loss. The expected operation expense ratio was referred to the insurance expense exhibit in the past three years exclude entertainment expense and membership fee. The actual ratio of return on investment may not be the same as the expected ratio due to the uncertainty of estimation and assumption.

(13) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Consolidated Company adopt a defined contribution plan in accordance with the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. Under the Labor Pension Act, the Consolidated Company will make monthly contributions of no less than 6% of the employees' monthly wages to the employees' individual pension accounts. The Consolidated Company have made monthly contributions of 6% of each individual employee's salaries or wages to employees' pension accounts.

Pension benefits for employees of overseas subsidiaries and branches are provided in accordance with the local regulations.

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 are \$29,094 thousand and \$27,449 thousand, respectively, and for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 were \$57,736 thousand and \$52,648 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefit plans

Expenses under the defined benefit plans for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 are \$8,679 thousand and \$6,554 thousand, respectively, and for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 are \$17,358 thousand and \$13,990 thousand, respectively.

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(14) Common stock

As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the total authorized and issued shares were 288,955 thousand, 280,220 thousand and 280,220 thousand at par value of \$10, respectively. Each share carries equal rights to vote and to receive dividends.

(15) Retained earnings

A. Legal capital reserve

Pursuant to the Insurance Act, 20% of the Company's annual after-tax net income shall be appropriated as legal reserve until the total amount of the legal capital reserve equals the issued share capital. The Company is able to issue new stock or cash dividend from legal reserve if there is no deficit as long as the legal reserve is over 25% of the paid in capital.

On 27 April 2016, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of \$236,307 thousand.

B. Special capital reserve

Special reserve for major incidents and for fluctuation of risks in accordance with Section 8 of "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises" is placed in the special capital reserve under retained earnings.

Following the adoption of TIFRS, the "interpretations No. 10102508861 Financial-Supervisory-Property-Insurance-Corporate" issued by Financial Supervisory Commission on 5 June 2012, which sets out the following provisions for compliance:

On a public company's first-time adoption of the TIFRS, for any unrealized revaluation gains and cumulative translation adjustments (gains) recorded to shareholders' equity that the company elects to transfer to retained earnings by application of the exemption under IFRS 1, the company shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve. The Consolidated Company doesn't have the above special capital reserve result in it has no unrealized revaluation and cumulative translation adjustment (gain).

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On 27 April 2016, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, recognized special capital reserves of \$858,776 thousand, among which special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks in the amount of \$483,754 thousand had been recognized at the end of 2015 in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises." The rest of the special capital reserve will be recognized in year 2016.

C. Undistributed earnings

According to the article 35 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's annual earnings, after paying tax and offsetting deficits, if any, shall be appropriated first as legal reserve and special capital reserve according to law. The total remaining amount plus beginning undistributed earnings are the distributable earnings. The distributable earnings must be appropriated in accordance with the resolution by the stockholders' meeting. The dividends go first to preferred stockholders for current year dividends and any dividends that have been omitted in the past. From the remainder, there should be appropriations of 2% as bonus to employees.

According to the addition of Article 235-1 of the Company Act announced on 20 May 2015, the Company shall distribute employee remuneration based on profit of current year. The Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, passed the resolution of amending the Articles of Incorporation on 27 April 2016, according to the revised Articles of Incorporations, the Company's annual earnings, after paying tax and offsetting deficits, if any, shall be appropriated first as legal reserve and special capital reserve according to law. The total remaining amount plus beginning undistributed earnings are the distributable earnings. The distributable earnings must be appropriated in accordance with the resolution by the stockholders' meeting. The dividends go first to preferred stockholders for current year dividends and any dividends that have been omitted in the past.

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On 27 April 2016, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to distribute earnings of year 2015. Please refer to "Market Observation Post System" website of the TWSE for more information.

Special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks are recorded as special capital reserve under equity at the end of this year. As of 30 June 2016, the reserves amounted to \$2,433,579 thousand.

Please refer to Note 6(20) for details of the estimation basis and recognized amount for employee remuneration (bonuses) and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(16) Non-controlling interests

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Beginning balance	\$325,384	\$704,946
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	(150,576)	(164,236)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(9,400)	(11,246)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	(6,105)	(1,670)
Ending balance	<u>\$159,303</u>	<u>\$527,794</u>

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(17) Retained earned premium

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30					
	Direct premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premium ceded to reinsurers (3)	Retained premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (5)	Retained earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$1,115,970	\$37,054	\$846,116	\$306,908	\$60,408	\$246,500
Marine insurance	161,402	3,314	129,341	35,375	(3,667)	39,042
Land and air insurance	2,007,919	12,089	118,436	1,901,572	52,906	1,848,666
Liability insurance	317,901	89	132,107	185,883	(5,342)	191,225
Bonding insurance	18,354	224	9,329	9,249	(2,029)	11,278
Other property insurance	655,457	11,332	50,181	616,608	57,284	559,324
Accident insurance	740,517	1,723	35,113	707,127	(4,621)	711,748
Health insurance	68,411	-	(13)	68,424	1,108	67,316
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,003,458	174,152	316,321	861,289	5,167	856,122
Total	\$6,089,389	\$239,977	\$1,636,931	\$4,692,435	\$161,214	\$4,531,221

	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30					
	Direct premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premium ceded to reinsurers (3)	Retained premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (5)	Retained earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$931,628	\$50,884	\$592,418	\$390,094	\$67,424	\$322,670
Marine insurance	180,732	4,138	127,176	57,694	(3,658)	61,352
Land and air insurance	1,807,286	1,703	101,958	1,707,031	126,014	1,581,017
Liability insurance	293,358	1,041	106,804	187,595	3,887	183,708
Bonding insurance	21,179	255	16,281	5,153	(4,008)	9,161
Other property insurance	602,333	9,048	68,012	543,369	89,533	453,836
Accident insurance	698,321	1,682	45,792	654,211	(7,606)	661,817
Health insurance	55,478	-	21	55,457	1,189	54,268
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	942,220	207,259	315,424	834,055	19,227	814,828
Total	\$5,532,535	\$276,010	\$1,373,886	\$4,434,659	\$292,002	\$4,142,657

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	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30					
	Direct premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premium ceded to reinsurers (3)	Retained premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (5)	Retained earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$1,670,154	\$71,626	\$1,254,824	\$486,956	\$(35,249)	\$522,205
Marine insurance	323,183	5,470	241,829	86,824	2,747	84,077
Land and air insurance	4,000,293	11,917	186,621	3,825,589	149,299	3,676,290
Liability insurance	656,637	(329)	258,197	398,111	12,125	385,986
Bonding insurance	78,287	730	54,100	24,917	2,694	22,223
Other property insurance	1,239,276	17,677	100,592	1,156,361	18,759	1,137,602
Accident insurance	1,463,890	3,315	155,281	1,311,924	9,584	1,302,340
Health insurance	126,593	-	(5)	126,598	1,004	125,594
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,958,160	384,050	620,137	1,722,073	81,718	1,640,355
Total	\$11,516,473	\$494,456	\$2,871,576	\$9,139,353	\$242,681	\$8,896,672

	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30					
	Direct premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premium ceded to reinsurers (3)	Retained premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (5)	Retained earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$1,528,429	\$81,745	\$1,000,024	\$610,150	\$(23,003)	\$633,153
Marine insurance	356,992	7,936	245,181	119,747	6,590	113,157
Land and air insurance	3,207,910	9,291	150,108	3,067,093	(126,499)	3,193,592
Liability insurance	568,226	1,588	204,407	365,407	10,768	354,639
Bonding insurance	75,865	585	53,434	23,016	1,490	21,526
Other property insurance	1,162,346	15,348	126,600	1,051,094	177,135	873,959
Accident insurance	1,275,383	3,143	143,367	1,135,159	(116,425)	1,251,584
Health insurance	103,243	-	21	103,222	1,524	101,698
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,686,508	328,799	553,251	1,462,056	(21,944)	1,484,000
Total	\$9,964,902	\$448,435	\$2,476,393	\$7,936,944	\$(90,364)	\$8,027,308

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(18) Retained claim payment

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30			
	Insurance	Reinsurance	Claims recovered	Retained
	claims paid	claims paid	from reinsurers	claim paid
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$(335,634)	\$(17,016)	\$(295,792)	\$(56,858)
Marine insurance	(63,654)	887	(40,755)	(22,012)
Land and air insurance	(1,164,964)	(88)	(50,489)	(1,114,563)
Liability insurance	(137,458)	43	(38,700)	(98,715)
Bonding insurance	(9,082)	(148)	(7,307)	(1,923)
Other property insurance	(196,469)	(7,022)	(37,875)	(165,616)
Accident insurance	(279,842)	(99)	(21,906)	(258,035)
Health insurance	(24,614)	-	-	(24,614)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(579,089)	(143,730)	(218,254)	(504,565)
Total	\$(2,790,806)	\$(167,173)	\$(711,078)	\$(2,246,901)

	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30			
	Insurance	Reinsurance	Claims recovered	Retained
	claims paid	claims paid	from reinsurers	claim paid
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$(144,363)	\$(3,312)	\$(40,636)	\$(107,039)
Marine insurance	(62,626)	(9,119)	(26,495)	(45,250)
Land and air insurance	(1,025,209)	(1,203)	(36,782)	(989,630)
Liability insurance	(150,587)	(1)	(61,964)	(88,624)
Bonding insurance	(7,146)	1	(7,005)	(140)
Other property insurance	(259,873)	(2,149)	(102,883)	(159,139)
Accident insurance	(248,141)	-	(18,575)	(229,566)
Health insurance	(28,990)	-	-	(28,990)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(729,877)	(109,346)	(248,412)	(590,811)
Total	\$(2,656,812)	\$(125,129)	\$(542,752)	\$(2,239,189)

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	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30			
	Insurance	Reinsurance	Claims recovered	Retained
	claims paid	claims paid	from reinsurers	claim paid
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$(711,322)	\$(43,822)	\$(425,036)	\$(330,108)
Marine insurance	(121,408)	(18,052)	(86,874)	(52,586)
Land and air insurance	(2,181,538)	(95)	(85,162)	(2,096,471)
Liability insurance	(234,445)	(5)	(83,433)	(151,017)
Bonding insurance	(30,170)	(150)	(28,394)	(1,926)
Other property insurance	(668,465)	(8,745)	(75,892)	(601,318)
Accident insurance	(530,640)	(102)	(38,849)	(491,893)
Health insurance	(54,929)	-	-	(54,929)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(1,114,825)	(279,158)	(427,404)	(966,579)
Total	\$(5,647,742)	\$(350,129)	\$(1,251,044)	\$(4,746,827)

	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30			
	Insurance	Reinsurance	Claims recovered	Retained
	claims paid	claims paid	from reinsurers	claim paid
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$(266,162)	\$(20,875)	\$(109,384)	\$(177,653)
Marine insurance	(119,525)	(10,317)	(73,255)	(56,587)
Land and air insurance	(2,210,348)	(79,911)	(336,703)	(1,953,556)
Liability insurance	(261,873)	(69)	(101,898)	(160,044)
Bonding insurance	(9,148)	(64)	(8,219)	(993)
Other property insurance	(537,619)	(3,963)	(144,900)	(396,682)
Accident insurance	(460,347)	-	(59,903)	(400,444)
Health insurance	(52,748)	-	-	(52,748)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(1,210,393)	(177,878)	(398,035)	(990,236)
Total	\$(5,128,163)	\$(293,077)	\$(1,232,297)	\$(4,188,943)

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(19) Components of other comprehensive income

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Reclassification adjustments Arising during the period	during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$44,276	\$-	\$44,276	\$-	\$44,276
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	49,226	(49,991)	(765)	4,319	3,554
Total	\$93,502	\$(49,991)	\$43,511	\$4,319	\$47,830
	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30				
	Reclassification adjustments Arising during the period	during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$(32,319)	\$-	\$(32,319)	\$-	\$(32,319)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	43,392	(126,416)	(83,024)	5,198	(77,826)
Effective portion of gains (losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	(3,809)	-	(3,809)	-	(3,809)
Total	\$7,264	\$(126,416)	\$(119,152)	\$5,198	\$(113,954)

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	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Reclassification adjustments Arising during the period	during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$(1,125)	\$-	\$(1,125)	\$-	\$(1,125)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	170,263	(112,075)	58,187	13,986	72,173
Total	\$169,138	\$(112,075)	\$57,062	\$13,986	\$71,048
	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30				
	Reclassification adjustments Arising during the period	during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	\$(49,427)	\$-	\$(49,427)	\$-	\$(49,427)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	268,624	(261,735)	6,889	6,109	12,998
Effective portion of gains (losses) on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	(3,747)	-	(3,747)	-	(3,747)
Total	\$215,450	\$(261,735)	\$46,285	\$6,109	\$(40,176)

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(20) Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses by function

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30			2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary and wages	\$-	\$627,814	\$627,814	\$-	\$521,302	\$521,302
Labor & health insurance	-	45,066	45,066	-	48,987	48,987
Pension expenses	-	37,773	37,773	-	34,003	34,003
Other employee benefits	-	34,074	34,074	-	21,245	21,245
Depreciation	-	23,103	23,103	-	27,309	27,309
Amortization	-	6,566	6,566	-	5,358	5,358

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30			2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary and wages	\$-	\$1,233,095	\$1,233,095	\$-	\$1,106,091	\$1,106,091
Labor & health insurance	-	95,586	95,586	-	91,988	91,988
Pension expenses	-	75,094	75,094	-	66,638	66,638
Other employee benefits	-	57,688	57,688	-	41,442	41,442
Depreciation	-	47,102	47,102	-	53,766	53,766
Amortization	-	12,523	12,523	-	12,712	12,712

The number of the Consolidated Company's employees was 3,154 and 3,016 as of 30 June 2016 and 2015, respectively.

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting of the Company held on 16 March 2016 to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. According to the resolution, 1 % to 2 % of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

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Based on profit of the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 to be 1 % of profit of the current six-month period, recognized as employee benefits expense. As such, employees' compensation for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 amount to \$646 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively. The aforementioned employees' compensation were estimated based on post-tax net income of the period and recognized as salaries expense. The number of stocks distributed as employees' compensation was calculated based on the closing price one day earlier than the date of shareholders' meeting and considered the impacts of ex-right/ex-dividend. Differences between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee bonuses are recognized in profit or loss of the subsequent year.

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 16 March 2016 to distribute \$1,470 thousand in cash as employees' compensation of 2015. No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee bonuses for the year ended 31 December 2015.

No material differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2014.

(21) Income tax

The major components of income tax expense (income) are as follows:

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$61,045	\$69,931
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	1,326	6,090
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	3,886	(2,156)
Total income tax expense	\$66,257	\$73,865

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	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$138,901	\$156,738
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	1,326	6,090
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(28,024)	(30,721)
Total income tax expense	\$112,203	\$132,107

Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	\$(4,319)	\$(5,198)

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	\$(13,986)	\$(6,109)

Imputation credit information

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Balances of imputation credit amounts	\$117	\$14,337	\$36

The actual creditable ratio for 2015 and 2014 were 1.61% and 1.35%, respectively.

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The Company's earnings generated in the year ended 31 December 1997 and prior years have been fully appropriated.

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 30 June 2016, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Consolidated Company is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns	
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2010	

(22) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the period attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

The Consolidated Company did not issue dilutive potential common stock; therefore, the basic earnings per share need not be adjusted.

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand)	\$327,130	\$330,248
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousand)	288,955	288,955
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	\$1.13	\$1.14
	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand)	\$533,376	\$640,736
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousand)	288,955	288,955
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	\$1.85	\$2.22

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7. Risk management for insurance contracts and financial instruments

(1) The structure, organization, the scope of rights and responsibilities of risk management:

A. Framework of risk management, organization, structure and responsibilities:

(A) Board of directors

- a. To recognize various risks associated with insurance business, assure effectiveness of risk management and take ultimate responsibility for risk management as a whole.
- b. To establish appropriate mechanism and culture for risk management, ratify appropriate risk management policies and optimize resource allocation.
- c. To consider the aggregate effect of various risks from the perspective of the Company as a whole, at the same time take into account the regulatory capital requirements from the competent authority and other related capital allocation regulations regarding finance and business.

(B) Risk management committee

- a. To formulate risk management policies, frameworks, and organizations; to build quantitative and qualitative management standards, regularly report to board of directors, reflect timely the execution of risk management and propose necessary steps for improvement.
- b. To execute risk management decisions from board of directors and review development, establishment and effectiveness of risk management mechanism for the Company as a whole on a regular basis.

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- c. To assist and supervise various departments in risk management activities.
- d. To adjust risk category, allotment, and attribution in response to changes in the environment.
- e. To coordinate the interaction and communication of risk management function across departments.

(C) Chief risk officer

The Chief Risk Officer's appointment and removal are approved by the Board of directors, which maintain the independence, it could not concurrently play a business and financial role, and has the right to acquire any overview data that may affect the company's risk profile.

- a. Overall management of the company's overall risk management related business.
- b. Discuss important company decisions and risk management point of view to give appropriate recommendations.

(D) Risk management department

- a. Risk management department is established independent of sales function to take charge of tasks such as the supervision and evaluation of various major risks.
- b. Responsibility of risk management division:
 - (a) To assist in drafting risk management policies and the execution when ratified by the board of directors.
 - (b) To assist in setting up risk limits according to the risk appetite.
 - (c) To compile risk information from various departments, coordinate and communicate with them to execute policies and limits.
 - (d) To propose risk management related reports on a regular basis.
 - (e) To supervise risk limit and its use in each business unit on a regular basis.
 - (f) To assist in stress tests and conduct back-testing when necessary.
 - (g) To conduct other risk management related tasks.

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(E) Business unit

a. The responsibilities of business's risk management are as follows:

- (a) To supervise the daily risk management and report of the responsible unit and take necessary responsive actions.
- (b) To oversee the sharing of risk management information to risk management on a regular basis.

b. The business unit's responsibilities for risk management are as follows:

- (a) To identify risk and report risk exposure.
- (b) To evaluate (quantitative or qualitative) the degree of influence when risks occur and pass the risk information in a timely and correct manner.
- (c) To review each risk item and its limit on a regular basis to insure the effective execution of risk limit within business unit.
- (d) To oversee risk exposure and report when over-limit occur, including measures taken against it.
- (e) To assist in development of risk model to insure the evaluation of risk, use of model, and its assumption are conducted on a reasonable basis and is consistent with actual practice.
- (f) To assure effective execution of internal control within business unit to comply with relevant regulations and risk management policies of the Company.
- (g) To assist in collecting information regarding operation risk.

(F) Audit department

Audit the execution of risk management of each unit in the Company according to the existing relevant regulations.

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B. Scope and nature of risk reporting and evaluation system of property insurance

(A) Risks reporting

- a. Each business unit within the Company should pass risk information to risk management unit for overseeing purpose, and propose over-limit report and responding measures when risk exposure is over limit.
- b. Risk management unit compiles risk information from each department, examine and track the use of major risk limit, submit a monthly risk management report to the general manager, and make quarterly report to the risk management committee and board of director to oversee risks on a regular basis.

(B) Scope and nature of risk evaluation system

The risk management unit of the company and that of its parent company's, Cathay Financial Holdings Limited, collaborate in building market risk management system. The structure will consider functionality, source of information, completeness of uploaded information, and the safety of the environment in which the system operates. Function-wise, risk management system focuses on the need of middle office to quantify risk, and it would only be authorized to risk management personnel.

C. Processes to undertake, evaluate, supervise and control insurance risk of property insurance business. Policy in underwriting to assure proper risk categorization and fee standard.

In the company, risk management department takes responsibilities in monitoring risks, integrate insurance risk of the company as a whole, and set up risk indicators, risk limit, and managing mechanism. Each related department is the execution unit of insurance risk control. They report execution process to risk management department every month based on regulation, internal rules, and professional knowledge and experience of their respective field. Risk management department then propose insurance risk management report to the board of directors each quarter.

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D. Evaluate risk from the perspective of enterprise as a whole and the scope in managing insurance risk

Scope of insurance risk management of the company includes product design and pricing, underwriting, reinsurance, risks related to catastrophe, claim, and provision. Proper management mechanisms are set up and execute thoroughly.

E. Methods with which property insurance business limit insurance risk exposure and improper risk concentration

Before a business is introduced, the underwriting personnel will evaluate the quality of the business based on the underwriting guideline of each insurance to decide whether to undertake the business. Risk is properly avoided and controlled to reduce exposure.

In addition, as the company undertakes reinsurance business, risk management mechanism is set up in accordance with “Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises Engaging in Operating Reinsurance and Other Risk Spreading Mechanisms” and the ability to undertake risk is taken into account for the establishment of reinsurance risk management plan which execution is based upon. Accumulated risk with the portfolio of direct written premiums and other inward-insurance business is conducted before an individual case of outward/inward reinsurance is executed. When the cumulative insurance amount exceeds contract limit or self-retain limit, risk is diversified through facultative reinsurance.

According to the Company’s risk management mechanism for reinsurance business, the maximum for the retained risk per risk unit is calculated as 10% of the summary amount of stockholder’s equities and special reserves (excluding of Compulsory automobile insurance). The following table summarizes the underlying retention for each risk unit by types of insurance:

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.12.31	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.12.31
Fire insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Marine insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Engineering insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Other property insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Automobile insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Health and injury insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000

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F. Methods of asset / liability management

Provisions are evaluated on a regular basis based on the company's business characteristics to insure fund allocation and the liquidity of asset investment is sufficient to meet possible future claims. Cash flow management with comprehensive consideration of the amount of fund required and its timeline of every department is conducted through fund procurement department, which is independent of trading unit.

Operation standards under crisis are set up in accordance with the "Directions for Handling Financial Institute Crisis" issued by Financial Supervision Commission. When tremendous sum of fund is lost or liquidity is severely compromised, the operation crisis team will be set up immediately to evaluate the impact on fund liquidity of the company cautiously and assess the amount, timeline, and benefit of making up the funding gap so as to assure rights of clients and the company.

G. Management, supervision, control process when additional liability or commitment to equity contribution is required for the property insurance business

The Company has established a management mechanism for capital adequacy, which includes capital adequacy indicators for regular review, and every six month a capital adequacy management report will be compiled to implement capital adequacy management.

If capital adequacy ratio exceeds control standard (risk limit) or in the case of unusual events, related departments will meet together to study counter-measures and report to the parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings, to review the impact on the group's capital adequacy ratio.

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(2) Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

A. Receivables of insurance contracts

	Premiums receivable (Note)		
	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Fire insurance	\$765,726	\$760,232	\$741,287
Marine insurance	261,233	243,481	285,472
Land and air insurance	89,726	177,558	230,587
Liability insurance	167,344	173,119	155,590
Bonding insurance	41,256	43,048	54,625
Other property insurance	250,395	293,262	337,433
Accident insurance	153,742	134,114	153,976
Health insurance	12,384	14,718	15,556
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	16,637	19,614	51,351
Total	1,758,443	1,859,146	2,025,877
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(109,709)	(101,470)	(140,154)
Net	<u>\$1,648,734</u>	<u>\$1,757,676</u>	<u>\$1,885,723</u>

Aging analysis of account receivables :

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
≤ 90days	\$1,488,660	\$1,596,096	\$1,789,006
> 90days	269,783	263,050	236,871
Total	<u>\$1,758,443</u>	<u>\$1,859,146</u>	<u>\$2,025,877</u>

Note: As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the receivables included overdue receivables amounted to \$209,273 thousand, \$216,525 thousand and \$150,485 thousand, respectively. The allowance for bad debts amounted to \$65,667 thousand, \$65,494 thousand and \$90,088 thousand, respectively.

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B. Claims recoverable from reinsurers for policyholder with reported and paid off claims

	Claims reported and paid off		
	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Fire insurance	\$222,600	\$45,435	\$11,234
Marine insurance	8,762	22,730	16,772
Land and air insurance	40,313	40,360	35,934
Liability insurance	17,139	17,874	46,516
Bonding insurance	181	38,430	313
Other property insurance	26,744	27,756	7,144
Accident insurance	14,159	17,103	13,297
Health insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	149,978	145,137	147,751
Total	479,876	354,825	278,961
Less: Allowance for bad debts	-	-	-
Net	<u>\$479,876</u>	<u>\$354,825</u>	<u>\$278,961</u>

C. Payables of insurance contracts

	2016.6.30		
	Commissions payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$41,007	\$15,575	\$56,582
Marine insurance	10,767	10,128	20,895
Land and air insurance	31,886	176,030	207,916
Liability insurance	22,043	15,287	37,330
Bonding insurance	5,745	651	6,396
Other property insurance	28,196	11,812	40,008
Accident insurance	13,287	81,082	94,369
Health insurance	4,088	5,337	9,425
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	52,000	-	52,000
Total	<u>\$209,019</u>	<u>\$315,902</u>	<u>\$524,921</u>

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	2015.12.31		
	Commissions payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$37,552	\$19,059	\$56,611
Marine insurance	11,642	9,764	21,406
Land and air insurance	26,159	160,717	186,876
Liability insurance	17,423	17,082	34,505
Bonding insurance	5,027	1,597	6,624
Other property insurance	29,277	12,039	41,316
Accident insurance	10,159	64,426	74,585
Health insurance	4,159	2,713	6,872
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	61,787	-	61,787
Total	\$203,185	\$287,397	\$490,582

	2015.6.30		
	Commissions payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$35,569	\$17,601	\$53,170
Marine insurance	12,976	9,579	22,555
Land and air insurance	21,841	154,447	176,288
Liability insurance	17,913	11,716	29,629
Bonding insurance	7,177	670	7,847
Other property insurance	31,947	13,380	45,327
Accident insurance	9,085	73,186	82,271
Health insurance	3,566	3,709	7,275
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	79,241	-	79,241
Total	\$219,315	\$284,288	\$503,603

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D. Due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies - reinsurance

	2016.6.30	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$140,735	\$337,323
Sompo Japan Re	85,081	(30,414)
Marsh	20,828	255,282
Willis	2,193	114,082
Guy Carpenter	56,909	(31,890)
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa	35,666	26,743
Others	282,028	955,537
Total	623,440	1,626,663
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(61,775)	-
Net	<u>\$561,665</u>	<u>\$1,626,663</u>
	2015.12.31	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$126,360	\$323,938
Sompo Japan Re	89,844	38,097
Guy Carpenter	59,628	20,582
Marsh	19,937	255,959
Taian	24,893	3,898
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa	17,435	24,953
Others	348,862	843,147
Total	686,959	1,510,574
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(59,823)	-
Net	<u>\$627,136</u>	<u>\$1,510,574</u>

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	2015.6.30	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$124,182	\$437,613
Sompo Japan Re	17,562	5,487
Guy Carpenter	43,365	54,814
Marsh	43,235	140,894
Others	544,274	965,414
Total	772,618	1,604,222
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(47,675)	-
Net	\$724,943	\$1,604,222

Note: As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the due from reinsurers and ceding companies included overdue receivables amounted to \$32,977 thousand, \$29,649 thousand and \$46,953 thousand, respectively. The allowance for bad debts amounted to \$32,977 thousand, \$29,649 thousand and \$27,630 thousand, respectively.

(3) Information of management achievements

A. Acquisition cost for insurance contracts

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Commission expenses	Surcharge	Reinsurance commission expenses	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	\$22,057	\$11,577	\$2,937	\$21,074	\$57,645
Marine insurance	2,866	1,304	364	7,897	12,431
Land and air insurance	44,826	-	34	245,126	289,986
Liability insurance	10,793	8,108	317	21,992	41,210
Bonding insurance	1,296	-	44	1,195	2,535
Other property insurance	3,435	147,399	1,115	11,812	163,761
Accident insurance	15,505	-	-	108,013	123,518
Health insurance	4,997	-	-	8,781	13,778
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	107,161	-	1	107,162
Total	\$105,775	\$275,549	\$4,811	\$425,891	\$812,026

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	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30				
	Commission		Reinsurance commission		Total
	expenses	Surcharge	expenses	Other cost	
Fire insurance	\$20,488	\$9,422	\$4,534	\$28,948	\$63,392
Marine insurance	5,180	2,314	399	9,465	17,358
Land and air insurance	37,986	-	514	249,976	288,476
Liability insurance	11,307	5,467	214	21,543	38,531
Bonding insurance	3,278	21	-	1,017	4,316
Other property insurance	4,064	101,333	1,691	16,398	123,486
Accident insurance	11,338	-	-	113,231	124,569
Health insurance	5,550	-	-	7,280	12,830
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	121,050	-	-	121,050
Total	\$99,191	\$239,607	\$7,352	\$447,858	\$794,008

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Commission		Reinsurance commission		Total
	expenses	Surcharge	expenses	Other cost	
Fire insurance	\$30,470	\$22,328	\$7,126	\$45,748	\$105,672
Marine insurance	6,411	1,589	296	17,077	25,373
Land and air insurance	83,769	-	77	492,528	576,374
Liability insurance	20,136	15,781	44	42,468	78,429
Bonding insurance	6,965	157	44	1,771	8,937
Other property insurance	7,854	257,989	3,394	24,913	294,150
Accident insurance	27,759	-	-	210,486	238,245
Health insurance	9,609	-	-	16,020	25,629
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	215,282	-	1	215,283
Total	\$192,973	\$513,126	\$10,981	\$851,012	\$1,568,092

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	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30				
	Commission		Reinsurance		Total
	expenses	Surcharge	expenses	Other cost	
Fire insurance	\$30,490	\$18,840	\$8,122	\$50,509	\$107,961
Marine insurance	8,188	3,265	899	17,478	29,830
Land and air insurance	56,316	-	592	459,113	516,021
Liability insurance	18,516	10,412	381	37,559	66,868
Bonding insurance	6,414	286	3	1,749	8,452
Other property insurance	6,939	191,737	2,589	28,576	229,841
Accident insurance	18,249	-	-	207,245	225,494
Health insurance	9,552	-	-	12,770	22,322
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	221,492	-	-	221,492
Total	\$154,664	\$446,032	\$12,586	\$814,999	\$1,428,281

B. Disclosure for insurance cost benefit analysis

a. Cost benefit analysis for direct underwriting

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30					
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Acquisition cost for insurance contracts	Insurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
		reserve	contracts	payments	reserve	
Fire insurance	\$1,115,970	\$(325,533)	\$(54,708)	\$(335,634)	\$(1,240,458)	\$(840,363)
Marine insurance	161,402	(15,070)	(12,067)	(63,654)	(195,954)	(125,343)
Land and air insurance	2,007,919	(23,613)	(289,952)	(1,164,964)	(84,930)	444,460
Liability insurance	317,901	8,765	(40,893)	(137,458)	(29,700)	118,615
Bonding insurance	18,354	14,660	(2,491)	(9,082)	(5,846)	15,595
Other property insurance	655,457	(40,927)	(162,646)	(196,469)	69,746	325,161
Accident insurance	740,517	12,210	(123,518)	(279,842)	53,101	402,468
Health insurance	68,411	(1,104)	(13,778)	(24,614)	7,111	36,026
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,003,458	(20,794)	(107,162)	(579,089)	124,957	421,370
Total	\$6,089,389	\$(391,406)	\$(807,215)	\$(2,790,806)	\$(1,301,973)	\$797,989

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	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30					
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Acquisition cost for insurance contracts	Insurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
Fire insurance	\$931,628	\$(223,953)	\$(58,858)	\$(144,363)	\$76,896	\$581,350
Marine insurance	180,732	(33,106)	(16,959)	(62,626)	(41,674)	26,367
Land and air insurance	1,807,286	(103,007)	(287,962)	(1,025,209)	(28,026)	363,082
Liability insurance	293,358	(5,327)	(38,317)	(150,587)	(106,388)	(7,261)
Bonding insurance	21,179	11,016	(4,316)	(7,146)	(55,134)	(34,401)
Other property insurance	602,333	2,406	(121,795)	(259,873)	(52,972)	170,099
Accident insurance	698,321	11,928	(124,569)	(248,141)	37,242	374,781
Health insurance	55,478	(1,189)	(12,830)	(28,990)	2,235	14,704
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	942,220	937	(121,050)	(729,877)	(41,119)	51,111
Total	\$5,532,535	\$(340,295)	\$(786,656)	\$(2,656,812)	\$(208,940)	\$1,539,832

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30					
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Acquisition cost for insurance contracts	Insurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
Fire insurance	\$1,670,154	\$(107,257)	\$(98,546)	\$(711,322)	\$(2,804,261)	\$(2,051,232)
Marine insurance	323,183	(34,405)	(25,077)	(121,408)	(153,337)	(11,044)
Land and air insurance	4,000,293	(83,170)	(576,297)	(2,181,538)	(252,561)	906,727
Liability insurance	656,637	(24,375)	(78,385)	(234,445)	49,318	368,750
Bonding insurance	78,287	(14,757)	(8,893)	(30,170)	25,849	50,316
Other property insurance	1,239,276	37,734	(290,756)	(668,465)	78,895	396,684
Accident insurance	1,463,890	(39,424)	(238,245)	(530,640)	(5,005)	650,576
Health insurance	126,593	(1,000)	(25,629)	(54,929)	2,658	47,693
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,958,160	(83,176)	(215,283)	(1,114,825)	117,105	661,981
Total	\$11,516,473	\$(349,830)	\$(1,557,111)	\$(5,647,742)	\$(2,941,339)	\$1,020,451

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	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30					
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Acquisition cost for insurance contracts	Insurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
Fire insurance	\$1,528,429	\$(49,460)	\$(99,839)	\$(266,162)	\$79,829	\$1,192,797
Marine insurance	356,992	(59,423)	(28,931)	(119,525)	9,754	158,867
Land and air insurance	3,207,910	212,453	(515,429)	(2,210,348)	(204,036)	490,550
Liability insurance	568,226	(24,796)	(66,487)	(261,873)	(148,417)	66,653
Bonding insurance	75,865	(14,034)	(8,449)	(9,148)	(27,214)	17,020
Other property insurance	1,162,346	35,108	(227,252)	(537,619)	(12,093)	420,490
Accident insurance	1,275,383	110,354	(225,494)	(460,347)	7,500	707,396
Health insurance	103,243	(1,524)	(22,322)	(52,748)	(5,696)	20,953
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,686,508	50,381	(221,492)	(1,210,393)	(56,516)	248,488
Total	\$9,964,902	\$259,059	\$(1,415,695)	\$(5,128,163)	\$(356,889)	\$3,323,214

b. Cost benefit analysis for assumed reinsurance business

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30					
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$37,054	\$(2,960)	\$(2,937)	\$(17,016)	\$24,663	\$38,804
Marine insurance	3,314	100	(364)	887	(2,994)	943
Land and air insurance	12,089	(5,957)	(34)	(88)	(103)	5,907
Liability insurance	89	397	(317)	43	(73)	139
Bonding insurance	224	83	(44)	(148)	(65)	50
Other property insurance	11,332	(3,281)	(1,115)	(7,022)	(1,310)	(1,396)
Accident insurance	1,723	(14)	-	(99)	(464)	1,146
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	174,152	10,602	-	(143,730)	(36,573)	4,451
Total	\$239,977	\$(1,030)	\$(4,811)	\$(167,173)	\$(16,919)	\$50,044

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	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30					
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$50,884	\$(12,121)	\$(4,534)	\$(3,312)	\$1,675	\$32,592
Marine insurance	4,138	(1,675)	(399)	(9,119)	10,922	3,867
Land and air insurance	1,703	2,295	(514)	(1,203)	(16,111)	(13,830)
Liability insurance	1,041	(357)	(214)	(1)	(186)	283
Bonding insurance	255	(22)	-	1	(103)	131
Other property insurance	9,048	(1,270)	(1,691)	(2,149)	(965)	2,973
Accident insurance	1,682	(120)	-	-	16	1,578
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	207,259	(72,490)	-	(109,346)	(47,985)	(22,562)
Total	\$276,010	\$(85,760)	\$(7,352)	\$(125,129)	\$(52,737)	\$5,032

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30					
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$71,626	\$(2,754)	\$(7,126)	\$(43,822)	\$49,060	\$66,984
Marine insurance	5,470	(389)	(296)	(18,052)	13,206	(61)
Land and air insurance	11,917	28	(77)	(95)	1,230	13,003
Liability insurance	(329)	874	(44)	(5)	26	522
Bonding insurance	730	100	(44)	(150)	71	707
Other property insurance	17,677	327	(3,394)	(8,745)	7,156	13,021
Accident insurance	3,315	(149)	-	(102)	(34)	3,030
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	384,050	(41,404)	-	(279,158)	(74,588)	(11,100)
Total	\$494,456	\$(43,367)	\$(10,981)	\$(350,129)	\$(3,873)	\$86,106

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	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30					Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	
Fire insurance	\$81,745	\$(8,236)	\$(8,122)	\$(20,875)	\$620	\$45,132
Marine insurance	7,936	(5,596)	(899)	(10,317)	33,336	24,460
Land and air insurance	9,291	(1,642)	(592)	(79,911)	(4,709)	(77,563)
Liability insurance	1,588	58	(381)	(69)	(242)	954
Bonding insurance	585	127	(3)	(64)	(24)	621
Other property insurance	15,348	(478)	(2,589)	(3,963)	3,767	12,085
Accident insurance	3,143	(88)	-	-	31	3,086
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	328,799	(99,135)	-	(177,878)	(94,396)	(42,610)
Total	\$448,435	\$(114,990)	\$(12,586)	\$(293,077)	\$(61,617)	\$(33,835)

c. Recognized gain (loss) for reinsurance contracts purchased

	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30					Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned	Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	
Fire insurance	\$846,116	\$(268,085)	\$(54,381)	\$(295,792)	\$(990,223)	\$(762,365)
Marine insurance	129,341	(18,637)	(11,322)	(40,755)	(161,767)	(103,140)
Land and air insurance	118,436	23,336	(28,392)	(50,489)	(12,088)	50,803
Liability insurance	132,107	3,820	(30,754)	(38,700)	(14,637)	51,836
Bonding insurance	9,329	12,714	(1,566)	(7,307)	(5,173)	7,997
Other property insurance	50,181	13,076	(13,017)	(37,875)	43,993	56,358
Accident insurance	35,113	7,575	(11,955)	(21,906)	3,098	11,925
Health insurance	(13)	4	3	-	172	166
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	316,321	(5,025)	-	(218,254)	43,032	136,074
Total	\$1,636,931	\$(231,222)	\$(151,384)	\$(711,078)	\$(1,093,593)	\$(550,346)

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	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30					
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned	Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	\$592,418	\$(168,650)	\$(46,655)	\$(40,636)	\$18,364	\$354,841
Marine insurance	127,176	(38,439)	(12,432)	(26,495)	(27,990)	21,820
Land and air insurance	101,958	25,302	(29,251)	(36,782)	(9,933)	51,294
Liability insurance	106,804	(1,797)	(24,277)	(61,964)	(24,936)	(6,170)
Bonding insurance	16,281	6,986	(2,697)	(7,005)	(45,048)	(31,483)
Other property insurance	68,012	90,669	(17,234)	(102,883)	4,782	43,346
Accident insurance	45,792	4,202	(13,567)	(18,575)	(8,106)	9,746
Health insurance	21	-	-	-	(424)	(403)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	315,424	(52,326)	-	(248,412)	198,760	213,446
Total	\$1,373,886	\$(134,053)	\$(146,113)	\$(542,752)	\$105,469	\$656,437

	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30					
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned	Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	\$1,254,824	\$(145,260)	\$(88,711)	\$(425,036)	\$(2,590,815)	\$(1,994,998)
Marine insurance	241,829	(32,047)	(28,642)	(86,874)	(122,841)	(28,575)
Land and air insurance	186,621	66,157	(49,935)	(85,162)	(21,180)	96,501
Liability insurance	258,197	(11,376)	(57,693)	(83,433)	4,007	109,702
Bonding insurance	54,100	(11,963)	(9,695)	(28,394)	31,580	35,628
Other property insurance	100,592	56,820	(23,587)	(75,892)	45,816	103,749
Accident insurance	155,281	(29,989)	(37,640)	(38,849)	6,528	55,331
Health insurance	(5)	4	-	-	(288)	(289)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	620,137	(42,862)	-	(427,404)	11,223	161,094
Total	\$2,871,576	\$(150,516)	\$(295,903)	\$(1,251,044)	\$(2,635,970)	\$(1,461,857)

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	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30					
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned	Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	\$1,000,024	\$(80,699)	\$(77,172)	\$(109,384)	\$30,981	\$763,750
Marine insurance	245,181	(58,429)	(28,873)	(73,255)	14,958	99,582
Land and air insurance	150,108	84,312	(43,528)	(336,703)	(23,473)	(169,284)
Liability insurance	204,407	(13,970)	(36,323)	(101,898)	(30,925)	21,291
Bonding insurance	53,434	(12,417)	(10,036)	(8,219)	(26,327)	(3,565)
Other property insurance	126,600	211,765	(30,315)	(144,900)	80,159	243,309
Accident insurance	143,367	(6,159)	(34,350)	(59,903)	(17,411)	25,544
Health insurance	21	-	-	-	95	116
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	553,251	(70,698)	-	(398,035)	(45,734)	38,784
Total	\$2,476,393	\$53,705	\$(260,597)	\$(1,232,297)	\$(17,677)	\$1,019,527

(4) Sensitivity of insurance risk

A. The Company

Insurance type	Premium income	Expected loss ratio	Changes in income when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
			Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$1,437,425	60.84	\$71,871	\$35,884
Marine insurance	304,041	63.61	15,202	4,362
Land and air insurance	3,962,883	66.22	198,144	122,274
Liability insurance	548,426	66.20	27,421	11,151
Bonding insurance	77,175	67.07	3,859	275
Other property insurance	265,443	60.82	13,272	6,341
Accident insurance	1,454,577	75.86	72,729	49,441
Health insurance	126,593	72.20	6,330	4,563
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,496,507	NA	NA	NA

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Note: Fire insurance does not include long-term fire insurance.

The chart above shows that with every 5% increase of the expected loss ratio of every insurance contract of the Company, certain influence will be imposed upon revenue; however, the influence has been mitigated through the arrangement of reinsurance to obtain the effect of risk diversification.

B. Cathay Insurance (China)

Insurance type	Premium income	Changes in income when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
		Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$149,335	\$7,467	\$2,588
Marine insurance	15,659	783	701
Liability insurance	106,701	5,335	2,009
Bonding insurance	1,113	55	28
Other property insurance	972,342	48,617	48,082
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	461,654	23,083	23,083

The chart above shows that with every 5% increase of the expected loss ratio of every insurance contract of Cathay Insurance (China), certain influence will be imposed upon revenue; however, the influence has been mitigated through the arrangement of reinsurance to obtain the effect of risk diversification.

(5) Interpretation of concentration of insurance risk

A. The Company

a. Situations that might cause concentration of insurance risk:

I. Single insurance contract or few related contracts

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016, the Company will undertake a business with infrequent but enormous losses only if all risks are evaluated by the underwriting department based on underwriting guidelines, or are discussed by an ad hoc meeting.

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II. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016, the loss rates of the rest insurance categories are still within reasonable range.

III. Material lawsuit or legal risks that could lead to huge losses in a single contract or have a broad effect on several contracts.

“Regulations for Assisting Lawsuit Cases of Cathay Century Insurance” is set up to safeguard the rights of the Company and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each compliance department of the Company will appoint staff to be responsible of compliance matters, so that possible legal risk is minimized. For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016, no material lawsuit or legal risks has taken place.

IV. Correlation and mutual influence between different risks

In case of a catastrophe, beside huge sum of claim of the insured case, other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, can also be derived. To avoid the operation of the Company being severely endangered by these derived risks, the Company has established “Operation standards under crisis” that set up crisis team in reaction to the event. The team will execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and the Company and to guard financial order. For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016, there is no catastrophe has taken place.

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V. When a certain key variable has approached a significantly non-linear relationship with future cash flow which could dramatically influence its performance

Since the 3rd stage of liberalization of property insurance fee took into effect, the Company has conducted regular fee reviews on car insurance, fire insurance, and residential fire insurance in accordance with regulation. Fee will be raised when actual loss rate exceeds expected loss rate by a certain percentage to avoid worsening of further losses. In addition, from time to time related departments would observe the change in trend for loss rates of different product categories and adjust pricing and coverage in a timely manner to effectively lower insurance risk.

In addition, investment in financial instruments in part, on a regular basis to monitor changes in the value of the site and the risk of cash flow analysis, and supplemented by stress testing, to control and management affecting fluctuations of major risk factors.

In addition, the implementation of stress tests for overall business every year, the impact assessment of the assets and the insurance risk of extreme financial position of the Company's situation, understand the major risk factors to adjust the response in advance.

VI. Concentration risks in geographic regions and operating segments

The Company's catastrophe insurance for earthquakes and floods are centralized in the areas of Taipei, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Pingtung.

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b. Following table summarizes the concentration risk of the Company before and after reinsurance by types of insurance:

Insurance type	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Direct premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premium income	%
Fire insurance	\$981,399	\$36,094	\$739,284	\$278,209	7.20%
Marine insurance	152,643	2,867	120,849	34,661	0.90%
Land and air insurance	1,989,287	12,060	118,408	1,882,939	48.77%
Liability insurance	268,185	30	96,135	172,080	4.46%
Bonding insurance	18,349	215	9,327	9,237	0.24%
Other property insurance	127,985	12,079	47,106	92,958	2.41%
Accident insurance	735,465	1,724	35,114	702,075	18.18%
Health insurance	71,225	-	(13)	71,238	1.84%
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	759,821	174,151	\$316,321	617,651	16.00%
Total	\$5,104,359	\$239,220	\$1,482,531	\$3,861,048	100.00%

Insurance type	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Direct premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premium income	%
Fire insurance	\$1,436,596	\$70,747	\$1,076,843	\$430,500	5.70%
Marine insurance	304,041	6,418	234,508	75,951	1.01%
Land and air insurance	3,962,883	11,888	186,571	3,788,200	50.14%
Liability insurance	548,426	151	191,175	357,402	4.73%
Bonding insurance	77,175	722	53,544	24,353	0.32%
Other property insurance	265,443	17,854	94,544	188,753	2.50%
Accident insurance	1,454,577	3,316	155,281	1,302,612	17.24%
Health insurance	126,593	-	(5)	126,598	1.68%
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,496,507	384,049	620,137	1,260,419	16.68%
Total	\$9,672,241	\$495,145	\$2,612,598	\$7,554,788	100.00%

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- c. Disclosure the prior management performance in the risk, which had huge effect but relative low occurrence frequency, to help financial statement user to evaluate the uncertainty of this risk related cash flow.

Catastrophes such as earthquake, typhoon, and flood, will bring tremendous insurance risk to property insurance business.

To control infrequent risk that impacts significantly, the Company assess risk of natural disasters and specially covered item (e.g., independent power producer and abutment project). The Company also holds loss prevention seminars regularly to help customers reduce the incidence rate of disasters.

B. Cathay Insurance (China)

- a. Situations that might cause to the concentration of insurance risk:

- (a) The exposure of unanticipated change in trend

Cathay Insurance (China) reduces the impact of unexpected risk changes on daily operating activities by formulating intensive underwriting and claim policy, entering into proper reinsurance agreements and inspecting and analyzing claims data periodically.

- (b) The correlation and cross effect between different risks

When significant incidents happened, Cathay Century (China) may face huge claim loss for the insured cases or the impairment loss of intangible or tangible assets. It may also create risks such as market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk and so on. To ensure the management level and related departments can rapidly handle the significant incidents, Cathay Century (China) established “Notice for Significant Incidents Handling Process”. If necessary, the general manager or assigned personnel will hold the emergency response team to ensure rights and operation of Cathay Century (China) and protect the safety of policyholders’ property. No significant incident occurred for the six-month period ended 30 June 2016.

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- b. Following tables summarized the concentration before and after reinsurance by types of insurance risk of Cathay Insurance (China):

Insurance type	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Direct Written premiums income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premiums income	%
Fire insurance	\$68,066	\$872	\$41,841	\$27,097	3.36%
Marine insurance	7,370	447	7,223	594	0.07%
Liability insurance	49,623	80	35,914	13,789	1.72%
Bonding insurance	5	7	2	10	0.00%
Other insurance	527,031	(767)	4,362	521,902	64.90%
Automobile insurance	240,825	-	-	240,825	29.95%
Total	\$892,920	\$639	\$89,342	\$804,217	100.00%

Insurance type	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30				
	Direct Written premiums income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premiums income	%
Fire insurance	\$149,335	\$561	\$98,141	\$51,755	3.38%
Marine insurance	15,657	(948)	4,554	10,155	0.66%
Liability insurance	106,701	(479)	66,045	40,177	2.63%
Bonding insurance	1,113	7	556	564	0.04%
Other insurance	972,344	(178)	6,645	965,521	63.11%
Automobile insurance	461,654	-	-	461,654	30.18%
Total	\$1,706,804	\$(1,037)	\$175,941	\$1,529,826	100.00%

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(6) Claim development trend

A. The Company

	2010.7.1- -2010.6.30	2010.7.1- 2011.6.30	2011.7.1- 2012.6.30	2012.7.1- 2013.6.30	2013.7.1- 2014.6.30	2014.7.1- 2015.6.30	2015.7.1- 2016.6.30	Total
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred:								
At end of underwriting year	\$10,316,711	\$5,408,275	\$4,851,463	\$5,576,672	\$6,483,154	\$7,170,324	\$10,927,997	
One year later	12,992,396	5,667,748	5,603,829	5,804,078	6,675,204	7,441,579		
Two year later	13,221,749	5,849,408	5,722,516	5,725,506	6,617,394			
Three year later	13,129,395	5,850,808	5,735,543	5,691,140				
Four year later	13,199,933	5,832,373	5,854,710					
Five year later	13,356,179	5,824,559						
Six year later	13,144,817							
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred	13,144,817	5,824,559	5,854,710	5,691,140	6,617,394	7,441,579	10,927,997	\$55,502,196
Cumulative payment to date	13,109,569	5,768,620	5,799,471	5,519,627	6,248,400	6,570,480	4,351,825	47,367,992
Subtotal	35,248	55,939	55,239	171,513	368,994	871,099	6,576,172	8,134,204
Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	-	-	112,445	112,445
Recorded in balance sheet	\$35,248	\$55,939	\$55,239	\$171,513	\$368,994	\$871,099	\$6,688,617	\$8,246,649

Note: The upper part of this chart is to explain the amount of claim for property insurance of each underwriting year estimated through time. The lower part of this chart is to reconcile the estimate amount of cumulative claims to the amount recorded in balance sheet.

The upper table excluding claim reserve of compulsory automobile liability insurance \$1,909,696 thousand and assumed reinsurance (except compulsory automobile liability insurance) \$93,569 thousand.

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B. Cathay Insurance (China)

	-2011.6.30	2011.7.1- 2012.6.30	2012.7.1- 2013.6.30	2013.7.1- 2014.6.30	2014.7.1- 2015.6.30	2015.7.1- 2016.6.30	Total
Estimated accumulation amount of claim:							
As to 2011/12/31	\$355,211						
As to 2012/12/31	318,125	\$988,066					
As to 2013/12/31	334,827	830,023	\$1,444,788				
As to 2014/12/31	345,377	790,324	1,308,103	\$1,960,965			
As to 2015/12/31	332,129	790,705	1,295,357	1,766,271	\$2,148,520		
As to 2016/6/30	328,932	788,660	1,283,198	1,745,558	1,973,924	\$1,122,548	
Estimated accumulation of claim	328,932	788,660	1,283,198	1,745,558	1,973,924	1,122,548	\$7,242,820
Accumulated claim paid	328,681	771,946	1,248,459	1,657,081	1,463,329	432,286	5,901,782
Subtotal	251	16,714	34,739	88,477	510,595	690,262	1,341,038
Indirect claim expense, discount and risk margin							60,471
Recognized amount on balance sheet							<u>\$1,401,509</u>

C. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

As Cathay Century (Vietnam) is still in initial stage, there is no historical data for loss trends. Cathay Century (Vietnam) has adopted the suggestion from Vietnamese Ministry of Finance 2842/BTC/QLBH for loss reserving method with incurred but not reported claims, which is calculated at a rate of 5% of its annual retained premium.

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(7) Financial instruments

<u>Financial instruments</u>	<u>2016.6.30</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.6.30</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	\$1,646,081	\$1,988,360	\$1,678,653
Available-for-sale financial assets	9,474,503	8,100,725	8,721,303
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,883,113	4,462,088	3,377,754
Loans and receivables:			
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand)	11,713,932	12,504,493	7,750,987
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	3,368,685	3,686,683	3,593,559
Receivables	2,427,156	2,711,388	2,558,261
Loans	362,385	366,255	365,974
Guarantee deposits paid	1,427,243	1,473,268	1,602,032
Subtotal	<u>19,299,401</u>	<u>20,742,087</u>	<u>15,870,813</u>
Total	<u>\$35,303,098</u>	<u>\$35,293,260</u>	<u>\$29,648,523</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	\$16,951	\$192,554	\$50,203
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:			
Payables	2,984,771	3,084,816	2,973,220
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	<u>\$4,001,722</u>	<u>\$4,277,370</u>	<u>\$4,023,423</u>

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(8) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Consolidated Company's principal financial risk management objective is to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. The Consolidated Company identifies, measures and manages the aforementioned risks based on the Consolidated Company's policy and risk appetite.

The Consolidated Company has established appropriate policies, procedures and internal controls for financial risk management. Before entering into significant transactions, due approval process by the Board of Directors and Audit Committee must be carried out based on related protocols and internal control procedures. The Consolidated Company complies with its financial risk management policies at all times.

A. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the changes in market prices. Market prices comprise currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk (such as equity risk).

In practice, it is rarely the case that a single risk variable will change independently from other risk variable, there are usually interdependencies between risk variables. However the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

(A) Foreign currency risk

The Consolidated Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk from US and NT dollars exchanges for investing in foreign special purpose money trust. Since the amount of investment is significant, the Consolidate Company engage in forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging purposes.

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The Consolidated Company is further exposed to exchange rate risk for engaging in reinsurance business involving transactions denominated in non-functional currency. Because this type of transaction usually has a relatively shorter collection period, the exchange rate fluctuations are not significant. The Consolidated Company does not engage in hedging in relation to this type of transaction.

The Consolidated Company's self-evaluation showed that the terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged items are the same, so as to maximize the effectiveness of the hedge.

(B) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk results from changes in the market interest rates which cause the fair value of financial instruments or the future cash flow to fluctuate. The Consolidated Company's interest rate risk primarily results from floating rate investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets and fixed rate preferred shares liabilities.

(C) Equity price risk

The Consolidated Company hold equity securities of local and foreign listed companies. Their prices are affected by uncertainties about the future values of the investment securities. Equity securities of listed companies held by the Consolidated Company are classified under held for trading financial assets or available-for-sale financial assets. The Consolidated Company manage the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

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B. Credit risk

(A) Credit risk management policies

The Consolidated Company trades only with established and creditworthy third parties. The Consolidated Company's policy is that all customers who trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures, and that premiums receivable and notes receivable collections are monitored on an ongoing basis. Therefore, the Consolidated Company's bad debt is insignificant. On the other hand, in the event a counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorates, the Consolidated Company will suspend the related contracts and resume exercising relevant rights and obligations when transaction status is restored.

The Consolidated Company's secured lending operations must be approved and verified by performing credit verification procedures, and obtain real property security provided by the counterparty. In the event the counterparty's creditworthiness deteriorate, the Consolidated Company may exercise under their own discretion the relevant security rights upon presentation, to protect the Consolidated Company's interests.

The Consolidated Company's credit risk exposure of financial transactions include: issuer risk, counterparty risk and the credit risk of underlying assets.

- I. Issuer risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt instrument held by the Consolidated Company or banks with which the Consolidated Company maintain deposits fail to deliver in accordance with the agreement due to default, bankruptcy or settlement, and the Consolidated Company incur financial losses as a result.
- II. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty of the Consolidated Company fail to deliver as obligated before the settlement date which then causes losses to the Consolidated Company.
- III. Credit risk of the underlying assets is the risk of loss due to weakened credit quality, increase in credit premium, credit rating downgrade or default of underlying assets linked to a financial instrument.

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(B) Credit concentration risk analysis

I. The amounts of credit risk exposure of the Consolidated Company's financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets	2016.6.30					
	Taiwan	New Zealand and Australia	Europe	Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,550,626	\$106	\$62,775	\$275,080	\$5,825,345	\$11,713,932
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,452,802	-	-	-	193,279	1,646,081
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,961,503	-	389,831	262,680	1,860,489	9,474,503
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,600,000	-	347,067	654,095	767,523	3,368,685
Held-to-maturity financial assets	206,451	-	832,472	2,655,630	1,188,560	4,883,113
Total	\$15,771,382	\$106	\$1,632,145	\$3,847,485	\$9,835,196	\$31,086,314
Proportion	50.73%	0.00%	5.25%	12.38%	31.64%	100.00%

Financial assets	2015.12.31					
	Taiwan	New Zealand and Australia	Europe	Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,485,530	\$-	\$58,273	\$841,130	\$6,119,560	\$12,504,493
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,408,854	-	-	-	579,506	1,988,360
Available-for-sale financial assets	5,799,270	-	398,491	247,748	1,655,216	8,100,725
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,600,000	-	355,325	672,062	1,059,296	3,686,683
Held-to-maturity financial assets	207,094	-	852,253	2,208,347	1,194,394	4,462,088
Total	\$14,500,748	\$-	\$1,664,342	\$3,969,287	\$10,607,972	\$30,742,349
Proportion	47.17%	0.00%	5.41%	12.91%	34.51%	100.00%

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Financial assets	2015.6.30					
	Taiwan	New Zealand and Australia	Europe	Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,455,918	\$254	\$40,077	\$669,871	\$2,584,867	\$7,750,987
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,425,035	-	-	-	253,618	1,678,653
Available-for-sale financial assets	7,018,859	-	240,813	202,314	1,259,317	8,721,303
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,600,000	-	333,757	633,536	1,026,266	3,593,559
Held-to-maturity financial assets	190,595	-	1,008,910	1,114,372	1,063,877	3,377,754
Total	\$14,690,407	\$254	\$1,623,557	\$2,620,093	\$6,187,945	\$25,122,256
Proportion	58.48%	0.00%	6.46%	10.43%	24.63%	100.00%

(C) Credit risk quality analysis

I. Credit quality classifications of the Consolidated Company's financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets	Credit quality of financial assets				
	2016.6.30				
	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
Investment grade	Non-investment grade				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$11,713,932	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$11,713,932
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,646,081	-	-	-	1,646,081
Available-for-sale financial assets	9,474,503	-	-	-	9,474,503
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	3,368,685	-	-	-	3,368,685
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,883,113	-	-	-	4,883,113
Total	\$31,086,314	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$31,086,314

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Financial assets	Credit quality of financial assets				
	2015.12.31				
	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,504,493	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$12,504,493
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,988,360	-	-	-	1,988,360
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,100,725	-	-	-	8,100,725
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	3,686,683	-	-	-	3,686,683
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,462,088	-	-	-	4,462,088
Total	\$30,742,349	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$30,742,349

Financial assets	Credit quality of financial assets				
	2015.6.30				
	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,750,987	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$7,750,987
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,678,653	-	-	-	1,678,653
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,721,303	-	-	-	8,721,303
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	3,593,559	-	-	-	3,593,559
Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,377,754	-	-	-	3,377,754
Total	\$25,122,256	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$25,122,256

Note: Investment grade assets refer to those with credit rating of at least BBB- granted by a credit rating agency; non-investment grade assets are those with credit rating lower than BBB- granted by a credit rating agency.

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II. Loans

Loans	2016.6.30							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
	Excellent	Great	Normal					
Consumer Finance	\$151,972	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$136,065	\$288,037	\$2,799	\$285,238
Corporate Finance	62,390	-	-	-	16,200	78,590	1,443	77,147
Total	\$214,362	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$152,265	\$366,627	\$4,242	\$362,385

Loans	2015.12.31							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
	Excellent	Great	Normal					
Consumer Finance	\$170,367	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$121,836	\$292,203	\$3,023	\$289,180
Corporate Finance	62,280	-	-	-	16,200	78,480	1,405	77,075
Total	\$232,647	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$138,036	\$370,683	\$4,428	\$366,255

Loans	2015.6.30							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
	Excellent	Great	Normal					
Consumer Finance	\$166,832	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$119,899	\$286,731	\$2,846	\$283,885
Corporate Finance	60,440	-	-	-	22,500	82,940	851	82,089
Total	\$227,272	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$142,399	\$369,671	\$3,697	\$365,974

C. Operational Risk

In order to avoid the potential losses caused by failed internal controls, employee fraud or misconduct and management negligence, the Company had set up the standard operating procedures and computer systems based on the business nature of the front, middle, and back departments, and manage the operational risk effectively by strict systems of internal control, internal audits, external audits, and regulatory compliance. The Company had set and implemented "Regulations Reporting the Losses by Operational Risk" as well to establish the data base of losses resulting from operational risk by "Losses by Operational Risk Reporting System".

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D. Liquidity risk

(A) Sources of liquidity risk

Liquidity risks of the financial instruments are classified as “funding liquidity risk” and “market liquidity risk”. “Funding liquidity risk” represents the default risk that the Company is unable to turn assets into cash or obtain sufficient funds. “Market liquidity risk” represents the risk of significant changes in fair value that the Company faces when it sells or offsets its assets during market disorder.

(B) Liquidity risk management

The Consolidated Company established a capital liquidity management mechanism based on the business features and monitoring short-term cash flow. Considering the trading volume and holding position, the Consolidated Company carefully manage the market liquidity risk. Moreover, the Consolidated Company have drawn up a plan for capital requirements with respect to abnormal and emergency conditions to deal with significant liquidity risk.

Depending on the actual management need or special situation, the Consolidated Company uses models to assess cash flow risk, such as cash flow model or stress testing model.

Stress testing analysis is used to test changes of capital liquidity in the event of extreme in order to ensure liquidity. Stress scenarios, including significant market volatility, a variety of credit events, non-anticipated events of the financial market liquidity crunch and any other scenario which may trigger liquidity pressures is used to assess the Consolidated Company’s overall capital supply, demand and changes in cash flow gap.

In the event of cash flow gap, the risk management department will conduct an internal discussion and report the result to supervisors and the funding management department. The risk management department will take necessary measures to prevent further stressful events.

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(C)The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Consolidated Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Liabilities	2016.6.30						
	Book value	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Payables	\$2,984,771	\$1,626,663	\$1,607,065	\$8,933	\$3,377	\$7,288	\$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	16,951	16,951	10,951	5,420	580	-	-
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-

Liabilities	2015.12.31						
	Book value	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Payables	\$3,084,816	\$1,510,574	\$1,483,552	\$14,998	\$6,207	\$5,817	\$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	192,554	194,195	160,082	26,722	7,391	-	-
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-

Liabilities	2015.6.30						
	Book value	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Payables	\$2,973,220	\$1,604,222	\$1,587,766	\$8,441	\$3,860	\$4,155	\$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	50,203	50,203	39,605	9,381	1,217	-	-
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-

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E. Market risk analysis

Market risk is the risk of potential revenue and portfolio value reduction due to the fluctuations of market risk factors, such as exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates, credit spreads, and stock prices.

The Consolidated Company continues to use market risk management tools such as value-at-risk and stress testing to completely and effectively measure, monitor and manage market risk.

(A) Value-at-risk

Value-at-risk is used to measure the maximum potential loss of a portfolio in a certain future time horizon and confidence level when the market risk factors changes. The Company estimates value at risk on the next day (week or two weeks) with a 99% level of confidence.

The value-at-risk model must reasonably, completely and accurately measure the maximum potential risk to be used as the Consolidated Company's risk management model. The risk management model must conduct back testing on an ongoing basis to ensure the model can effectively measure the maximum potential risk of a financial instrument or a portfolio.

(B) Stress testing

In addition to the value-at-risk model, the Consolidated Company periodically uses stress testing to assess the potential risk of extreme incidents. Stress testing is used to evaluate the potential impact on portfolio values when a series of financial variables undergo extreme changes.

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The Consolidated Company conducts stress testing regularly on positions by simple sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis. The stress testing contains changes of various risk factors in all historical scenarios that may cause losses in an investment portfolio.

I. Simple Sensitivity

Simple sensitivity mainly measures changes in value of portfolio caused by specific risk factor.

II. Scenario Analysis

Scenario analysis measures the change in the total value of a portfolio under a stressful event. The measures include:

i. Historical scenarios

The measure selects from historical data of a certain period and adds the volatility of the risk factors selected to a given portfolio, then calculates the amount of loss.

ii. Hypothetical scenarios

Hypothetical scenario makes reasonable hypothesis with respect to possible extreme market changes and includes the risk factors related to the changes in the current portfolio to estimate the amount of loss that may incur.

The risk management department conducts stress testing regularly under historical scenario and hypothetical scenario for the Company to perform risk analysis, risk alert and business management based on the stress test report.

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2016.6.30	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(506,051)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(154,691)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(99,571)
Merchandise risk (merchandise price)	-10%	-

2016.6.30		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$113	\$674
	RMB appreciate 1 %	11,448	751
	HKD appreciate 1 %	222	3,198
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(30,514)	(6,745)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(5,403)	(108)
	Yield curve (RMB) flat rises 1bp	(24)	(66)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(879)	(1,255)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	50,605

2015.12.31	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(426,608)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(145,720)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(116,285)
Merchandise risk (merchandise price)	-10%	-

2015.12.31		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$132	\$831
	RMB appreciate 1 %	16,208	792
	HKD appreciate 1 %	737	2,923
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(37,243)	(7,934)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(4,691)	(118)
	Yield curve (RMB) flat rises 1bp	(49)	(71)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,087)	(1,271)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	42,661

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2015.6.30	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(460,774)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(124,463)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(115,748)
Merchandise risk (merchandise price)	-10%	-

2015.6.30		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$132	\$478
	RMB appreciate 1 %	18,811	829
	HKD appreciate 1 %	112	2,578
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(36,692)	(5,589)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(3,051)	(122)
	Yield curve (RMB) flat rises 1bp	(514)	(73)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,147)	(1,317)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	46,077

(9) Fair values of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions applied in determining the fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The following methods and assumptions were used by the Consolidated Company to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

I. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

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- II. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures, etc.) at the reporting date.
- III. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- IV. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- V. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

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VI. The Company adjusts the credit risk of the derivative contract traded over-the-counter including credit value adjustment (“CVA”) and debit value adjustments (“DVA”), to reflect the likelihood that the counterparty (CVA) or the Company (DVA) dues the whole payment or charges the whole market value of the transactions. The Company evaluates the probability of default (“PD”) of the counterparty, through the following calculation. Under the assumption that the Company will not default, the Company determines its CVA by multiplying three factors, PD, loss given default (“LGD”), and exposure at default (“EAD”), of the counterparty. On the other hand, under the assumption that the counterparty will not default, the Company calculates its DVA by multiplying three factors, PD, LGD, and EAD, of the Company. The Company decides estimated PD by referring to the probability of default announced by external credit rating agencies. The Company sets estimated LGD at 60 % by considering the experience of John Gregory, a scholar, and foreign financial institutions. The estimated EAD for current period is evaluated by considering the fair value of the derivative instruments traded approach at OTC, which considers the adjustments of the credit risk of the derivative contract in evaluating fair value of financial instruments, to reflect the credit qualities of the counterparty and the Company, respectively.

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, accounts payable and other current liabilities whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Consolidated Company’s financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is listed in the table below:

	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$4,883,113	\$4,462,088	\$3,377,754	\$5,014,689	\$4,464,874	\$3,350,930
Debt instrument investments for which						
no active market exists	3,368,685	3,686,683	3,593,559	3,459,756	3,729,609	3,633,693

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(10) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. Level 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 -Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

Level 2 -Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 -Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Consolidated Company determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Consolidated Company's assets and liabilities

The Consolidated Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Consolidated Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

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As at 30 June 2016:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value				
through profit or loss	\$1,580,723	\$-	\$-	\$1,580,723
Beneficiary certificates				
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,747,725	-	624,000	4,371,725
Stocks	591,016	1,581,432	-	2,172,448
Bonds	2,056,553	873,777	-	2,930,330
Beneficiary certificates				
<u>Derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value				
through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange				
contracts	-	65,358	-	65,358
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value				
through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange				
contracts	-	16,951	-	16,951

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As at 31 December 2015:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	\$17,005	\$-	\$-	\$17,005
Beneficiary certificates	1,970,915	-	-	1,970,915
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	2,630,541	-	600,000	3,230,541
Bonds	606,863	1,758,297	-	2,365,160
Beneficiary certificates	2,020,472	484,552	-	2,505,024
<u>Derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	440	-	440
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	192,554	-	192,554

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As at 30 June 2015:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stock	\$9,660	\$-	\$-	\$9,660
Beneficiary certificates	1,641,529	-	-	1,641,529
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	3,235,057	-	978,300	4,213,357
Bonds	587,729	1,916,495	-	2,504,224
Beneficiary certificates	1,651,397	352,325	-	2,003,722
<u>Derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	27,464	-	27,464
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	50,203	-	50,203

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

During the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

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Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements is as follows:

<u>Available-for-sale financial assets</u>	<u>Stocks</u>
1 January 2016	\$600,000
Total gains (losses) recognized	
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets)	<u>24,000</u>
30 June 2016	<u><u>\$624,000</u></u>
1 January 2015	\$952,200
Total gains (losses) recognized	
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets)	<u>26,100</u>
30 June 2015	<u><u>\$978,300</u></u>

Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss in the table above contains gains (losses) related to assets on hand as at 30 June 2016 and 2015 are both in the amount of \$0 thousand.

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

Description of significant unobservable inputs to valuation of recurring fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

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As at 30 June 2016

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	35%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	5% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Consolidated Company's equity by \$48,000 thousand.

As at 31 December 2015

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	0%	The fair value was recognized by the price of latest transaction	None

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As at 30 June 2015

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	35%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	None

Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Consolidated Company's Risk Management Department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Department analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Consolidated Company's accounting policies at each reporting date.

C. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Consolidated Company's assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

As at 30 June 2016

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed:				
Held-to-maturity financial assets		\$- 5,014,689		\$- 5,014,689
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists		- 3,459,756		- 3,459,756

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As at 31 December 2015

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed:				
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$-	\$4,464,874	\$-	\$4,464,874
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	113,805	3,615,804	-	3,729,609

As at 30 June 2015

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed:				
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$-	\$3,350,930	\$-	\$3,350,930
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	93,160	3,540,533	-	3,633,693

8. Related parties transactions

(1) Premium income

Name	2016.4.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1~ 2015.6.30	2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$6,056	\$23,024	\$101,895	\$121,206
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	31,143	27,339	68,507	59,041
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	939	1,492	3,057	2,958
Total	<u>\$38,138</u>	<u>\$51,855</u>	<u>\$173,459</u>	<u>\$183,205</u>

Premium rates were no materially different from that with unrelated parties.

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(2) Premiums receivable

Name	2016.6.30	%	2015.12.31	%	2015.6.30	%
Other related parties						
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$1,018	0.06	\$8,338	0.47	\$12,184	0.65
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	16,001	0.97	9,349	0.53	2,164	0.11
Total	<u>\$17,019</u>		<u>\$17,687</u>		<u>\$ 14,348</u>	

Transactions with other related parties are primarily from the operating transactions, and the average collection period is one month.

(3) Insurance claims payment

Name	2016.4.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1~ 2015.6.30	2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties				
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$3,000	\$-	\$3,000
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	-	-	4,526	-
Total	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>	<u>\$4,526</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>

(4) Cash in banks

Name	Type	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Other related parties				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	\$582,161	\$652,474	\$409,159
	Checking Deposits	114,614	116,048	124,708
	Time deposits	623,200	623,200	628,200
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	8,126	17,233	86,147
	Time deposits	191,177	159,199	128,032
Total		<u>\$1,519,278</u>	<u>\$1,568,154</u>	<u>\$1,376,246</u>

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Name	Type	Interest Rate		
		2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Other related parties				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	0.001%-0.35%	0.001%-0.45%	0.001%-0.45%
	Time deposits	0.38%-1.205%	0.15%-1.345%	0.17%-1.345%
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	1.00%	0.01%	0.10%-1.00%
	Time deposits	5.10%-7.50%	4.20%-7.50%	0.25%-7.50%

Name	Type	Interest Revenue	
		2016.4.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	\$138	\$106
	Time deposits	1,732	2,067
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	26	-
	Time deposits	2,339	709
Total		\$4,235	\$2,882

Name	Type	Interest Revenue	
		2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	\$266	\$233
	Time deposits	3,534	4,109
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	37	-
	Time deposits	4,878	1,188
Total		\$8,715	\$5,530

As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, time deposit pledged were \$28,855 thousand, \$28,598 thousand and \$28,384 thousand.

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(5) Loans

Name	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30			
	Maximum amount	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Other related parties	\$42,311	\$39,928	1.65%-1.67%	\$349

Name	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30			
	Maximum amount	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Other related parties	\$37,051	\$33,788	1.84%-1.88%	\$325

(6) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Name	Type	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Other related parties				
Cathay Securities	Beneficiary			
Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	certificates	\$49,336	\$100,620	\$100,396

(7) Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	Type	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Other related parties				
Cathay Securities	Beneficiary			
Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	certificates	\$215,311	\$139,118	\$327,682

(8) Discretionary account management balance

Name	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Other related parties			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	\$1,051,471	\$433,188	\$451,779

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(9) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2016.6.30	%	2015.12.31	%	2015.6.30	%
Other related parties						
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$24,244	1.70	\$24,014	1.63	\$23,872	1.49
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	6,815	0.48	6,810	0.46	6,805	0.42
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	2,224	0.16	22,403	1.52	22,383	1.40
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate	5,455	0.38	5,444	0.37	5,357	0.33
Total	<u>\$38,738</u>		<u>\$58,671</u>		<u>\$58,417</u>	

(10) Other payable

Name	2016.6.30	%	2015.12.31	%	2015.6.30	%
Parent company						
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$158,334	14.08	\$274,450	20.27	\$192,450	16.87
Other related parties						
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	262,535	23.35	240,495	17.76	262,904	23.05
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	3,577	0.32	3,489	0.26	3,488	0.31
Total	<u>\$424,446</u>		<u>\$518,434</u>		<u>\$458,842</u>	

(11) Preferred stock liability

Name	2016.6.30	%	2015.12.31	%	2015.6.30	%
Parent company						
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	100.00	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	100.00	<u>\$1,000,000</u>	100.00

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(12) Operating costs

Name	Type	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Handing fee paid	\$5,801	\$5,091

Name	Type	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Handing fee paid	\$11,403	\$10,745

(13) Operating expenses

Name	Type	2016.4.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Rental expenses	\$25,594	\$25,324
	Marketing expenses	319,563	383,441
	Party premium expenses	4,776	4,639
	Administrative expenses	2,751	2,679
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Marketing expenses	20,975	18,697
	Rental expenses	2,097	2,220
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate	Rental expenses	4,861	5,112
Total		<u>\$380,617</u>	<u>\$442,112</u>

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Name	Type	2016.1.1 ~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1 ~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Rental expenses	\$51,416	\$50,385
	Marketing expenses	641,770	716,454
	Party premium expenses	7,961	7,758
	Administrative expenses	4,122	3,965
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Marketing expenses	40,816	35,622
	Rental expenses	4,500	4,441
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate	Rental expenses	10,007	10,283
Total		<u>\$760,592</u>	<u>\$828,908</u>

Lease periods are usually between 2 to 5 years and rental expense are collected on a monthly basis.

(14) Other expenses

Name	2016.4.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1~ 2015.6.30	2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1~ 2015.6.30
Other related parties				
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	\$9,338	\$9,911	\$19,882	\$18,837

(15) Non-operating expenses and losses

Name	2016.4.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1~ 2015.6.30	2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1~ 2015.6.30
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$4,624	\$4,638	\$9,249	\$9,224

Non-operating expenses and losses are interest expenses accrued from preferred stock liability.

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(16) Other

As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and June 2015, the nominal amount of the derivative financial instruments transactions with Cathay United Bank are listed below (in thousands):

Name		2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Other related parties				
Cathay United Bank	CS contracts	US\$74,200	US\$74,200	US\$69,200
Co., Ltd.		EUR\$ 5,850	EUR\$4,350	EUR\$3,350

(17) Key management personnel compensation in total

Name	2016.4.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.4.1~ 2015.6.30	2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30	2015.1.1~ 2015.6.30
Short-term employee benefits	\$10,215	\$11,022	\$42,026	\$29,390
Post-employment benefits	1,286	611	2,573	1,221
Termination benefits	-	4,128	-	4,128
Total	<u>\$11,501</u>	<u>\$15,761</u>	<u>\$44,599</u>	<u>\$34,739</u>

9. Pledged assets

(1) The Company

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Guarantee deposits paid-government bonds	\$540,510	\$541,415	\$688,773
Guarantee deposits paid-time deposits	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total	<u>\$560,510</u>	<u>\$561,415</u>	<u>\$708,773</u>

As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the Company provided government bonds amounting to \$540,510 thousand, \$541,415 thousand and \$688,773 thousand as the “Guaranteed Depository Insurance” in accordance with the Insurance Act, respectively. The pledged assets are stated at book value.

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(2) Cathay Insurance (China)

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Government deposits paid-time deposits	\$777,584	\$814,736	\$801,680

According to the Insurance Act of the People's Republic of China, Cathy Insurance (China) should deposit guarantee deposits at an amount equal to 20% of its paid-in capital. The guaranteed deposits of Cathay Insurance (China) are time deposits. The pledged assets are stated at book value.

(3) Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Government deposits paid-time deposits	\$8,855	\$8,598	\$8,384

According to Insurance Act of Vietnam, Cathy Insurance (Vietnam) should deposit guarantee deposits at an amount equal to 2% of its paid-in capital. The guaranteed deposits of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) are time deposits. The pledged assets are stated at book value.

10. Contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

Operating lease commitments - The Consolidated Company as a lessee

The Consolidated Company entered into several operating lease contracts for office and equipment. The operating lease will expire in 3-5 years, and there's no limited condition in the contracts.

According to the noncancelable operating lease contracts, the future minimum lease payments at 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015, and 30 June 2015 are as follows:

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(1) Significant lease contracts of the Company

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Not later than 1 year	\$125,694	\$118,302	\$44,681
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	30,963	72,773	6,371
Later than 5 years	-	-	-
Total	\$156,657	\$191,075	\$51,052

(2) Operating lease contracts that can't be cancelled of Cathay Insurance (China)

	2016.6.30	2015.12.31	2015.6.30
Not later than 1 year	\$72,682	\$67,798	\$69,208
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	88,229	107,477	137,449
Later than 5 years	-	-	-
Total	\$160,911	\$175,275	\$206,657

11. Significant disaster losses: None.

12. Subsequent events:

The Company agreed the subsidiary Cathay Insurance (China) to increase capital and the offering was agreed on 14 September, 2015. Zhejiang Ant Financial Service Company Co., Ltd. (Ant Financial) acquired all the newly issued shares as strategic investor, which was authorized by China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) on 26 July 2016.

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13. Others matters

(1) Discretionary account management

A. As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the Consolidated Company contracts with securities investment trust business for discretionary investments management. The investment details are disclosed as follows:

Items	30 June 2016	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	\$483,021	\$483,021
Foreign stocks	123,782	123,782
Reverse repurchase bonds	595,359	595,359
Cash in banks	222,427	222,427
Futures and options	2,007	2,007
Total	\$1,426,596	\$1,426,596

Items	31 December 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	\$410,018	\$410,018
Foreign stocks	77,752	77,752
Reverse repurchase bonds	215,235	215,235
Cash in banks	47,528	47,528
Futures and options	2,006	2,006
Total	\$752,539	\$752,539

Items	30 June 2015	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	\$765,862	\$765,862
Foreign stocks	86,751	86,751
Reverse repurchase bonds	202,665	202,665
Cash in banks	72,626	72,626
Futures and options	2,005	2,005
Total	\$1,129,909	\$1,129,909

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B. As of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, the Consolidated Company entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$2,000,000 thousand, \$1,400,000 thousand and \$1,700,000 thousand, respectively.

(2) Assets and liabilities are distinguished based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date.

	2016.6.30		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$11,729,754	\$-	\$11,729,754
Receivables	2,427,156	-	2,427,156
Investments	8,771,102	10,963,665	19,734,767
Reinsurance assets	9,183,808	-	9,183,808
Property and equipment	-	174,183	174,183
Intangible assets	-	62,897	62,897
Other assets	-	1,657,423	1,657,423
Total assets			<u>\$44,969,988</u>
Payables	\$2,974,106	\$10,665	\$2,984,771
Financial liabilities	16,371	1,000,580	1,016,951
Insurance liabilities	-	28,341,877	28,341,877
Provision	-	381,577	381,577
Other liabilities	-	4,571,865	4,571,865
Total liabilities			<u>\$37,297,041</u>

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	2015.12.31		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,515,171	\$-	\$12,515,171
Receivables	2,711,388	-	2,711,388
Investments	7,586,756	11,017,355	18,604,111
Reinsurance assets	6,336,731	-	6,336,731
Property and equipment	-	219,213	219,213
Intangible assets	-	62,703	62,703
Other assets	-	1,656,192	1,656,192
Total assets			<u>\$42,105,509</u>
Payables	\$3,072,792	\$12,024	\$3,084,816
Financial liabilities	185,163	1,007,391	1,192,554
Insurance liabilities	-	25,064,274	25,064,274
Provision	-	381,016	381,016
Other liabilities	-	5,163,750	5,163,750
Total liabilities			<u>\$34,886,410</u>
	2015.6.30		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,767,053	\$-	\$7,767,053
Receivables	2,558,261	-	2,558,261
Investments	8,463,495	9,273,748	17,737,243
Reinsurance assets	5,940,305	16,306	5,956,611
Property and equipment	-	239,113	239,113
Intangible assets	-	35,886	35,886
Other assets	-	1,797,307	1,797,307
Total assets			<u>\$36,091,474</u>
Payables	\$2,965,205	\$8,015	\$2,973,220
Financial liabilities	48,986	1,001,217	1,050,203
Insurance liabilities	-	24,153,771	24,153,771
Provision	-	282,891	282,891
Other liabilities	-	366,361	366,361
Total liabilities			<u>\$28,826,446</u>

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(3) Eliminated inter-company transactions

Transactions	2016.1.1~2016.6.30		
	Company name and debit (credit) amounts		
	The Company	Cathay Insurance (China)	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)
Eliminate investment under equity method and equity			
j Eliminate subsidiaries investment profit and loss	\$148,325	\$(150,576)	\$2,251
k Eliminate subsidiaries equity	(772,146)	318,606	612,843

Transactions	2015.1.1~2015.6.30		
	Company name and debit (credit) amounts		
	The Company	Cathay Insurance (China)	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)
Eliminate investment under equity method and equity			
j Eliminate subsidiaries investment profit and loss	\$162,883	\$(164,236)	\$1,353
k Eliminate subsidiaries equity	(1,108,816)	1,055,589	581,021

Note: The eliminated difference of inter-company result in non-controlling equity \$159,303 thousand and \$527,794 thousand for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, respectively.

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- (4) Exchange rates used to translate material financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed as follows:

	2016.6.30		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Monetary Items			
USD	\$234,764	32.2860	\$7,579,590
RMB	249,183	4.8590	1,210,789
EUR	566	35.8875	20,317
DKK	629	4.8203	3,033
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	186,600	32.2860	6,024,568
EUR	7,850	35.8875	281,717
	2015.12.31		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Monetary Items			
USD	\$229,782	33.0660	\$7,597,970
RMB	329,011	5.0955	1,676,464
EUR	442	36.1312	15,971
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	174,100	33.0660	5,756,791
EUR	7,850	36.1312	283,630

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	2015.6.30		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<u>Financial Assets</u>			
Monetary Items			
USD	\$185,615	31.0700	\$5,767,071
RMB	386,549	5.008	1,936,027
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	154,100	31.0700	4,787,887
EUR	4,850	34.6959	168,275

As the Consolidated Company has a large variety of foreign currencies, it is not possible to disclose the foreign currency exchange gains or losses based on each foreign currency's exposure to major impact. The foreign currency exchange gains (loss) for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015 were \$(207,494) thousand and \$(147,530) thousand, respectively.

The abovementioned information is disclosed by book value of foreign currencies (already translated to functional currencies)

(5) Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

Unconsolidated structured entities

A. The Company does not provide financial support or other support to the unconsolidated structured entities. The Company's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in the unconsolidated structured entities is limited to the carrying amount of assets the Company recognized. The information of the recognized unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

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<u>Types of structured entity</u>	<u>Nature and purpose</u>	<u>Interests owned</u>
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed security to receive returns	Investment in securitization vehicles issued by the entity

- B. Details of the carrying amount of assets recognized by Consolidated Company relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of 30 June 2016, 31 December 2015 and 30 June 2015, are as follows:

	<u>2016.6.30</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.6.30</u>
Securitization vehicle			
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$31,123	\$112,549	\$-
Held-to-maturity financial assets	963,051	1,069,768	1,114,372
Total	<u>\$994,174</u>	<u>\$1,182,317</u>	<u>\$1,114,372</u>

(6) Capital management

A. Objective

In order to enhance the Consolidated Company's capital structure and business growth, the Consolidated Company has established a set of capital adequacy management standards and complies with laws and regulation to maintain its capital adequacy ratio in a certain range in order to reduce all types of risks.

B. Policy

In order to assume all types of risks, the Company applies capital adequacy ratio as the index of capital adequacy. The Company calculates capital adequacy ratio periodically and aperiodically in order to understand the situation of capital adequacy in the short-run and mid-term. The Company set business objectives, plan assets allocation based on the ratio and dividend policy.

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C. Procedures

a. Periodically

Regularly review the capital adequacy ratios in order to implement the capital adequacy management. The Company provides capital adequacy report every half year by the competent authority and analyze the possible changes in its own capital and risk capital when forecasting the investment development plan. The Company ensures a healthy capital structure and implements capital adequacy management.

b. Aperiodically

Practice scenario analysis for capital adequacy ratio focusing on the Company's usage of funding, business development, reinsurance arrangement, or changes of the financial environment including updates of laws and regulations.

D. Capital adequacy ratio

Capital adequacy ratio of the Company, which is defined by Insurance Act and Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, is above 200% during the past two years, and complies with the regulations.

(7) Operation segments information

The Consolidated Company operates property insurance by Insurance Act. In accordance with IFRS 8, the Company only provides insurance contracts products and it has no different business way, client style and supervision environment. The supervisor of the Company also implement assets overall, and consider the Company as a single operating segment.

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(8) Significant contract

None.

14. Information of investment in Mainland China

On 31 December 2006, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to USD\$28.96 million to establish an insurance subsidiary, engaging in the business of property insurance business. On 8 October 2007, China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) authorized the Company to prepare to build a property insurance company in form of joint venture with Cathay life Insurance. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established in Shanghai has acquired a business license of an enterprise as a legal person on 26 August 2008. On 28 May 2013, the MOEAIC authorized the Company to RMB\$200,000 thousand to establish an insurance subsidiary. On 13 June 2013 and 18 March 2014, each amount of the company's remittance was RMB\$100,000 thousand and was authorized by CIRC. As of 30 June 2016, the Company has totally remitted US\$60.56 million.