Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2023 and 2022 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matters of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

Valuation of Policy Reserve

The management of Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. adopted the actuarial model and its related multiple significant assumptions for the estimation of the policy reserve. Significant assumptions in the measurement of the policy reserve include the mortality rate, discount rate, lapse rate, morbidity rate, etc. These assumptions are made based on legislation and regulations, taking into consideration its actual experience as well as industry-specific experience. Since any changes in the actuarial model and significant assumptions may lead to a material impact on the estimation results of the policy reserve, the valuation of policy reserves was identified as a key audit matter. For related accounting policies, accounting estimates, estimation uncertainty and relevant disclosure information, refer to Notes 4, 5 and 23 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The main audit procedures we performed in response to the key audit matter described above are as follows:

1. We obtained an understanding of the internal controls related to management's valuation of policy reserves as well as evaluated the operating effectiveness of these internal controls.

2. We obtained the actuarial report issued by the contracted actuary, which was used as the basis for the management's valuation of policy reserves, and evaluated the contracted actuary's professional competence and capability.

3. The following procedures were performed by our actuarial specialist, and the results were compared to the results of the actuarial report published by the contracted actuary in order to assess the reasonableness of the actuarial model and its significant assumptions used by the management in the valuation of the policy reserve. The actuarial specialist:

   a. Randomly sampled the insurance products to examine whether the calculations of the policy reserve were made in accordance with the requirements.

   b. Evaluated the actuarial model and significant assumptions used in the valuation of policy reserve based on the sampled insurance policies and verified the recognized amount of the policy reserve.

   c. Performed profiling tests on long-term insurance policies as of December 31, 2023 to identify any abnormalities in the recognized amounts of policy reserve on each individual insurance policy.

   d. Assessed the reasonableness of the amount of provision for the policy reserve by considering the amount of policy reserve as of the end of the prior year and the business development for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Assessment of the Fair Values of Investment Properties

The investment properties of Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. are measured at their fair values. To support the management in making reasonable estimates, the Company used the fair values assessed by external independent appraisers as reference. As the appraisal method and parameters used in the assessment of fair values involve significant judgments and estimates, we determined the assessment of the fair values of investment properties as a key audit matter. For the accounting policies, accounting estimates, assumption uncertainty and relevant disclosure information on the assessment of fair values of investment properties, refer to Notes 4, 5 and 14 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The main audit procedures we performed in response to the key audit matter described above are as follows:

1. We evaluated the professional competence, capability and objectivity of the external independent appraisers, and verified the qualification of the appraisers.

2. We appointed an internal valuation specialist to evaluate the reasonableness of the appraisal reports adopted by the management, including the appraisal methods, main parameters and discount rates to remove.

Other Matter

We have audited the financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.

3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audits resulting in this independent auditors' report are Shu-Wan Lin and Shiuh-Ran Cheng.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 5, 2024

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023		2022	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6 and 34)	$ 251,247,088	3	$ 329,638,342	4
RECEIVABLES (Notes 4, 5, 7 and 34)	112,253,915	1	92,183,754	1
CURRENT TAX ASSETS (Note 4)	41,681	-	15,472	-
INVESTMENTS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 5, 8 and 39)	1,666,488,243	20	1,426,004,992	18
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 5, 9, 37 and 39)	568,986,970	7	442,472,396	5
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4, 5, 13, 37 and 39)	4,043,811,869	47	3,986,581,050	49
Financial assets for hedging (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	1,109	-	29,891	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	30,874,304	-	29,483,762	-
Investment property (Notes 4, 5, 14 and 34)	528,633,384	6	520,893,328	6
Investment property under construction (Notes 4, 14 and 34)	8,983,487	-	5,747,767	-
Prepayments for buildings and land - investments (Notes 4 and 14)	4,188,723	-	1,501,343	-
Loans (Notes 4, 5, 15 and 34)	403,826,256	5	450,296,409	6
Total investments	7,255,794,345	85	6,863,010,938	84
REINSURANCE ASSETS (Notes 4, 16 and 23)	2,299,660	-	2,309,447	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 4 and 17)	41,530,355	1	40,809,699	-
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Notes 4, 18 and 34)	2,177,022	-	2,268,417	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 19)	39,522,555	-	41,380,113	1
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 33)	63,612,183	1	80,501,622	1
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 20, 34 and 37)	39,857,216	-	64,885,181	1
SEPARATE ACCOUNT INSURANCE PRODUCT ASSETS (Notes 4 and 35)	727,665,599	9	655,426,996	8
TOTAL	$ 8,536,001,619	100	$ 8,172,429,981	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
PAYABLES (Notes 21 and 34)	$ 22,916,475	-	$ 22,338,461	-
CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (Note 4)	191,723	-	176,349	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 5 and 8)	24,070,611	-	63,669,162	1
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FOR HEDGING (Notes 4, 5 and 10)	2,038,001	-	3,716,091	-
BONDS PAYABLE (Notes 22 and 34)	114,841,430	2	80,000,000	1
OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (Note 39)	7,675,139	-	7,030,535	-
INSURANCE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 5 and 23)				
Unearned premium reserve	21,710,834	1	20,547,570	-
Loss reserve	13,310,838	-	12,760,061	-
Policy reserve	6,820,368,378	80	6,672,193,784	82
Special reserve	11,090,539	-	11,085,733	-
Premium deficiency reserve	6,770,608	-	8,130,466	-
Other reserve	1,834,253	-	1,845,253	-
Total insurance liabilities	6,875,085,450	81	6,726,562,867	82
RESERVE FOR INSURANCE CONTRACTS WITH THE NATURE OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS (Notes 4 and 24)	23,524,199	-	18,495,469	-
RESERVE FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE VALUATION (Notes 4 and 25)	20,773,326	-	49,503,457	1
PROVISIONS (Notes 4 and 27)	56,245	-	56,245	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 18 and 34)	16,604,525	-	16,645,248	-
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 33)	52,033,960	1	52,624,428	1
OTHER LIABILITIES (Notes 28 and 34)	20,649,931	-	10,395,966	-
SEPARATE ACCOUNT INSURANCE PRODUCT LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 35)	727,665,599	9	655,426,996	8
Total liabilities	7,908,126,614	93	7,706,641,274	94
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 4 and 30)				
Share capital				
Ordinary shares	63,515,274	1	63,515,274	1
Capital surplus	91,588,303	1	90,924,478	1
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	55,071,783	1	50,217,005	1
Special reserve	478,075,900	5	458,553,415	6
Unappropriated earnings	14,928,256	-	22,775,644	-
Total retained earnings	548,075,939	6	531,546,064	7
Other equity	(84,760,761)	(1)	(229,169,011)	(3)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	618,418,755	7	456,816,805	6
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS (Notes 4 and 30)	9,456,250	-	8,971,902	-
Total equity	627,875,005	7	465,788,707	6
TOTAL	$ 8,536,001,619	100	$ 8,172,429,981	100

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

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE				
Retained earned premium (Notes 4, 26 and 34)				
Written premium	$ 404,104,777	55	$ 412,890,812	59
Reinsurance premium	121,264	-	127,412	-
Premium income	404,226,041	55	413,018,224	59
Less: Reinsurance expense	(2,996,677)	-	(2,832,249)	(1)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve (Notes 4 and 23)	(1,111,785)	-	(990,281)	-
Total retained earned premium	400,117,579	55	409,195,694	58
Reinsurance commission income	423,762	-	526,992	-
Fee income (Notes 34 and 35)	11,728,148	2	10,803,743	2
Net investment incomes (losses)				
Interest income (Notes 4, 32 and 34)	196,876,566	27	179,315,471	26
Gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 8)	121,873,352	16	(448,906,906)	(64)
Gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 13)	3,094,909	-	10,493,286	2
Realized gain on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 9)	5,464,665	1	3,175,819	-
Share of profit of subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method (Notes 4 and 12)	2,092,756	-	2,180,141	-
Foreign exchange gain	2,123,875	-	298,139,826	43
Net changes in reserve for foreign exchange valuation (Notes 4 and 25)	28,730,131	4	(40,449,731)	(6)
Gain on investment property (Notes 4 and 34)	12,846,320	2	14,513,530	2
Expected credit loss on investments (Notes 4 and 32)	(926,121)	-	(3,931,883)	(1)
Other net investment (loss) gain	(240,105)	-	3,948,408	1
(Loss) gain on reclassification using overlay approach (Notes 4 and 8)	(118,647,734)	(16)	252,818,402	36
Other operating revenue (Note 34)	10,536,667	1	8,726,100	1
Separate account insurance product income (loss) (Notes 4 and 35)	56,586,267	8	(933,202)	-
Total operating revenue	732,681,037	100	699,615,690	100

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CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING COSTS				
Retained claims payments (Notes 4 and 26)				
Insurance claims payments	$ 431,190,640	59	$ 400,212,621	57
Less: Claims and payments recovered from reinsurers	(2,033,560)	-	(1,702,029)	-
Total retained claims payments	429,157,080	59	398,510,592	57
Net changes in other insurance liabilities (Notes 4, 5 and 23)				
Net changes in loss reserve	561,183	-	873,985	-
Net changes in policy reserve	147,151,444	20	188,414,362	27
Net changes in special reserve	4,806	-	674	-
Net changes in premium deficiency reserve	(1,369,807)	-	(1,925,635)	-
Net changes in other reserve	(11,000)	-	(20,672)	-
Total net changes in other insurance liabilities	146,336,626	20	187,342,714	27
Net changes in reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products (Notes 4 and 24)	1,657,847	-	1,046,127	-
Underwriting expenses (Note 32)	14,987,647	2	15,076,322	2
Commission expenses (Note 32)	18,712,495	2	15,901,138	2
Finance costs (Notes 22 and 34)	4,828,236	1	3,817,461	1
Other operating costs (Note 34)	7,812,575	1	6,729,312	1
Separate account insurance product expenses (Notes 4 and 35)	56,586,267	8	(933,202)	-
Total operating costs	680,078,773	93	627,490,464	90
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 32 and 34)				
General expenses	13,091,719	2	11,997,784	1
Administrative expenses	23,308,935	3	20,219,681	3
Employee training expenses	75,855	-	56,913	-
(Reversal of) expected credit loss on non-investment (Notes 4 and 32)	(12,003)	-	27,032	-
Total operating expenses	36,464,506	5	32,301,410	4
OPERATING INCOME	16,137,758	2	39,823,816	6
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Notes 32 and 34)	2,753,295	-	1,858,515	-
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAX	18,891,053	2	41,682,331	6
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 33)	(2,124,645)	-	(7,513,152)	(1)
NET INCOME	16,766,408	2	34,169,179	5

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CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 4 and 30)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	$ 437,004	-	$ 59,596	-
Gain (loss) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	23,421,093	3	(24,351,290)	(3)
Share of other comprehensive loss of associates accounted for using the equity method for items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(620,009)	-	(804,397)	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 33)	24,485	-	366,827	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	97,255	-	3,441,271	-
(Loss) gain on hedging instruments	(550,032)	-	762,058	-
Gain (loss) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,093,761	2	(85,336,187)	(12)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method for items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	171,649	-	811,600	-
Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassified using overlay approach	118,647,734	16	(252,818,402)	(36)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 33)	(10,876,955)	(1)	33,620,687	5
Total other comprehensive income (loss) to remove, net of income tax	144,845,985	20	(324,248,237)	(46)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	$ 161,612,393	22	$(290,079,058)	(41)
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ 16,343,087	2	$ 33,667,168	5
Non-controlling interests	423,321	-	502,011	-
	$ 16,766,408	2	$ 34,169,179	5

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CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2023		2022	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owners of the Company	$ 160,916,050	22	$(290,617,468)	(41)
Non-controlling interests	696,343	-	538,410	-
	$ 161,612,393	22	$(290,079,058)	(41)
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 31)				
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.57		$ 5.75	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. (Concluded)

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company														
						Other Equity									
	Share Capital		Retained Earnings												
	Ordinary Shares	Capital Surplus	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings	Exchange Differences on the Translation of Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income	Gain or (Loss) on Hedging Instruments	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Property Revaluation Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on Reclassification Using Overlay Approach	Other	Total	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	$ 58,515,274	$ 60,594,868	$ 27,491,929	$ 390,287,210	$ 111,938,770	$ (15,347,517)	$ 38,259,385	$ 335,851	$ 1,336,456	$ 402,058	$ 63,853,017	$ (3,224,389)	$ 734,442,912	$ 7,689,899	$ 742,132,811
Appropriation of 2021 earnings															
Legal reserve	-	-	22,725,076	-	(22,725,076)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	72,751,078	(72,751,078)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(22,445,733)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(22,445,733)	-	(22,445,733)
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(5,983,117)	5,983,117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve for catastrophic events and fluctuation of risks	-	-	-	1,490,158	(1,490,158)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of special reserve for personal insures travel insurance	-	-	-	8,086	(8,086)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	(104,150)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(104,150)	-	(104,150)
Recognition of share-based payments granted by the parent company	-	433,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	433,760	-	433,760
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(623,579)	-	-	-	-	-	-	731,063	107,484	(109,072)	(1,588)
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	33,667,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,667,168	502,011	34,169,179
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	3,982,322	(94,367,977)	614,414	128,444	-	(234,641,839)	-	(324,284,636)	36,399	(324,248,237)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for year ended December 31, 2022	-	-	-	-	33,667,168	3,982,322	(94,367,977)	614,414	128,444	-	(234,641,839)	-	(290,617,468)	538,410	(290,079,058)
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	5,000,000	30,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,000,000	-	35,000,000
Disposals of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(8,769,701)	-	8,769,701	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	852,665	852,665
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2022	63,515,274	90,924,478	50,217,005	458,553,415	22,775,644	(11,365,195)	(47,338,891)	950,265	1,464,900	402,058	(170,788,822)	(2,493,326)	456,816,805	8,971,902	465,788,707
Appropriation of 2022 earnings															
Legal reserve	-	-	4,854,778	-	(4,854,778)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	23,538,110	(23,538,110)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reversal of special reserve	-	-	-	(5,617,244)	5,617,244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision of special reserve for catastrophic events and fluctuation of risks	-	-	-	1,584,377	(1,584,377)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation of special reserve for personal insures travel insurance	-	-	-	17,242	(17,242)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method	-	657,911	-	-	(74,792)	-	74,792	-	-	-	-	-	657,911	-	657,911
Recognition of share-based payments granted by the parent company	-	5,914	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,914	-	5,914
Changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-	(709,227)	-	-	-	-	-	-	731,302	22,075	(22,075)	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	16,343,087	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,343,087	423,321	16,766,408
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2023, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	375,650	34,239,756	(439,766)	225,943	3,706	110,167,674	-	144,572,963	273,022	144,845,985
Total comprehensive income (loss) for year ended December 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	16,343,087	375,650	34,239,756	(439,766)	225,943	3,706	110,167,674	-	160,916,050	696,343	161,612,393
Disposals of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	970,807	-	(970,807)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(189,920)	(189,920)
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2023	$ 63,515,274	$ 91,588,303	$ 55,071,783	$ 478,075,900	$ 14,928,256	$ (10,989,545)	$ (13,995,150)	$ 510,499	$ 1,690,843	$ 405,764	$ (60,621,148)	$ (1,762,024)	$ 618,418,755	$ 9,456,250	$ 627,875,005

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

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before income tax	$ 18,891,053	$ 41,682,331
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	2,365,958	1,620,985
Amortization expenses	2,428,751	2,382,435
(Gain) loss on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(106,859,204)	466,406,599
Realized (gain) loss on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(57,428)	4,838,612
Gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(3,094,909)	(10,493,286)
Finance costs	4,958,528	3,939,923
Interest income	(196,876,566)	(179,315,471)
Dividend income	(20,421,385)	(25,514,124)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	148,490,976	337,471,189
Net changes in reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products	5,028,730	3,306,681
Net changes in reserve for foreign exchange valuation	(28,730,131)	40,449,731
Expected credit loss on investments	926,121	3,931,883
(Reversal of) expected credit loss on non-investments	(12,003)	27,032
Share of profit of associates accounted for using the equity method	(2,092,756)	(2,180,141)
Loss (gain) on reclassification using overlay approach	118,647,734	(252,818,402)
Gain on disposal and retirement of property and equipment	(4,656)	(11,370)
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	(398)	-
Gain on disposal of investment property	(10,598)	(69)
Loss (gain) on disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	280,823	(358,539)
Loss (gain) on changes in fair value of investment property	227,669	(1,911,295)
Compensation costs of share-based payments	5,914	433,900
Net changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	72,709,620	106,891,331
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(88,967,683)	(303,645,769)
Increase in financial assets measured at amortized cost	(54,340,325)	(234,672,170)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets for hedging	(508,973)	1,208,290
Decrease (increase) in notes receivable	5,794	(79,440)
Increase in other receivables	(14,228,670)	(3,958,974)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other prepayments	(193,640)	72,996
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid	27,186,981	(28,465,090)
Decrease in reinsurance assets	56,681	167,582
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(3,106,400)	197,329
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(247,037,215)	(316,688,841)
(Decrease) increase in financial liabilities for hedging	(1,690,367)	3,719,654
Increase in notes payable	141,878	285,330
Increase (decrease) in claims payable	58,960	(8,758)
Decrease in other payables	(1,057,477)	(1,641,452)

(Continued)

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
Increase in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	$ 112,836	$ 69,683
Decrease in commissions payable	(32,497)	(320,140)
Increase in advance receipts	29,193	89,391
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	12,054,525	(6,480,245)
Increase (decrease) in deferred fee income	354,315	(532)
Decrease in other liabilities	(1,560,224)	(3,200,885)
Cash used in operations	(355,920,465)	(352,572,106)
Interest received	193,619,216	173,208,368
Dividends received	21,204,563	26,394,740
Interest paid	(3,244,971)	(3,197,078)
Income tax paid	(908,315)	(6,375,301)
Net cash used in operating activities	(145,249,972)	(162,541,377)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	(2,308,500)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	-	595,743
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired)	(238,286)	(415,958)
Disposal of subsidiary	30,744	-
Proceeds from return of capital on reduction of investments accounted for using the equity method	10,729	170,887
Acquisition of property and equipment	(2,549,560)	(2,257,603)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	21,440	193,102
Acquisition of intangible assets	(247,380)	(282,633)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets	-	40,988
Decrease in loans	46,765,677	30,212,489
Acquisition of investment property	(12,380,488)	(8,201,702)
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	134,892	91
Net cash generated from investing activities	31,547,768	17,746,904
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(1,009,473)	(848,984)
Increase (decrease) in other financial liabilities	641,644	(318,367)
Proceeds from issuance of bonds	34,986,835	-
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	-	35,000,000
Cash dividends paid	-	(22,445,733)
Acquisition of additional interests in subsidiaries	(667,490)	(911,234)
Changes in non-controlling interests	(266,704)	(653,053)
Net cash generated from financing activities	33,684,812	9,822,629
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,626,138	(1,145,283)

(Continued)

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2023	2022
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	$ (78,391,254)	$(136,117,127)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	329,638,342	465,755,469
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 251,247,088	$ 329,638,342

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements. (Concluded)

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023 AND 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Taiwan on October 23, 1962, under the Company Act of the Republic of China ("R.O.C.") and mainly engages in the business of life insurance. In order to benefit from operation synergies and enhance the competitiveness in financial markets, Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Financial Holdings") was incorporated on December 31, 2001 through a share swap with the Company, and the Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holdings. The Company's registered office and the main business location is at No. 296, Jen Ai Road, Section 4, Taipei, R.O.C.

The Company participated in and won the bid for assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Global Life") and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Singfor Life"), which was held by Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund. The Company entered into the general assignment and assumption agreement on March 27, 2015. The Company assumed all assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life and Singfor Life except for their reserved assets and liabilities on July 1, 2015. Upon the approval by the authorities, the Company started its operations on August 5, 2015 after receiving the business license for its offshore insurance unit.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company's functional currency, the New Taiwan dollar.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors and authorized for issue on March 5, 2024.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC), and SIC Interpretations (SIC) (collectively, the "IFRS Accounting Standards") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC)

   Except for the following, the initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the accounting policies of the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, "the Group"):

   - Amendments to IAS 12 "International Tax Reform - Pillar Two Model Rules"

     The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the requirements in IAS 12 by stipulating that the Group should neither recognize nor disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. The amendments also require the Group to disclose that it has applied the exception and separately disclose its current tax expense (income) related to Pillar Two income taxes. In addition, for periods in which Pillar Two legislation is enacted or substantively enacted but not yet in effect, the Group should disclose qualitative and quantitative information that helps users of financial statements understand the Group's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.

The requirement that the Group apply the exception and the requirement to disclose that fact are applied immediately and retrospectively upon issuance of the amendments. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but not for any interim period ending on or before December 31, 2023.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2024

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 16 “Leases Liability in a Sale and Leaseback”	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 “Non-current Liabilities with Covenants”	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 “Supplier Finance Arrangements”	January 1, 2024 (Note 3)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: A seller-lessee shall apply the Amendments to IFRS 16 retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of IFRS 16.

Note 3: The amendments provide some transition relief regarding disclosure requirements.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group has assessed that the application of above standards and interpretations will not have a material impact on the Group’s financial position and financial performance.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture”	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information”	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 21 “Lack of Exchangeability”	January 1, 2025 (Note 2)

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above IFRS Accounting Standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025. Upon initial application of the amendments, the entity recognizes any effect as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. When the entity uses a presentation currency other than its functional currency, it shall, at the date of initial application, recognize any effect as an adjustment to the cumulative amount of translation differences in equity.

- IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and its amendments

  IFRS 17 sets out the accounting standards for insurance contracts and it will supersede IFRS 4. The main standards and amendments of IFRS 17 are as follows:

  <u>Level of aggregation</u>

  IFRS 17 requires the Group to identify portfolios of insurance contracts. A portfolio comprises contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within a product line would be expected to have similar risks and hence would be expected to be in the same portfolio if they are managed together. The Group should divide a portfolio of insurance contracts issued into a minimum of:

  1) A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;

  2) A group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and

  3) A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

  The Group should not include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group, and the recognition and measurements of IFRS 17 should be applied to all identified groups of contracts.

  <u>Recognition</u>

  The Group should recognize a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following:

  1) The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;

  2) The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; and

  3) For a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

  <u>Measurement on initial recognition</u>

  On initial recognition, the Group should measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and financial risk related to the future cash flows, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit for the group of insurance contracts that the Group will recognize as it provides insurance contract services in the future. Unless a group of contracts is onerous, the Group should measure the contractual service margin on initial recognition of the group of insurance contracts at an amount that results in no income or expenses arising from:

  1) The initial recognition of an amount for the fulfilment cash flows;

  2) Any cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date; and

  3) The derecognition at the date of initial derecognition of:

     a) Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows;

     b) Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of contracts.

Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period should be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to future services and the contractual service margin; the liability for incurred claims comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to past services. If a group of insurance contracts becomes onerous (or more onerous) on subsequent measurement, the Group should recognize a loss immediately in profit or loss.

Onerous contracts

An insurance contract is onerous at the date of initial recognition if the fulfilment cash flows allocated to the contracts, any previously recognized insurance acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at the date of initial recognition in total are a net outflow. The Group should recognize a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow for the group of onerous contracts, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group of onerous contracts being equal to the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin of the group being zero. The contractual service margin cannot increase and no revenue can be recognized, until the onerous amount previously recognized has been reversed in profit or loss as part of a service expense. Before the loss previously recognized on the onerous group is reversed, the Group should not recognize contractual service margin or insurance revenue.

Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

The Group may simplify the measurement of a group of insurance contracts using the PAA if, and only if, at the inception of the group:

1) The Group reasonably expects that such simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced by applying the general measurement model; or

2) The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.

At the inception of the group, if the Group expects significant variability in the fulfilment cash flows that would affect the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage during the period before a claim is incurred, the above-mentioned criterion 1) is not met.

Using the PAA, the liability for remaining coverage on initial recognition should be:

1) The premiums received at initial recognition;

2) Minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date; and

3) Plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of:

    a) Any asset for insurance acquisition cash flows; and

    b) Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of insurance contracts.

Subsequently, the liability for remaining coverage should be adjusted as plus the premiums received and the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows and minus the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided and any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims in the period.

Investment contracts with discretionary participation features

An investment contract with discretionary participation features is a financial instrument and it does not include a transfer of significant insurance risk. An investment contract with discretionary participation features the Group issues should apply the requirements of IFRS 17 if the Group also issues insurance contracts.

Modification and derecognition

If the terms of an insurance contract are modified and any of the specific conditions is met, resulting in a substantive modification, the Group should derecognize the original contract and recognize the modified contract as a new contract.

The Group shall derecognize an insurance contract when it is extinguished, or if any of the conditions of a substantive modification is met.

Transition

The Group shall apply IFRS 17 retrospectively unless it is impracticable, in which case the Group may choose to adopt the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach.

Under the modified retrospective approach, the Group should use reasonable and supportable information and maximize the use of information that would have been used to apply a full retrospective approach, but only need to use information available without undue cost or effort. If such reasonable and supportable information is unavailable, the Group should apply fair value approach.

Under the fair value approach, the Group should determine the contractual service margin at the transition date as the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts at that date and the fulfilment cash flows measured at that date.

Redesignation of financial assets

At the date of initial application of IFRS 17, an entity which had applied IFRS 9 may redesignate the classification of an eligible asset that meets the condition in paragraph C29 of IFRS 17. The entity is not required to restate the comparative information to reflect changes in the classifications of these assets, and any difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the date of initial application of these financial assets should be recognized in the opening retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application. If the entity restates the comparative information, the restated financial statements must reflect all the requirements of IFRS 9 for those affected financial assets.

In addition, an enterprise which had applied IFRS 9 before the initial application of IFRS 17 could apply the classification overlay on an individual basis to the financial assets that had been derecognized during the comparative period as if those financial assets had been reclassified in the comparative period in accordance with the redesignation requirements in paragraph C29 of IFRS 17.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of other standards and interpretations on the Group’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IFRS Accounting Standards as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for financial instruments and investment properties which are measured at fair value, and net defined benefit assets which are measured at the fair value of plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

c. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (i.e., its subsidiaries).

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate.

Adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the Company.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group’s ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the interests of the Group and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company.

Refer to Note 11, Table 1 and Table 6 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

d. Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as they are incurred.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer’s previously held equity interests in the acquiree over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity’s net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests’ proportionate share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted retrospectively during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognized, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized as of that date.

e. Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of each individual entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity’s functional currency (i.e., foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Exchange differences on monetary items arising from settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items measured at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items are included in profit or loss for the period except for exchange differences arising from the retranslation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognized directly in other comprehensive income; in which cases, the exchange differences are also recognized directly in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

For the purpose of presenting the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements of the Company’s foreign operations (including subsidiaries and associates in other countries or those that use currencies that are different from the Company’s functional currency) that are prepared using functional currencies that are different from the currency of the Company are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income (attributed to the owners of the Company and non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e., a disposal of the entire interest in a foreign operation, or a disposal involving the loss of control over a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In relation to a partial disposal of a subsidiary that does not result in the Company losing control over the subsidiary, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to the non-controlling interests of the subsidiary and is not recognized in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals, the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss.

f. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

Under the equity method, investments in an associate are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group’s share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. The Group also recognizes the changes in the Group’s share of the equity of associates.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of an associate at the date of acquisition is recognized as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortized. Any excess of the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

When the Group subscribes for additional new shares of an associate at a percentage different from its existing ownership percentage, the resulting carrying amount of the investment differs from the amount of the Group’s proportionate interest in the associate. The Group records such a difference as an adjustment to investments with the corresponding amount charged or credited to capital surplus - changes in capital surplus from investments in associates accounted for using the equity method. If the Group’s ownership interest is reduced due to its additional subscription of the new shares of the associate, the proportionate amount of the gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate is reclassified to profit or loss on the same basis as would be required had the investee directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. When the adjustment should be debited to capital surplus, but the capital surplus recognized from investments accounted for using the equity method is insufficient, the shortage is debited to retained earnings.

When the Group’s share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any carrying amount of the investment accounted for using the equity method and long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group’s net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal obligations, or constructive obligations, or made payments on behalf of that associate.

The entire carrying amount of an investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill that forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

The Group discontinues the use of the equity method from the date on which its investment ceases to be an associate. Any retained investment is measured at fair value at that date, and the fair value is regarded as the investment's fair value on initial recognition as a financial asset. The difference between the previous carrying amount of the associate attributable to the retained interest and its fair value is included in the determination of the gain or loss on disposal of the associate. The Group accounts for all amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to that associate on the same basis as would be required had that associate directly disposed of the related assets or liabilities. If an investment in an associate becomes an investment in a joint venture or an investment in a joint venture becomes an investment in an associate, the Group continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

When a group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognized in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent that interests in the associate are not related to the Group.

g. Property and equipment

Property and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Property and equipment in the course of construction are measured at cost less any recognized impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Such assets are depreciated and classified to the appropriate categories of property and equipment when completed and ready for their intended use.

Except for its own land, depreciation of property and equipment is recognized using the straight-line method. Each significant part is depreciated separately. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effects of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis.

On derecognition of an item of property and equipment, the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

h. Investment properties

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Investment properties include right-of-use assets and properties under construction if the definition of investment properties is met. Investment properties also include land held for a currently undetermined future use.

Freehold investment properties and investment properties acquired through leases are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. All investment properties are subsequently measured using the fair value model. Changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

Investment properties under construction, of which the fair value is not reliably measurable, are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss until such time as either the fair value becomes reliably measurable or construction is completed (whichever comes earlier).

For a transfer of classification from investment properties to property and equipment, the deemed cost of the property for subsequent accounting is its fair value at the commencement of owner-occupation. For a transfer of classification from property and equipment to investment properties at the end of owner-occupation, any difference between the fair value of the property at the transfer date and its previous carrying amount is recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in gain on property revaluation under other equity that will be transferred directly to retained earnings when the asset is derecognized.

On derecognition of an investment property, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is included in profit or loss.

i. Goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of a business is measured at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment loss.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units (referred to as "cash-generating units") that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing its carrying amount, including the attributed goodwill, with its recoverable amount. However, if the goodwill allocated to a cash-generating unit was acquired in a business combination during the current annual period, that unit shall be tested for impairment before the end of the current annual period. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then pro rata to the other assets of the unit based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss is recognized directly in profit or loss. Any impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and the entity disposes of an operation within that unit, the goodwill associated with the operation which is disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal and is measured on the basis of the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

j. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. The estimated useful lives, residual values, and amortization methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimates accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are measured at cost less accumulated impairment loss.

2) Intangible assets acquired in a business combination

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognized separately from goodwill are initially recognized at their fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3) Derecognition of intangible assets

On derecognition of an intangible asset, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss.

k. Impairment of property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets, excluding goodwill, to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered any impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Corporate assets are allocated to the individual cash-generating units on a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount, with the resulting impairment loss recognized in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

l. Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when an entity in the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)) are added to the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

1) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

a) Measurement categories

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: Financial assets at FVTPL, financial assets at amortized cost and investments in debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”).

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when such financial assets are mandatorily classified or designated as at FVTPL, including investments in equity instruments which are not designated as at FVTOCI and debt instruments that do not meet the amortized cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 39.

In addition, to reduce the fluctuations in profit or loss as a result of IFRS 9 being applied earlier than IFRS 17, the Group elects to remove profit or loss arising from changes in fair value in subsequent measurement and present it in other comprehensive income based on overlay approach under IFRS 4. Overlay approach is applied to financial assets if all of the following conditions are met:

i) The financial assets are held in respect of activities related to IFRS 4;

ii) The financial assets are measured at FVTPL under IFRS 9, but would not have been measured at FVTPL under IAS 39; and

iii) The financial assets are designated to apply overlay approach at the first application of IFRS 9, in the initial recognition of a new financial asset or when a financial asset starts to meet the conditions.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortized cost:

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at amortized cost are measured at amortized cost, which equals the gross carrying amount determined using the effective interest method less any impairment loss. Exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of such a financial asset, except for:

i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and

ii) Financial assets that are not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but have subsequently become credit-impaired, for which interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets in subsequent reporting periods.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, cash in banks and time deposits or investments which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Time deposits with maturities within 12 months which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value are classified as cash equivalents.

iii. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that meet both of the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

i) The debt instrument is held within a business model which is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of such financial assets; and

ii) The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Changes in the carrying amounts of these debt instruments relating to changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest income calculated using the effective interest method and impairment losses or reversals are recognized in profit or loss. Other changes in the carrying amount of these debt instruments are recognized in other comprehensive income and will be reclassified to profit or loss when the investment is disposed of.

iv. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group may make an irrevocable election to designate investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI. Designation as at FVTOCI is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading or if it is contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in other equity. The cumulative gain or loss will not be reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the equity investments; instead, it will be transferred to retained earnings.

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognized in profit or loss when the Group's right to receive the dividends is established, unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

b) Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) on financial assets at amortized cost (including receivables and loans) and investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI.

The Group always recognizes lifetime ECLs for receivables. For all other financial instruments, the Group recognizes lifetime ECLs when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If, on the other hand, the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs.

ECLs reflect the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Lifetime ECLs represent the expected credit losses that will result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. In contrast, 12-month ECLs represent the portion of lifetime ECLs that is expected to result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

The Group uses the total carrying amount of financial assets at amortized cost (including receivables and loans), investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI, and off balance sheet commitments to measure the amount of exposure at default (EAD).

The Group recognizes an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at FVTOCI, for which the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount of such a financial asset.

In addition, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Insurance Enterprises to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans, credit assets are classified as normal assets ("First Category"), assets that require special attention ("Second Category"), assets that are substandard ("Third Category"), assets that are doubtful ("Fourth Category") and assets for which there is loss ("Fifth Category") based on the borrower's financial conditions and the delay for payment of principal and interests as well as the status of the loan collateral and the length of time overdue. The minimum amounts of allowance for bad debts are based upon each of the following categories:

i. The sum of 0.5% of the First category loan assets excluding life insurance policy loans, premium loans and loans to government agencies, 2% of the Second category loan assets, 10% of the Third category loan assets, as well as 50% and 100% of the Fourth and Fifth category loan assets.

ii. 1% of the sum of all five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance policy loans, premium loans and loans to government agencies.

iii. Total unsecured portion of non-performing loans and non-accrual loans.

Besides, pursuant to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10402506096, the Company shall keep the ratio of the allowance for bad debt over the loans at 1.5% or above to strengthen its ability against loss exposure to specific loan assets.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. However, on derecognition of an investment in an equity instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss, and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is transferred directly to retained earnings, without recycling through profit or loss.

d) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

e) Reclassification of financial assets

When, and only when, the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets it shall reclassify all affected financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9. If the Group reclassifies financial assets, it shall apply the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date. The Group shall not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

If the Group reclassifies a financial asset out of the fair value through other comprehensive income measurement category and into the amortized cost measurement category, the financial asset is reclassified at its fair value at the reclassification date. However, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and adjusted against the fair value of the financial asset at the reclassification date. As a result, the financial asset is measured at the reclassification date as if it had always been measured at amortized cost. This adjustment affects other comprehensive income but does not affect profit or loss and therefore is not a reclassification adjustment. The effective interest rate and the measurement of expected credit losses are not adjusted as a result of the reclassification.

2) Equity instruments

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The repurchase of the Company’s own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issuance or cancellation of the Company’s own equity instruments.

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

Except financial liabilities at FVTPL, all financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method:

<u>Financial liabilities at FVTPL</u>

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when such financial liabilities are held for trading. Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, with any gain or loss arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss.

Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 39.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

4) Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks, including foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and options.

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the date on which the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument; in which event, the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedging relationship. When the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is positive, the derivative is recognized as a financial asset; when the fair value of a derivative financial instrument is negative, the derivative is recognized as a financial liability.

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets that is within the scope of IFRS 9 (e.g. financial liabilities) are treated as separate derivatives when they meet the definition of a derivative; their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts; and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

5) Modification of financial instruments

When a financial instrument is modified, the Group assesses whether the modification will result in derecognition. If modification of a financial instrument results in derecognition, it is accounted for as derecognition of financial assets or liabilities. If the modification does not result in derecognition, the Group recalculates the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or the amortized cost of the financial liability based on the modified cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate with any modification gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The cost incurred is adjusted to the carrying amount of the modified financial asset or financial liability and amortized over the modified remaining period.

For the changes in the basis for determining contractual cash flows of financial assets or financial liabilities resulting from the interest rate benchmark reform, the Group elects to apply the practical expedient in which the changes are accounted for by updating the effective interest rate at the time the basis is changed, provided the changes are necessary as a direct consequence of the reform and the new basis is economically equivalent to the previous basis. When multiple changes are made to a financial asset or a financial liability, the Group first applies the practical expedient to those changes required by interest rate benchmark reform, and then applies the requirements of modification of financial instruments to the other changes that cannot apply the practical expedient.

m. Hedge accounting

The Group designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

1) Fair value hedges

Gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualified as fair value hedges are recognized in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument and the changes in the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk are recognized in profit or loss in the line item relating to the hedged item.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria; for instance, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised.

2) Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of gains or losses on derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income. The gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The associated gains or losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified from equity to profit or loss as reclassification adjustments in the line items relating to the related hedged item in the same period in which the hedged item affects profit or loss. If a hedge of a forecasted transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or a non-financial liability, the associated gains and losses that were recognized in other comprehensive income are removed from equity and included in the initial cost of the non-financial asset or non-financial liability.

The Group discontinues hedge accounting only when the hedging relationship ceases to meet the qualifying criteria; for instance, when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised. The cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument that was previously recognized in other comprehensive income (from the period in which the hedge was effective) remains separately in equity until the forecasted transaction occurs. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gains or losses accumulated in equity are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

3) Hedges of net investments in foreign operations

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges. Any gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of foreign currency translation reserve. The gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The gains and losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge, which were accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve, are reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation.

n. Separate account insurance products

The Group sells separate account insurance products. The insurance premiums according to agreed terms paid by proposers, net of the expenses incurred by the insurer, are invested in separate accounts at allocation agreed with or directed by the proposers. The separate account assets is measured at fair value on the valuation date and in compliance with the relevant regulations and Template of Accounting Systems for Life Insurance Enterprises.

In accordance with the Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, the assets and liabilities of separate accounts, which are generated either from insurance contracts or from insurance contracts with features of financial instrument, are recorded in separate account insurance product assets and separate account insurance product liabilities. The revenue and expenses of separate accounts, pursuant to IFRS 4, are recorded in separate account insurance product revenue and separate account insurance product expenses.

o. Insurance liabilities

1) The Company

Funds reserved for insurance contracts and financial instruments with or without a discretionary participation features are determined in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises and validated by the certified actuarial professionals approved by the FSC. For investment contracts with discretionary participation features, the guaranteed elements are not separately recognized from the discretionary participation features, and the whole contract is classified as a liability. The provision of reserve for short-term group insurance is based upon the greater of premium received or calculated according to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 11004925801 Provision of reserve for the other insurance liabilities is as follows:

a) Unearned premium reserve

For an unexpired in-force contract with a policy period shorter than one year or an injury insurance policy with a policy period longer than one year, the calculation of unearned premium reserve is based on the unexpired risk of each insurance.

b) Loss reserve

Loss reserve is provided for claims filed but not yet paid and claims not yet filed. The reserve for claims filed but not yet paid is assessed based on the actual relevant information of each case and provided by insurance type. The reserve for claims not yet filed is provided based on the past experiences of actual claims and expenses in line with the actuarial principles for injury insurance and health or life insurance policies with a policy period shorter than one year.

c) Policy reserve

Based on the life table and projected interest rates in the manual reported to the authority for each insurance type, life insurance policy reserve is calculated and provided according to the modified calculation method in Article 12 of the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises, the manual of each insurance product reported to the authority and the relevant calculation methods approved by the authority.

In accordance with Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 11004931041 issued on August 24, 2021, starting from the 2003 policy year, the downward adjustments of bonus due to the offset between mortality gain (loss) and gain (loss) from difference of interest rates should be calculated and recognized according to the regulations issued by the authorities.

In accordance with Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10102500530 issued on January 19, 2012, life insurance enterprises shall transfer a special reserve that equals to the unwritten allowance for doubtful account resulting from 3% business tax cut to life insurance policy reserve - allowance for doubtful account pertinent to 3% business tax cut from 2012. Besides, life insurance enterprises shall reclassify the recoverable special reserve for catastrophic events defined in Article 19 of the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises to life insurance reserve - recover from catastrophic event reserve.

When an insurance enterprise elects to measure investment property at fair value, it should also measure its insurance liabilities at fair value. If the results of the measurements indicate that the fair value of the insurance liabilities exceeds their book value, the insurance enterprise must set aside the difference to policy reserve and decrease retained earnings. The Company changed its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from the cost method to the fair value method starting from 2014. In accordance with Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10302501161 issued by the FSC on March 21, 2014, the fair value of insurance liabilities measured did not exceed their book value and no additional insurance liabilities should be provided accordingly.

d) Special reserve

When selling participating life insurance policies, according to the Regulation for Allocation of Revenue and Expenses related to Participating/Nonparticipating Policy reported to the authority, the Company is required to set aside a special reserve for dividend participation based on income before tax and dividend. On the date of declaration, dividends should be withdrawn from special reserve - participating policies dividends reserve. The excess dividends should be accounted as special reserve - provisions for risk of dividends.

The increments due to measuring the property at fair value, except for the portion in offsetting adverse effects of the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards on other accounts, the excess should be set aside as special reserve for revaluation increments of property under insurance liabilities.

e) Premium deficiency reserve

For life insurance, health insurance and annuity insurance policies with policy periods longer than one year commencing from 2001, when the gross premium is less than the net premium used in the calculation of policy reserve, a deficiency reserve is required to set aside such deficiencies for remaining payment periods as a premium deficiency reserve. The premium deficiency reserve of each life insurance category should be calculated and recorded according to the specific method reported to the authorities.

In addition, for unexpired in-force contracts with policy periods shorter than one year and injury insurance policies with policy periods longer than one year, if the probable claims and expenses are greater than the aggregate of unearned premium reserves and estimated future premiums, the premium deficiency reserve is set aside based on the deficiencies by insurance type.

f) Other reserve

Pursuant to IFRS 3 “Business Combinations”, Cathay Life recognizes other reserve to reflect the fair value of the life insurance contracts assumed at the time when the identifiable assets and assumed liabilities acquired from the business combination are recognized at fair value.

g) Liability adequacy reserve

The liability adequacy reserve is set aside based on the adequacy test of liability required by IFRS 4.

2) Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Lujiazui Life”)

In accordance with the Insurance Act of the People’s Republic of China, the insurance liabilities (including unearned premium reserves, loss reserves and policy reserves) are required and calculated based on the actuarial reports approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission.

3) Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Life (Vietnam)”)

In accordance with the Insurance Act of Vietnam, the insurance liabilities (including unearned premium reserves, loss reserves and policy reserves) are required and calculated based on the actuarial reports approved by Vietnam government.

p. Liability adequacy test

Liability adequacy test is based on all insurance contracts and related requirements of ASP of IFRS 4 - contract classification and liability adequacy test announced by Actuarial Institute of Chinese Taipei. In this test, the amount of insurance liabilities net of deferred acquisition costs and related intangible assets is compared with the estimated present values of insurance contract cash flow at each reporting date. If the net book values are lower than the estimated present values, all insufficient amounts should be recognized in profit or loss.

q. Reserve for insurance contract with the nature of financial products

For non-separate account insurance products classified as financial instruments without discretionary participation features, the reserve should be recognized in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises and depository accounting.

r. Reserve for foreign exchange valuation

The Company provides reserve for foreign exchange valuation according to all of its foreign investments in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises and Direction for Reserve for Foreign Exchange Valuation by Life Insurance Enterprises.

s. Recognition of insurance premium income and expenses

1) The Company

For the Company’s insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features, the initial and renewal premium are only recognized as revenue collection and underwriting procedures finished, and subsequent collection on the appointed dates, respectively. The relevant acquisition costs, such as commission expenses and underwriting expenses, are recognized as current expenses when the insurance contracts become effective.

For non-separate account insurance products classified as financial instruments without discretionary participation features, the insurance premium collected is recognized as reserves for insurance contract with the nature of financial products on the balance sheet.

For separate account insurance products classified as financial instruments without discretionary participation features, the insurance premium collected net of preprocessing expense or investment management fees is entirely recognized as separate account insurance product liabilities on the balance sheet. The acquisition costs incurred due to investment management services for such insurance products, such as commissions and incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new contracts, are deferred and recorded under deferred acquisition costs and amortized on a straight-line basis over the service period. The amortization is recognized under other operating costs.

2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

In accordance with the related accounting laws and regulations issued by the local government, Cathay Lujiazui Life records direct premiums as revenue at premium received and invoices issued. Related expenses, such as commissions and underwriting fees, are recognized on an accrual basis.

3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

In accordance with the related accounting laws and regulations issued by the local government, Cathay Life (Vietnam) records direct premiums as revenue at premium received and invoices issued. Related expenses, such as commissions and underwriting fees, are recognized on an accrual basis.

t. Classification of insurance products

An insurance contract refers to a contract where the insurer accepts the insurance policyholder’s transfer of a significant insurance risk and agrees to compensate the policyholder for any damages caused by a particular uncertain future event (insured event). The Group’s identification of a significant insurance risk refers to any insured event that occurs and causes the Group to incur additional significant payments.

Insurance contracts with features of financial instruments are contracts that transfer significant financial risks. Financial risks refer to the risks that the changes in one or more specific indicators may cause, including interest rates, financial commodity prices, product prices, exchange rates, price index, rate index, credit ratings and other indicators. If the above indicators are not financial, these indicators exist in both sides under the contracts.

For a policy that meets the definition of an insurance contract in the initial phase, it is treated as an insurance contract before the right of ownership and obligations expired or extinguished, even if the exposure to insurance risk during the policy period has significantly decreased. However, if an insurance contract with features of financial instruments transfers a significant insurance risk to the Group subsequently, the Group should reclassify the contract as an insurance contract.

Insurance contracts and those with features of financial instruments are further classified into separate categories depending on whether or not the contracts have discretionary participation features. Discretionary participation features refer to a contractual right to receive additional payments in addition to guaranteed payments from the contract. The contractual rights have the following characteristics:

1) Additional payments may be a significant portion of total contractual benefits.

2) The amounts or timing for additional payments are contractually at the Group’s discretion.

3) Additional payments are contractually based on one of the following matters:

   a) The performance on a specified combination of contracts or a specified type of contract.

   b) The investment returns on a specified combination of assets held by the Group.

   c) The profit or loss of the Group, funds, or other entities.

When the embedded derivative instrument has economic characteristics and risks not closely related to those of the primary contracts, it should be recorded separately from the primary contracts and measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in profit or loss when incurred. However, if the embedded derivative instrument meets the definition of an insurance contract or the whole contract is measured at fair value with changes in fair values recognized in profit or loss when incurred, the Group does not separately recognize the embedded derivative instrument and the insurance contract.

u. Reinsurance

In order to limit the possible losses caused by certain events, the Group arranges reinsurance business based on its business needs and related insurance regulations. For reinsurance of ceded business, the Group cannot refuse to fulfill its obligations to the insured when the reinsurer fails to fulfill its obligations.

The Group holds the rights over the reinsurer including reinsurance assets, claims and payments recoverable from reinsurers and net due from reinsurers and ceding companies, and regularly assesses if the rights are impaired or unrecoverable. If an objective evidence, which occurred after initial recognition of reinsures assets, shows that the Group may not receive all amounts of receivables from the reinsurer and the unrecoverable amount can be reasonably estimated, the Group recognizes the difference between the recoverable amount of reinsurance assets and carrying value as an impairment loss.

For the classification of reinsurance contracts, the Group assesses whether or not such contracts transfer significant insurance risk to the reinsurer. If the reinsurance contract does not transfer a significant insurance risk to the reinsurer, the contract is recognized and measured in accordance with deposit accounting.

For a reinsurance contract that transfers a significant insurance risk, if the Group can measure its saving element separately, the insurance element and the saving element of the reinsurance contract are recognized separately. That is, the Group recognizes the contract premium received (or paid) less the amount of insurance as financial liabilities (or assets) rather than income (or expenses). The financial liabilities (or assets) are recognized at the fair values based on the present values of future cash flows.

v. Provisions

Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the discounted cash flows of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of each balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties of the obligation.

w. Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease.

1) The Group as lessor

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of a lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Lease payments (less any lease incentives payable) from operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the relevant leases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining operating leases are added to the carrying amounts of the underlying assets and amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

2) The Group as lessee

The Group recognizes right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for all leases at the commencement date of a lease, except for short-term leases and low-value asset leases accounted for applying a recognition exemption where lease payments are recognized as expenses on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, and subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets, except for those that meet the definition of investment properties. With respect to the recognition and measurement of right-of-use assets that meet the definition of investment properties, refer to Note 4 h. for the accounting policies for investment properties.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement dates to the earlier of the end of the useful lives of the right-of-use assets or the end of the lease terms.

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group uses the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. For a lease modification that is not accounted for as a separate lease, the Group accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by (a) decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset of lease modifications that decreased the scope of the lease, and recognizing in profit or loss any gain or loss on the partial or full termination of the lease; (b) making a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use asset of all other lease modifications. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

The Group negotiates with the lessor for rent concessions as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, and there no substantive change to other terms and conditions. The Group elects to apply the practical expedient to all of these rent concessions and, therefore, does not assess whether the rent concessions are lease modifications. Instead, the Group recognizes the reduction in lease payment in profit or loss in the period in which the events or conditions that trigger the concession occur, and makes a corresponding adjustment to the lease liability.

x. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities recognized in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related services.

2) Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as expenses when employees have rendered services entitling them to the contributions.

Defined benefit costs (including service cost, net interest and remeasurement) under defined benefit retirement benefit plans are determined using the projected unit credit method. Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on settlements) and net interest on the net defined benefit liabilities (assets) are recognized as employee benefits expense in the period in which they occur or when the plan amendment or curtailment occurs or when the settlement occurs. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurements recognized in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in other equity and will not be reclassified to profit or loss.

Net defined benefit liabilities (assets) represent the actual deficit (surplus) in the Group's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

y. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

1) Current tax

Income tax payable (refundable) is based on taxable profit (loss) for the year determined according to the applicable tax laws of each tax jurisdiction.

According to the Income Tax Act in the ROC, an additional tax on unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

Adjustments of prior years' tax liabilities are added to or deducted from the current year's tax provision.

In accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act, the Company and its parent company jointly filed income tax returns and surtax on unappropriated retained earnings since 2002 under the integrated income tax system with the financial holding company (the parent) as the taxpayer. Such effects on current tax and deferred tax are accounted for as receivables or payables.

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. If a temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit, the resulting deferred tax asset or liability is not recognized. In addition, a deferred tax liability is not recognized on taxable temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all temporary differences and loss carryforwards which are probably deductible.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates and interests in joint arrangements, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilize the benefits of the temporary differences and such temporary differences are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered. A previously unrecognized deferred tax asset is also reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expect, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. If investment properties measured using the fair value model are non-depreciable assets, or are held under a business model whose objective is not to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the assets over time, the carrying amounts of such assets are presumed to be recovered entirely through sale.

The Group has applied the exception from the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets and liabilities relating to Pillar Two income taxes. Accordingly, the Group neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities Pillar Two income taxes.

3) Current and deferred taxes for the year

Current and deferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity; in which case, the current and deferred taxes are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for the acquisition of a subsidiary, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the investments in the subsidiary.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimations, and assumptions on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

When developing material accounting estimates, the Group considers the possible impact of the recent development of COVID-19, the economic environment implications of the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and related international sanctions, and inflation and interest rate fluctuations when making its critical accounting estimates on the cash flow projection, discount rates and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

a. Estimated impairment of financial assets

The provisions for impairment of receivables, loans and investments in debt instruments are based on assumptions about probability of default and expected credit loss rates. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise. For details of the key assumptions and inputs used, refer to Note 39.

b. Fair value measurements and valuation processes

Where some of the Group's assets and liabilities measured at fair value have no quoted prices in active markets, the Group, in accordance with relevant regulations and judgments, determines the appropriate valuation techniques for the fair value measurements and whether to engage third party qualified valuers.

Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group or engaged valuers determine appropriate inputs by referring to the analyses of the financial position and the operation results of the investees, recent transaction prices, prices of the same equity instruments not quoted in active markets, quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets, and valuation multiples of comparable entities/market prices or rates and specific features of derivatives, the existing lease contracts and rentals of similar properties in the vicinity of the Group's investment properties. If the actual changes of inputs in the future differ from expectation, the fair value might vary accordingly. The Group updates inputs every quarter to confirm the appropriateness of the fair value measurement.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities is disclosed in Notes 14 and 39.

c. Valuation of policy reserve

Policy reserves for insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features are based on actuarial models and assumptions made as the insurance contracts were established, which include the mortality rate, discount rate, lapse rate, morbidity rate, etc. The assumptions are made based on the related laws and regulations.

The management examines these estimates regularly and makes adjustments when necessary, but actual results may differ from these estimates.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Cash on hand	$ 23,998	$ 26,273
Cash in banks	191,933,478	186,815,799
Time deposits	40,495,815	100,502,553
Cash equivalents	18,793,797	42,293,717
	$ 251,247,088	$ 329,638,342

7. RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Notes receivable	$ 329,420	$ 335,214
Other receivables	114,469,303	93,065,026
Overdue receivables	5,482	16,132
	114,804,205	93,416,372
Less: Loss allowance	(2,550,290)	(1,232,618)
	$ 112,253,915	$ 92,183,754

The movements in the loss allowance are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 1,232,618	$ 28,541
Provision for the current year	1,328,459	1,227,724
Amounts written off	(10,812)	(23,671)
Foreign exchange differences	25	24
Ending balance	$ 2,550,290	$ 1,232,618

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Non-derivative financial assets		
Domestic stocks	$ 325,006,747	$ 252,882,746
Beneficiary certificates	790,838,598	682,930,329
Financial debentures	20,145,199	15,972,188
Overseas stocks	165,962,731	152,440,676
Real estate investment trust	12,859,458	17,729,274
Overseas bonds	285,645,501	268,598,676
Structured time deposits	14,172,336	13,981,139
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Currency swap contracts (“SWAP”)	31,901,044	13,459,047
Foreign exchange forward contacts (“Forward”)	19,946,181	8,003,557
Options	7,296	-
Call warrants	3,152	7,360
	$ 1,666,488,243	$ 1,426,004,992
Financial liabilities held for trading		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
SWAP	$ 17,540,858	$ 34,041,420
Forward	5,375,521	21,339,449
Cross currency swap contracts (“CCS”)	1,154,232	8,288,293
	$ 24,070,611	$ 63,669,162

a. The Group selects to present the profit or loss of the designated financial assets using the overlay approach under IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts". Financial assets designated to apply overlay approach by the Group for investing activities relating to insurance contracts issued by the Group are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Domestic stocks	$ 325,006,747	$ 252,882,746
Beneficiary certificates	773,033,686	641,371,929
Financial debentures	20,145,199	15,972,188
Overseas stocks	165,852,180	152,381,256
Real estate investment trust	12,859,458	17,729,274
Overseas bonds	284,895,978	267,877,938
Structured time deposits	14,172,336	13,981,139
	$ 1,595,965,584	$ 1,362,196,470

Reclassification from profit or loss to other comprehensive income of the financial assets designated to apply overlay approach for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Gain (loss) due to application of IFRS 9 to profit or loss	$ 202,208,838	$(187,694,370)
Gain if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	(83,561,104)	(65,124,032)
Loss (gain) reclassified due to application of overlay approach	$ 118,647,734	$(252,818,402)

Due to the application of the overlay approach, the amounts of gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 had decreased from gain of $121,873,352 thousand to gain of $3,225,618 thousand, and decreased from loss of $448,906,906 thousand to loss of $196,088,504 thousand, respectively.

b. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, structured notes which were accounted for as financial assets at FVTPL amounted to $163,109,892 thousand and $153,324,805 thousand, respectively.

c. The financial assets at FVTPL held by the Group were not pledged as collateral.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI		
Domestic stocks	$ 138,735,925	$ 94,833,125
Overseas stocks	2,282,692	2,721,257
	141,018,617	97,554,382

(Continued)

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI		
Corporate bonds	$ 2,138,976	$ 2,111,778
Government bonds	19,300,962	19,357,027
Overseas bonds	408,460,639	336,802,606
Financial bonds	1,528,871	-
Less: Litigation deposits	(37,511)	(36,548)
Less: Deposits to Central Bank	(2,112,072)	(2,053,785)
Less: Derivative instrument collateral	(1,311,512)	(11,263,064)
	427,968,353	344,918,014
	$ 568,986,970	$ 442,472,396

(Concluded)

a. These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading, and thus were designated as financial assets at FVTOCI.

b. Dividend income recognized relating to investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI held by the Group on the balance sheet date for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were $5,407,237 thousand and $8,014,431 thousand, respectively. Those related to investments derecognized for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 were $245,394 thousand and $3,597,209 thousand, respectively.

c. In consideration of investment strategies, the Group sold equity instruments at FVTOCI at fair values of $8,070,299 thousand and $77,394,663 thousand at the time of sale, and transferred unrealized gain of $970,807 thousand and loss of $8,769,701 thousand from other equity to retained earnings for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

d. Refer to Note 37 for the financial assets at FVTOCI that were pledged as collateral.

e. Refer to Note 39 for information relating to the credit risk management and impairment of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI.

f. Refer to Note 39 for information relating to the debt instruments at FVTOCI reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost.

10. HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets for hedging		
Interest rate swap contracts (“IRS”)	$ 1,109	$ 29,891
Financial liabilities for hedging		
Forward	$ 2,038,001	$ 3,716,091

The financial assets for hedging held by the Group were not pledged as collateral.

11. SUBSIDIARIES

a. Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership Interest (%) December 31 2023	2022	Note
The Company	Cathay Lujiazui Life.	Life insurance	50.00	50.00	
The Company	Cathay Life (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Life insurance	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate. Co., Ltd.	Office leasing	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	
The Company	Conning Holdings Limited (“CHL”)	Holding company	100.00	100.00	Note 7
The Company	Cathay Industrial Research and Design Center Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Industrial R&D Center”)	Real estate investment and management	99.00	99.00	
The Company	Cathay Power Inc. (“Cathay Power”)	Energy technical services	70.00	70.00	Note 2
CHL	Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Holding company	100.00	100.00	
CHL	Conning Asset Management Ltd.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	
CHL	Conning (Germany) GmbH	Risk management software services	100.00	100.00	
CHL	Conning Asia Pacific Ltd.	Asset management services	100.00	82.85	
CHL	Conning Japan Ltd.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	
CHL	Global Evolution Holding ApS	Holding company	77.89	69.19	Note 1
Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Conning Holdings Corp.	Holding company	100.00	100.00	
Conning Holdings Corp.	Conning & Company (“C&C”)	Holding company	100.00	100.00	
C&C	Conning Inc.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	
C&C	Goodwin Capital Advisers, Inc.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	
C&C	Conning Investment Products, Inc.	Securities services	100.00	100.00	
C&C	Octagon Credit Investors, LLC (“Octagon”)	Asset management services	87.24	86.34	
C&C	Pearlmark Real Estate, LLC (“Pearlmark”)	Real estate investment management	55.50	-	Note 5
Pearlmark	Pearlmark Real Estate Services, LLC	Real estate investment management	100.00	-	Note 5
Pearlmark	PREP Investment Advisers, LLC	Real estate investment management	100.00	-	Note 5
Pearlmark	PEP GP II, LLC	Real estate investment management	52.00	-	Note 5
Octagon	Octagon Credit Opportunities GP, LLC	Fund management services	100.00	100.00	
Octagon	Octagon Funds GP LLC	Fund management services	100.00	100.00	
Octagon	Octagon Funds GP II LLC	Fund management services	100.00	100.00	
Octagon	Octagon Funds GP III LLC	Fund management services	100.00	-	Note 6
Global Evolution Holding ApS	Global Evolution Financial ApS	Asset management services	99.41	99.77	
Global Evolution Financial ApS	Global Evolution Fondsmaeglerselskab A/S	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	
Global Evolution Financial ApS	Global Evolution Manco S.A.	Asset management services	90.00	90.00	
Global Evolution Fondsmaeglerselskab A/S	Global Evolution USA, LLC	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	
Global Evolution Fondsmaeglerselskab A/S	Global Evolution Fund Management Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	
Cathay Power	Sunrise Pv One Co., Ltd (“Sunrise Pv One”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 2
Cathay Power	Cathy Sunrise Two Co., Ltd. (“Cathy Sunrise Two”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 2
Cathay Power	Bai Yang Energy Co., Ltd. (“Bai Yang Energy”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 2
Cathay Power	Cathy Sunrise Electric Power Two Co., Ltd. (“Cathy Sunrise Electric Power Two”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 2
Cathay Power	Hong Cheng Sing Tech. Co., Ltd. (“Hong Cheng Sing Tech.”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 2
Cathay Power	Shen Lyu Co., Ltd. (“Shen Lyu”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 2
Cathay Power	Nan Yang Power Co., Ltd. (“Nan Yang Power”)	Energy technical services	80.00	80.00	Note 2
Cathay Power	CM Energy Co., Ltd. (“CM Energy”)	Energy technical services	70.00	70.00	Note 3
Cathay Power	Neo Cathay Power Corp. (“Neo Cathay Power”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3
Cathay Power	Cathay Wind Power Holdings Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Wind Power Holdings”)	Energy technical services	100.00	-	Note 8
Cathay Power	Cathay Wind Power Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Wind Power”)	Energy technical services	100.00	-	Note 9
Sunrise PV One	Shu Guang Energy Co., Ltd. (“Shu Guang Energy”)	Energy technical services	70.00	70.00	Note 2
CM Energy	Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd. (“Hong Tai Energy”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3
CM Energy	Tian Ji Energy Co., Ltd. (“Tian Ji Energy”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3
CM Energy	Tian Ji Power Co., Ltd. (“Tian Ji Power”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3
CM Energy	Chen Fong Power Co., Ltd. (“Chen Fong Power”)	Energy technical services and machinery manufacturing of power generation, transmission, and distribution	-	100.00	Note 4
Hong Tai Energy	Hong Tai Power Co., Ltd. (“Hong Tai Power”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3
Neo Cathy Power	Si Yi Co., Ltd. (“Si Yi”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3
Neo Cathy Power	Da Li Energy Co., Ltd. (“Da Li”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3
Neo Cathy Power	Yong Han Co., Ltd. (“Yong Han”)	Energy technical services	100.00	100.00	Note 3

Note 1: On June 22, 2022, non-controlling interests executed the put options on the subsidiary’s shares such that CHL acquired an additional 8.04% of equity shares, and its ownership interest increased from 61.15% to 69.19%. On March 28, 2023, and June 21, 2023, non-controlling interests executed the put options on the subsidiary’s shares, and its ownership interest increased from 69.19% to 69.44% and from 69.44% to 69.85%, respectively. On September 12, 2023, non-controlling interests executed the put options on the subsidiary’s shares such that CHL acquired an additional 8.04% of equity shares, and its ownership interest increased from 69.85% to 77.89%.

Note 2: The Company originally held 45% equity shares in Cathay Power, which were recorded as investments accounted for using the equity method. On November 25, 2022, the Company acquired a further share of equity, which increased its ownership interest to 70%, and obtained control of Cathay Power and its subsidiaries. Refer to Note 43 for the description of the business combination.

Note 3: On November 24, 2022, Cathay Power issued ordinary shares to exchange all the shares of Neo Cathay Power and CM Energy that San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. and the Company originally held, and obtained control of Neo Cathay Power, CM Energy and their subsidiaries.

Note 4: On December 28, 2022, CM Energy acquired 100% of Chen Fong Power shares for $31,000 thousand in cash. Refer to Note 43 for the description of the business combination. On May 2, 2023, CM Energy disposed of Chen Fong Power's shares. Refer to Note 44 for the description of the disposal of the subsidiaries.

Note 5: On March 28, 2023, C&C acquired 55.5% of Pearlmark shares in cash and obtained control of Pearlmark and its subsidiaries. Refer to Note 43 for the description of the business combination.

Note 6: On March 15, 2023, Octagon Funds GP III LLC was established.

Note 7: On July 6, 2023, the Company's board of directors resolved to dispose of its 100% equity shares in CHL and subsidiary and exchanged for approximately 16.75% of equity shares in Generali Investments Holding S.p.A. However, the transaction is subject to approval from the domestic and international regulatory authorities.

Note 8: On December 28, 2023, Cathay Wind Power Holdings Co., Ltd. was established.

Note 9: On December 29, 2023, Cathay Wind Power Co., Ltd. was established.

b. Subsidiaries excluded from the consolidated financial statements

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership Interest (%) December 31 2023	Ownership Interest (%) December 31 2022	Note
The Company	Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Securities Investment Consulting")	Securities investment consulting services	100.00	100.00	

The consolidated financial statements did not include Cathay Securities Investment Consulting because its total assets and operating revenue were insignificant to the total assets and operating revenue of the Company.

12. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	$ 696,540	$ 687,870
Investments in associates	30,177,764	28,795,892
	$ 30,874,304	$ 29,483,762

Refer to Table 1 and Table 6 for the nature of business activities, main operating locations and countries of incorporation of the unconsolidated subsidiaries and associates.

a. Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting	$ 696,540	$ 687,870

b. Investments in associates

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
The Group' share of:		
Net income	$ 1,890,456	$ 1,965,622
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(375,799)	3,593
Total comprehensive income for the period	$ 1,514,657	$ 1,969,215

As the individual associates are not significant, the related financial information is aggregately disclosed. Except for Cathay Venture Inc., the amount of the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income of associates were recognized on the basis of the financial statements which have not been audited by an independent auditor.

The investments in associates were not pledged as collateral.

13. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Time deposits	$ 13,811,775	$ 10,255,945
Financial debentures	19,445,871	21,954,705
Corporate bonds	19,948,861	23,298,196
Government bonds	25,793,052	33,612,054
Overseas bonds	3,975,209,682	3,911,600,937
Asset-backed securities	1,792,000	2,237,000
Less: Litigation deposits	(1,497,930)	(1,527,314)
Less: Deposits to Central Bank	(7,162,898)	(6,331,720)
Less: Derivative collateral	(145,703)	(5,054,740)
Less: Loss allowance (Note)	(3,382,841)	(3,464,013)
	$ 4,043,811,869	$ 3,986,581,050

Note: Loss allowance for guarantee deposits paid in bonds is not included. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the amounts were $676 thousand and $754 thousand, respectively.

a. For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group disposed of bonds before the maturity due to increases in credit risk, which resulted in losses on disposal of $136,705 thousand and gains on disposal of $394,900 thousand, respectively; disposal of bonds close to maturity with proceeds that approximate remaining contractual cashflows, which resulted in losses on disposal of $13,480 thousand and $39,087 thousand, respectively; disposal of bonds before maturity because of infrequent sales or sales that are insignificant in value (either individually or in aggregate) resulted in gains on disposal of $3,449,701 thousand and $9,880,990 thousand, respectively; disposal of bonds due to other conditions such as repayments at maturities resulted in losses on disposal of $204,607 thousand and gains on disposal of $256,483 thousand, respectively.

b. Refer to Note 37 for information relating to investments in financial assets at amortized cost pledged as security.

c. Refer to Note 39 for information relating to the credit risk management and impairment of investments in debt instruments at amortized cost.

14. INVESTMENT PROPERTY, INVESTMENT PROPERTY UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND PREPAYMENTS FOR BUILDINGS AND LAND - INVESTMENTS

	Investment Property			Investment Property Under Construction	Prepayments for Buildings and Land - Investments
	Land	Buildings	Total		
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 379,246,002	$ 131,112,269	$ 510,358,271	$ 3,412,376	$ 242,642
Additions	3,995,792	-	3,995,792	3,501,288	4,705,481
Disposals	(22)	-	(22)	-	-
Reclassification	3,563,570	1,169,176	4,732,746	(1,168,388)	(3,454,682)
Gain on changes in fair value of investment property	1,326,271	585,024	1,911,295	-	-
Foreign exchange	(81,265)	(18,422)	(99,687)	2,491	7,902
Others	-	(5,067)	(5,067)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 388,050,348	$ 132,842,980	$ 520,893,328	$ 5,747,767	$ 1,501,343
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 388,050,348	$ 132,842,980	$ 520,893,328	$ 5,747,767	$ 1,501,343
Additions	-	-	-	7,797,704	4,582,784
Disposals	(85,714)	(38,580)	(124,294)	-	-
Reclassification	2,004,040	4,613,706	6,617,746	(4,610,452)	(2,007,294)
Gain (loss) on changes in fair value of investment property	1,626,017	(1,853,686)	(227,669)	-	-
Foreign exchange	608,561	865,712	1,474,273	48,468	111,890
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 392,203,252	$ 136,430,132	$ 528,633,384	$ 8,983,487	$ 4,188,723

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Rental income from investment properties	$ 13,063,391	$ 12,602,166
Direct operating expenses of investment properties that generate rental income	(881,432)	(847,254)
Direct operating expenses of investment properties that do not generate rental income	(160,066)	(227,326)
	$ 12,021,893	$ 11,527,586

a. Certain properties are held to earn rental or for capital appreciation, and the others are held for owner occupation. If each component of a property could be sold separately, it is classified as investment property or property and equipment individually. If each component could not be sold separately, it would be classified as investment property only when owner occupation is lower than 5% of the property.

b. As of December 31, 2023, investment properties of the Company amounted to $494,336,309 thousand. The investment properties are held mainly for lease business. All the lease agreements of the Group’s lease business are operating leases and the primary terms of lease agreements are the same with general lease agreement. Rents from investment property are received annually, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly or in lump sum. Investment properties held by the Group were not pledged.

c. The ownership of the Group's investment properties is not subject to restrictions other than the restriction associated with being furnished as security for other's debts; the ownership of its trust property is not subject to restrictions. Besides, the Group is not involved in any situations that violate Subparagraph 2, Paragraph 3 of Article 11-2 of Regulations Governing Foreign Investments by Insurance Companies.

d. The fair value of the Group's investment property has been carried out by the appraisers of the joint appraisal firms that meet the qualification requirements of real estate appraisers in the R.O.C., and the valuation dates were December 31, 2023 and 2022 respectively.

	December 31	
Name of Appraiser Firms	**2023**	**2022**
DTZ Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Chang-da, Yang; Gen-yuan, Li; Chia-ho, Tsai; Chun-chun, Hu	Chang-da, Yang; Gen-yuan, Li; Chia-ho, Tsai; Chun-chun, Hu
Savills plc Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Yu-fen, Ye; Yi-zhi, Zhang; Hong-kai, Zhang; Cheng-Yeh, Wu; Shih-Yu, Yeh	Yu-fen, Ye; Yi-zhi, Zhang; Hong-kai, Zhang
REPro KnightFrank Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Yu-hsiang, Tsai; Hsiang-yi, Hsu	Yu-hsiang, Tsai; Hsiang-yi, Hsu
V-LAND Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Xi-Zhong, Wang;	Xi-Zhong, Wang;
Shang-shang Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Hong-yuan, Wang; Jian-Hao, Huang	Hong-yuan, Wang; Jian-Hao, Huang
Sinyi Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Wei-xin, Chi; Liang-an, Ji; Wen-zhe, Cai; Shi-ming, Wang	Wei-xin, Chi; Liang-an, Ji; Wen-zhe, Cai; Shi-ming, Wang
Elite Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Yu-lin, Chen; Yi-huei Luo; Siou-ying, Jhan	Yu-lin, Chen; Yi-huei Luo
CBRE Real Estate Appraiser Firm	Fu-xue, Shi	Fu-xue, Shi; Chih-wei, Li
China Credit Information Service Ltd.	Zhi-Hao, Wu; Wei-Ru, Li	Zhi-Hao, Wu; Wei-Ru, Li
LinkU Real Estate Appraisal and Consulting Services	Lin-Yu, Lian	Lin-Yu, Lian; Sheng-Feng, Lai
Colliers International Group Inc.	Feng-Ru, Ke; Jian-Huei Gu	Feng-Ru, Ke

On May 11, 2020, the Insurance Bureau of the FSC issued Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10904917641 to amend some of the provisions of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises", which should be applied in the preparation of the financial report beginning in the first quarter of 2020. However, the Company's investment properties were mainly recognized at fair value subsequent to initial recognition before the amendment issued on May 11, 2020 and, according to the amendment, the previously-adopted appraisal approaches are applied for such assets to maintain the consistency and comparability of the financial reports for the years before and after the amendment.

The fair value is supported by observable evidence in the market. The main appraisal approaches applied include sales comparison approach, income approach - direct capitalization method, income approach - discounted cash flow method, cost approach and the method of land development analysis. Commercial office buildings and residences are mainly valued by sales comparison approach and income approach because of the market liquidity and comparable sales and rental cases in the neighboring areas. Hotels, department stores and marketplaces are mainly valued by income approach - direct capitalization method and income approach - discounted cash flow method because of the stable rental income in the long term. Industrial plants for lease are valued by sales comparison approach and cost approach. Wholesale stores located in industrial districts are valued by cost approach since the buildings are constructed for specific purposes because fewer similar transactions could be referred to in the market. Vacant land and buildings under construction of logistics parks located in industrial and commercial integrated district are valued by cost approach. Land under construction with building permit is mainly valued by comparison approach and land development analysis. Urban renewal land under construction with building permit is valued by comparison approach and income approach based on the allocated real estates (office buildings, hotels, etc.) under the urban renewal program.

The main inputs used are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Direct capitalization rates (net)	0.43%-5.50%	0.44%-5.15%
Discount rates	2.82%-4.63%	2.82%-4.50%

External appraisers use market extraction method, search several comparable properties which are identical with or similar to the subject property, consider the liquidity risk and risk premium disposed of in the future, to decide the direct capitalization rate and discount rate. The discount rates for the properties acquired after May 11, 2020 had been determined in accordance with the amendment to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises.

The Group recognized their investment properties at fair value subsequent to initial recognition and the related fair value are categorized as level 3 of fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment property will decrease as either one of the main inputs, direct capitalization rate and discount rate, of direct capitalization method increases. On the contrary, the fair value of investment property will increase if any of the main input decreases.

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Beginning balance	$ 496,638,049	$ 487,338,266
Amount recognized in profit or loss		
(Loss) gain from investment property	(227,669)	1,911,295
Amount recognized in other comprehensive loss		
Exchange differences resulting from translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	1,474,273	(99,687)
Additions	-	3,995,792
Disposals	(124,294)	-
Transfers from investment property under construction	1,237,309	1,168,449
Transfers from prepayments for buildings and land	3,254	727
Transfers from investment property measured at cost	-	2,218,659
Transfers from property and equipment	-	109,615
Others	-	(5,067)
Ending balance	$ 499,000,922	$ 496,638,049

The above amounts did not include those measured at cost.

e. Refer to Table 5 for the acquisition of individual real estate at costs or price of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.

15. LOANS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Life insurance policy loans (a)	$ 159,276,467	$ 156,111,633
Premium loans (b)	14,315,810	13,930,759
Secured loans (c)	232,364,383	282,671,605
Non-accrual receivables	1,919,816	1,930,779
	407,876,476	454,644,776
Less: Loss allowance	(4,050,220)	(4,348,367)
	$ 403,826,256	$ 450,296,409

a. Life insurance policy loans were secured by policies issued by the Group.

b. Policyholders may state on the application form or issue a written statement prior to end of grace period for premium payment to request the insurer to automatically deduct the premiums due and interest of the premium loan (as well as the principal and interest of the life insurance policy loan, if applicable) from the policyholders' policy value reserve after the second installment becomes overdue in order to maintain the effective insurance policy. Policyholders may also inform the insurer in writing to terminate the premium loan option prior to the next due date of premium payment.

c. Secured loans are secured by government bonds, stocks, corporate bonds and real estate. The Group applied IFRS 9 and assessed impairment in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Procedures for Insurance Enterprises to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Non-performing/Non-accrual Loans. Refer to Note 39 for related information of loss allowance for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

16. REINSURANCE ASSETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	$ 592,591	$ 610,530
Reinsurance reserve assets		
Ceded unearned premium reserve	1,241,869	1,180,752
Ceded loss reserve	117,196	122,896
Ceded policy reserve	348,004	387,605
Non-accrual receivables	-	22,951
	2,299,660	2,324,734
Less: Loss allowance	-	(15,287)
	$ 2,299,660	$ 2,309,447

CNY Co-reinsurance Business

Authorized by the FSC under Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10302112370, the Company signed a CNY co-reinsurance contract with Central Reinsurance Corporation in 2014. The Company discloses the ceding information following Article 6 of the Guideline for Reinsurance with Ceded Policy Reserve by Life Insurance Enterprises.

a. Purpose, rationalization and expected benefit

In consideration of the limitation on CNY investment, the Company cedes partial of its CNY insurances through co-reinsurance to increase the Company's liquidity, enhance the capability to insure and transfer relevant risks. Under the reinsurance arrangement, the Company transfers 50% of its insurance risks to Central Reinsurance Corporation.

b. Claims recovered from reinsurers and reinsurance commission income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Claims recovered from reinsurers	$ 27,651	$ 30,223
Reinsurance commission income	1,770	1,866

c. Net income or loss from CNY co-reinsurance business

Net income from reinsurance of $6,942 thousand was recognized for the year ended December 31, 2023 from CNY co-reinsurance business. The amount was calculated as follows:

Reinsurance commission income of $1,770 thousand + Claims recovered from reinsurers of $27,651 thousand - Net changes in reinsurance reserve assets of $16,338 thousand - Foreign exchange loss of $6,141 thousand.

d. Reason and effect to income or loss from change of co-reinsurance business or contract: None.

e. Accounting treatment for ceded CNY co-reinsurance business

On the balance sheet, the Company recognizes reinsurance reserve assets including ceded policy reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve for ceded co-reinsurance business and provides insurance liabilities as direct business. All reinsurance reserve assets should be derecognized when the co-reinsurance contract ceased.

f. Other notes designated by authorities: None.

17. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and Construction	Computer Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Real Estate Equipment	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 18,447,500	$ 21,009,718	$ 4,239,087	$ 640,785	$ 11,225	$ 4,034,000	$ 1,188,173	$ 49,570,488
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	8,010	-	-	-	-	10,179,365	1,306,878	11,494,253
Additions	16	-	778,269	12,434	-	576,170	890,714	2,257,603
Disposals	(45,421)	(257,992)	(136,478)	-	-	(223,473)	(3)	(663,367)
Reclassification	40,797	1,328,586	(353,125)	-	-	333,464	(1,558,953)	(209,231)
Foreign exchange	-	10,765	119,030	32,721	61	8,953	-	171,530
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 18,450,902	$ 22,091,077	$ 4,646,783	$ 685,940	$ 11,286	$ 14,908,479	$ 1,826,809	$ 62,621,276
Depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 103,134	$ 12,737,922	$ 2,815,378	$ 403,797	$ 10,061	$ 3,571,849	$ -	$ 19,642,141
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	-	-	-	-	-	1,633,713	-	1,633,713
Depreciation expenses	-	385,610	286,469	55,178	256	240,921	-	968,434
Disposals	(4,866)	(146,242)	(107,257)	-	-	(223,270)	-	(481,635)
Reclassification	-	-	(17,107)	-	-	17,107	-	-
Foreign exchange	-	2,688	26,042	15,627	45	4,522	-	48,924
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 98,268	$ 12,979,978	$ 3,003,525	$ 474,602	$ 10,362	$ 5,244,842	$ -	$ 21,811,577
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 18,352,634	$ 9,111,099	$ 1,643,258	$ 211,338	$ 924	$ 9,663,637	$ 1,826,809	$ 40,809,699

(Continued)

	Land	Buildings and Construction	Computer Equipment	Leasehold Improvement	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Construction in Progress and Prepayment for Real Estate Equipment	Total
Cost								
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 18,450,902	$ 22,091,077	$ 4,646,783	$ 685,940	$ 11,286	$ 14,908,479	$ 1,826,809	$ 62,621,276
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	-	-	6,946	-	-	1,077	-	8,023
Additions	-	-	619,899	28,643	1,237	902,924	996,857	2,549,560
Disposals	(2,980)	(14,697)	(106,788)	(30,001)	(1,221)	(19,015)	(127,418)	(302,120)
Disposal of subsidiary (Note 44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,097)	(1,097)
Reclassification	-	45,933	-	-	-	1,730,075	(1,776,008)	-
Foreign exchange	-	(11,716)	(4,115)	(4,512)	(66)	843	-	(19,566)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 18,447,922	$ 22,110,597	$ 5,162,725	$ 680,070	$ 11,236	$ 17,524,383	$ 919,143	$ 64,856,076
Depreciation and impairment								
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 98,268	$ 12,979,978	$ 3,003,525	$ 474,602	$ 10,362	$ 5,244,842	$ -	$ 21,811,577
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	-	-	5,618	-	-	1,043	-	6,661
Depreciation expense	-	391,955	419,027	49,314	255	813,539	-	1,674,090
Disposals	-	(8,664)	(103,531)	(30,001)	(1,098)	(14,624)	-	(157,918)
Foreign exchange	-	(1,398)	(3,654)	(4,131)	(40)	534	-	(8,689)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 98,268	$ 13,361,871	$ 3,320,985	$ 489,784	$ 9,479	$ 6,045,334	$ -	$ 23,325,721
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 18,349,654	$ 8,748,726	$ 1,841,740	$ 190,286	$ 1,757	$ 11,479,049	$ 919,143	$ 41,530,355

(Concluded)

a. The above items of property and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and construction	1-70 years
Computer equipment	3-10 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years or lease term
Transportation equipment	3-5 years
Other equipment	2-22 years

b. Property and equipment pledged as collateral are set out in Note 37.

18. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount		
Land	$ 258,198	$ 175,445
Buildings	1,887,440	2,060,486
Office equipment	18,548	14,619
Transportation equipment	12,836	17,867
	$ 2,177,022	$ 2,268,417
Right-of-use assets presented as investment properties	$ 13,127,027	$ 13,499,663

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 655,760	$ 474,515
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	$ -	$ 639,514
Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets		
Land	$ 14,623	$ 1,629
Buildings	660,742	632,565
Office equipment	8,517	9,693
Transportation equipment	7,986	8,664
	$ 691,868	$ 652,551

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Carrying amount	$ 16,604,525	$ 16,645,248

Range of discount rates for lease liabilities is as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Land	1.24%-2.63%	1.24%-2.63%
Buildings	1.11%-8.57%	1.11%-8.57%
Office equipment	4.67%-4.76%	4.67%-4.76%
Transportation equipment	2.49%-3.66%	2.49%-3.66%
Investment property - right of superficies	2.82%-4.24%	2.82%-4.24%

19. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software	Franchises	Trademarks	Customer Relationships	Goodwill	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 2,808,262	$ 37,659,600	$ 363,265	$ 5,406,299	$ 13,324,628	$ 193,138	$ 59,755,192
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	4,589	-	-	-	519,580	-	524,169
Additions - acquired separately	282,633	-	-	-	-	-	282,633
Disposals	(64,341)	-	-	-	-	-	(64,341)
Foreign exchange	8,252	-	39,593	589,246	1,134,003	21,050	1,792,144
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 3,039,395	$ 37,659,600	$ 402,858	$ 5,995,545	$ 14,978,211	$ 214,188	$ 62,289,797
Amortization and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 2,274,212	$ 13,515,990	$ -	$ 2,279,391	$ -	$ 193,138	$ 18,262,731
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	790	-	-	-	-	-	790
Amortizations	217,796	1,788,416	-	376,223	-	-	2,382,435
Disposals	(23,353)	-	-	-	-	-	(23,353)
Foreign exchange	6,801	-	-	259,230	-	21,050	287,081
Balance at December 31, 2022	$ 2,476,246	$ 15,304,406	$ -	$ 2,914,844	$ -	$ 214,188	$ 20,909,684
Carrying amount at December 31, 2022	$ 563,149	$ 22,355,194	$ 402,858	$ 3,080,701	$ 14,978,211	$ -	$ 41,380,113

(Continued)

	Computer Software	Franchises	Trademarks	Customer Relationships	Goodwill	Other Intangible Assets	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 3,039,395	$ 37,659,600	$ 402,858	$ 5,995,545	$ 14,978,211	$ 214,188	$ 62,289,797
Acquisitions through business combinations (Note 43)	-	-	62,126	95,930	145,689	-	303,745
Additions - acquired separately	244,336	-	-	-	-	3,044	247,380
Disposal of subsidiary (Note 44)	-	-	-	-	(961)	-	(961)
Foreign exchange	(5,431)	-	928	6,157	11,492	189	13,335
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 3,278,300	$ 37,659,600	$ 465,912	$ 6,097,632	$ 15,134,431	$ 217,421	$ 62,853,296
Amortization and impairment							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 2,476,246	$ 15,304,406	$ -	$ 2,914,844	$ -	$ 214,188	$ 20,909,684
Amortizations	241,256	1,788,416	-	399,079	-	-	2,428,751
Foreign exchange	(4,775)	-	-	(3,108)	-	189	(7,694)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 2,712,727	$ 17,092,822	$ -	$ 3,310,815	$ -	$ 214,377	$ 23,330,741
Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	$ 565,573	$ 20,566,778	$ 465,912	$ 2,786,817	$ 15,134,431	$ 3,044	$ 39,522,555

(Concluded)

a. Intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	1-10 years
Franchises	20 years
Customer relationships	5-15 years
Other	3-6 years

b. The Group recognized goodwill in the acquisitions of (1) all assets, liabilities and operations (except reserved assets and liabilities) of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. on July 1, 2015; (2) 100% interest in Conning Holdings Limited by the Company on September 18, 2015; (3) 81.89% interest in Octagon Credit Investors, LLC (through Conning & Company, a 100% owned subsidiary of the Group) on February 1, 2016; (4) 8% equity shares in Global Evolution Holding ApS by Conning Holdings Limited, which increased its ownership interest to 53% on June 25, 2020; (5) Cathay Power and its subsidiaries, which increased its ownership interest to 70% by the Company on November 25, 2022;(6) Chen Fong Power through CM Energy, a 70% owned subsidiary of the Group on December 28, 2022. (7) 55.5% interest in Pearlmark Real Estate LLC (through Conning & Company, a 100% owned subsidiary of the Group) on March 28, 2023. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amounts of goodwill were $15,134,431 thousand and $14,978,211 thousand, respectively.

c. An annual impairment test for goodwill is performed regularly. The Group estimated the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit that the goodwill is allocated to for the purpose of impairment test. The recoverable amount is calculated by applying a proper discount rate. Since the recoverable amount is higher than the book value of the cash-generating unit that the goodwill was allocated to, no impairment is incurred for goodwill.

20. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Insurance Industry Stability Fund (a)	$ 14,258,549	$ 13,670,579
Less: Reserve for Insurance Industry Stability Fund (a)	(14,258,549)	(13,670,579)
Guarantee deposits paid (b)	26,082,321	54,815,576
Deferred acquisition costs (c)	289,733	1,263
Prepayments	985,406	995,564
Net defined benefit assets (Note 29)	8,446,927	7,841,970
Others	4,052,829	1,230,808
	$ 39,857,216	$ 64,885,181

a. Under Tai-Tsai-Bao No. 811769212 issued by the Ministry of Finance on December 31, 1992, one thousandth (1/1000) of premiums should be contributed to the Insurance Industry Stabilization Fund starting from January 1, 1993. According to the Standard of Contribution to Life and Property Insurance Stabilization Fund, starting from July 1, 2014, the contribution to the Insurance Industry Stabilization Fund of Life Insurance Enterprises should be based on the premium income and contribution rate calculated using the difference between capital adequacy ratio and management performance rating indicator. The credit account, reserve for Insurance Industry Stabilization Fund, is a contra account of the Insurance Industry Stabilization Fund.

b. Guarantee deposits paid are comprised of:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Insurance operation guarantee deposit	$ 11,893,967	$ 11,051,421
Deposit for futures and options trading	5,511,189	7,737,937
Deposit for derivatives trading	6,753,349	33,927,663
Other guarantee deposits	1,923,816	2,098,555
	$ 26,082,321	$ 54,815,576

The Group provided cash, time deposits and government bonds as guarantees. Refer to Note 37 for related information.

c. Deferred acquisition costs

The Company issues investment-linked insurance contracts without discretionary participation feature of financial instruments. Deferred acquisition costs related to investment management services of such contracts are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 1,263	$ 1,563
Additions	294,846	-
Amortization	(6,376)	(300)
Ending balance	$ 289,733	$ 1,263

21. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Notes payable	$ 1,463,909	$ 1,322,031
Claims payable	1,062,040	1,003,080
Commissions payable	2,761,531	2,794,028
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,289,508	1,176,672
Other payables	16,339,487	16,042,650
	$ 22,916,475	$ 22,338,461

22. BONDS PAYABLE

	December 31	
	2023	2022
First perpetual non-cumulative subordinated corporate bonds of 2016 (a)	$ 35,000,000	$ 35,000,000
First perpetual cumulative subordinated corporate bonds of 2017 (b)	35,000,000	35,000,000
First perpetual cumulative subordinated corporate bonds of 2019 (c)	10,000,000	10,000,000
First unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds of 2023 (d)	25,100,000	-
Second USD-denominated unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds of 2023 (e)	3,473,055	-
Third USD-denominated unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds of 2023 (f)	768,375	-
Fourth unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds of 2023 (g)	5,500,000	-
	$ 114,841,430	$ 80,000,000

a. Pursuant to Jin Guan Bao Shou No. 10502133020 by the FSC, the Company issued first perpetual non-cumulative subordinated corporate bonds on December 13, 2016 through private placement. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

1) Issue amount: $35,000,000 thousand.

2) Principal amount and issue price: The face value is $1,000,000 thousand each, and is issued at par.

3) Years to maturity: Perpetual.

4) Coupon rate: From the issue date to the tenth year, the coupon rate is 3.6%; from the day following the tenth year maturity and on every tenth year maturity from then on, if the bonds are not redeemed, the coupon rate will be adjusted to a fixed annual rate of Taiwan 10 years government bond plus the issue spread.

5) Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date. The Company may stop making interest payments and such interest payments will not be cumulated or deferred under the following circumstances: The Company has no earnings or the earnings are insufficient to make interest payments; the Company would fail to meet the required risk-based capital ("RBC") ratio or other minimum requirements from the authorities if making those interest payments; the Company has other essential considerations.

6) Right of early redemption: The Company may, with the approval of the authorities, redeem the bonds in whole after 10 years of the issuance, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The Company may redeem the bond once a year.

7) Forms of bonds: Physical certificate.

8) Interest expense: Interest expense of $1,259,821 thousand and $1,260,000 thousand was recorded as finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

b. Pursuant to Order No. Securities-TPEx-Bond-10600099421 of the Taipei Exchange, the Company issued first perpetual cumulative subordinated corporate bonds on May 12, 2017 through public offering. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

1) Issue amount: $35,000,000 thousand.

2) Principal amount and issue price: The face value is $1,000 thousand each, and is issued at par.

3) Years to maturity: Perpetual.

4) Coupon rate: Fixed rate of 3.3% from the issue date to the tenth year, plus 1% if the bonds are not redeemed after the tenth year maturity.

5) Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date.

6) Right of early redemption: If the Company's RBC ratio is greater than twice the minimum RBC ratio required for insurance companies, the Company may, with the approval of the authorities, redeem the bonds in whole after 10 years of the issuance, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

7) Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.

8) Interest expense: Interest expense of $1,152,970 thousand and $1,155,000 thousand was recorded as finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

c. Pursuant to Order No. Securities-TPEx-Bond-10800055731 of the Taipei Exchange, the Company issued first perpetual cumulative subordinated corporate bonds on June 26, 2019 through public offering. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

1) Issue amount: $10,000,000 thousand.

2) Principal amount and issue price: The face value is $1,000 thousand each, and is issued at par.

3) Years to maturity: Perpetual.

4) Coupon rate: Fixed rate of 3%.

5) Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date.

6) Right of early redemption: If the Company's RBC ratio is greater than twice the minimum RBC ratio required for insurance companies, the Company may, with the approval of the authorities, redeem the bonds in whole after 10 years of the issuance, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

7) Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.

8) Interest expense: Interest expense of $299,580 thousand and $300,000 thousand was recorded as finance costs for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

d. Pursuant to Order No. Securities-TPEx-Bond-11200070741 of the Taipei Exchange, the Company issued first unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds on August 1, 2023. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

1) Issue amount: $25,100,000 thousand, which is divided into Note A of $17,600,000 thousand and Note B of $7,500,000 thousand by issue terms.

2) Principal amount and issue price: The face value is $1,000 thousand each and is issued at par.

3) Years to maturity: Note A is 10 years, and Note B is 15 years.

4) Coupon rate: Fixed rate of 3.70% for Note A and 3.85% for Note B.

5) Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date.

6) Right of early redemption: If the Company’s RBC ratio is greater than the minimum RBC ratio required for insurance companies, the Company may, with the approval of the authorities, redeem the Note B bonds in whole after 10 years of their issuance, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

7) Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.

8) Interest expense: Interest expense of $392,924 thousand was recorded as finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

e. Pursuant to Order No. Securities-TPEx-Bond-11200073801 of the Taipei Exchange, the Company issued second USD-denominated unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds on August 7, 2023. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

1) Issue amount: US$113,000 thousand.

2) Principal amount and issue price: The face value is US$100 thousand each and is issued at par.

3) Years to maturity: 10 years.

4) Coupon rate: Fixed rate of 6.1%.

5) Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date.

6) Right of early redemption: None.

7) Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.

8) Interest expense: Interest expense of $87,406 thousand was recorded as finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

f. Pursuant to Order No. Securities-TPEx-Bond-11200097881 of the Taipei Exchange, the Company issued third USD-denominated unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds on October 4, 2023. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

   1) Issue amount: US$25,000 thousand.

   2) Principal amount and issue price: The face value is US$100 thousand each and is issued at par.

   3) Years to maturity: 10 years.

   4) Coupon rate: Fixed rate of 6.1%.

   5) Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date.

   6) Right of early redemption: None.

   7) Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.

   8) Interest expense: Interest expense of $11,587 thousand was recorded as finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

g. Pursuant to Order No. Securities-TPEx-Bond-11200099051 of the Taipei Exchange, the Company issued fourth USD-denominated unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds on October 12, 2023. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

   1) Issue amount: $5,500,000 thousand, which is divided into Note A of $2,500,000 thousand and Note B of $3,000,000 thousand by issue terms.

   2) Principal amount and issue price: The face value is $1,000 thousand each and is issued at par.

   3) Years to maturity: 10 years.

   4) Coupon rate: Fixed rate of 3.70% for Note A and 3.85% for Note B.

   5) Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date.

   6) Right of early redemption: If the Company’s RBC ratio is greater than the minimum RBC ratio required for insurance companies, the Company may, with the approval of the authorities, redeem the Note B bonds in whole after 10 years of their issuance, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

   7) Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.

   8) Interest expense: Interest expense of $46,032 thousand was recorded as finance costs for the year ended December 31, 2023.

23. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

The details of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature are summarized below:

a. The Company

1) Unearned premium reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 79,580	$ -	$ 79,580	$ 79,271	$ -	$ 79,271
Individual injury insurance	8,230,736	-	8,230,736	7,803,429	-	7,803,429
Individual health insurance	11,752,319	-	11,752,319	11,100,338	-	11,100,338
Group insurance	1,049,514	-	1,049,514	954,483	-	954,483
Investment-linked insurance	126,000	-	126,000	125,502	-	125,502
	21,238,149	-	21,238,149	20,063,023	-	20,063,023
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:						
Individual life insurance	917,216	-	917,216	906,602	-	906,602
Individual injury insurance	22,636	-	22,636	20,883	-	20,883
Individual health insurance	302,017	-	302,017	253,267	-	253,267
	1,241,869	-	1,241,869	1,180,752	-	1,180,752
	$ 19,996,280	$ -	$ 19,996,280	$ 18,882,271	$ -	$ 18,882,271

The changes in unearned premium reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 20,063,023	$ -	$ 20,063,023	$ 19,034,590	$ -	$ 19,034,590
Provision	21,238,149	-	21,238,149	20,062,971	-	20,062,971
Recovery	(20,063,023)	-	(20,063,023)	(19,034,590)	-	(19,034,590)
Foreign exchange	-	-	-	52	-	52
Ending balance	21,238,149	-	21,238,149	20,063,023	-	20,063,023
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:						
Beginning balance	1,180,752	-	1,180,752	1,131,321	-	1,131,321
Increase	61,117	-	61,117	49,431	-	49,431
Ending balance	1,241,869	-	1,241,869	1,180,752	-	1,180,752
Net ending balance	$ 19,996,280	$ -	$ 19,996,280	$ 18,882,271	$ -	$ 18,882,271

2) Loss reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance						
Filed but not paid	$ 3,612,703	$ 10,835	$ 3,623,538	$ 3,632,013	$ 56,967	$ 3,688,980
Not yet filed	23,952	-	23,952	64,860	-	64,860
Individual injury insurance						
Filed but not paid	79,315	-	79,315	97,805	-	97,805
Not yet filed	2,385,053	-	2,385,053	2,169,522	-	2,169,522
Individual health insurance						
Filed but not paid	898,217	-	898,217	1,168,438	-	1,168,438
Not yet filed	4,457,349	-	4,457,349	3,764,126	-	3,764,126
Group insurance						
Filed but not paid	66,110	-	66,110	60,563	-	60,563
Not yet filed	969,275	-	969,275	973,994	-	973,994
Investment-linked insurance						
Filed but not paid	196,654	-	196,654	196,278	-	196,278
Not yet filed	584	-	584	1,954	-	1,954
	12,689,212	10,835	12,700,047	12,129,553	56,967	12,186,520
Less ceded loss reserve						
Individual life insurance	102,672	-	102,672	102,962	-	102,962
Individual health insurance	4,565	-	4,565	11,306	-	11,306
	107,237	-	107,237	114,268	-	114,268
	$ 12,581,975	$ 10,835	$ 12,592,810	$ 12,015,285	$ 56,967	$ 12,072,252

The changes of loss reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 12,129,553	$ 56,967	$ 12,186,520	$ 11,147,615	$ 31,747	$ 11,179,362
Provision	12,682,082	10,835	12,692,917	12,091,353	56,967	12,148,320
Recovery	(12,129,553)	(56,967)	(12,186,520)	(11,147,615)	(31,747)	(11,179,362)
Foreign exchange	7,130	-	7,130	38,200	-	38,200
Ending balance	12,689,212	10,835	12,700,047	12,129,553	56,967	12,186,520
Less ceded loss reserve						
Beginning balance	114,268	-	114,268	39,602	-	39,602
Increase	-	-	-	74,666	-	74,666
Decrease	(7,031)	-	(7,031)	-	-	-
Ending balance	107,237	-	107,237	114,268	-	114,268
Net ending balance	$ 12,581,975	$ 10,835	$ 12,592,810	$ 12,015,285	$ 56,967	$ 12,072,252

3) Policy reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Life insurance (Note 1)	$ 5,710,437,275	$ 2,393	$ 5,710,439,668	$ 5,651,086,978	$ 2,609	$ 5,651,089,587
Injury insurance	7,656,551	-	7,656,551	7,566,436	-	7,566,436
Health insurance	1,008,730,124	-	1,008,730,124	936,818,624	-	936,818,624
Annuity insurance	1,052,875	5,624,513	6,677,388	1,080,857	7,771,653	8,852,510
Investment-linked insurance	989,369	-	989,369	841,041	-	841,041
Total (Note 2)	6,728,866,194	5,626,906	6,734,493,100	6,597,393,936	7,774,262	6,605,168,198
Less ceded policy reserve						
Life insurance	339,816	-	339,816	362,295	-	362,295
	$ 6,728,526,378	$ 5,626,906	$ 6,734,153,284	$ 6,597,031,641	$ 7,774,262	$ 6,604,805,903

Note 1: Allowance for doubtful account pertinent to 3% of business tax cut and recovery of reserve for catastrophic event are included.

Note 2: Total policy reserve including policy-reserve payables for the insured amounted to $6,734,996,167 thousand and $6,605,655,261 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

The changes of policy reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature**	**Total**	**Insurance Contracts**	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 6,597,393,936	$ 7,774,262	$ 6,605,168,198	$ 6,273,750,350	$ 10,400,305	$ 6,284,150,655
Provision	476,622,432	77,676	476,700,108	499,690,507	80,917	499,771,424
Recovery	(347,888,550)	(2,225,036)	(350,113,586)	(323,509,524)	(2,707,015)	(326,216,539)
Foreign exchange	2,738,376	4	2,738,380	147,462,603	55	147,462,658
Ending balance	6,728,866,194	5,626,906	6,734,493,100	6,597,393,936	7,774,262	6,605,168,198
Less ceded policy reserve						
Beginning balance	362,295	-	362,295	374,908	-	374,908
Decrease	(16,338)	-	(16,338)	(17,953)	-	(17,953)
Foreign exchange	(6,141)	-	(6,141)	5,340	-	5,340
Ending balance	339,816	-	339,816	362,295	-	362,295
Net ending balance	$ 6,728,526,378	$ 5,626,906	$ 6,734,153,284	$ 6,597,031,641	$ 7,774,262	$ 6,604,805,903

4) Special reserve

	December 31							
	2023				2022			
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Other	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	$ 7,215	$ -	$ -	$ 7,215	$ (13,396)	$ -	$ -	$ (13,396)
Dividend risk reserve	-	-	-	-	15,805	-	-	15,805
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	11,083,324	11,083,324	-	-	11,083,324	11,083,324
	$ 7,215	$ -	$ 11,083,324	$ 11,090,539	$ 2,409	$ -	$ 11,083,324	$ 11,085,733

The changes of special reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31							
	2023				2022			
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Other	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	$ 2,409	$ -	$ 11,083,324	$ 11,085,733	$ 1,735	$ -	$ 11,083,324	$ 11,085,059
Provision for participating policies dividends reserve	30,827	-	-	30,827	39,305	-	-	39,305
Recovery of participating policies dividends reserve	(10,216)	-	-	(10,216)	(10,847)	-	-	(10,847)
Recovery of dividend risk reserve	(15,805)	-	-	(15,805)	(27,784)	-	-	(27,784)
Ending balance	$ 7,215	$ -	$ 11,083,324	$ 11,090,539	$ 2,409	$ -	$ 11,083,324	$ 11,085,733

5) Premium deficiency reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 5,148,053	$ -	$ 5,148,053	$ 6,802,796	$ -	$ 6,802,796
Individual injury insurance	3,975	-	3,975	4,495	-	4,495
Individual health insurance	1,546,245	-	1,546,245	1,323,134	-	1,323,134
Group insurance	72,335	-	72,335	41	-	41
	$ 6,770,608	$ -	$ 6,770,608	$ 8,130,466	$ -	$ 8,130,466

The changes of premium deficiency reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 8,130,466	$ -	$ 8,130,466	$ 9,808,215	$ -	$ 9,808,215
Provision	247,695	-	247,695	90,249	-	90,249
Recovery	(1,617,502)	-	(1,617,502)	(2,015,884)	-	(2,015,884)
Foreign exchange	9,949	-	9,949	247,886	-	247,886
Ending balance	$ 6,770,608	$ -	$ 6,770,608	$ 8,130,466	$ -	$ 8,130,466

6) Other reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Other	$ 1,834,253	$ -	$ 1,834,253	$ 1,845,253	$ -	$ 1,845,253

The changes of other reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 1,845,253	$ -	$ 1,845,253	$ 1,865,925	$ -	$ 1,865,925
Recovery	(11,000)	-	(11,000)	(20,672)	-	(20,672)
Ending balance	$ 1,834,253	$ -	$ 1,834,253	$ 1,845,253	$ -	$ 1,845,253

7) Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance Contracts and Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	
	December 31	
	2023	2022
Unearned premium reserve	$ 21,238,149	$ 20,063,023
Policy reserve	6,734,996,167	6,605,655,261
Premium deficiency reserve	6,770,608	8,130,466
Other reserve	1,834,253	1,845,253
Book value of insurance liabilities	$ 6,764,839,177	$ 6,635,694,003
Estimated present value of cash flows	$ 6,250,314,949	$ 5,623,410,666
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$ -	$ -

Note 1: Shown by liability adequacy test range (integrated contract).

Note 2: Loss reserve and special reserve are not included in liability adequacy test. Loss reserve is determined based on claims incurred before valuation date and therefore not included in the test.

Note 3: The Company has settled the acquisition of Global Life and Singfor Life. Thus, the value of acquired business, i.e., other reserve, shall be considered when calculating the book value of insurance liability included in liability adequacy test.

Liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Significant assumptions		
a) Information of policies	Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of valuation date	Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of valuation date.
b) Discount rate	Under assets allocation plan on September 30, 2023, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2022, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years	Under assets allocation plan on September 30, 2022, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2021, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

b. Cathay Lujiazui Life

The details of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature are summarized below:

1) Unearned premium reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$ 4,137	$ -	$ 4,137	$ 4,290	$ -	$ 4,290
Individual health insurance	39,916	-	39,916	54,256	-	54,256
Group insurance	366,515	-	366,515	360,274	-	360,274
	$ 410,568	$ -	$ 410,568	$ 418,820	$ -	$ 418,820

The changes of unearned premium reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 418,820	$ -	$ 418,820	$ 399,789	$ -	$ 399,789
Provision	631,211	-	631,211	696,546	-	696,546
Recovery	(631,532)	-	(631,532)	(684,571)	-	(684,571)
Foreign exchange	(7,931)	-	(7,931)	7,056	-	7,056
Ending balance	$ 410,568	$ -	$ 410,568	$ 418,820	$ -	$ 418,820

2) Loss reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance						
Filed but not paid	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 806	$ -	$ 806
Not yet filed	-	-	-	43,055	-	43,055
Individual injury insurance						
Filed but not paid	-	-	-	117	-	117
Not yet filed	4,349	-	4,349	3,638	-	3,638
Individual health insurance						
Filed but not paid	160	-	160	5,365	-	5,365
Not yet filed	18,771	-	18,771	305,738	-	305,738
Group insurance						
Filed but not paid	12,788	-	12,788	4,548	-	4,548
Not yet filed	520,760	-	520,760	154,092	-	154,092
	556,828	-	556,828	517,359	-	517,359
Less ceded loss reserve						
Individual injury insurance	226	-	226	35	-	35
Individual health insurance	4,834	-	4,834	4,323	-	4,323
Group insurance	4,899	-	4,899	4,270	-	4,270
	9,959	-	9,959	8,628	-	8,628
	$ 546,869	$ -	$ 546,869	$ 508,731	$ -	$ 508,731

The changes of loss reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature**	**Total**	**Insurance Contracts**	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 517,359	$ -	$ 517,359	$ 531,501	$ -	$ 531,501
Provision	1,874,745	-	1,874,745	1,868,988	-	1,868,988
Recovery	(1,824,742)	-	(1,824,742)	(1,892,600)	-	(1,892,600)
Foreign exchange	(10,534)	-	(10,534)	9,470	-	9,470
Ending balance	556,828	-	556,828	517,359	-	517,359
Less ceded loss reserve						
Beginning balance	8,628	-	8,628	11,895	-	11,895
Increase	44,243	-	44,243	40,146	-	40,146
Decrease	(42,727)	-	(42,727)	(43,632)	-	(43,632)
Foreign exchange	(185)	-	(185)	219	-	219
Ending balance	9,959	-	9,959	8,628	-	8,628
Net ending balance	$ 546,869	$ -	$ 546,869	$ 508,731	$ -	$ 508,731

3) Policy reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Life insurance	$ 64,680,315	$ -	$ 64,680,315	$ 48,821,991	$ -	$ 48,821,991
Health insurance	7,577,114	-	7,577,114	6,050,882	-	6,050,882
Investment-linked insurance	641	-	641	729	-	729
	72,258,070	-	72,258,070	54,873,602	-	54,873,602
Less ceded loss reserve						
Individual life insurance	2,240	-	2,240	5,410	-	5,410
Health insurance	5,948	-	5,948	19,900	-	19,900
	8,188	-	8,188	25,310	-	25,310
	$ 72,249,882	$ -	$ 72,249,882	$ 54,848,292	$ -	$ 54,848,292

The changes of policy reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 54,873,602	$ -	$ 54,873,602	$ 41,188,616	$ -	$ 41,188,616
Provision	23,488,990	-	23,488,990	15,996,085	-	15,996,085
Recovery	(4,775,450)	-	(4,775,450)	(2,969,487)	-	(2,969,487)
Reclassification	(15,580)	-	(15,580)	(41,413)	-	(41,413)
Foreign exchange	(1,313,492)	-	(1,313,492)	699,801	-	699,801
Ending balance	72,258,070	-	72,258,070	54,873,602	-	54,873,602
Less ceded loss reserve						
Beginning balance	25,310	-	25,310	20,207	-	20,207
Increase	31,557	-	31,557	96,506	-	96,506
Decrease	(48,447)	-	(48,447)	(91,749)	-	(91,749)
Foreign exchange	(232)	-	(232)	346	-	346
Ending balance	8,188	-	8,188	25,310	-	25,310
Ending balance	$ 72,249,882	$ -	$ 72,249,882	$ 54,848,292	$ -	$ 54,848,292

4) Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance Contracts and Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	
	December 31	
	2023	2022
Unearned premium reserve	$ 410,568	$ 418,820
Policy reserve	72,258,070	54,873,602
Book value of insurance liabilities	$ 72,668,638	$ 55,292,422
Estimated present value of cash flows	$ 58,134,910	$ 44,233,938
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$ -	$ -

Note 1: Shown by liability adequacy test range (integrated contract).

Note 2: Loss reserve is not included in liability adequacy test. Loss reserve is determined based on claims incurred before valuation date and therefore not included in the test.

Liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Significant assumptions		
a) Information of policies	Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of valuation date	Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of valuation date.
b) Discount rate	Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2022, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 40 years	Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2021, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 40 years.

c. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

The details of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature are summarized below:

1) Unearned premium reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$ 14,021	$ -	$ 14,021	$ 16,851	$ -	$ 16,851
Individual health insurance	48,096	-	48,096	48,876	-	48,876
	$ 62,117	$ -	$ 62,117	$ 65,727	$ -	$ 65,727

The changes of unearned premium reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 65,727	$ -	$ 65,727	$ 61,852	$ -	$ 61,852
Recovery	(1,903)	-	(1,903)	(644)	-	(644)
Foreign exchange	(1,707)	-	(1,707)	4,519	-	4,519
Ending balance	$ 62,117	$ -	$ 62,117	$ 65,727	$ -	$ 65,727

2) Loss reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance						
Filed but not paid	$ 6,378	$ -	$ 6,378	$ 7,744	$ -	$ 7,744
Individual injury insurance						
Filed but not paid	1,660	-	1,660	2,024	-	2,024
Not yet filed	2,974	-	2,974	3,528	-	3,528
Individual health insurance						
Filed but not paid	15,650	-	15,650	11,585	-	11,585
Not yet filed	16,432	-	16,432	16,883	-	16,883
Investment-linked insurance						
Filed but not paid	10,869	-	10,869	14,418	-	14,418
	$ 53,963	$ -	$ 53,963	$ 56,182	$ -	$ 56,182

The changes of loss reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 56,182	$ -	$ 56,182	$ 52,518	$ -	$ 52,518
Recovery	(732)	-	(732)	(181)	-	(181)
Foreign exchange	(1,487)	-	(1,487)	3,845	-	3,845
Ending balance	$ 53,963	$ -	$ 53,963	$ 56,182	$ -	$ 56,182

3) Policy reserve

	December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Life insurance	$ 11,224,655	$ -	$ 11,224,655	$ 10,265,046	$ -	$ 10,265,046
Investment-linked insurance	1,889,486	-	1,889,486	1,399,875	-	1,399,875
	$ 13,114,141	$ -	$ 13,114,141	$ 11,664,921	$ -	$ 11,664,921

The changes of policy reserve are summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 11,664,921	$ -	$ 11,664,921	$ 9,134,177	$ -	$ 9,134,177
Provision	1,818,154	-	1,818,154	1,819,683	-	1,819,683
Foreign exchange	(368,934)	-	(368,934)	711,061	-	711,061
Ending balance	$ 13,114,141	$ -	$ 13,114,141	$ 11,664,921	$ -	$ 11,664,921

4) Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance Contracts and Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	
	December 31	
	2023	2022
Unearned premium reserve	$ 62,117	$ 65,727
Policy reserve	13,114,141	11,664,921
Book value of insurance liabilities	$ 13,176,258	$ 11,730,648
Estimated present value of cash flows	$ 6,590,822	$ 5,334,677
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$ -	$ -

Note 1: Shown by liability adequacy test range (integrated contract).

Note 2: Loss reserve is not included in the liability adequacy test. Loss reserve is determined based on claims incurred before the valuation date and therefore not included in the test.

Liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Significant assumptions		
a) Information of policies	Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of valuation date	Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of valuation date.
b) Discount rate	Discount rates are calculated using Vietnam government bond rates in secondary market with neutral assumption for discount rates after 5 years	Discount rates are calculated using Vietnam government bond rates in secondary market with neutral assumption for discount rates after 15 years.

24. RESERVE FOR INSURANCE CONTRACTS WITH THE NATURE OF FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The Company and Cathay Lujiazui Life issued financial instruments without discretionary participation feature and recognized reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products is summarized and reconciled as follows:

a. The Company

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Life insurance	$ 68,168	$ 70,368
Investment-linked insurance	1,084,937	1,125,751
	$ 1,153,105	$ 1,196,119

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 1,196,119	$ 1,165,040
Net provision of statutory reserve	849,683	390,550
Claims and payments	(891,959)	(391,986)
Foreign exchange	(738)	32,515
Ending balance	$ 1,153,105	$ 1,196,119

b. Cathay Lujiazui Life

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Life insurance	$ 22,371,094	$ 17,299,350

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 17,299,350	$ 14,023,748
Premiums received	7,920,719	4,919,957
Claims and payments	(3,249,125)	(2,541,393)
Net provision of statutory reserve	808,164	655,577
Foreign exchange	(408,014)	241,461
Ending balance	$ 22,371,094	$ 17,299,350

25. RESERVE FOR FOREIGN EXCHANGE VALUATION

a. The hedging strategy and risk exposure

Based on the principle of risk control and to maintain the consistent level of reserve for foreign exchange valuation, the Company consistently adjusts the hedge ratios and risk exposure position under the risk control.

b. Reconciliation for reserve for foreign exchange valuation

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 49,503,457	$ 9,053,726
Provision		
Compulsory reserve	7,043,050	6,053,844
Additional reserve	6,076,333	46,419,458
	13,119,383	52,473,302
Recovery	(41,849,514)	(12,023,571)
Ending balance	$ 20,773,326	$ 49,503,457

c. Effects due to reserve for foreign exchange valuation

Items	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 Inapplicable Amount (1)	Applicable Amount (2)	Effects (2)-(1)
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	$ (6,641,018)	$ 16,343,087	$ 22,984,105
(Loss) earnings per share	(1.05)	2.57	3.62
Reserve for foreign exchange valuation	-	20,773,326	20,773,326
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	631,434,519	618,418,755	(13,015,764)

Items	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Inapplicable Amount (1)	Applicable Amount (2)	Effects (2)-(1)
Net income attributable to owners of the Company	$ 66,026,953	$ 33,667,168	$ (32,359,785)
Earnings per share	11.27	5.75	(5.52)
Reserve for foreign exchange valuation	-	49,503,457	49,503,457
Equity attributable to owners of the Company	492,816,674	456,816,805	(35,999,869)

26. RETAINED EARNED PREMIUM AND RETAINED CLAIM PAYMENTS

a. Retained earned premium

1) The Company

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total
Written premium	$ 373,570,678	$ 81,764	$ 373,652,442	$ 391,971,337	$ 85,176	$ 392,056,513
Reinsurance premium	121,264	-	121,264	127,412	-	127,412
Premium income	373,691,942	81,764	373,773,706	392,098,749	85,176	392,183,925
Less: Reinsurance expenses	(2,815,511)	-	(2,815,511)	(2,605,069)	-	(2,605,069)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	(1,114,009)	-	(1,114,009)	(978,950)	-	(978,950)
Retained earned premium	$ 369,762,422	$ 81,764	$ 369,844,186	$ 388,514,730	$ 85,176	$ 388,599,906

2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total
Written premium	$ 26,662,671	$ -	$ 26,662,671	$ 17,260,974	$ -	$ 17,260,974
Reinsurance premium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium income	26,662,671	-	26,662,671	17,260,974	-	17,260,974
Less: Reinsurance expenses	(104,573)	-	(104,573)	(159,791)	-	(159,791)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	321	-	321	(11,975)	-	(11,975)
Retained earned premium	$ 26,558,419	$ -	$ 26,558,419	$ 17,089,208	$ -	$ 17,089,208

3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total
Written premium	$ 3,790,097	$ -	$ 3,790,097	$ 3,573,325	$ -	$ 3,573,325
Reinsurance premium	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium income	3,790,097	-	3,790,097	3,573,325	-	3,573,325
Less: Reinsurance expenses	(76,593)	-	(76,593)	(67,389)	-	(67,389)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	1,903	-	1,903	644	-	644
Retained earned premium	$ 3,715,407	$ -	$ 3,715,407	$ 3,506,580	$ -	$ 3,506,580

b. Retained claim payments

1) The Company

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$ 424,355,105	$ 2,335,059	$ 426,690,164	$ 394,439,145	$ 2,797,673	$ 397,236,818
Reinsurance claim payments	75,083	-	75,083	123,146	-	123,146
Insurance claim payments	424,430,188	2,335,059	426,765,247	394,562,291	2,797,673	397,359,964
Less: Claims recovered from reinsures	(1,939,372)	-	(1,939,372)	(1,558,859)	-	(1,558,859)
Retained claim payments	$ 422,490,816	$ 2,335,059	$ 424,825,875	$ 393,003,432	$ 2,797,673	$ 395,801,105

2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$ 3,674,692	$ -	$ 3,674,692	$ 2,392,883	$ -	$ 2,392,883
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	3,674,692	-	3,674,692	2,392,883	-	2,392,883
Less: Claims recovered from reinsures	(94,188)	-	(94,188)	(143,170)	-	(143,170)
Retained claim payments	$ 3,580,504	$ -	$ 3,580,504	$ 2,249,713	$ -	$ 2,249,713

3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

	For the Year Ended December 31					
	2023			2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$ 750,701	$ -	$ 750,701	$ 459,774	$ -	$ 459,774
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	750,701	-	750,701	459,774	-	459,774
Less: Claims recovered from reinsures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained claim payments	$ 750,701	$ -	$ 750,701	$ 459,774	$ -	$ 459,774

27. PROVISIONS

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 56,245	$ 56,245
Change in the year	-	-
Ending balance	$ 56,245	$ 56,245

28. OTHER LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Advance receipts	$ 499,920	$ 470,727
Deferred fee income	357,180	2,865
Guarantee deposits received	15,864,062	3,809,537
Others (Note)	3,928,769	6,112,837
	$ 20,649,931	$ 10,395,966

Note: CHL recognized liabilities for put options on subsidiaries' shares, amounting to $1,510,416 thousand and $2,087,103 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

Deferred fee income

The Company issues investment-linked insurance contracts without discretionary participation feature of financial instruments. Deferred fee income related to investment management services of such contracts is reconciled below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Beginning balance	$ 2,865	$ 3,397
Increase	355,767	-
Amortization	(8,000)	(610)
Foreign exchange	6,548	78
Ending balance	$ 357,180	$ 2,865

29. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

The Company adopted a pension plan under the Labor Pension Act (LPA), which is a state-managed defined contribution plan. Under the LPA, the Company makes monthly contributions to employees' individual pension accounts at 6% of monthly salaries and wages.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plan adopted by the Company in accordance with the Labor Standards Act is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries for the 6 months before retirement. The Company and its subsidiaries in the ROC contribute amounts equal to 2% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Group assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Group is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Group has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Group's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 10,721,337	$ 10,719,245
Fair value of plan assets	(19,168,264)	(18,561,215)
Net defined benefit assets	$ (8,446,927)	$ (7,841,970)

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 12,232,321	$ (19,930,312)	$ (7,697,991)
Service cost			
Current service cost	243,630	-	243,630
Interest expense (income)	77,320	(129,544)	(52,224)
Recognized in profit or loss	320,950	(129,544)	191,406
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	688,569	688,569
Actuarial gain			
Changes in financial assumptions	(393,611)	-	(393,611)
Experience adjustments	(354,554)	-	(354,554)
Recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	(748,165)	688,569	(59,596)
Contributions from the employer	-	(275,789)	(275,789)
Benefits paid	(1,085,861)	1,085,861	-
Balance at December 31, 2022	10,719,245	(18,561,215)	(7,841,970)
Service cost			
Current service cost	221,846	-	221,846
Interest expense (income)	122,480	(219,032)	(96,552)
Recognized in profit or loss	344,326	(219,032)	125,294
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(1,258,038)	(1,258,038)
Actuarial loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	20,585	-	20,585
Experience adjustments	800,449	-	800,449
Recognized in other comprehensive loss (income)	821,034	(1,258,038)	(437,004)
Contributions from the employer	-	(293,247)	(293,247)
Benefits paid	(1,163,268)	1,163,268	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	$ 10,721,337	$ (19,168,264)	$ (8,446,927)

Through the defined benefit plan under the Labor Standards Act, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The discount rate for determining the present value of defined benefit obligation is based on the government bond yield. If the actual return on investment of the retirement fund assets is lower than the yield, the insufficiency of defined benefit liabilities will increase. The retirement fund assets which are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor are deposited in the labor retirement fund accounts, whose investment and operation are all managed by the government. Therefore, the Company has no control over the investment of the retirement fund assets.

2) Interest rate: A decrease in government bond yield will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The interest rate risk is the main source of risk in the retirement benefit plan.

3) Longevity risk: In the calculation of the present value of defined benefit obligation, the estimated mortality rate during the employee service period is based on 100% of the sixth life table (2021TSO) of the life insurance industry. If the actual mortality rate is lower than the estimated rate, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will increase.

4) Salary adjustment risk: In the calculation of the present value of defined benefit obligation, the salary of an employee at the time of retirement is based on the assumed annual salary increase rate. If the actual adjustment to the employee's salary is higher than the assumed rate in the future, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will increase.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Discount rate	1.17%	1.20%
Expected rate of salary increase	1.50%	1.50%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions occur and all other assumptions remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Discount rate(s)		
Increase 0.25%	$ (171,541)	$ (182,227)
Decrease 0.25%	$ 171,541	$ 182,227
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
Increase 0.5%	$ 343,083	$ 364,454
Decrease 0.5%	$ (321,640)	$ (353,735)

The above sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 292,740	$ 276,783
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	6.4 years	6.8 years

30. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	10,000,000	10,000,000
Shares authorized	$ 100,000,000	$ 100,000,000
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	6,351,527	6,351,527
Shares issued	$ 63,515,274	$ 63,515,274

Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of $10, carry one vote per share and the right to dividends.

On October 20, 2022, the Company's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholders' meeting) resolved to issue 500,000 thousand ordinary shares with a par of $10; on December 23, 2022, the Company's board of directors resolved to issue the shares for a consideration of $70 per share which increased the share capital issued and fully paid to $63,515,274 thousand. The above transaction was approved by the FSC on December 15, 2022, and the subscription base date was determined by the board of directors to be December 28, 2022.

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Additional paid-in capital	$ 89,550,000	$ 89,550,000
Differences between share price and book value from acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	29,142	29,142
Changes in amount of associates accounted for using the equity method	1,386,888	728,977
Share-based payments granted by the parent company to the Company's employees	622,273	616,359
	$ 91,588,303	$ 90,924,478

The capital surplus arising from shares issued in excess of par and donations may be used to offset a deficit; in addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital (limited to a certain percentage of the Company's capital surplus). According to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10202501991 issued by the FSC on February 8, 2013, if a life insurance enterprise intends to distribute its capital surplus by cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them in accordance with Article 241 of the Company Act, it should be approved by the FSC before the shareholders' meeting.

On November 18, 2022, Cathay Financial Holdings, board of directors resolved to increase its capital and retained 10% of the capital increase in accordance with the law for employees of the parent company and subsidiaries subscribing. In December 2022 and February 2023, the Company recognized salary expenses and a capital surplus of $433,760 thousand and $5,914 thousand, respectively, for share-based payments at the fair value of the options at the grant date.

The capital surplus arising from investments accounted for using the equity method and share-based payments granted by the parent company to the Company's employees may not be used for any purpose.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in No. 37 of the Company's Article of Incorporation, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as legal reserve of the remaining profit, setting aside a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, the payment of preferred dividends also takes precedence in accordance with the dividends policy of the preferred share, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting. For the policies on the distribution of compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors after the amendment, refer to compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors in Note 32 d.

In order for the Company to continue to expand its scale and increase profitability in line with its long-term financial strategy, future demand for capital and meet the dividend needs of ordinary shareholders, the Company adopted a dividend policy in framing a proposal for the distribution of annual earnings for the purpose of sustainable development, whereby share dividends, if declared, shall not be less than 50% of the total ordinary share dividends declared for the year. However, the Company may adjust dividend policy moderately based on the capital needs of business and investment, the approval of dividend appropriation or major regulation amendments, etc.

Appropriation of earnings to the legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The legal reserve may be used to offset deficit. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash. Pursuant to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10202501991, if a life insurance enterprise intends to appropriate legal reserve under Article 145-1 of the Insurance Act and to distribute, in accordance with Article 241 of the Company Act, its legal reserve and capital surplus by cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them, it should be approved by the FSC before shareholders' meeting.

According to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10202501992, a life insurance enterprise intending to distribute cash dividends from earnings (not including dividends for preference share liabilities) should notify the FSC and then the FSC approves the distribution of earnings based on its financial position.

The appropriations of earnings for 2022 and 2021 had been approved by the board of directors (on behalf of the shareholders' meeting) on April 27, 2023 and May 13, 2022, respectively. The appropriations and dividends per share were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Legal reserve	$ 4,854,778	$ 22,725,076
Special reserve	25,036,354	74,437,689
Cash dividends	-	22,445,733
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	-	3.84

The appropriations of earnings for 2023, which were proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 5, 2024, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings
Legal reserve	$ 3,305,975
Special reserve	24,224,528

In addition, special reserve of $5,488,104 thousand to offset a deficit was proposed by the Company's board of directors on the same day.

The appropriation of earnings and the special reserve to offset a deficit for 2023 will be resolved by the Company's board of directors (on behalf of the shareholders' meeting) on April 30, 2024.

d. Special reserves

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Special reserve for catastrophic events and fluctuation of risks (1)	$ 14,412,891	$ 14,043,862
Special reserve for the foreign exchange valuation reserve (2)	38,731,694	36,304,306
Special reserve appropriated at the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards (3)	47,327,860	47,327,860
Special reserve for investment properties at fair value model in subsequent measurement (4)	149,796,291	149,344,667
Special reserve for gains or losses on disposal of immature debt instruments (5)	99,537,427	103,261,225
Others (6)	128,269,737	108,271,495
	$ 478,075,900	$ 458,553,415

1) Special reserve for catastrophic events and fluctuation of risks

According to the revised Regulations Governing the setting aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprise on February 7, 2012, the Company transferred the balance of special reserve for catastrophic events and for fluctuation of risks, net of tax, from liability to special reserve under retained earnings.

In accordance with the rules submitted to the authorities and relevant regulations, the Company reserves special reserve for catastrophic events and special reserve for fluctuation of risks for retained insurance policies with policy periods shorter than one year and injury insurance policies with policy periods longer than one year as follows:

a) Special reserve for catastrophic events

All types of insurance should follow the reserve rates for catastrophic events set by the authorities. Upon occurrence of the catastrophic events, actual claims on retained business in excess of $30,000 thousand can be withdrawn from the special reserve. If the reserve has been set aside for over 15 years, the Company could plan the recovering process of the reserve through assessment by certified actuarial professionals and submit the plan to the authorities for reference. The post-tax amount of the recovery determined in accordance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" can be recorded in the special capital reserve for catastrophic events under equity.

b) Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

When the actual claim payment less the offsetting amount from special reserve for catastrophic events is less than the anticipated claim amount, 15% of this difference should be provided in special reserve for fluctuation of risks.

When the actual claim payment less the offsetting amount from special reserve for catastrophic events is greater than the anticipated claim amount, the exceeded amount can be used to write down the special reserve for fluctuation of risks. If the total amount of special reserves for fluctuation of risks is not enough to be written down, special reserve for fluctuation of risks for other types of insurance can be used, and the type of insurance and total amount written-down should be reported to the authority. When accumulative amount of special reserve for fluctuation of risks exceeds 30% of retained earned premium at that year, the exceeded amount will be recovered. To promote the sustainable development of insurance industry, the authorities may designate or restrict the use of the abovementioned recovered amount. The post-tax amount of write-down or recovery determined in accordance with the IAS 12 “Income Taxes” can be recorded in the special capital reserve for fluctuation of risks under equity.

For the abovementioned special reserves, the annual provision should be recorded in special reserve under equity, net of tax in accordance with IAS 12 “Income Taxes”.

According to Article 23-2 of the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises, life insurance enterprises should recognize the amount equals to initial amount of reserve for foreign exchange valuation transferred from liabilities as special reserve in three years, starting from the implementation. The abovementioned special reserve includes the reduced recover amounts of special reserve for catastrophic events and special reserve for fluctuation of risks, which are calculated in accordance with the Articles 19 and 20, due to transferring to the initial amount of reserve for foreign exchange valuation.

According to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 09802513192, the revised Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserve by Insurance Enterprise, issued on December 28, 2009, the provision for special reserve for catastrophic events and for fluctuation of risks is recognized at the end of the year and should not be distributed as dividends or be used for any other purposes. The related account balances are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2023		
	Insurance Contracts	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features**	**Total**
Life insurance	$ 83,364	$ -	$ 83,364
Injury insurance	4,978,800	-	4,978,800
Health insurance	6,064,993	-	6,064,993
Group insurance	3,285,734	-	3,285,734
	$ 14,412,891	$ -	$ 14,412,891

	December 31, 2022		
	Insurance Contracts	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features	Total
Life insurance	$ 82,281	$ -	$ 82,281
Injury insurance	4,888,144	-	4,888,144
Health insurance	5,865,714	-	5,865,714
Group insurance	3,207,723	-	3,207,723
	$ 14,043,862	$ -	$ 14,043,862

2) Special reserve for foreign exchange valuation reserve

According to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10102501551 issued on February 7, 2012 and Article 9 of the Direction for Reserve for Foreign Exchange Reserve, the Company should appropriate a special reserve of 10% of the profit after tax in order to strengthen the foreign exchange reserve and capital.

According to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10102501551 issued on February 7, 2012 and Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10402026901 issued on May 8, 2015 and Article 8 of the Direction for Reserve for Foreign Exchange Reserve, the Company should set aside special reserve as the amount of hedging expense saved. This special reserve should be set aside in later years if there are no sufficient earnings, and it should only be used for transferring to capital or offsetting deficit.

3) Special reserve appropriated at the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards

At the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards, the Company chose to use fair values as the deemed costs of investment properties and in accordance with Article 32 of Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, and the increments on property revaluation should be offset by other negative effects at the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards. The remaining increments on property revaluation should be recovered as special reserve under liabilities and the portion of increments on property revaluation used for offsetting other negative effects is recognized as retained earnings. According to Bao (Tsai) No. 10202508140, the abovementioned adjustments of retained earnings amounting to $2,994,565 thousand should be set aside as special reserve under equity following Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10102508861.

In accordance with Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10102515281, special reserves under liabilities due to the first-time adoption of IFRS Accounting Standards are allowed to recover 80% in five years and transferred to special reserve under equity. The limitation of the recoverable amount is $10 billion per year.

4) Special reserve for investment properties at fair value model in subsequent measurement

In accordance with Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10904917647, the Company set aside special reserve based on net after-tax effect for the first-time adoption of fair value model in subsequent measurement and the accumulated net after-tax gain on subsequent fair value measurements.

The aforementioned special reserve can only be used to compensate the deficit of insurance liabilities of the insurance contract in accordance with IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts,” the fair value assessment of insurance contract liabilities in the life insurance industry and other assessment methods specified by the FSC.

When the Company disposes of the investment properties, if the special reserve under the aforementioned regulations is used to replenish the insurance contract liabilities, the percentage of the original special reserve may be reversed with the approval of the FSC. The earnings appropriation regarding the reversal of special reserve should be arranged in accordance with Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10202501992.

5) Special reserve from gains or losses on disposal of immature debt instruments

According to Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10804501381 starting from January 1, 2019, a life insurance enterprise should make a special reserve from gains or losses after a tax of 20% on disposals of the following immature debt instruments, which should be amortized and released to distributable earnings in the remaining maturity periods of the disposed debt instruments or in 10 years for those whose remaining maturity periods cannot be determined:

a) Financial assets not measured at fair value

b) Financial assets measured at FVTOCI

c) Financial assets measured at FVTPL using overlay approach

In the calculation of immature debt instruments, beneficiary certificates, short-term notes, preferred shares (classified as equity instrument), and the positions belonging to the segregated assets for participating insurance or interest-sensitive commodities may be excluded.

The changes in the accumulated balance of gains or losses on disposals of debt instruments are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023
Accumulated balance at the end of the previous year	$ 99,537,427
Realized capital gain of $2,751,025 thousand, net of income tax of $550,205 thousand	2,200,820
Net amortization for the current year	(5,507,656)
Accumulated balance at the end of the year	$ 96,230,591

As of December 31, 2023, the Company set aside a special reserve of $99,537,427 thousand in accordance with the regulation. In 2024, the board of directors (on behalf of the shareholders' meeting) will resolve to set aside a special reserve of $3,306,836 thousand according to the changes in the current year; the accumulated balance of the special reserve will be $96,230,591 thousand.

According to the regulation, the amortization table at the end of the previous year and the additions in the current year are as follows:

Year	Net Amortization of the Accumulated Balance of Gains or Losses on Disposal at the End of the Previous Year (1)	Gains or Losses on Disposal (Recovery) After Tax in the Current Year (2)	Net Amortization of the Accumulated Balance of Gains or Losses on Disposal at the End of the Current Year (1)+(2)
2023	$ 5,552,125	$ (44,469)	$ 5,507,656
2024	5,403,597	(33,340)	5,370,257
2025	5,194,215	(3,493)	5,190,722
2026	4,991,465	35,173	5,026,638
2027	4,958,026	61,687	5,019,713
2028	4,832,817	83,976	4,916,793
2029	4,621,436	97,863	4,719,299
2030	4,370,284	113,482	4,483,766
2031	4,243,022	137,561	4,380,583
2032	4,192,185	151,329	4,343,514
2033 to 2042	36,585,112	1,213,378	37,798,490
2043 to 2052	13,283,602	375,767	13,659,369
2053 to 2123	1,309,541	11,906	1,321,447
Total (Note)	$ 99,537,427	$ 2,200,820	$ 96,230,591

Note: Column (1)+(2) does not include the amortization of the accumulated balance of gains or losses on disposal in 2023.

6) Other special reserve mainly included the amount of $34,764,311 thousand transferred from insurance liabilities in accordance with Jin Guan Bao Tsai No. 10402029590.

e. Other equity

1) Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ (11,365,195)	$ (15,347,517)
Recognized for the year	237,019	3,224,922
Share of associates accounted for using the equity method	183,054	921,077
Tax effects	(44,423)	(163,677)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the year	375,650	3,982,322
Ending balance	$ (10,989,545)	$ (11,365,195)

2) Unrealized gain (loss) on financial assets at FVTOCI

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Beginning balance	$ (47,338,891)	$ 38,259,385
Recognized for the year	37,572,282	(114,526,089)
Share of associates accounted for using the equity method	(480,314)	(1,013,717)
Reclassification adjustment		
Disposal of investments in debt instruments	(57,428)	4,838,612
Tax effects	(2,794,784)	16,333,217
Other comprehensive loss (income) recognized for the year	34,239,756	(94,367,977)
Changes in associates accounted for using the equity method	74,792	-
Cumulative unrealized (income) loss of equity instruments transferred to retained earnings due to disposal	(970,807)	8,769,701
Ending balance	$ (13,995,150)	$ (47,338,891)

3) Gain on hedging instruments

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Beginning balance	$ 950,265	$ 335,851
Recognized for the year	(1,330,627)	276,963
Reclassification adjustment		
Hedged item that affects profit or loss	780,595	485,095
Tax effects	110,266	(147,644)
Other comprehensive (loss) income recognized for the year	(439,766)	614,414
Ending balance	$ 510,499	$ 950,265

4) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Beginning balance	$ 1,464,900	$ 1,336,456
Recognized for the year (Note 29)	437,004	59,596
Share of associates accounted for using the equity method	(154,806)	99,843
Tax effects	(56,255)	(30,995)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the year	225,943	128,444
Ending balance	$ 1,690,843	$ 1,464,900

5) Property revaluation surplus

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Beginning balance	$ 402,058	$ 402,058
Recognized for the year	3,706	-
Ending balance	$ 405,764	$ 402,058

6) Other comprehensive (loss) income on reclassification using overlay approach

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$(170,788,822)	$ 63,853,017
Recognized for the year	157,410,791	(230,979,027)
Reclassification adjustment		
Disposal of investments in financial instruments	(39,175,843)	(21,659,425)
Tax effects	(8,067,274)	17,996,613
Other comprehensive income (loss) recognized for the year	110,167,674	(234,641,839)
Ending balance	$ (60,621,148)	$(170,788,822)

7) Other equity - other

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ (2,493,326)	$ (3,224,389)
Actual execution of put options on subsidiaries' share	731,302	731,063
Ending balance	$ (1,762,024)	$ (2,493,326)

f. Non-controlling interests

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 8,971,902	$ 7,689,899
Net income attributed to non-controlling interests		
Net profit for the year	423,321	502,011
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(139,764)	216,349
Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassified using overlay approach	412,786	(179,950)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests in subsidiaries (Note 43)	76,784	1,505,676
Actual acquisition of interests in subsidiaries	(22,075)	(109,072)
Others	(266,704)	(653,011)
Ending balance	$ 9,456,250	$ 8,971,902

31. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per share	$ 2.57	$ 5.75

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in the computation of earnings per share were as follows:

Net Profit for the Year

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 16,343,087	$ 33,667,168

Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares Outstanding (In Thousands of Shares)

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	6,351,527	5,857,007

If reserve for foreign exchange valuation was not applicable, basic earnings per share would be $(1.05) and $11.27 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

32. NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Financial assets at FVTOCI	$ 18,347,543	$ 41,853,280
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	156,044,737	119,126,159
Loans	14,288,265	14,279,421
Others	8,196,021	4,056,611
	$ 196,876,566	$ 179,315,471

b. Expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Operating revenues - expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal from investments		
Debt instrument investments at FVTOCI	$ (25,395)	$ (728,807)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	128,926	(2,644,185)
Interest receivables	(1,325,175)	(1,215,462)
Loans	295,523	656,571
	(926,121)	(3,931,883)
Operating expenses - expected credit impairment losses from non-investments		
Receivables	(3,284)	(11,745)
Reinsurance assets	15,287	(15,287)
	12,003	(27,032)
	$ (914,118)	$ (3,958,915)

c. Employee benefits expense

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Short-term benefits		
Salaries	$ 36,579,225	$ 34,032,544
Labor and health insurance expenses	3,076,661	3,009,287
Post-employment benefits		
Defined contribution plans	1,076,834	1,076,901
Defined benefit plans (Note 29)	125,294	191,406
Remuneration of directors	131,856	138,870
Other employee benefits	825,228	780,469
	$ 41,815,098	$ 39,229,477
An analysis of employee benefits expense by function		
Operating costs	$ 26,092,620	$ 26,412,718
Operating expenses	15,722,478	12,816,759
	$ 41,815,098	$ 39,229,477

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the average numbers of the Group’s employees were 37,841 and 39,083, respectively. Both including 25 non-executive directors.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the average employee benefits expense of the Group was $1,087 thousand and $984 thousand, respectively, and the average salary expense was $954 thousand and $857 thousand, respectively; the average employee salary increased by 11%.

d. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, 0.01% to 0.1% of profit of the current year is distributable as compensation of employees and no more than 0.1% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration of directors and supervisors. However, the Company has to first cover accumulated losses, if any. Compensation of employees shall be paid in cash or in shares and resolved by the board of directors in their meeting. The distribution is subject to the attendance of more than two-thirds of the members of the board of directors and the resolution of more than half of the directors present. The resolution shall be reported to the shareholders' meeting.

In compliance with the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company accrued compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Compensation of employees	$ 1,805	$ 4,053
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	5,400	5,400

If there is a change in the amounts after the annual consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue, the differences will be recorded as a change in accounting estimate and adjusted in the next year.

The compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors for the years ended 2022 and 2021, which were resolved by the board of directors on March 9, 2023 and March 11, 2022, respectively, are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	**2021**
Compensation of employees	$ 4,053	$ 12,462
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	5,400	5,400

Information on the compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

e. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Property and equipment	$ 1,674,090	$ 968,434
Right-of-use assets	691,868	652,551
Intangible assets	2,428,751	2,382,435
	$ 4,794,709	$ 4,003,420
An analysis of depreciation by function		
Operating expenses	$ 2,365,958	$ 1,620,985
An analysis of amortization by function		
Operating expenses	$ 2,428,751	$ 2,382,435

f. Non-operating income and expenses

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	$ 4,656	$ 11,370
Others	2,748,639	1,847,145
	$ 2,753,295	$ 1,858,515

33. INCOME TAXES

a. Income tax recognized in profit or loss

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	$ (3,057,658)	$ (2,880,146)
Adjustments for prior years	(37,019)	116,779
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	5,201,010	10,042,589
Adjustments for prior years	(207,487)	349
Other		
Tax effect under integrated income tax system	225,799	233,581
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 2,124,645	$ 7,513,152

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Profit before tax	$ 18,891,053	$ 41,682,331
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	$ 3,778,210	$ 8,336,466
Tax-exempt income	(7,345,417)	(7,991,109)
Nondeductible expenses (benefits) in determining taxable income	295,191	(2,822)
Cash dividends	3,109,575	4,008,576
Effect of income tax on deferred tax assets	153,022	257,818
Withholding tax on foreign investments	1,631,027	1,283,249
Land value increment tax	799,995	1,168,038
Corporate income tax in China	577	549
Investment loss	-	(29,329)
Effect of different tax rates of entities in the Group operating in other jurisdictions	(170,241)	100,929
Tax effect under integrated income tax system	225,799	233,581
Unrealized loss carryforwards	(108,587)	30,078
Adjustments for prior years' tax	(244,506)	117,128
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 2,124,645	$ 7,513,152

Foreign withholding taxes in the amounts of $1,631,821 thousand and $1,284,013 thousand were recognized in current tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively, since the Company evaluated that foreign withholding taxes cannot be used as deduction of taxes.

b. Income tax recognized directly in equity

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Current tax		
Derecognition of equity instruments at FVTOCI	$ 44,660	$ 324,681
Deferred tax		
Derecognition of equity instruments at FVTOCI	(44,660)	(324,681)
Capital surplus	(162,964)	30,088
Total income tax recognized directly in equity	$ (162,964)	$ 30,088

c. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Deferred tax		
Recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	$ (44,423)	$ (163,677)
Gains (losses) on hedging instruments	110,266	(147,644)
Unrealized gains on equity instruments at FVTOCI	87,690	312,032
Unrealized (losses) gains on debt instruments at FVTOCI	(2,875,524)	15,931,536
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(87,401)	(11,919)
Share of other comprehensive income of subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	24,196	70,573
Other comprehensive income reclassified using overlay approach	(8,067,274)	17,996,613
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	$ (10,852,470)	$ 33,987,514

d. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognized Directly in Equity	Foreign Exchange	Other	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)							
Temporary differences							
Property and equipment	$ 244,805	$ (10,448)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 234,357
Investment property	(33,140,209)	(1,587,560)	-	-	10,994	-	(34,716,775)
Financial assets at FVTPL	(4,733,984)	(5,656,306)	2,715	-	(255,422)	-	(10,642,997)
Financial assets at FVTPL applying overlay approach	14,752,947	(12,082)	(9,593,568)	-	-	-	5,147,297
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	(87,433)	-	92,038	-	-	-	4,605
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	11,595,087	78,440	(2,875,524)	-	-	-	8,798,003
Financial assets for hedging	(3,838)	249	3,369	-	-	-	(220)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	823,851	166,835	-	-	-	-	990,686
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	12,714,956	(7,919,710)	-	-	-	-	4,795,246
Financial liabilities for hedging	743,218	(439,800)	104,182	-	-	-	407,600
Rent leveling	(153,422)	4,097	-	-	-	-	(149,325)
Other payables	129,333	152,186	-	-	(1,026)	-	280,493
Defined benefit assets	(1,568,394)	(33,591)	(87,401)	-	-	-	(1,689,386)
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(567,827)	(202,316)	(20,227)	(162,964)	559	-	(952,775)
Deferred revenue	103,440	(6,989)	-	-	(188)	-	96,263
Lease liabilities	250,488	90,972	-	-	-	-	341,460
Goodwill and franchises	17,532	(48,097)	-	-	-	-	(30,565)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	(11,687,349)	7,159,522	1,521,946	(44,660)	-	-	(3,050,541)
Allowance for doubtful account	205,989	(45,501)	-	-	-	-	160,488
Other	(765,778)	(20,061)	-	-	(240)	-	(786,079)
Unused tax losses	39,003,782	3,336,637	-	-	(31)	-	42,340,388
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$ 27,877,194	$ (4,993,523)	$ (10,852,470)	$ (207,624)	$ (245,354)	$ -	$ 11,578,223
Deferred tax assets	$ 80,501,622						$ 63,612,183
Deferred tax liabilities	$ 52,624,428						$ 52,033,960

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Recognized Directly in Equity	Foreign Exchange	Other	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)							
Temporary differences							
Property and equipment	$ 255,610	$ (10,805)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 244,805
Investment property	(30,936,281)	(2,185,433)	-	-	(18,495)	-	(33,140,209)
Financial assets at FVTPL	(3,524,090)	(1,200,948)	-	-	(8,946)	-	(4,733,984)
Financial assets at FVTPL applying overlay approach	(12,495,467)	(58,205)	25,428,273	-	-	1,878,346	14,752,947
Equity instruments at FVTOCI	(164,914)	-	415,878	(338,397)	-	-	(87,433)
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	(4,552,720)	216,271	15,931,536	-	-	-	11,595,087
Financial assets for hedging	(100,129)	31,530	64,761	-	-	-	(3,838)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	141,079	682,772	-	-	-	-	823,851
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	585,060	12,129,896	-	-	-	-	12,714,956
Financial liabilities for hedging	47	955,440	(212,269)	-	-	-	743,218
Rent leveling	(140,975)	(12,447)	-	-	-	-	(153,422)
Other payables	158,733	(44,422)	(136)	-	15,158	-	129,333
Defined benefit assets	(1,539,597)	(16,878)	(11,919)	-	-	-	(1,568,394)
Investments accounted for using the equity method	2,148,829	(765,447)	(93,104)	30,088	(9,847)	(1,878,346)	(567,827)
Deferred revenue	102,391	(10,536)	-	-	11,585	-	103,440
Lease liabilities	150,943	99,545	-	-	-	-	250,488
Goodwill and franchises	65,629	(48,097)	-	-	-	-	17,532
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	54,647,115	(58,812,674)	(7,535,506)	13,716	-	-	(11,687,349)
Allowance for doubtful account	224,092	(18,103)	-	-	-	-	205,989
Other	(741,143)	48,971	-	-	(73,606)	-	(765,778)
Unused tax losses	25,753	38,976,632	-	-	1,397	-	39,003,782
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	$ 4,309,965	$ (10,042,938)	$ 33,987,514	$ (294,593)	$ (82,754)	$ -	$ 27,877,194
Deferred tax assets	$ 58,628,168						$ 80,501,622
Deferred tax liabilities	$ 54,318,203						$ 52,624,428

e. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Loss carryforwards		
Expiry in 2027	$ -	$ 343
Expiry in 2029	240	339
Expiry in 2030	5,955	7,087
Expiry in 2031	1,997	2,752
Expiry in 2032	11,856	13,211
Expiry in 2033	7,114	-
	$ 27,162	$ 23,732

f. Information on unused loss carryforwards

Loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2023 comprised:

Unused Amount	**Expiry Year**
$ 105,087	2024
240	2029
5,955	2030
97,334	2031
195,902,986	2032
15,644,663	2033
$ 211,756,265	

g. The aggregate amount of temporary differences associated with investments for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized:

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries for which no deferred tax liabilities have been recognized were $8,160,710 thousand and $3,362,835 thousand, respectively.

h. Income tax assessments

The tax returns through 2017 have been assessed by the tax authorities. The Company disagreed with the tax authorities’ assessment of its 2015, 2016 and 2017 tax returns and applied for an administrative remedy.

i. Pillar Two income taxes

The countries where the Company's subsidiaries are domiciled have enacted legislation effective January 1, 2024 for the Pillar II Income Tax Act. The aforementioned countries of incorporation include Vietnam, the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Denmark and Luxembourg. As the Act has not yet become effective as of the end of the reporting period, there is no related current income tax impact on the consolidated company.

34. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Balances, transactions, revenues and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Besides information disclosed elsewhere in the other notes, details of transactions between the Group and other related parties are disclosed as follows:

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
Cathay Financial Holdings	The Company's parent company
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting	Subsidiary
Cathay Lujiazui Life	Subsidiary
Cathay Life (Vietnam)	Subsidiary
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited	Subsidiary
Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited	Subsidiary
Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	Subsidiary
Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	Subsidiary
CHL	Subsidiary
Cathay Industrial Research and Design Center Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Global Evolution Holding ApS	Subsidiary
Cathay Power	Subsidiary (Note 1)
Sunrise Pv One	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Cathy Sunrise Two	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Cathy Sunrise Electric Power Two	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Bai Yang Energy	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Hong Cheng Sing Tech.	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Shen Lyu	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Nan Yang Power	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Neo Cathay Power	Subsidiary (Note 1)
CM Energy	Subsidiary (Note 1)
Shu Guang Energy	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Si Yi	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Da Li Energy	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Yong Han	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Hong Tai Energy	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Hong Tai Power	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Tian Ji Energy	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Tian Ji Power	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Cathay Wind Power	Subsidiary
Cathay Wind Power Holdings	Subsidiary
Chen Fong Power	Subsidiary from December 2022 to April 2023
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Associate
PSS Co., Ltd.	Associate
TaiYang Solar Power Co., Ltd.	Associate
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Associate
CMG International One Co., Ltd.	Associate
CMG International Two Co., Ltd.	Associate
ThrivEnergy Co., Ltd.	Associate
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of associate

(Continued)

Related Party Name	Related Party Category
ThinkPower Information Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of associate
Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of associate
Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of associate
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Securities Corporation	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Venture Inc.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary
Indovina Bank Limited	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary
Funds managed by Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Private Equity Fund managed by Cathay Private Equity	Other related party
Funds managed by Global Evolution Holdings ApS	Other related party
Funds managed by Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Other related party
Bonds managed by Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Other related party
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	Other related party
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Hospitality Consulting Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cymlin Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cymder Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cymbal Medical Network Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Hsin Chung Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Yi Ru Capital Co., Ltd.	Other related party
CDIB & PARTNERS Investment Holding Corporation	Other related party
Daiwa - Cathay Capital Markets Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Srisawad Corporation Public Company Limited	Other related party
Cathay United Bank Foundation	Other related party
Cathay Real Estate Employee’s Welfare Committee	Other related party
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Private Equity Smart Tech Limited Partnership	Other related party
Other (including directors, supervisors, key management personnel and their spouses and relatives within the second-degree of kinship)	Other related party

(Concluded)

Note 1: Associate before November 2022.

Note 2: Subsidiary of associate before November 2022.

b. Significant transactions with related parties:

1) Property transactions

Property transactions between the Group and related parties are in the nature of undertaking contracted projects, trade, lease transactions and software appliance. The terms of such transactions are based on market surveys, the contracted terms of both parties and public bidding.

a) Significant transactions from undertaking contracted projects with related parties are listed below:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2023		2022	
Name	**Items**	**Amount**	**Items**	**Amount**
Associate				
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Dun-Nan Xin-Yi Building etc.	$ 14,750	Chu-nan Building, etc.	$ 4,973
PSS Co., Ltd.	Taoyuan Ba-de Landmark etc.	2,543	Taoyuan Qing-Pu Information Center, etc.	8,222
		17,293		13,195
Other related party				
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Tucheng East Building etc.	3,583,493	Tucheng East Building, etc.	1,754,221
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Yangmei Erchongxi Warehousing etc.	1,188,027	Yangmei Erchongxi Warehousing, etc.	832,026
		4,771,520		2,586,247
		$ 4,788,813		$ 2,599,442

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total amounts of contracted projects for real estate between the Group and Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd. were $7,438 thousand and $3,447 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total amounts of contracted projects for real estate between the Group and PSS Co., Ltd. were $38,543 thousand and $7,137 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total amounts of contracted projects for real estate between the Group and San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. were $13,631,619 thousand and $15,573,524 thousand, respectively.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the total amounts of contracted projects for real estate between the Group and Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd. were $4,005,983 thousand and $4,005,983 thousand, respectively.

b) Real-estate rental (the Group as lessor)

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	For the Year Ended December 31 2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ 156,008	$ 147,136
Subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting	10,119	10,118
Associate and its subsidiary		
Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	63,458	44,340
Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	32,065	28,436
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	31,805	33,540
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	23,914	20,712
CMG International Two Co., Ltd.	3,312	3,013
	154,554	130,041
Fellow subsidiary and its subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	746,898	738,149
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	135,043	128,757
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	62,963	61,519
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	59,180	59,069
Cathay Venture Inc.	9,140	8,108
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	7,399	7,292
	1,020,623	1,002,894
Other related party		
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	753,991	965,619
Cathay Hospitality Consulting Co., Ltd.	223,254	178,422
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	219,144	187,666
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	190,936	189,426
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	93,795	89,117
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	18,213	17,696
Cymlin Co., Ltd.	8,570	8,570
Cymder Co., Ltd.	7,610	7,610
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,912	6,159
Cathay United Bank Foundation	5,249	5,249
Cymbal Medical Network Co., Ltd.	5,244	4,111
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	3,159	3,159
Hsin Chung Co., Ltd.	-	7,527
	1,535,077	1,670,331
	$ 2,876,381	$ 2,960,520

Name	Guarantee Deposits Received December 31 2023	2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ 39,455	$ 33,709
Associate and its subsidiary		
Yua-Yang Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	9,178	5,370
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	7,723	11,708
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	5,454	1,905
Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	4,260	4,740
	26,615	23,723
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	196,542	191,579
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	35,818	33,772
Cathay Securities Corporation	17,673	14,719
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	13,293	13,293
	263,326	253,363
Other related party		
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	269,694	210,782
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	192,488	190,582
Cathay Hospitality Consulting Co., Ltd.	186,848	184,100
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	61,508	61,208
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	27,174	21,113
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,264	4,086
Cymlin Co., Ltd.	4,081	4,081
Hsin Chung Co., Ltd.	-	3,072
	746,057	679,024
	$ 1,075,453	$ 989,819

Lease periods and collection of rentals are in compliance with the lease contracts. Lease periods are usually between 2 to 5 years and rentals are collected on a monthly basis.

c) Lease arrangements

i. Acquisition of right-of-use assets

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ -	$ 61,248
Other related party		
Yi Ru Capital Co., Ltd.	5,035	-
	$ 5,035	$ 61,248

ii. Lease liabilities

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 7,084	$ 38,541

iii. Lease expense

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	$ 4,942	$ -

iv. Guarantee deposits paid

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 7,283	$ 7,694

d) Acquisition of equipment from related parties - computer equipment and software

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Subsidiary of associate		
ThinkPower Information Co., Ltd.	$ 12,349	$ 33,840

e) Sale of equipment to related parties - computer equipment and software

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ -	$ 66,111

2) Acquisition of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Related Party Category/Name	Name of Securities	Number of Shares	Purchase Price
Others			
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Power Inc.	78,998,400	$ 982,162

3) Disposal of financial assets

For the year ended December 31, 2022

Related Party Category/Name	Line Item	Underlying Assets	Proceeds	Gain on Disposal
Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Venture Inc.	Financial asset at FVTOCI	Ordinary shares	$ 483,478	$ 42,342
	Financial asset at FVTPL	Private equity fund	479,700	89,700
			$ 963,178	$ 132,042

4) Shares transactions

a) Issuance of shares for cash by the Company

Name	Nature of Transaction	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holdings	Ordinary shares	$ -	$ 35,000,000

b) Acquisition of shares issued by the related parties

Name	Nature of Transaction	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Associate			
CMG International Two Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	$ -	$ 1,125,000
CMG International One Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	-	900,000
ThrivEnergy Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	-	216,000
TaiYang Solar Power Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	-	67,500
		$ -	$ 2,308,500

c) Balance of shares issued by the related parties

Name	Nature of Transaction	December 31 2023	2022
Other related party			
Srisawad Corporation Public Company Limited	Ordinary shares	$ 2,279,574	$ 2,718,023
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	1,245,936	1,046,860
CDIB & PARTNERS Investment Holding Corporation	Ordinary shares	822,420	694,980
Daiwa-Cathay Capital Markets Co., Ltd.	Ordinary shares	146,500	143,800
		$ 4,494,430	$ 4,603,663

Refer to Note 12, Table 1 and Table 6 for the balance of investment in associates.

5) Cash in banks

Name	Nature of Transaction	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Fellow subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Time deposit	$ 2,032,367	$ 1,867,186
	Demand deposit	34,479,507	43,913,419
	Checking deposit	202,681	197,778
	Security deposit	144,600	1,409,644
		36,859,155	47,388,027
Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary			
Indovina Bank Limited	Time deposit	2,623,130	3,045,564
	Demand deposit	17,070	17,002
		2,640,200	3,062,566
		$ 39,499,355	$ 50,450,593

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the interest income earned from above bank deposits in Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. amounted to $410,549 thousand and $179,846 thousand, respectively.

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the interest income earned from above bank deposits in Indovina Bank Limited were $212,391 thousand and $148,787 thousand, respectively.

6) Loans

Name	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 Maximum Balance	Rate	Ending Balance
Other related party	$ 881,898	1.57%-8.19%	$ 818,385

Name	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022 Maximum Balance	Rate	Ending Balance
Other related party	$ 929,925	1.25%-5.34%	$ 859,415

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the interest income earned from above loans to other related party amounted to $17,971 thousand and $13,240 thousand, respectively.

7) Balance of bonds managed by related parties

Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Other related party		
Bonds managed by Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	$ 5,125,541	$ 5,309,027

8) Balance of funds managed by related parties

Name	Item	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Other related party			
Funds managed by Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Market value	$ 2,462,850	$ 2,218,342
	Cost	$ 2,393,204	$ 2,336,430
Funds managed by Global Evolution Holding ApS	Market value	$ 2,964,311	$ 2,657,844
	Cost	$ 2,655,675	$ 2,611,516
Funds managed by Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Market value	$ 80,617,725	$ 62,661,305
	Cost	$ 90,802,663	$ 76,547,914
Private Equity Fund managed by Cathay Private Equity	Market value	$ 1,963,793	$ 1,380,514
	Cost	$ 1,718,707	$ 1,389,261

9) Balance of discretionary management investments

Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 258,244,838	$ 202,504,395

10) Other receivables

Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings (Note)	$ 18,321,042	$ 14,465,582
Fellow subsidiary and its subsidiary		
Indovina Bank Limited	116,324	111,737
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	83,429	57,872
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	80,749	131,089
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	37,459	32,547
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	5,038	2,367
Cathay Venture Inc.	-	961,728
	322,999	1,297,340
	$ 18,644,041	$ 15,762,922

Note: Income tax refundable under the integrated income tax system.

11) Guarantee deposits paid (for future transactions)

Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Subsidiary of fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	$ 2,307,880	$ 3,390,281

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the interest income earned from the above guarantee deposits paid in Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. amounted to $12,215 thousand and $2,266 thousand, respectively.

12) Guarantee deposits received

Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Associate		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Other related party		
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,877,040	1,638,378
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	1,817,376	1,458,873
	3,694,416	3,097,251
	$ 3,699,416	$ 3,102,251

13) Other payables

Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings (Note)	$ 70,810	$ 70,989
Subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting	25,650	25,883
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	3,232	6,296
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	249,593	303,859
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd	8,011	1,517
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	13,953	12,549
	271,557	317,925
	$ 371,249	$ 421,093

Note: The payables are comprised of remuneration of directors and supervisors and accrued interests of bonds payable.

14) Bonds payable

Name	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ 35,000,000	$ 35,000,000

15) Premium income

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ 8,775	$ 6,924
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	134,354	141,978
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	27,634	29,481
Cathay Securities Corporation	17,785	17,542
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	5,028	4,913
	184,801	193,914
Associate		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	5,732	3,738
Other related party		
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	58,402	55,580
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	4,848	4,075
Financial Information Service Co., Ltd.	3,313	2,781
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	3,208	3,387
Cathay Real Estate Employee’s Welfare Committee	3,023	3,662
Others	120,671	142,617
	193,465	212,102
	$ 392,773	$ 416,678

16) Fee income

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 70,291	$ 66,090

17) Insurance expenses

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 151,941	$ 115,000

18) Other operating revenue

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 59,113	$ 116,085

19) Other operating costs

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 958,622	$ 944,171
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	170,105	421,067
	1,128,727	1,365,238
Other related party		
Cathay Private Equity Smart Tech Limited Partnership	3,234	-
	$ 1,131,961	$ 1,365,238

20) Finance costs

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ 1,259,821	$ 1,260,000

The finance costs were incurred by the bonds payable issued by the Company.

21) Operating expenses

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ 8,228	$ 5,710
Subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting	108,969	115,398
Associate and its subsidiary		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	1,003,519	918,299
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	185,369	180,457
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	76,408	71,142
ThinkPower Information Co., Ltd.	37,724	56,957
	1,303,020	1,226,855
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	5,983,988	5,914,610
Cathay Securities Corporation	7,402	-
	5,991,390	5,914,610
Other related party		
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	5,361	4,844
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	4,600	4,833
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,105	4,129
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	1,256	9,319
	15,322	23,125
	$ 7,426,929	$ 7,285,698

22) Non-operating income

Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings	$ 23,505	$ 11,657
Fellow subsidiary and its subsidiary		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	881,722	733,711
Cathay Securities Corporation	232,721	86,054
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	199,645	218,851
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	39,503	33,036
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	12,644	2,742
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	9,172	8,705
	1,375,407	1,083,099
Other related party		
Cathay Hospitality Consulting Co., Ltd.	6,918	6,875
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	5,965	5,851
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	3,145	3,145
	16,028	15,871
	$ 1,414,940	$ 1,110,627

The non-operating income was generated from the Group's integrated promotion activities.

23) Others

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the nominal amounts of the derivative instruments transacted with Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. are summarized as follows (in thousands of each currency):

Name	December 31 2023	2022
SWAP	US$ 1,390,000	US$ 4,340,000
CCS	US$ -	US$ 50,000

c. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Year Ended December 31 2023	2022
Short-term employee benefits	$ 169,823	$ 236,035
Post-employment benefits	2,781	2,842
	$ 172,604	$ 238,877

Key management personnel include the chairman, directors, president, managing senior executive vice president and senior executive vice president.

35. SEPARATE ACCOUNT INSURANCE PRODUCTS

a. The related accounts of the Company were summarized as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Separate account insurance product assets		
Cash in bank	$ 1,038,043	$ 1,635,905
Financial assets at FVTPL	723,320,173	649,304,281
Other receivables	3,215,773	4,379,432
	$ 727,573,989	$ 655,319,618
Separate account insurance product liabilities		
Other payables	$ 919,721	$ 599,679
Reserve for separate account - insurance contracts	271,247,558	257,742,323
Reserve for separate account - investment contracts	455,406,710	396,977,616
	$ 727,573,989	$ 655,319,618

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Separate account insurance product income		
Premium income	$ 24,445,659	$ 27,324,811
Interest income	24,105	8,090
Gains (losses) from financial assets at FVTPL	32,028,863	(49,923,141)
Foreign exchange gains and losses	93,475	21,663,542
	$ 56,592,102	$ (926,698)
Separate account insurance product expenses		
Claims and payments	$ 16,172,776	$ 30,923,295
Cash surrender value	23,186,757	17,155,544
Provision (recovery) of separate account reserve	13,234,106	(53,344,604)
Administrative expenses	4,158,524	4,496,727
Non-operating income and expenses	(160,061)	(157,660)
	$ 56,592,102	$ (926,698)

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the rebates earned from counterparties due to the business of separate account insurance products amounted to $1,044,761 thousand and $764,747 thousand, respectively, which were recorded under fee income.

b. The related accounts of Cathay Lujiazui Life were summarized as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Separate account insurance product assets		
Cash in bank	$ 10,410	$ 4,944
Financial assets at FVTPL	81,187	102,417
Other	13	17
	$ 91,610	$ 107,378
Separate account insurance product liabilities		
Reserve for separate account	$ 91,610	$ 107,378

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Separate account insurance product income		
Premium income	$ 51	$ 52
Losses from financial assets at FVTPL	(5,912)	(6,586)
Interest income	26	30
	$ (5,835)	$ (6,504)
Separate account insurance product expenses		
Cash surrender value	$ 6,776	$ 117
Recovery of separate account reserve	(13,900)	(8,032)
Others	1,289	1,411
	$ (5,835)	$ (6,504)

36. THE ALLOCATION OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES ARISING FROM BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS, PROMOTION ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN PARENT COMPANY AND OTHER SUBSIDIARIES

To elaborate the benefits of economic scale, Cathay Financial Holdings and its subsidiaries cooperate to launch promotion activities, and the related expenses are allocated to each subsidiary directly by the nature of business or on other reasonable basis.

37. PLEDGED ASSETS

a. The Company

The Company provided cash, time deposits and government bonds as collateral for the renting of real estate and as guarantee to the courts for litigations. Moreover, pursuant to Article 141 of the Insurance Act, the Company deposited 15% of its capital in the Central Bank as the insurance operation guarantee deposits. Pledged assets are summarized based on the net carrying amounts as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Guarantee deposits paid - government bonds	$ 10,118,406	$ 9,257,450
Guarantee deposits paid - time deposits	705,331	705,252
Guarantee deposits paid - others	28,113	42,400
	$ 10,851,850	$ 10,005,102

b. Cathay Lujiazui Life

According to the requirement by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, the guaranteed deposit is 20% of the registered capital. Details are as follows (in thousands of CNY):

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Guarantee deposits paid - time deposits	CNY 600,000	CNY 600,000

c. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

According to the requirement by the Ministry of Finance of Vietnam, the guaranteed deposit is 2% of the legal capital. Details are as follows (in thousands of VND):

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Guarantee deposits paid - time deposits	VND 15,000,000	VND 12,000,000

d. Cathay Power

The following assets have been provided as collateral for loans and guarantees:

Item of Asset	**December 31, 2023**	**December 31, 2022**	**Use of Guarantee**
Demand deposits	$ 419,275	$ 333,803	Reserve accounts
Time deposits	181,765	192,434	Performance securities
Other equipments	8,448,391	7,707,466	Pledge for borrowings
	$ 9,049,431	$ 8,233,703	

38. SIGNIFICANT COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

a. The Company has its own formal control and response policies to manage legal claims. Once the losses can be reasonably estimated based on professional advices, the Company will recognize the losses and adjust negative impacts on financial figures resulting from the claims.

b. As of December 31, 2023, the remaining capital commitments for the contracted private equity fund of the Company were in the amount of NT$196,015 thousand, US$3,564,748 thousand, EUR411,705 thousand and GBP1,518 thousand.

c. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company has entered into irrevocable corporate finance and consumer lending loans with the amounts were as follows:

	December 31	
	2023	**2022**
NTD	$ 8,048,035	$ 11,025,641

39. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Valuation technique and assumptions used in determining the fair value

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 Group to measure or disclose the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

1) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

2) 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.

3) Fair value of equity instruments without an active market (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 liquidity, P/E ratio of similar entities and P/B ratio of similar entities).

4) Fair value of debt instruments without an active market is determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses discounted cash flow 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 Taipei Exchange, average prices for fixed rate commercial paper published by Reuters and credit risk information).

5) The fair values of derivatives which are not options and without an active market 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 derivatives is obtained using the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

6) The Group evaluates the credit risk of the derivative contract traded over-the-counter through the following calculation. Under the assumption that the Group will not default, the Group determine their credit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, specifically probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default, of the counterparty. On the other hand, under the assumption that the counterparty will not default, the Group calculates their debit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, specifically probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default, of the Group. The Group decides the estimated probability of default by referring to the probability of default announced by external credit rating agencies. The Group sets estimated loss given default at 60% by considering the experience of Jon Gregory, a scholar, and foreign financial institutions. The estimated exposure at default for current period is evaluated by considering the fair value of the derivative instruments traded at Taipei Exchange.

b. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for the accounts whose carrying amounts approximate their fair values, including cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loans, guarantee deposits paid, payables, bonds payable, lease liabilities and guarantee deposits received, the fair values of the financial instruments which are not measured at fair value are listed in the following table:

December 31, 2023

	Carrying Amount	Fair Values			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	$ 4,052,617,724	$ 23,509,067	$ 3,321,343,148	$ -	$ 3,344,852,215

December 31, 2022

	Carrying Amount	Fair Values			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	$ 3,999,494,070	$ 16,759,166	$ 3,180,937,193	$ -	$ 3,197,696,359

Note: Including those serving as refundable deposits.

The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities included in the Level 2 and Level 3 categories above have been determined in accordance with the income approach based on a discounted cash flow analysis. Significant unobservable inputs used in Level 3 fair value measurement were the discount rates that reflect the credit risk of counterparties and the cash flows that reflect the feature of early reimbursement.

c. Fair value of financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

Items	December 31, 2023				December 31, 2022			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at FVTPL								
Stocks	$ 490,969,478	$ 487,974,435	$ 376,902	$ 2,618,141	$ 405,323,422	$ 401,237,827	$ 568,290	$ 3,517,305
Bonds	305,790,700	2,624,811	295,080,986	8,084,903	284,570,864	29,599,270	252,328,931	2,642,663
Other	817,870,392	577,691,951	36,628,039	203,550,402	714,640,742	491,981,343	19,959,144	202,700,255
Financial assets at FVTOCI								
Stocks	141,018,617	139,045,718	-	1,972,899	97,554,382	95,915,184	-	1,639,198
Bonds (Note)	431,429,448	47,321,270	384,108,178	-	358,271,411	20,408,431	337,862,980	-
Derivative instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at FVTPL	51,857,673	10,448	51,847,225	-	21,469,964	7,360	21,462,604	-
Financial assets for hedging	1,109	-	1,109	-	29,891	-	29,891	-
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	24,070,611	-	24,070,611	-	63,669,162	-	63,669,162	-
Financial liabilities for hedging	2,038,001	-	2,038,001	-	3,716,091	-	3,716,091	-

Note: Including those serving as refundable deposits.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2:

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, the equity investments at FVTPL of $308,578 thousand and $43,424 thousand were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 due to available market quotes.

2) Reconciliation of Level 3 fair value measurements of financial instruments:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023	
	Financial Assets at FVTPL	**Financial Assets at FVTOCI**
Beginning balance	$ 208,860,223	$ 1,639,198
Recognized in profit or loss		
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL	6,388,471	-
Gains reclassified using the overlay approach	1,312,482	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	(224,177)	4
Other comprehensive loss reclassified using the overlay approach	(1,312,482)	-
Gains on equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	338,708
Purchases	37,115,495	-
Disposals	(37,214,728)	(5,011)
Transfers in of Level 3	4,188	-
Transfers out of Level 3	(676,026)	-
Ending balance	$ 214,253,446	$ 1,972,899

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022	
	Financial Assets at FVTPL	**Financial Assets at FVTOCI**
Beginning balance	$ 192,296,192	$ 2,764,822
Recognized in profit or loss		
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL	19,945,808	-
Losses reclassified using the overlay approach	(5,573,263)	-
Recognized in other comprehensive income		
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations	224,764	549
Other comprehensive income reclassified using the overlay approach	5,573,263	-
Losses on equity instruments at FVTOCI	-	(410,156)
Purchases	43,118,634	-
Disposals	(46,563,042)	(716,017)
Transfers in of Level 3	280,635	-
Transfers out of Level 3	(442,768)	-
Ending balance	$ 208,860,223	$ 1,639,198

Regarding the above amounts recognized in profit or loss for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, unrealized losses of $1,174,066 thousand and gains of $87,082 thousand were related to financial assets held at the end of the year, respectively.

3) Information on significant unobservable inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

The significant unobservable inputs applied for recurring Level 3 fair value measurement are as follows:

Items	December 31, 2023 Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)	Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVTOCI	Equity approach	Discount for lack of liquidity	0%-3%	The higher the discount for lack of liquidity, the lower the fair value estimates
	Market approach	Discount for lack of liquidity	12%-30%	The higher the discount for lack of liquidity, the lower the fair value estimates
	Income approach	Discount for lack of liquidity and discount for minority interest	21%-30%	The higher the discount for lack of liquidity and control, the lower the fair value estimates
		Growth rate of net profit after tax	(72%)-3103%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value estimates
		Dividend payout ratio	41%-90%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value estimates

Items	December 31, 2022 Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Interval (Weighted-average)	Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTPL and financial assets at FVTOCI	Equity approach	Discount for lack of liquidity	0%-3%	The higher the discount for lack of liquidity, the lower the fair value estimates
	Market approach	Discount for lack of liquidity	3%-30%	The higher the discount for lack of liquidity, the lower the fair value estimates
	Income approach	Discount for lack of liquidity and discount for minority interest	10%-30%	The higher the discount for lack of liquidity and control, the lower the fair value estimates
		Growth rate of net profit after tax	(113%)-281%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value estimates
		Dividend payout ratio	57%-140%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value estimates

4) Valuation process for Level 3 fair value measurement

The Group' risk management department is responsible for validating the fair value measurements of financial assets 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. To ensure the fair value measurement is reasonable, the department analyzes the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or reassessed at each reporting date according to the Group's accounting policies.

d. Categories of financial instruments

Items	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Financial assets		
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 1,666,488,243	$ 1,426,004,992
Financial assets at FVTOCI	568,986,970	442,472,396
Measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 1)	251,223,090	329,612,069
Receivables (Note 2)	93,932,873	77,718,172
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,043,811,869	3,986,581,050
Loans	403,826,256	450,296,409
Guarantee deposits paid	26,082,321	54,815,576
Financial assets for hedging	1,109	29,891
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	24,070,611	63,669,162
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Payables	22,916,475	22,338,461
Bonds payable	114,841,430	80,000,000
Other financial liabilities	7,675,139	7,030,535
Lease liabilities	16,604,525	16,645,248
Guarantee deposits received	15,864,062	3,809,537
Financial liabilities for hedging	2,038,001	3,716,091

Note 1: Cash on hand was excluded.

Note 2: Income tax receivables under the integrated tax system were excluded.

e. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's major financial instruments include equity and debt investments, derivative instruments, receivables, payables and bonds payable. The main financial risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

1) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market risk factors, such as exchange rate, product price, interest rate, credit spread and stock price, may decrease the Group's income or value of investment portfolio.

The Group continuously utilizes market risk management instruments such as Value at Risk ("VaR") and stress testing, to completely and effectively measure, monitor and manage market risk.

a) Value at Risk

VaR is the maximum loss on the investment portfolio due to changes in market risk factors over a given period and at a specified confidence level. Currently, the Group adopts the one-week VaR at 99% confidence levels to measure market risk.

b) Stress testing

In addition to the VaR model, the Group carries out regular stress testing to measure the potential risk in the case of extreme and abnormal events.

The Group performs stress testing on positions regularly by applying the simple sensitivity test and scenario analysis. Such tests cover the losses on positions which resulted from changes in specific risk factors in various kinds of historical scenarios.

i. Simple sensitivity test

The simple sensitivity test is to measure the changes in the value of the investment portfolio caused by changes in specific risk factors.

ii. Scenario analysis

The scenario analysis is to measure the changes in the total value of the investment positions caused by hypothetical stress events, including the following scenarios:

i) Historical scenario

By considering the fluctuations in risk factors during a specific historical event, the Group evaluate the losses that would be incurred for the current investment portfolio at the time of the event.

ii) Hypothetical scenario

The Group simulates rational expectations for possible extreme market changes to evaluate the losses incurred on the investment positions by considering the fluctuations in related risk factors and the relevance between the investment targets and the risk factors.

The risk management department regularly performs stress testing with historical and hypothetical scenarios to serve as a basis for risk analysis, early warning for risk and business management.

Table of Stress Testing

		For the Year Ended December 31	
Risk Factor	**Variable (+/-)**	**2023**	**2022**
Equity risk (stock price index)	-10%	$ (89,147,959)	$ (71,112,360)
Interest rate risk (yield curve)	+100bps	(128,233,130)	(102,696,275)
Foreign currency risk (foreign exchange rate)	Appreciation of NTD to all foreign currencies by 1%	(17,658,776)	(18,142,326)

Note 1: Impact of credit spread changes was not included.

Note 2: Effects of hedging were considered.

Note 3: Provision or reversal of reserves for foreign exchange fluctuations was not considered in profit or loss due to foreign currency risk.

Note 4: Change in equity was included in the impact on the change in profit or loss.

Note 5: Data of subsidiaries was not disclosed, as Cathay Life assessed that there would be no material impact should the disclosures for the subsidiaries be included.

Note 6: Since the second quarter of 2022, the Company's equity risk is calculated by including other financial instruments, such as unlisted stocks, hedge funds, private equity funds and infrastructure funds, and the disclosure for comparison period was revised accordingly.

c) Sensitivity analysis

Summary of Sensitivity Analysis

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023		
Risk Factor	**Variable (+/-)**	**Change in Profit or Loss**	**Change in Equity**
Foreign currency risk	Appreciation of USD/NTD by 1%	$ 7,842,504	$ 4,904,458
	Appreciation of CNY/USD by 1%	705,625	294,089
	Appreciation of HKD/USD by 1%	1,173	201,072
	Appreciation of EUR/USD by 1%	406,399	209,774
	Appreciation of GBP/USD by 1%	134,424	234,250
Interest rate risk	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (USD) by 1 bp	-	(1,192,970)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (CNY) by 1 bp	-	(1,686)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (EUR) by 1 bp	-	(8,951)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (GBP) by 1 bp	-	(3,466)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (NTD) by 1 bp	-	(64,728)
Equity price risk	Increase in equity price by 1%	65,410	8,851,500

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022		
Risk Factor	**Variable (+/-)**	**Change in Profit or Loss**	**Change in Equity**
Foreign currency risk	Appreciation of USD/NTD by 1%	$ 9,761,235	$ 5,143,889
	Appreciation of CNY/USD by 1%	449,528	329,859
	Appreciation of HKD/USD by 1%	(1,266)	283,170
	Appreciation of EUR/USD by 1%	14,018	294,607
	Appreciation of GBP/USD by 1%	290	213,638
Interest rate risk	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (USD) by 1 bp	(385)	(940,470)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (CNY) by 1 bp	-	(1,639)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (EUR) by 1 bp	-	(3,654)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (GBP) by 1 bp	-	(3,028)
	Upward parallel shift of the yield curve (NTD) by 1 bp	-	(67,856)
Equity price risk	Increase in equity price by 1%	107,336	7,003,900

Note 1: Impact of credit spread changes was not included.

Note 2: Effects of hedging were considered.

Note 3: Provision or reversal of reserves for foreign exchange fluctuations was not considered in the change in profit or loss due to foreign currency risk.

Note 4: Change in equity was not included in the impact on the change in profit or loss.

Note 5: Data of subsidiaries was not disclosed, as Cathay Life assessed that there would be no material impact should the disclosures for the subsidiaries be included.

Note 6: Since the second quarter of 2022, the Company's equity risk is calculated by including other financial instruments, such as unlisted stocks, hedge funds, private equity funds and infrastructure funds, and the disclosure for comparable period was revised accordingly.

Note 7: Since the fourth quarter of 2022, the major investment of New Taiwan dollar Bond-linked ETF are foreign bonds, the Company adjusted the sensitivity disclosure of interest rate and its disclosure for a comparable period accordingly.

2) Credit risk

a) Sources of credit risk

When engaged in financial transactions, Cathay Life is exposed to credit risks, including issuer credit risk, counterparty credit risk and credit risk of underlying assets:

i. Issuer credit risk is the risk that the Company may suffer financial losses on debt instruments or bank savings because the issuers (guarantors), borrowers or banks are not able to perform repayment obligations on agreed conditions due to default, bankruptcy or liquidation.

ii. Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the Company may suffer financial losses because the counterparty does not perform its obligation to settle or pay at the appointed date.

iii. Credit risk of underlying assets is the risk that the Company may suffer losses due to deterioration of the credit quality, increase of credit spread, downgrade or breach of any contract terms of underlying assets linked to financial instruments.

b) Concentration of credit risk

i. Regional distribution of maximum risk exposure for the Company's financial assets:

	December 31, 2023					
Financial Assets	**Taiwan**	**Asia**	**Europe**	**North America**	**Emerging Markets and Others**	**Total**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 141,809,444	$ 19,193,627	$ 114,898	$ 65,530,250	$ 8,400,000	$ 235,048,219
Financial assets at FVTPL	70,969,669	10,043,910	107,723,192	97,631,619	11,308,593	297,676,983
Financial assets at FVTOCI	24,810,380	23,246,952	45,273,886	226,078,827	108,558,308	427,968,353
Financial assets for hedging	674	-	-	435	-	1,109
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	121,449,268	234,471,649	609,316,281	2,045,910,809	1,019,543,754	4,030,691,761
	$ 359,039,435	$ 286,956,138	$ 762,428,257	$ 2,435,151,940	$ 1,147,810,655	$ 4,991,386,425
Proportion	7.2%	5.7%	15.3%	48.8%	23.0%	100%

Financial Assets	December 31, 2022 Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging Markets and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 222,557,044	$ 8,118,563	$ 152,250	$ 67,519,659	$ 14,713,280	$ 313,060,796
Financial assets at FVTPL	53,064,453	11,994,548	96,520,732	88,419,141	11,507,321	261,506,195
Financial assets at FVTOCI	12,849,696	20,985,346	44,478,922	162,192,932	104,411,118	344,918,014
Financial assets for hedging	10,544	-	-	8,649	-	19,193
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	129,720,872	229,815,612	607,127,824	1,999,938,066	1,010,414,398	3,977,016,772
	$ 418,202,609	$ 270,914,069	$ 748,279,728	$ 2,318,078,447	$ 1,141,046,117	$ 4,896,520,970
Proportion	8.5%	5.5%	15.3%	47.4%	23.3%	100%

ii. Regional distribution of maximum risk exposure for the Company’s secured loans:

Location of Collateral	December 31, 2023 Northern and Eastern Areas	Central Area	Southern Area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	$ 149,313,689	$ 35,329,719	$ 47,460,225	$ 260,750	$ 232,364,383
Non-accrual receivables	502,771	14,812	21,525	1,380,708	1,919,816
	$ 149,816,460	$ 35,344,531	$ 47,481,750	$ 1,641,458	$ 234,284,199
Proportion	63.9%	15.1%	20.3%	0.7%	100%

Location of Collateral	December 31, 2022 Northern and Eastern Areas	Central Area	Southern Area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	$ 183,312,721	$ 42,186,493	$ 55,912,566	$ 1,259,825	$ 282,671,605
Non-accrual receivables	520,568	12,562	18,155	1,379,494	1,930,779
	$ 183,833,289	$ 42,199,055	$ 55,930,721	$ 2,639,319	$ 284,602,384
Proportion	64.6%	14.8%	19.7%	0.9%	100%

iii. Categories for credit risk quality

The Company classified credit risk into low credit risk, medium credit risk, high credit risk and credit impaired. The definitions of each category are as follows:

i) Low credit risk indicates that an entity or a subject has a robust ability to perform financial commitment. Even though it encounters material uncertainty or exposes to unfavorable conditions, its ability to perform financial commitment obligations will be kept and maintained.

ii) Medium credit risk indicates that an entity or a subject has a weak ability to perform financial commitment. Unfavorable operational, financial or economic conditions will diminish its ability to perform financial commitment.

iii) High credit risk indicates that an entity or a subject has a fragile ability to perform financial commitment. The capability to perform financial commitment depends on the favorability of its business environment and financial conditions.

iv) Credit impaired indicates that an entity or a subject fails to fulfill its obligations, and the Company evaluates the potential losses and determines it as impaired.

iv. Determination on the credit risk that has increased significantly since initial recognition

i) The Company assesses whether there is a significant increase in credit risk of a financial instrument applicable for impairment requirements under IFRS 9 since initial recognition at each reporting date. To make this assessment, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information) which indicates that credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Main indicators include external credit rating, past due, credit spread and other market information which shows that the credit risk related to borrowers and issuers has increased significantly.

ii) If the credit risk of a financial instrument is determined to be low at the reporting date, it indicates that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

v. The definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets

The Company's definition of default on financial assets is the same as that of a credit-impaired financial asset. If one or more of the following criteria are met, a financial asset is considered defaulted and credit-impaired:

i) Quantitative factor: When the contractual payments are overdue for more than 90 days, the financial asset is considered defaulted and credit-impaired.

ii) Qualitative factor: An evidence indicates that the issuers or borrowers cannot pay the contractual payments, or that they have significant financial difficulties, for example:

- The issuers or borrowers have entered into bankruptcy or are probable to enter into bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

- The issuers or borrowers fail to pay interest or principal according to the issue terms and conditions.

- The collateral of the borrowers had been provisionally seized or enforced.

- The borrowers claim for a change of credit conditions due to financial difficulties.

iii) The abovementioned definitions of default on a financial asset and a credit-impaired financial asset are applicable to all financial assets held by the Company, and are aligned with those of relevant financial assets for internal credit risk management. The definitions are also applicable to related impairment assessment model.

vi. Measurement of expected credit loss

i) The methodology and assumptions applied

For financial instruments on which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures loss allowance for financial instruments at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses; for financial instruments whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or those which have been credit-impaired, the Company measures loss allowance for financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

Expected credit losses in the next 12 months and for the duration of the instrument is calculated separately for the two periods using probability of default ("PD") of issuers, guarantee agencies or borrowers multiplied by loss given default ("LGD") and exposure at default ("EAD"), in consideration of time value of money.

PD is the rate that a default occurs on issuers, guarantee agencies or borrowers. LGD is the loss rate that resulted from a default of issuers, guarantee agencies or borrowers. Loss given default used by the Company in impairment assessment is based on information regularly issued by Moody's. Probability of default is based on information regularly issued by Taiwan Ratings and Moody's and is determined based upon current observable information and macroeconomic information (for example, gross domestic product and economic growth rate) with adjustments of historical data. Exposure at default is measured at the amortized cost and interest receivables of financial assets.

ii) Forward-looking information considerations

The Company takes forward-looking information into consideration while measuring expected credit losses of financial assets.

vii. Gross carrying amounts of maximum credit risk exposure and categories for credit quality

i) Financial assets of the Company

	December 31, 2023					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	$ 417,136,556	$ 8,174	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 417,144,730
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,005,535,303	-	-	-	(1,428,846)	4,004,106,457
Non-investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	7,151,032	278,022	3,394,569	-	-	10,823,623
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,276,741	1,491,789	18,770,769	-	(1,953,995)	26,585,304

	December 31, 2022					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	$ 334,627,073	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 334,627,073
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	3,947,124,047	-	-	-	(1,466,690)	3,945,657,357
Non-investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	6,389,795	186,515	3,714,631	-	-	10,290,941
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	12,233,358	2,330,571	18,792,809	-	(1,997,323)	31,359,415

Note: Investment grade assets refer to those with credit ratings of at least BBB-; non-investment grade assets are those with credit ratings lower than BBB-.

ii) Secured loans and non-accrual receivables of the Company

	December 31, 2023						
			Stage 3				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Difference from Impairment Accrued in Accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Gross Carrying Amount
Secured loans and non-accrual receivables	$ 228,911,070	$ 351,261	$ 5,021,868	$ -	$ (1,277,067)	$ (2,773,153)	$ 230,233,979

	December 31, 2022						
			Stage 3				
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Difference from Impairment Accrued in Accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Gross Carrying Amount
Secured loans and non-accrual receivables	$ 277,691,739	$ 1,306,065	$ 5,604,580	$ -	$ (1,200,475)	$ (3,147,892)	$ 280,254,017

viii. Reconciliation for loss allowance is summarized below:

i) Debt instruments at FVTOCI

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2023	$ 144,268	$ 33,000	$ 917,054	$ -	$ 1,094,322
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at January 1					
Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(45)	45	-	-	-
Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	1,836	(1,836)	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	30,503	-	-	-	30,503
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the year	(30,188)	(3,412)	-	-	(33,600)
Changes in models/risk parameters	4,932	29,269	19,095	-	53,296
Foreign exchange and other movements	(341)	(1,525)	(11,333)	-	(13,199)
December 31, 2023	$ 150,965	$ 55,541	$ 924,816	$ -	$ 1,131,322

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2022	$ 345,894	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 345,894
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at January 1					
Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(1,066)	1,066	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(2,270)	-	2,270	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	80,837	-	95	-	80,932
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the year	(594,037)	(95,454)	-	-	(689,491)
Changes in models/risk parameters	244,664	123,266	841,804	-	1,209,734
Foreign exchange and other movements	70,246	4,122	72,885	-	147,253
December 31, 2022	$ 144,268	$ 33,000	$ 917,054	$ -	$ 1,094,322

ii) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2023	$ 1,489,750	$ 215,409	$ 1,758,854	$ -	$ 3,464,013
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at January 1					
Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(48)	48	-	-	-
Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	75,463	(75,463)	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	68,435	-	-	-	68,435
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the year	(63,743)	(45)	-	-	(63,788)
Changes in models/risk parameters	(118,820)	(17,641)	46,835	-	(89,626)
Foreign exchange and other movements	2,037	224	1,546	-	3,807
December 31, 2023	$ 1,453,074	$ 122,532	$ 1,807,235	$ -	$ 3,382,841

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2022	$ 627,027	$ 117,199	$ -	$ -	$ 744,226
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at January 1					
Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(288)	288	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(4,064)	-	4,064	-	-
Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	24,139	(24,139)	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	314,453	-	49	-	314,502
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the year	(132,759)	(71,281)	-	-	(204,040)
Changes in models/risk parameters	601,034	190,922	1,557,613	-	2,349,569
Foreign exchange and other movements	60,208	2,420	197,128	-	259,756
December 31, 2022	$ 1,489,750	$ 215,409	$ 1,758,854	$ -	$ 3,464,013

For debt instruments at FVTOCI and financial assets measured at amortized cost in foreign bonds, the Company transferred the 12-month expected credit losses to lifetime expected credit losses when assessing the loss allowance as the Russian-Ukrainian War broke out in February 2022, international economic sanctions were imposed on Russia and its credit ratings were largely downgraded, which was evaluated as a credit-impaired event.

iii) Secured loans and non-accrual receivables

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses					
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9	Difference from Impairment Charged in Accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
January 1, 2023	$ 125,823	$ 5,008	$ 1,069,644	$ -	$ 1,200,475	$ 3,147,892	$ 4,348,367
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at January 1							
Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(40)	40	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(134)	(98)	232	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	1,790	(35)	(1,755)	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	1,068	-	7,396	-	8,464	-	8,464
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the year	(15,828)	(2,306)	(108,452)	-	(126,586)	-	(126,586)
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(374,739)	(374,739)
Changes in models/risk parameters	(66,914)	2,807	258,821	-	194,714	-	194,714
December 31, 2023	$ 45,765	$ 5,416	$ 1,225,886	$ -	$ 1,277,067	$ 2,773,153	$ 4,050,220

	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Collectively Assessed	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9	Difference from Impairment Charged in Accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
January 1, 2022	$ 27,181	$ 3,679	$ 694,683	$ -	$ 725,543	$ 4,423,948	$ 5,149,491
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at January 1							
Transferred to lifetime expected credit losses	(3)	71,310	(71,307)	-	-	-	-
Transferred to credit-impaired financial assets	(28)	(3)	31	-	-	-	-
Transferred to 12-month expected credit losses	193	(21)	(172)	-	-	-	-
New financial assets originated or purchased	11,520	-	14,782	-	26,302	-	26,302
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the year	(4,284)	(2,029)	(71,967)	-	(78,280)	-	(78,280)
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(1,276,056)	(1,276,056)
Changes in models/risk parameters	91,244	(67,928)	503,594	-	526,910	-	526,910
December 31, 2022	$ 125,823	$ 5,008	$ 1,069,644	$ -	$ 1,200,475	$ 3,147,892	$ 4,348,367

There were no significant changes in loss allowance due to significant changes in the gross carrying amounts of the financial instruments.

ix. Exposure to credit risk and loss allowance of receivables

Measurement of loss allowance of Cathay Life’s receivables which are in the scope of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 are based upon the lifetime expected credit losses under the simplified approach. Loss allowance measured by a provision matrix under simplified approach is as follows:

	Aging of Receivables Recognized: Not Yet Due/within 1 Month	Aging of Receivables Recognized: 1-3 Months	Aging of Receivables Recognized: 3-6 Months	Aging of Receivables Recognized: Over 6 Months	Total
December 31, 2023					
Gross carrying amount (Note)	$ 38,809,549	$ 61,429	$ 363	$ 172	$ 38,871,513
Loss rate	0%	2%	10%	50%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	1,229	36	86	1,351

Note: Notes receivable of $21,480 thousand and other receivables of $38,850,033 thousand were included.

	Aging of Receivables Recognized: Not Yet Due/within 1 Month	Aging of Receivables Recognized: 1-3 Months	Aging of Receivables Recognized: 3-6 Months	Aging of Receivables Recognized: Over 6 Months	Total
December 31, 2022					
Gross carrying amount (Note)	$ 24,167,420	$ 63,738	$ 175	$ -	$ 24,231,333
Loss rate	0%	2%	10%	50%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	-	1,275	17	-	1,292

Note: Notes receivable of $84,290 thousand and other receivables of $24,147,043 thousand were included.

The loss allowance was reconciled as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Beginning balance	$ 1,292	$ 1,031
Provision for the year	59	261
Ending balance	$ 1,351	$ 1,292

3) Liquidity risk analysis

a) Sources of liquidity risk

Liquidity risks of financial instruments are comprised of funding liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. Funding liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not capable of performing matured commitment because its fails to realize assets or obtain sufficient funds. Market liquidity risk is the risk of significant changes in fair values when the Company sells or offsets its positions during a market disorder or a lack of sufficient market depth.

b) Liquidity risk management

The Company assesses the characteristics of business, monitors short-term cash flows, and constructs the completed mechanism of liquidity risk management. Furthermore, the Company manages market liquidity risk cautiously by considering market trading volumes and adequacy of holding positions symmetrically.

The Company uses cash flow model and stress testing to assess cash flow risk based on actual management needs or special situations. Also, for abnormal and urgent financing needs, management of the Company makes an emergency operating procedure to deal with significant liquidity risks.

The analysis of cash outflows to the Group is listed below and based on the residual terms to maturity on the balance sheet date. The disclosed amounts are prepared in accordance with contract cash flows and, accordingly for certain line items, the disclosed amounts are different to the amounts on consolidated balance sheets.

The maturity dates for other non-derivative and derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

	December 31, 2023				
	Less than 6 Months	Due in 6-12 Months	Due in 1-2 Years	Due in 2-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Payables	$ 20,690,322	$ 725,449	$ 1,127,487	$ 351,664	$ 21,553
Other financial liabilities	950,766	940,275	2,295,625	2,254,257	1,800,308
Bonds payable (Note 1)	559,620	2,066,062	4,121,677	8,690,032	124,196,066
Lease liabilities (Note 2)	372,954	450,324	751,386	2,607,699	33,211,417
Derivative financial liabilities					
SWAP	21,269,335	230,350	226,390	-	-
Forward	6,916,547	147,000	1,408,200	-	-
CCS	1,154,232	-	-	-	-

	December 31, 2022				
	Less than 6 Months	Due in 6-12 Months	Due in 1-2 Years	Due in 2-5 Years	Over 5 Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Payables	$ 21,112,481	$ 773,900	$ 257,959	$ 194,121	$ -
Other financial liabilities	684,274	508,721	3,111,951	2,130,410	1,086,821
Bonds payable (Note 1)	559,620	1,194,411	2,715,000	6,885,000	80,600,000
Lease liabilities (Note 2)	365,854	603,735	693,767	2,362,748	34,174,095
Derivative financial liabilities					
SWAP	40,838,254	5,746,330	-	-	-
Forward	22,292,640	4,562,550	3,104,900	-	-
CCS	1,644,997	5,797,653	845,644	-	-

Note 1: For the bonds payable without maturity dates, the contractual cash flows were calculated on the basis of 10 years starting from the issuance date. For the bonds payable with maturity dates, the contractual cash flows were calculated on the basis of the issuance interval (10 or 15 years) starting from the issuance date.

Note 2: For lease liabilities, the remaining periods used to calculate the contractual cash flows were from 1 to 70 years.

f. Hedge accounting disclosures

Cash flow hedges

The future cash flows of the bond investments held by the Group may fluctuate due to the changes in market interest rates and thus lead to risks. Accordingly, the Group held interest rate derivatives to hedge risks arising from the changes in interest rates. Information of hedge accounting is as follows:

1) Hedging instruments

	December 31, 2023				
Hedging Instrument	Nominal Amount of the Hedging Instrument	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument: Assets	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument: Liabilities	Line Items in Balance Sheet Where the Hedging Instrument Is Included	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Year
IRS	$ 3,000,000	$ 1,109	$ -	Financial assets for hedging	$ (8,387)
IRS	-	-	-	Financial assets for hedging	(12,277)

	December 31, 2022				
Hedging Instrument	Nominal Amount of the Hedging Instrument	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument: Assets	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument: Liabilities	Line Items in Balance Sheet Where the Hedging Instrument Is Included	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Year
IRS	$ 4,000,000	$ 19,193	$ -	Financial assets for hedging	$ (31,937)
IRS	729,315	10,698	-	Financial assets for hedging	24,519

2) Maturities of the nominal amount of hedging instruments and average price or rate

	Period Till Maturity				
	1 Month	**1-3 Months**	**3 Months - 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
<u>December 31, 2023</u>					
IRS					
Nominal principal	$ -	$ -	$ 3,000,000	$ -	$ -
Average fixed rate	-	-	1.7%	-	-

	Period Till Maturity				
	1 Month	**1-3 Months**	**3 Months - 1 Year**	**1-5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
<u>December 31, 2022</u>					
IRS					
Nominal principal	$ -	$ -	$ 1,729,315	$ 3,000,000	$ -
Average fixed rate	-	-	1.7%-2.5%	1.7%	-

3) Hedged items

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023							
	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Year	**Cash Flow Hedge Reserve**	**Balance of Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Generated from the Hedging Relationships Where Hedge Accounting Is No Longer Applicable**	**Changes in the Value of the Hedging Instrument Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income**	**Hedge Ineffectiveness Recognized in Profit or Loss**	**Line Item in Profit or Loss That Includes Hedge Ineffectiveness**	**Amount Reclassified from the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve to Profit or Loss**	**Line Items Affected in Profit or Loss Because of the Reclassification**
Floating-rate bonds	$ 8,387	$ 1,109	N/A	$ (8,387)	$ -	$ -	$ (9,697)	Finance costs
Payables	12,277	-	N/A	(12,277)	-	-	-	Finance costs
Discontinued hedge - bond investments	N/A	N/A	$ -	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	Finance costs
Expected Investment	(2,150)	896	N/A	896	-	-	-	Finance costs

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022							
	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Year	**Cash Flow Hedge Reserve**	**Balance of Cash Flow Hedge Reserve Generated from the Hedging Relationships Where Hedge Accounting Is No Longer Applicable**	**Changes in the Value of the Hedging Instrument Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income**	**Hedge Ineffectiveness Recognized in Profit or Loss**	**Line Item in Profit or Loss That Includes Hedge Ineffectiveness**	**Amount Reclassified from the Cash Flow Hedge Reserve to Profit or Loss**	**Line Items Affected in Profit or Loss Because of the Reclassification**
Floating-rate bonds	$ 31,937	$ 19,193	N/A	$ (31,937)	$ -	$ -	$ (39,176)	Finance costs
Payables	(24,519)	10,698	N/A	24,519	-	-	-	Finance costs
Discontinued hedge - bond investments	N/A	N/A	$ -	N/A	N/A	N/A	260	Finance costs

4) Reconciliation of equity component that applied hedge accounting and related other comprehensive income is summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	**2022**
Beginning balance	$ 18,799	$ 51,118
Gross amount recognized in other comprehensive income		
Changes in the values of the hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive	(19,768)	(7,442)
Amount reclassified from cash flow hedge reserve to profit or loss	(9,697)	(38,916)
Tax effect	6,153	14,039
Ending balance	$ (4,513)	$ 18,799

Fair value hedges

The book value of the foreign currency denominated assets held by the Company may fluctuate due to the changes in market exchange rates and thus lead to risk. Accordingly, the Company held derivative instruments related to exchange rates to hedge risks arising from changes in exchange rates. Information of hedge accounting is as follows:

1) Hedging instruments

	December 31, 2023				
Hedging Instrument	Nominal Amount of the Hedging Instrument	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument - Assets	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument - Liabilities	Line Items in Balance Sheet Where the Hedging Instrument Is Included	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Year
Forward	$ 27,603,100	$ -	$ 2,038,001	Financial liabilities for hedging	$ (1,108,966)

	December 31, 2022				
Hedging Instrument	Nominal Amount of the Hedging Instrument	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument - Assets	Carrying Amount of the Hedging Instrument - Liabilities	Line Items in Balance Sheet Where the Hedging Instrument Is Included	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Year
Forward	$ 49,153,550	$ -	$ 3,716,091	Financial liabilities for hedging	$ (4,208,300)

2) Maturities of the nominal amount of hedging instruments and average price or rate

	Period Till Maturity				
	1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
December 31, 2023					
Forward					
Nominal principal	$ -	$ 13,643,800	$ -	$ 13,959,300	$ -
Exchange rate (USD/TWD)	-	27.2876	-	27.9502	-

	Period Till Maturity				
	1 Month	1-3 Months	3 Months - 1 Year	1-5 Years	Over 5 Years
December 31, 2022					
Forward					
Nominal principal	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 49,153,550	$ -
Exchange rate (USD/TWD)	-	-	-	27.2701	-

3) Hedged items

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023								
	Book Value of Hedged Items		Cumulative Adjustment for Changes in Fair value of Hedged Items Included in Book Value of Hedged Items		Line Item in Statement of Financial Position That Includes Hedged Items	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Period	Ineffectiveness Recognized in Profit or Loss	Line Item in Profit or Loss That Includes Hedge Ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities				
Overseas bonds	$27,603,100	$-	$ 1,108,966	$ -	Financial assets at amortized cost	$ 1,108,966	$ -	$ -

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2022							
	Book Value of Hedged Items		Cumulative Adjustment for Changes in Fair value of Hedged Items Included in Book Value of Hedged Items		Line Item in Statement of Financial Position That Includes Hedged Items	Changes in Fair Value Used for Calculating Hedge Ineffectiveness for the Period	Ineffectiveness Recognized in Profit or Loss	Line Item in Profit or Loss That Includes Hedge Ineffectiveness
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities				
Overseas bonds	$ 49,153,550	$ -	$ 4,208,300	$ -	Financial assets at amortized cost	$ 4,208,300	$ -	$ -

4) Reconciliation of equity component that applied hedge accounting and related other comprehensive income were summarized below:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2023	2022
Foreign currency basis-related period		
Beginning balance	$ 931,466	$ 284,733
Gross amount recognized in other comprehensive income		
Changes in the values of the hedging instruments recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income	(1,310,859)	284,405
Amount reclassified to profit or loss	790,292	524,011
Tax effects	104,113	(161,683)
Ending balance	$ 515,012	$ 931,466

g. Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group engages in derivative financial instruments that do not meet the offsetting criteria of standards, but enters into master netting arrangements or other similar agreements with counterparties. Financial instruments subject to master netting arrangements or other similar agreements could be settled at net amount as agreed by both parties of the transaction, or the financial instrument should be settled at gross amount otherwise. However, if one of both parties of the transaction defaults, the other party could choose to settle the transaction at net amount.

Information related to offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities is disclosed as follows:

December 31, 2023

Financial Assets Bound by Offsetting or Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreement

Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 51,848,334	$ -	$ 51,848,334	$ 24,226,850	$ 12,973,500	$ 14,647,984

Financial Liabilities Bound by Offsetting or Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreement

Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Paid	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 26,108,612	$ -	$ 26,108,612	$ 24,226,850	$ 1,409,662	$ 472,100

December 31, 2022

Financial Assets Bound by Offsetting or Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreement

Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 21,481,797	$ -	$ 21,481,797	$ 17,230,342	$ 2,081,387	$ 2,170,068

Financial Liabilities Bound by Offsetting or Master Netting Arrangements or Similar Agreement

Item	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Paid	
Derivative financial instruments	$ 67,385,253	$ -	$ 67,385,253	$ 17,230,342	$ 31,313,555	$ 18,841,356

h. Other financial liabilities

Item	December 31 2023	December 31 2022
Secured borrowings		
Bank loans	$ 7,512,773	$ 6,905,210
Unsecured borrowings		
Bank loans	162,366	125,325
	$ 7,675,139	$ 7,030,535
Borrowing rate	2.00%-2.74%	1.98%-3.08%

The amount of capitalized borrowing costs was $24,515 thousand in 2023, and the rate for the amount of borrowing costs that meet the capitalized conditions was determined to be 2.08% to 2.75%.

The secured borrowings of Cathay Power and its subsidiaries were secured by time deposits, NTD demand deposits and other equipment. Refer to Note 37.

Neo Cathay Power and its subsidiaries entered into a syndicated loan agreement with First Commercial Bank. According to the loan agreement, Si Yi, Da Li Energy and Yong Han are obligated to maintain the financial ratios in the annual audited financial statements and the tangible equity (total equity - intangible assets) should not be negative within the contract period.

As a joint guarantor, Neo Cathay Power Corp. is required to maintain the following financial ratios and requirements in its annual audited consolidated financial statements:

1) The current ratio (current assets/current liabilities) should not be lower than 100%.

2) The debt ratio (total liabilities/tangible equity) should not exceed 350%.

3) The principal and interest coverage ratio [(profit before income tax + Interest expense + Depreciation + Amortization)/(Bank Loan repayments within 1 year under the agreement + Interest expense)] should not be lower than 110%.

4) The tangible equity (total equity - intangible asset) should not be lower than 1.3 billion.

As of December 31, 2023, Neo Cathay Power Corp. and its subsidiaries met the aforementioned financial ratios and requirements.

i. Reclassification

Section 4.4 of IFRS 9, “Financial Instruments,” provides the principles and regulations for reclassification of financial assets. For practical application, the Accounting Research and Development Foundation of the Republic of China (ARDF) provided a reference guideline on October 7, 2022 on the “Financial Asset Reclassification Concerns of an insurer arising from Changes in the Business Model for Managing Financial Assets due to Drastic Changes in the International Economic Situation”. According to the press release of the FSC, if an insurer intends to reclassify financial assets, it should follow IFRS 9 regulations and the reference guideline of the ARDF.

In 2022, the global financial situation has been in full turmoil, especially after late August to late September in 2022. The stock, bond and foreign exchange markets have experienced drastic changes that are rare in history. Changes are not for single market risk or specific financial asset price fluctuations, but interest rates have risen to an extreme level as defined by the International Insurance Capital Standards (ICS). The Company’s senior management adjusted its investment strategy, performance evaluation and risk management activities in relation to financial assets by September 30, 2022, in order to ensure the Company’s solvency and stable operation. The aforementioned adjustments indicate that the Company’s business model, which was to generate cash flows by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, has been changed to a model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. Therefore, on October 1, 2022, the Company reclassified its financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9, paragraphs B4.1.2B and B4.4.1.

Due to the change in business model, the Company reclassified part of the financial assets at FVTOCI to financial assets measured at amortized cost on October 1, 2022. After the reclassification, other equity increased by $242,647,172 thousand, financial assets measured at amortized cost increased by $1,054,624,855 thousand, financial assets at FVTOCI decreased by $755,311,088 thousand and deferred income tax assets decreased by $56,666,595 thousand as of October 1, 2022.

As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the fair value of the above reclassified financial assets that have not been derecognized amounted to $798,876,325 thousand and $759,417,410 thousand, respectively. If the financial assets had not been reclassified as of October 1, 2022, other equity would have decreased by $172,456,898 thousand and $205,982,811 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively. Fair value gain, after tax, recognized in other comprehensive income amounted to $33,525,913 thousand and $36,664,361 thousand for the year ended December 31, 2023 and from October 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, respectively.

40. RISK MANAGEMENT AND INSURANCE RISK INFORMATION

a. Risk management objectives, policies, procedures and methods

1) Objectives of risk management

The Company’s risk management policy aims to promote operational efficiency, ensure asset safety, increase shareholders’ value, and comply with applicable domestic and overseas laws and regulations for the purpose of steady growth and sustainable management.

2) Framework, organizational structure and responsibilities of risk management

a) The board of directors

i. The board of directors should establish appropriate risk management framework and culture, ratify appropriate risk management policy and review it regularly, and allocate resources in the most effective manner.

ii. The board of directors and senior management should consistently promote, execute risk management and keep the consistency of the operational objectives of the Company as well as operational strategies and operations management.

iii. The board of directors should review risk appetite on a yearly basis and make adjustments as deemed appropriate.

iv. The board of directors should be aware of the risks arising from operations, ensure the effectiveness of risk management and bear the ultimate responsibility for overall risk management.

v. The board of directors should delegate authority to risk management department to deal with violation to risk limits by other departments.

b) Risk management committee

i. The committee should propose the risk management policies, framework and organizational functions and establish quantitative and qualitative risk management standards. The committee is also responsible for reporting the results of implementing risk management to the board of directors regularly and making necessary suggestions for improvement.

ii. The committee should execute the risk management policies set by the board of directors and review the development, build-up and performance of overall risk management mechanisms regularly.

iii. The committee should assist and monitor the risk management activities.

iv. The committee should assist in the review of the risk limit development process.

v. The committee should arrange the risk category, risk limit allocation and risk taking according to the changes in environment.

vi. The committee should enhance cross-department interaction and communication.

c) Chief risk officer

i. The chief risk officer should maintain independence. Besides a position directly related to risk management and without conflict of interest, the chief risk officer should not hold a position in any profit center of the Company.

ii. The chief risk officer should be able to access any business information which may have an impact on risk overview of the Company.

iii. The chief risk officer should be in charge of overall risk management of the Company.

iv. The chief risk officer should participate in the Company’s important decision-making process and, as appropriate, provide opinions from a risk management perspective.

d) Risk management department

i. The department is responsible for operational affairs such as monitoring, measuring and evaluating daily risks, which should be performed independently to business units.

ii. The department should perform the following functions with regard to different business activities:

i) Propose and execute the risk management policies set by the board of directors.

ii) Propose the risk limits based on risk appetite.

iii) Summarize the risk information provided by each department, negotiate and communicate with each department to facilitate the execution of the policies and the risk limits.

iv) Regularly present risk management reports.

v) Regularly review the risk limits of each business unit and deal with the violation of the business units authorized by the board of directors.

vi) Assist to execute stress testing.

vii) Execute back testing if necessary.

viii) Other risk management related issues.

e) Business units

i. Each business unit should assign a risk management coordinator to assist in execution of the risk management of each business unit.

ii. The duties of the risk management include the following:

i) Identify and measure risks and report risk exposures and potential impacts on time.

ii) Regularly review the risks and their limits and, in case of any excess of risk limits, report the excess of risk limits along with the corresponding actions.

iii) Assist to develop the risk model and ensure that risk measurement, application of the model and the parameter settings are reasonable and consistent.

iv) Ensure that internal control procedures are executed effectively to comply with applicable rules and the risk management policies.

v) Assist to collect data related to operational risk.

vi) Manager of a business unit is responsible for daily risk management and risk reporting of the unit, if necessary, and takes necessary actions to mitigate such risks.

vii) Manager of a business unit should supervise the unit to summit risk management information regularly to the risk management department.

f) Audit department

The department is responsible for the audit of each department's implementation status of risk management pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations and related rules and guidance of the Company.

g) Subsidiary

Each subsidiary's risk management department or related unit should develop risk management policies based on the nature of its business and needs and report to the Company's risk management committee for future reference.

3) Range and nature of risk assessment or risk reporting

The Company's risk management procedures include risk identification, risk measurement, risk control and risk reporting. The Company sets its management standards for market risk, credit risk, country risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, insurance risk, asset and liability matching risk, capital adequacy, information security and personal data management, emerging risk, and ESG and climate risk. The Company also develops methods of assessment and evaluation, monitors its risks and regularly provides the risk management reports.

a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in value of the Company's financial assets arising from the changes in market prices of financial instruments. The Company adopts measurement indicators for market risk based on VaR and reviews regularly. In addition, the Company performs back testing to ensure the accuracy of the market risk model regularly. Furthermore, the Company applies scenario analysis and stress testing to evaluate the possible impacts on asset portfolio due to significant domestic and/or international events regularly. In response to the implementation of foreign exchange valuation reserve, the Company determines the ceiling of foreign exchange risk, implements warning system and monitors foreign exchange risk regularly.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of losses on the Company's rights due to that the counterparty or debtor does not perform the contractual obligation. The Company applies credit rating, credit concentration and VaR of credit as measurement indicators which are reviewed regularly. Furthermore, the Company applies scenario analysis and stress testing to evaluate the possible impacts on asset portfolio due to significant domestic and/or international events regularly.

c) Country risk

Country risk is the risk that the Company suffers losses from loans, financial investments and long-term investments in a specific country as a result of market price fluctuation or default of security issuers or debtors stemming from local political and/or economic situations. The Company adopts measurement indicators for country risk, which are calculated by total investments in a certain country or specific area divided by total foreign investments or adjusted net assets. The Company reviews and adjusts the indicator on a regular basis.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is comprised of funding liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. Funding liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is not capable of performing matured commitment because it fails to realize assets or obtain sufficient funds. The Company has established measurement indicators of funding liquidity risk and reviews the indicators regularly. In addition, a funding reporting system has been established under which the risk management department manages funding liquidity based on the information provided by relevant business units. Furthermore, the cash flow analysis model has been applied and monitored regularly, and improvements should be made once unusual events occur. The cash flow analysis model is also applied to set the annual assets allocation plan to maintain appropriate liquidity of assets. Market liquidity risk is the risk of significant changes in fair values when the Company sells or offsets its positions during a market disorder or a lack of sufficient market depth. The Company has established a liquidity threshold for investment positions. Each investment department evaluates the market trading volumes and adequacy of positions held according to the features and objectives of its investment positions.

e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk caused by improper conduct or errors of internal process, personnel, system or external issues that lead to losses. Operational risk includes legal risk but excludes strategic risk and reputation risk. The Company has set the standard operating procedures based on the nature of the business and established reporting system for loss events of operation risk as well as to collect and manage information with respect to losses resulting from operational risk. To maintain the Company's operation and ability to provide customer services while minimizing the losses under a major crisis, the Company has established business continuity management system, emergency handling mechanism and information system damage responses.

f) Insurance risk

The Company assumes certain risks which is transferred from policyholders after the collection of premiums from policyholders, and the Company may bear losses due to unexpected changes when paying claims and related expenses. This risk is involved with policy design and pricing risk, underwriting risk, reinsurance risk, catastrophe risk, claim risk and reserve-related risk.

g) Asset and liability matching risk

This risk resulted from the differences between the changes in values of assets and those of liabilities. The Company measures the risk with capital costs, duration, cash flow management and scenario analysis.

h) Capital adequacy

The Company regards the RBC ratio and the net worth ratio as management indicators for capital adequacy. The RBC ratio is the total capital of the Company divided by its risk-based capital, as regulated under the Insurance Act and the Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies. The net worth ratio is the Company's equity audited (or reviewed) by the auditors divided by the total assets excluding the total assets recorded in separate accounts for investment type insurance policies.

i) Risk of information security

The risk of information security refers to the damage resulted from the confidentiality, completeness and availability of information assets, or damage caused by stealing, tampering, damaging, losing or leaking information asset. The Company has a security management policy to reduce the impact of information security incidents and report to the Board regularly on the overall implementation of information security and the trend of information security risks.

j) Risk of personal data management

The risk of personal data management refers to the damage caused by stealing, tampering, damaging, losing or leaking personal data. The Company has a personal data management policy to reduce the impact of information security incidents and personal data damages.

k) Emerging risks

Emerging risks refer to risks that are not currently revealed but may arise as a result of the changes of the environment, usually due to changes in politics, regulations, markets or the natural environment. The Company conducts emerging risk management operations by reference to authority organizations, benchmarking enterprise reports, regularly identifying and measuring emerging risks as well as assessing risk response and control mechanism when compiling annual risk maps, and reports the status of emerging risk to senior management every year, which is incorporated into the risk management business implementation report and delivered to the Risk Management Committee for deliberation.

l) ESG and climate risks

ESG risks include environmental, social and corporate governance risks. Climate risk is part of the environmental risks of ESG risks and refers to the potential negative impact of climate changes, including transformation risk (a wide range of risks resulting from the trend of low-carbon economy, including policy, legal, technological and market change risks) and physical risk (the risk of financial losses due to immediate extreme weather events or long-term climate pattern change). The Company has established related management measures as a response.

m) Reputation risks

Reputation risks refer to risks caused by misconduct or negative reports from the media, leading to the damage to brands and shareholders' equity and potentially having adverse effects on the Company's reputation. The Company has reputation risk management policies, assesses the risk, takes relevant measures, and implements procedures such as stakeholder communication as a response.

4) The process of assuming, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks and the underwriting policies to determine the proper risk classification and premium levels

a) The process of assuming, measuring, monitoring and controlling insurance risks

i. Stipulate the Company's insurance risk management standards including the definitions and range of risks, management structure, risk management indicators and other risk management measures.

ii. Establish methods to evaluate insurance risks.

iii. Regularly provide the insurance risk management report as a reference for monitoring insurance risk and for developing insurance risk management strategies.

iv. Regularly summarize the results of implementing risk management policies and report to the risk management committee and risk management division of Cathay Financial Holdings. When an exceptional insurance risk event occurs, the related departments should propose corresponding solutions to the risk management committee of the Company.

b) The underwriting policies to determine proper risk classification and premium levels

i. Underwriters should comply with the rules of financial underwriting. For underwriting a new policy of an existing policyholders, the underwriter should consider previous information as well as the exceptional cases from the insurance notification database and total insured amounts in insurance enterprises, to check if the number of policies, the insured amounts and the premiums are reasonable and affordable according to the policyholder's financial resources and socioeconomic status and to determine if the policyholder is capable of paying renewal premiums.

ii. The Company has set up an underwriting team to deal with controversial cases with regard to new contracts and to interpret relevant underwriting standards.

iii. The Company has set up insurance contract approval procedures for high-value policies to enhance risk management over high-value policies and avoid adverse selection and moral hazard.

5) The scope of insurance risk assessment and management from a company-wide perspective

a) Insurance risk assessment covers the following risks:

i. Product design and pricing risk: The risk arises from improper design of products, inconsistent terms and conditions and pricing or unexpected changes.

ii. Underwriting risk: Unexpected losses arise from solicitation activities, underwriting and approval activities, other expenditure activities, etc.

iii. Reinsurance risk: This risk occurs when a company fails to reinsure the excess risk over the limits or a reinsurer fails to fulfill its obligations such that premiums, claims or expenses cannot be reimbursed.

iv. Catastrophe risk: This risk arises from accidents which lead to considerable losses in one or more categories of insurance and the aggregate amount of such losses is huge enough to affect the Company's credit rating or solvency.

v. Claim risk: This risk arises from mishandling claims.

vi. Reserve-related risk: This risk occurs when the Company does not have sufficient reserves to fulfill its obligations owing to underestimation of its liabilities.

b) The scope of management of insurance risk

i. Develop a risk control framework of the Company's insurance risk to empower related development to execute risk management.

ii. Establish the Company's insurance risk management standards including the definitions and types of risks, management structure, risk management indicators and other risk management measures.

iii. Develop related response in consideration of the Company's growth strategy and changes in the domestic and global economic and financial environments.

iv. Determine methods to measure insurance risks.

v. Regularly provide the insurance risk management report as a reference for monitoring insurance risk and a developing insurance risk management strategies.

vi. Other insurance risk management issues.

6) The method to limit or transfer insurance risk exposure and to avoid inappropriate concentration risk

The Company limits or transfers insurance risk exposure and avoids inappropriate concentration risk mainly through the reinsurance management plan which is developed considering the Company's risk taking ability, risk profiling and legal issues factors to determine whether to retain or cede a policy. In order to maintain safety of risk transfer and to control the risk of reinsurance transactions, the Company has established reinsurer selection standards.

7) Asset/liability management

a) The Company established an asset/liability management committee to improve the asset/liability management structure, ensure the application of the asset/liability management policy and review the performance from strategy and practice aspect on a regular basis to reduce all types of risks the Company faces.

b) Authorized departments review the measurement of asset/liability matching risk and report to the asset/liability management committee regularly and results are also reported to the risk management committee of the Company. Furthermore, the annual report is delivered to the risk management division of the Cathay Financial Holdings.

c) When an exceptional situation occurs, the related departments should propose reactions to the asset/liability management committee, the risk management department of the Company and the risk management division of Cathay Financial Holdings.

8) The procedures to manage, monitor and control a special event for which the Company is committed to assuming additional liabilities or funding addition capital

Pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations, the Company's RBC ratio and net worth ratio should be higher than a certain number. In order to enhance the Company's capital management and to maintain a proper RBC ratio and net worth ratio, the Company has established a set of capital adequacy management standards as follows:

a) Capital adequacy management

i. Regularly provide capital adequacy management reports and analysis to the finance department of Cathay Financial Holdings.

ii. Regularly provide the analysis report to the risk management committee.

iii. Conduct simulation analysis to figure out the use of funding, the changes of the financial environment or the amendments to applicable laws and regulations affecting RBC ratio and the net worth ratio.

iv. Regularly review the RBC ratio, the net worth ratio and related control standards to ensure solid capital adequacy management.

b) Exception management process

When the RBC ratio or the net worth ratio exceeds the internal risk control criteria or other exceptions occur, the Company is required to notify the risk management department, the finance department and the risk management division of Cathay Financial Holdings and submit the capital adequacy or the net worth ratio analysis report and actions.

9) Policies for hedge or mitigation of risk and monitoring procedures on continuous effectiveness of hedging instruments

a) The Company enters into derivative transactions to reduce market risk and credit risk of the asset positions including stock index options, index futures, individual stock futures, interest rate futures, IRS, forwards, CCS and credit default swaps for hedging the equity risk, interest rate risk, cash flow risk, foreign exchange risk and credit risk from the Company's investments; however, the derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting are classified as financial assets at FVTPL.

b) Hedging instruments against risks and implementation are developed preliminarily in consideration of the risk taking abilities. The Company executes hedge and exercises authorized financial instruments to adjust the overall risk level to the tolerance levels based on the market dynamics, business strategies, the characteristics of products and risk management policies.

c) The Company assesses and reviews the effectiveness of the hedge instruments and hedged items regularly. The assessment report is issued and forwarded to the management which is delegated by the board of directors; meanwhile, a copy of the assessment report is delivered to the audit department for future reference.

10) The policies and procedures against the concentration of credit and investment risks

Considering the credit risk factors, the Company has set up the measurement indicators for credit and investment positions by countries, industries and business groups. When the limits of credit and investments are reached or breached as a result of any increase of the credit line or investment, the Company shall not grant loans or make investment in general. However, if the Company has to undertake the business under certain circumstances, the Company shall follow the internal regulations, including but not limited to "Guidelines for sovereign risk management", "Guidelines for securities investment risk limit" and "Guidelines for credit and investment risk management on conglomerate and other juristic person institute".

b. Information of insurance risk

1) Sensitivity of insurance risk - insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features

a) The Company

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023					
	Scenarios	**Changes in Income Before Tax**		**Changes in Equity**	
Life table/morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	$ 3,584,634	Decrease (increase)	$ 2,867,707
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	2,910,130	Decrease (increase)	2,328,104
Surrender rate	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	744,272	Increase (decrease)	595,418
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase	7,112,140	Increase	5,689,712
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease	7,119,139	Decrease	5,695,311

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Scenarios	**Changes in Income Before Tax**		**Changes in Equity**	
Life table/morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	$ 3,428,897	Decrease (increase)	$ 2,743,118
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	2,842,645	Decrease (increase)	2,274,116
Surrender rate	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	366,668	Increase (decrease)	293,334
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase	6,861,159	Increase	5,488,927
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease	6,867,897	Decrease	5,494,318

b) Cathay Lujiazui Life

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023					
	Scenarios	**Changes in Income Before Tax**		**Changes in Equity**	
Life table/morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	Decrease (increase)	$ 166,945	Decrease (increase)	$ 125,209
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	113,045	Decrease (increase)	84,783
Surrender rate	×1.10 (×0.90)	Increase (decrease)	65,554	Increase (decrease)	49,166
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase	241,337	Increase	181,003
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease	241,926	Decrease	181,445

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Scenarios	**Changes in Income Before Tax**		**Changes in Equity**	
Life table/morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	Decrease (increase)	$ 161,540	Decrease (increase)	$ 121,155
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	98,422	Decrease (increase)	73,816
Surrender rate	×1.10 (×0.90)	Increase (decrease)	78,049	Increase (decrease)	58,537
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase	193,953	Increase	145,465
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease	194,427	Decrease	145,820

c) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

For the Year Ended December 31, 2023					
	Scenarios	**Changes in Income Before Tax**		**Changes in Equity**	
Life table/morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	$ 10,188	Decrease (increase)	$ 8,151
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	83,016	Decrease (increase)	66,412
Surrender rate	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	33,069	Increase (decrease)	26,455
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase	34,142	Increase	27,314
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease	34,175	Decrease	27,340

For the Year Ended December 31, 2022					
	Scenarios	**Changes in Income Before Tax**		**Changes in Equity**	
Life table/morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	$ 7,370	Decrease (increase)	$ 5,896
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	81,141	Decrease (increase)	64,913
Surrender rate	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	20,443	Increase (decrease)	16,354
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase	30,904	Increase	24,723
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease	30,934	Decrease	24,747

i. Changes in income before tax listed above referred to the effects of income before tax for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The changes in equity of the Company, Cathay Lujiazui Life and Cathay Life (Vietnam) were assumed that the income tax was calculated at rates of 20%, 25% and 20% of pre-tax income, respectively.

ii. As an increase (decrease) of 0.1% in discount rates is applied to the liability adequacy test, the result of the test is still adequate for the Company and there is no impact on income before tax and equity. However, if the discount rate keeps declining significantly, income before tax and equity may be affected.

iii. Sensitivity test

i) Life table/morbidity is executed by multiplying the mortality rate, and the morbidity rate of injury insurance by changes in scenarios, resulting in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

ii) Expense sensitivity test is executed by multiplying all expense items listed in statements of comprehensive income (Note 1) by changes in scenarios, resulting in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

iii) Surrender rate sensitivity test is executed by multiplying surrender rate by changes in scenarios, resulting in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

iv) Rate of return sensitivity test is executed by adjusting the rate of return (Note 2) to increase (decrease) by changes in scenarios, resulting in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

Note 1: Expense items includes underwriting expenses, commission expenses, other operating costs as well as general expenses, administration expenses, employee training expenses of operating expenses and expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal from non-investments.

Note 2: Rate of return is calculated as follows (to be annualized):

2 × (Net incomes or losses on investment - Finance costs)/(The beginning balance of available funds + The ending balance of available funds - Net incomes or losses on investment + Finance costs)

2) Concentration of insurance risks

The Company’s insurance business is mainly from the R.O.C., and all the insurance policies have similar risk exposure; for example, the risk exposure to the unexpected changes in trend (mortality, morbidity, and surrender rate) or the risk exposure to multiple insurance contracts caused by a single incident (for example, simultaneous risk exposure to life insurance, health insurance, and casualty insurance caused by an earthquake). The Company reduces risk exposure not only by monitoring risks consistently, but also by arranging reinsurance contracts.

In principle, the Company performs an evaluation on the retained risks by considering the risk characteristics and its risk bearing capacity, which is submitted for approval by authority, and engages in reinsurance business for the excess of risks over the retained. At the same time, the Company considers unexpected human and natural disasters in each year to estimate the reasonable maximum amount of losses based on the retained risks and determines according to the risk characteristics and its bearing capacity whether to adjust the reinsured amount or purchase catastrophe reinsurance. Therefore, the insurance risks to some extent are diversified to reduce the potential impact on unexpected losses.

Furthermore, according to Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises, special reserve for catastrophic events should be provided for huge claims and payments due to future catastrophic events, and special reserve for fluctuation of risk should be provided for abnormal changes in loss ratio and claims of each insurance type. The annual increase of special reserve for catastrophic events and fluctuation of risks should be recorded in special reserve of equity, net of tax in accordance with IAS 12.

3) Claim development trend

a) The Company

i. Direct business development trend

Accident Year	Development Year							Claims Not Yet Filed	Reserve for Claims Not Yet Filed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
2017	17,297,968	21,370,263	21,769,238	21,867,627	21,919,885	21,957,099	21,979,705	-	-
2018	19,438,330	23,925,964	24,359,320	24,481,181	24,564,887	24,620,563	24,645,752	25,189	25,240
2019	21,412,454	26,422,361	26,916,862	27,046,614	27,126,909	27,183,405	27,210,716	83,807	83,975
2020	21,393,621	26,257,168	26,769,937	26,889,727	26,967,023	27,022,287	27,049,541	159,814	160,134
2021	19,959,588	24,896,544	25,423,565	25,534,828	25,601,344	25,653,101	25,679,491	255,926	256,438
2022	21,550,608	26,964,986	27,466,682	27,584,523	27,654,472	27,710,020	27,738,666	773,680	775,227
2023	24,327,530	29,983,349	30,531,665	30,661,469	30,738,623	30,799,332	30,830,680	6,503,150	6,516,156

Expected future payments	$ 7,817,170
Add: Inwards reinsurance assumed reserve for claims not yet filed	19,043
Reserve for claims not yet filed	7,836,213
Add: Claims filed but not yet paid	4,863,834
Loss reserve balance	$ 12,700,047

ii. Retained business development trend

Accident Year	Development Year							Claims Not Yet Filed	Reserve for Claims Not Yet Filed
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
2017	17,425,753	21,529,921	21,929,982	22,028,639	22,081,056	22,118,616	22,141,287	-	-
2018	19,559,154	24,057,586	24,492,262	24,614,499	24,698,757	24,754,544	24,779,907	25,363	25,414
2019	21,440,110	26,462,299	26,958,377	27,088,787	27,169,283	27,225,958	27,253,365	84,082	84,251
2020	21,422,045	26,299,912	26,816,422	26,936,455	27,014,059	27,069,538	27,096,906	160,451	160,771
2021	19,997,051	24,959,116	25,487,641	25,599,427	25,666,354	25,718,397	25,744,940	257,299	257,814
2022	21,642,326	27,071,077	27,576,679	27,695,402	27,766,046	27,822,077	27,850,979	779,902	781,462
2023	24,351,032	30,015,260	30,564,777	30,694,853	30,772,221	30,833,079	30,864,506	6,513,474	6,526,501

Expected future payments	$ 7,836,213
Add: Claims filed but not yet paid	4,756,597
Loss reserve balance less ceded loss reserve	$ 12,592,810

In accordance with Jin Guan Bao Shou No. 10402133590 issued on December 22, 2015 by the FSC, reserves for claims not yet filed are provided as claims filed and adjusted for related expenses. Regarding the reserve for products of statutory infectious disease, monthly loss triangle estimations were used, and the reserve for claims filed but not yet paid was provided on a case-by-case basis. The loss reserve is the sum of the above reserve, and due to uncertainty, estimation, and judgment, there is a high degree of complexity in the provision of the loss reserve. Any changes in the estimation or judgment are treated as changes in accounting estimates and the impacts of the changes are recognized as profit or loss as incurred. Notification to the Company may be delayed in certain cases, and estimates of the payments for cases not yet filed involved a large volume of past experiences and subjective judgment; therefore, it is unable to confirm that the loss reserve on the balance sheet date will be equal to the final settlements of claims and payments. The loss reserve is estimated based on the currently available information; however, the final results may deviate from the original estimates because of the subsequent conditions of the cases.

The above table shows the development trend of claim payments. The accident year is the year when the insurance events occurred; the x-axis is the year of the development for the cases; the amounts above the diagonal line represent the cases in the specific accident year and the corresponding accumulated claims and payments and claims filed but not yet paid at the end of the year for the cases in a specific accident year; the amounts below the diagonal line represent the estimates of corresponding accumulated developments for the cases in the specific accident year. The circumstances and trends affecting the provision of loss reserve in current year may differ in the future; therefore, the expected future payments cannot be determined by this table.

b) Cathay Lujiazui Life

i. Direct business development trend

Accident Year	Development Year							Expected Future Payment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2017	262,399	475,132	518,938	518,938	518,938	518,938	518,938	$ -
2018	280,826	319,661	450,230	450,230	450,230	450,230	450,230	-
2019	358,501	507,878	686,322	686,322	686,322	686,322	686,322	-
2020	375,047	531,315	770,021	770,021	770,021	770,021	770,021	-
2021	419,976	594,966	831,322	831,322	831,322	831,322	831,322	-
2022	411,364	589,622	790,588	790,588	790,588	790,588	790,588	200,966
2023	635,959	910,621	1,220,995	1,220,995	1,220,995	1,220,995	1,220,995	585,036

Expected future payments	$ 786,002
Less: Expected claims filed but not yet paid	(242,122)
Reserve for claims not yet filed	543,880
Add: Claims filed but not yet paid	12,948
Loss reserve balance	$ 556,828

ii. Retained business development trend

Accident Year	Development Year							Expected Future Payment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2017	276,184	443,469	470,971	476,415	476,415	476,415	476,415	-
2018	331,271	356,425	431,724	431,724	431,724	431,724	431,724	-
2019	395,663	730,154	1,028,385	1,028,385	1,028,385	1,028,385	1,028,385	-
2020	387,528	549,001	807,357	807,357	807,357	807,357	807,357	-
2021	436,973	589,913	797,179	798,764	798,764	798,764	798,764	1,585
2022	429,826	577,799	765,420	766,941	766,941	766,941	766,941	189,142
2023	648,187	932,251	1,234,968	1,237,423	1,237,423	1,237,423	1,237,423	589,236

Expected future payments	$ 779,963
Less: Expected claims filed but not yet paid	(242,122)
Add: Claims filed but not yet paid	9,028
Loss reserve balance less ceded loss reserve	$ 546,869

Cathay Lujiazui Life provides loss reserve for claims filed but not paid and claims not yet filed. Due to uncertainty, estimation, and judgment, there is a high degree of complexity in provision of loss reserve. Any changes in the estimation or judgment are treated as changes in accounting estimates and the impacts of the changes are recognized as profit or loss as incurred. Notification to Cathay Lujiazui Life may be delayed in certain cases, and estimates of the payments for cases not yet filed involved a large volume of past experiences and subjective judgment; therefore, it is unable to confirm that the loss reserve on the balance sheet date will be equal to the final settlements of claims and payments. The loss reserve is estimated based upon the currently available information; however, the final results may deviate from the original estimates because of the subsequent conditions of the cases.

The above table shows the development trend of claim payments. The accident year is the year when the insurance events occurred; the x-axis is the year of the development for the cases; the amounts above the diagonal line represent the cases in a specific accident year the corresponding accumulated claims and payments and claims filed but not yet paid at the end of the year for the cases in a specific accident year; the amounts below the diagonal line represent the estimates of corresponding accumulated developments for the cases in a specific accident year. The circumstances and trends affecting the provision of loss reserve in current year may differ in the future; therefore, the expected future payments cannot be determined by this table.

c) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

i. Direct business development trend

Accident Year	Development Year				
	1	2	3	4	5
2019	99,667	120,835	121,232	121,232	121,232
2020	298,921	340,051	340,051	340,493	340,493
2021	444,834	527,090	527,118	527,578	527,578
2022	996,865	1,211,090	1,211,608	1,212,666	1,212,666
2023	873,525	1,042,277	1,042,722	1,043,633	1,043,633

ii. Retained business development trend

Accident Year	Development Year				
	1	2	3	4	5
2019	99,667	120,835	121,232	121,232	121,232
2020	298,921	340,051	340,051	340,493	340,493
2021	444,834	527,090	527,118	527,578	527,578
2022	996,865	1,211,090	1,211,608	1,212,666	1,212,666
2023	873,525	1,042,277	1,042,722	1,043,633	1,043,633

The above table shows the development trend of claim payments. The accident year is the year when the insurance events occurred; the x-axis is the year of the development for the cases; the amounts above the diagonal line represent the cases in a specific accident year the corresponding accumulated claims and payments and claims filed but not yet paid at the end of the year for the cases in a specific accident year; the amounts below the diagonal line represent the estimates of corresponding accumulated developments for the cases in a specific accident year.

Cathay Life (Vietnam) provides loss reserve for claims filed but not paid and claims not yet filed. Reserve for claims not yet filed is estimated by multiplying the loss ratio of earned premiums by loss ratio based upon the past loss experiences instead of loss triangle method, which was approved by local authorities in Vietnam; therefore, provision for loss reserve is not determined by the above table. Estimates of the payments for cases not yet filed involved a large volume of past experiences and subjective judgment; therefore, it is unable to confirm that the loss reserve on the balance sheet date will be equal to the final settlements of claims and payments.

c. Credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk for insurance contracts

1) Credit risk

The credit risk of the insurance contracts occurs as the reinsurers fail to perform the obligations of reinsurance contracts, which may result in impairment losses on reinsurance assets.

Due to the nature of reinsurance market and the regulations on qualified reinsurers, the insurers in Taiwan sustain certain degree of credit risk concentration of reinsurers. To reduce this risk, the Company chooses the reinsurance counterparty, reviews its credit rating periodically, monitors and controls the risk of reinsurance transactions properly in accordance with the Company's Reinsurance Risk Management Plan and Evaluation Standards for Reinsurers.

The credit ratings of the Company's reinsurers are above a certain level, complying with the Company's internal rules and relevant legal requirements in Taiwan. Furthermore, reinsurance assets are relatively immaterial to the Company's total assets; therefore, no significant credit risk exists.

2) Liquidity risk

The table below is the analysis of the net (undiscounted) cash flow of insurance contracts and of financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The figures shown in this table are the estimated amount of the total insurance payments and expenses of valid insurance contracts in the future, deducting total premium on the balance sheet date. The actual future payment amounts may differ due to the difference between the result and expected amount.

Unit: In 100 of Millions of NTD

	Insurance Contracts and Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Features		
	Within 1 Year	**1 to 5 Years**	**Over 5 Years**
December 31, 2023	$ 310	$ 4,869	$ 188,818
December 31, 2022	329	4,805	182,307

Note: Separate account products were not included.

3) Market risk

The Company measures insurance liabilities by the discounted rates required by the authorities. The authorities regularly review the assumption of the discount rate for policy reserves; however, the change of the assumption may not be at the same time, in the same direction of change with the market price and interest rate, and only applied to new contracts. Therefore, the impacts of those possible changes in market risk on the provision of policy reserve for the Company's valid insurance contracts are considered minor to profit or loss or equity. When the authorities change the discount rate assumption in a reasonably possible manner with remote possibility as current assessment, it will have an impact in a range on profit or loss or equity depending upon the level of the change and the overall product portfolio of the Company. Furthermore, the reasonably possible change in the market risk may have impact on the future cash flows of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features, which are estimated based on available information at the balance sheet date and are used for assessing the adequacy of recognized insurance liabilities. Based on the reasonably possible changes in current market risk, it has little impact on the adequacy of recognized insurance liabilities.

41. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group's life insurance business is operated in accordance with the Insurance Act. In accordance with IFRS 8, since the Group only provides insurance policy products and the business decision makers allocate the resources to the Group as a whole, the Group is considered as a single operating segment.

42. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

a. Management objectives

In order to ensure capital structure and stimulate business growth, the Company manages its capital adequacy in accordance with Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies and management policies established by the Company and maintains adequate capital to effectively absorb different types of risk.

b. Management policies

In order for sufficient capital to assume all types of risks, the Company applies the RBC ratio and the net worth ratio as the management indicator for capital adequacy. The Company calculates the RBC ratio and net worth ratio periodically and aperiodically to monitor the status of short and mid-term capital adequacy and the calculation would serve as a reference for business objectives and asset allocation.

In accordance with Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, the components of owned capital and risk-based capital are as follows:

1) Owned capital

Owned capital is divided into Tier 1 Unlimited capital, Tier 1 Limited capital and Tier 2 capital, which includes:

a) Items covered by Article 2 of Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies.

b) According to Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, the adjustment items specified in the total capital approved by the authorities for the insurance industry's calculation and calculation formula of the relevant reports and filling manuals of owned capital and risk-based capital.

2) Risk-based capital

Risk-based capital is calculated according to the risks occurring in the business of an insurance enterprise, including:

a) Asset risk.

b) Insurance risk.

c) Interest rate risk.

d) Other risk.

Calculation of risk-based capital should comply with requirements regulated by the authorities.

c. Management procedures

1) Periodical calculation

To implement the management of RBC, the RBC ratio and the net worth ratio are inspected periodically. In accordance with the cash flow of current contracts and assets, the future target of new contracts, and the assumptions of best estimates, the Company estimates the RBC ratio and the net worth ratio for the incoming year through the asset/liability model and analyzes the solvency if the expected ratio deviates from the control criteria, the Company decreases risk exposures or increases capital in response.

2) Aperiodic calculation

The Company conducts RBC ratio analysis for specific events and assesses their impacts, such as usage of funding, business development, reinsurance arrangement, or changes of the financial market and regulations.

d. Current status of RBC ratio

The Company's RBC ratio, which is calculated in accordance with Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, is above 200% during the past three years, and the net worth ratios are above 3% as of the semi-period of 2023 and the end of 2023, which complies with the regulations.

43. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS - SUBSIDIARIES ACQUIRED

a. Subsidiaries acquired

Subsidiary	Principal Activity	Date of Acquisition	Proportion of Voting Equity Interests Acquired (%)	Consideration Transferred
Cathay Power and its subsidiaries	Energy technical services	November 25, 2022	70.0	$ 982,162
Chen Fong Power	Energy technical services and power of machinery manufacturing generation, transmission, and distribution	December 28, 2022	100.0	$ 31,000
Pearlmark and its subsidiaries	Real estate investment and operation management	March 28, 2023	55.5	$ 241,453

The Company originally held 45% equity shares of Cathay Power, which were recognized as investments accounted for using equity method. On November 25, 2022, the Company acquired a further part of equity shares, which increased its ownership interest from 45% to 70%, and obtained the controls of Cathay Power and its subsidiaries.

On December 28, 2022, CM Energy acquired 100% of Chen Fong Power shares for $31,000 thousand in cash.

On March 28, 2023, C&C acquired 55.5% of Pearlmark shares in cash, and obtained the control of Pearlmark and its subsidiaries.

b. Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition

	Cathay Power and its Subsidiaries	Chen Fong Power	Pearlmark and its Subsidiaries
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 583,406	$ 13,798	$ 3,167
Receivables	172,852	-	-
Property and equipment	9,860,540	-	1,362
Right-of-use assets	639,514	-	-
Intangible assets	3,799	-	158,056
Investments accounted for using the equity method	18,790	-	-
Others	1,578,044	16,536	53,609
Liabilities			
Payables	(372,242)	(295)	-
Notes payable	(187,190)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(655,651)	-	-
Other financial liabilities	(7,348,409)	-	-
Others	(83,534)	-	(43,646)
	$ 4,209,919	$ 30,039	$ 172,548

c. Non-controlling interests

The non-controlling interest recognized at the acquisition date was measured by reference to the proportionate share of the identifiable net assets.

d. Goodwill recognized on acquisitions

	Cathay Power and its Subsidiaries	Chen Fong Power	Pearlmark and its Subsidiaries
Consideration transferred	$ 982,162	$ 31,000	$ 241,453
Add: Non-controlling interests	1,505,676	-	76,784
Add: Fair value of the equity previously held by the Group as of the date of acquisition	2,240,700	-	-
	4,728,538	31,000	318,237
Less: Fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(4,209,919)	(30,039)	(172,548)
Goodwill recognized on acquisition	$ 518,619	$ 961	$ 145,689

The goodwill recognized in the acquisition of Cathay Power and its subsidiaries, Chen Feng Power and Pearlmark and its subsidiaries mainly represents the control premium. These benefits are not recognized separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets.

e. Net cash outflow on the acquisition of subsidiaries

	Cathay Power and its Subsidiaries	Chen Fong Power	Pearlmark and its Subsidiaries
Consideration paid in cash	$ 982,162	$ 31,000	$ 241,453
Less: Cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	(583,406)	(13,798)	(3,167)
	$ 398,756	$ 17,202	$ 238,286

f. Impact of acquisitions on the results of the Group

The acquisition dates of the financial performances of acquirees, which are included in the consolidated financial statements, do not have a significant impact to the Group.

44. DISPOSAL OF SUBSIDIARIES

On May 2, 2023, CM Energy signed an agreement to dispose of Chen Fong Power and lost control of the subsidiary.

a. Consideration received from disposals

	Chen Fong Power
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 31,000

b. Analysis of assets and liabilities on the date control was lost

	Chen Fong Power
Assets	
Cash	$ 256
Property, plant and equipment	1,097
Goodwill	961
Guarantee deposits paid	62,979
Other	35,845
Liabilities	
Payables	(70,536)
Net assets disposed of	$ 30,602

c. Gain on disposal of subsidiary

	Chen Fong Power
Consideration received	$ 31,000
Net assets disposed of	(30,602)
Gain on disposals	$ 398

d. Net cash inflow on disposals of subsidiary

	Chen Fong Power
Consideration received in cash	$ 31,000
Less: Cash balances disposed of	(256)
	$ 30,744

45. OTHERS

a. Impact of the COVID-19

The Group has evaluated the economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and as of the date of approval of this consolidated financial report, there was no significant impact on the Group. The Group will continue to observe the relevant epidemic situation and evaluate its impact.

b. Significant assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies of the entities in the Group aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currency and the related exchange rates between the foreign currencies and the respective functional currencies were as follows:

	December 31, 2023		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 152,040,867	30.735000	$ 4,672,976,040
AUD	5,861,414	21.002762	123,105,884
Non-monetary items			
USD	10,326,279	30.735000	317,378,179
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	454,279	4.333800	1,968,756
PHP	33,651,324	0.554900	18,673,120
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	806,164	30.735000	24,777,439

	December 31, 2022		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	New Taiwan Dollars
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 147,644,015	30.708000	$ 4,533,852,419
AUD	6,072,463	20.827701	126,475,448
Non-monetary items			
USD	10,495,246	30.708000	322,288,021
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	456,178	4.417500	2,015,164
PHP	30,799,990	0.551200	16,976,954
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	1,089,939	30.708000	33,469,844

Note: Impacts of foreign currencies other than functional currencies of subsidiaries are immaterial; therefore, information of subsidiaries is not disclosed.

c. Total amount of assets and liabilities expected to recover or settle within/over 12 months

	December 31, 2023		
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 251,247,088	$ -	$ 251,247,088
Receivables	109,709,182	2,544,733	112,253,915
Current tax assets	41,681	-	41,681
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	91,715,743	1,574,772,500	1,666,488,243
Financial assets at FVTOCI	8,793,267	560,193,703	568,986,970
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	36,864,349	4,006,947,520	4,043,811,869
Financial assets for hedging	1,109	-	1,109
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	30,874,304	30,874,304
Investment property	-	528,633,384	528,633,384
Investment property under construction	-	8,983,487	8,983,487
Prepayments for buildings and land - investments	-	4,188,723	4,188,723
Loans	7,080,803	396,745,453	403,826,256
Total investments	144,455,271	7,111,339,074	7,255,794,345

(Continued)

Items	December 31, 2023 Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement over 12 Months	Total
Reinsurance assets	$ 592,591	$ 1,707,069	$ 2,299,660
Property and equipment	-	41,530,355	41,530,355
Right-of-use assets	-	2,177,022	2,177,022
Intangible assets	-	39,522,555	39,522,555
Deferred tax assets	-	63,612,183	63,612,183
Other assets	8,977,263	30,879,953	39,857,216
Separate account insurance product assets	4,264,239	723,401,360	727,665,599
Total assets	$ 519,287,315	$ 8,016,714,304	$ 8,536,001,619
Payables	$ 21,415,771	$ 1,500,704	$ 22,916,475
Current tax liabilities	191,723	-	191,723
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	24,060,833	9,778	24,070,611
Financial liabilities for hedging	1,526,348	511,653	2,038,001
Bonds payable	-	114,841,430	114,841,430
Other financial liabilities	2,014,370	5,660,769	7,675,139
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	21,710,834	21,710,834
Loss reserve	-	13,310,838	13,310,838
Policy reserve	-	6,820,368,378	6,820,368,378
Special reserve	-	11,090,539	11,090,539
Premium deficiency reserve	-	6,770,608	6,770,608
Other reserve	-	1,834,253	1,834,253
Total insurance liabilities	-	6,875,085,450	6,875,085,450
Reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products	-	23,524,199	23,524,199
Reserve for foreign exchange valuation	-	20,773,326	20,773,326
Provisions	-	56,245	56,245
Lease liabilities	822,544	15,781,981	16,604,525
Deferred tax liabilities	-	52,033,960	52,033,960
Other liabilities	2,088,410	18,561,521	20,649,931
Separate account insurance product liabilities	919,721	726,745,878	727,665,599
Total liabilities	$ 53,039,720	$ 7,855,086,894	$ 7,908,126,614

Items	December 31, 2022 Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 329,638,342	$ -	$ 329,638,342
Receivables	90,957,799	1,225,955	92,183,754
Current tax assets	15,472	-	15,472
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	53,903,448	1,372,101,544	1,426,004,992
Financial assets at FVTOCI	4,500,902	437,971,494	442,472,396
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	27,594,862	3,958,986,188	3,986,581,050
Financial assets for hedging	3,217	26,674	29,891
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	29,483,762	29,483,762
Investment property	-	520,893,328	520,893,328
Investment property under construction	-	5,747,767	5,747,767
Prepayments for buildings and land - investments	-	1,501,343	1,501,343
Loans	8,277,624	442,018,785	450,296,409
Total investments	94,280,053	6,768,730,885	6,863,010,938
Reinsurance assets	625,858	1,683,589	2,309,447
Property and equipment	-	40,809,699	40,809,699
Right-of-use assets	-	2,268,417	2,268,417
Intangible assets	-	41,380,113	41,380,113
Deferred tax assets	-	80,501,622	80,501,622
Other assets	8,277,668	56,607,513	64,885,181
Separate account insurance product assets	6,036,900	649,390,096	655,426,996
Total assets	$ 529,832,092	$ 7,642,597,889	$ 8,172,429,981
Payables	$ 21,048,349	$ 1,290,112	$ 22,338,461
Current tax liabilities	176,349	-	176,349
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	62,823,518	845,644	63,669,162
Financial liabilities for hedging	2,379,095	1,336,996	3,716,091
Bonds payable	-	80,000,000	80,000,000
Other financial liabilities	1,064,232	5,966,303	7,030,535
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	20,547,570	20,547,570
Loss reserve	-	12,760,061	12,760,061
Policy reserve	-	6,672,193,784	6,672,193,784
Special reserve	-	11,085,733	11,085,733
Premium deficiency reserve	-	8,130,466	8,130,466
Other reserve	-	1,845,253	1,845,253
Total insurance liabilities	-	6,726,562,867	6,726,562,867

(Continued)

Items	December 31, 2022		
	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement over 12 Months	Total
Reserve for insurance contracts with the nature of financial products	$ -	$ 18,495,469	$ 18,495,469
Reserve for foreign exchange valuation	-	49,503,457	49,503,457
Provisions	-	56,245	56,245
Lease liabilities	909,648	15,735,600	16,645,248
Deferred tax liabilities	-	52,624,428	52,624,428
Other liabilities	2,626,729	7,769,237	10,395,966
Separate account insurance product liabilities	570,928	654,856,068	655,426,996
Total liabilities	$ 91,598,848	$ 7,615,042,426	$ 7,706,641,274

(Concluded)

d. Information on discretionary investments

1) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company entrusted securities investment trust companies to provide discretionary investment services on its behalf, and the related investments are as follows:

Items	December 31	
	2023	2022
Domestic stocks	$ 174,433,694	$ 142,343,483
Overseas stocks	55,935,334	39,134,811
Notes and bonds purchased under resale agreements	7,914,000	2,260,000
Cash in banks	19,848,409	18,202,638
Beneficiary certificates	113,354	346,459
Futures and options	47	217,004
	$ 258,244,838	$ 202,504,395

The carrying amounts of the financial assets operated discretionarily by securities investment trust enterprises are equal to their fair values.

2) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the discretionary investment limits are as follows (in thousands of each currency):

	December 31	
	2023	2022
Monetary items		
NTD	$ 122,948,000	$ 43,079,839
USD	375,400	396,300

e. Structured entities

1) Consolidated structured entities

The consolidated structured entities in the Group's consolidated financial statements are the real estate investment and management organizations. As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Group provided loans amounting to GBP331,300 thousand in both years, as financial support to the entities for operation and investment needs.

2) Unconsolidated structured entities

a) The Group holds interests in structured entities which are not consolidated in the Group's consolidated financial statements and the Group does not provide financial support or other support to these structured entities. The maximum exposure to these structured entities is the carrying amount of the related assets held by the Group. The information of these unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

Types of Structured Entity	Nature and Purpose	Interests Owned
Private equity fund	Investment in private equity funds issued by external third parties to receive returns	Investment in units or limited partnership interests issued by the funds
Securitization vehicle	Investment in securitization vehicle to receive returns	Investment in asset-backed securities issued by the entities

b) As of December 31, 2023 and 2022, the carrying amounts of the Group's assets related to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities are disclosed as follows:

	December 31, 2023	
	Private Equity Funds	Securitization Vehicle
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 203,524,086	$ 25,601,733
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	43,354,338
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	167,183,734
	$ 203,524,086	$ 236,139,805

	December 31, 2022	
	Private Equity Funds	Securitization Vehicle
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 202,700,255	$ 30,603,875
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	36,131,806
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	160,118,682
	$ 202,700,255	$ 226,854,363

46. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions:

No.	Description	Explanation
1	Acquisition of individual real estate at price over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	Table 5
2	Disposal of individual real estate at price over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	N/A
3	Engage in core business transactions with related parties amounting over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	Note 34
4	Receivables from related parties amounting over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	Table 8
5	Trading in derivative instruments.	Notes 8, 10 and 39

b. Information of investees

No.	Description	Explanation
1	Information on investee, including name, location and etc.	Table 1
2	Financing provided to others.	Table 2
3	Endorsements/guarantees provided.	Table 3
4	Marketable securities held.	Table 4
5	Marketable securities acquired or disposed of at accumulated amounts over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	N/A
6	Acquisition of individual real estate at price over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	N/A
7	Disposal of individual real estate at price over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	N/A
8	Engage in core business transactions with related parties and transaction amounting over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital	Note 34
9	Receivables from related parties amounting over $100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital.	Table 8
10	Trading in derivative instruments.	N/A

c. Information on investments in Mainland China

No.	Description	Explanation
1	Name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, investment income, carrying amount of the investment, repatriation of investment income, and limit of investment in mainland China. If the investee belongs to the insurance industry, the location, status of capital funds and related income, provision methodology and balances of insurance policy reserves, percentage of insurance income and percentage of insurance benefits and claims should also be revealed.	Table 6
2	Significant transactions, with investees in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third region including transaction prices, payment conditions, and unrealized gains or losses.	N/A
3	Mutual transactions in core business areas, such as the underwriting of insurance policy contracts where the policyholder is the investee, the amount of such transactions and their percentages, and the end-of-period balances of the related payables and receivables and their percentages.	N/A
4	The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resulting gains or losses.	N/A
5	The highest balance, the end-of-period balance, the interest rate range, and total interest in the current period with respect to the financing of funds.	N/A
6	Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.	N/A

d. The important intercompany transactions among the Group are disclosed in Table 7 following the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

e. Information on major shareholders: For all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder should be disclosed: N/A.

TABLE 1

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/In Thousands of Ordinary Shares)

Investor Company	Name of Investee	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2023			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Number of Shares	Ratio (%)	Carrying Amount			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Conning Holdings Limited	UK	Holding company	$ 15,723,539	$ 15,723,539	2,029	100.00	$ 17,452,952	$ 289,720	$ 64,754	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Life insurance	20,370,930	20,370,930	-	100.00	25,540,176	1,616,686	1,616,686	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited	Jersey Island	Real estate investment and operation management	21,323,210	16,654,013	445,500	100.00	16,864,416	(1,094,960)	(1,094,960)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited	Jersey Island	Real estate investment and operation management	215,386	168,222	4,500	100.00	165,398	(12,251)	(12,251)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
	Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	Jersey Island	Real estate investment and operation management	10,189,090	10,189,090	213,750	100.00	5,504,415	(2,408,110)	(2,408,110)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
	Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	Jersey Island	Real estate investment and operation management	536,268	536,268	11,250	100.00	279,891	(129,653)	(129,653)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
	Cathay Industrial Research and Design Center Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Real estate leasing	2,475,000	990,000	247,500	99.00	2,263,398	(65,970)	(65,310)	Subsidiary (Note 1)
	Cathay Power Inc.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	3,222,862	3,222,862	259,264	70.00	3,344,164	260,950	165,968	Subsidiary (Notes 2 and 3)
	Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	Philippines	Banking	15,683,953	15,683,953	452,019	18.68	18,673,120	6,429,404	1,331,963	Associate (Note 2)
	Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Securities investment consulting services	300,000	300,000	30,000	100.00	696,540	202,300	202,300	Subsidiary (Note 1)
	Symphox Information Co., Ltd	Taiwan	Wholesale of information software	404,432	404,432	24,511	49.12	354,303	(9,341)	(4,589)	Associate (Note 2)
	Dasheng Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Venture investment	357,007	357,007	35,701	25.00	403,159	25,041	6,261	Associate (Note 2)
	Dasheng IV Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Venture investment	598,886	609,615	59,889	21.43	726,550	252,930	54,200	Associate (Note 2)
	CMG International One Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Lease and development of residence and buildings	1,575,000	1,575,000	157,500	45.00	1,550,749	(11,581)	(5,212)	Associate (Note 2)
	CMG International Two Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Lease and development of residence and buildings	1,800,000	1,800,000	180,000	45.00	1,762,443	(18,846)	(8,481)	Associate (Note 2)
	DingTeng Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Sewage treatment	756,116	756,116	49,875	27.36	935,800	203,623	55,715	Associate (Note 2)
	PSS Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Parking space management	785,505	785,505	20,238	33.60	1,091,135	549,609	184,669	Associate (Note 2)
	Cathay Venture Inc.	Taiwan	Venture investment	1,567,574	1,567,574	129,543	25.00	1,837,888	627,919	156,980	Associate (Note 1)
	Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Property management services	63,636	63,636	1,470	49.00	70,934	90,507	44,348	Associate (Note 2)
	TaiYang Solar Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	495,000	495,000	49,500	45.00	557,707	124,335	55,951	Associate (Note 2)
	ThrivEnergy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	216,000	216,000	21,600	30.00	227,338	47,671	14,301	Associate (Note 2)
Cathay Power Inc.	Sunrise Pv One Co., Ltd	Taiwan	Energy technical services	1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	100.00	1,132,687	95,305	Note 7	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Cathy Sunrise Two Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	20,000	20,000	2,000	100.00	23,385	2,214	Note 7	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Bai Yang Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	144,241	144,241	6,500	100.00	146,408	7,725	Note 7	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Cathy Sunrise Electric Power Two Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	125,000	125,000	12,500	100.00	131,494	5,690	Note 7	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Hong Cheng Sing Tech. Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	5,000	5,000	500	100.00	2,227	(1,100)	Note 7	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Shen Lyu Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	100	100	10	100.00	(8,978)	(3,865)	Note 7	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Nan Yang Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	75,645	34,400	7,564	80.00	81,849	8,316	Note 7	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	CM Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	754,709	754,709	70,000	70.00	768,548	76,804	Note 7	Subsidiary (Notes 2 and 4)
	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	1,601,400	1,601,400	150,000	100.00	1,602,458	71,453	Note 7	Subsidiary (Notes 2 and 4)
	Southern Electricity Corp.	Taiwan	Green electricity purchase and sale service industry	20,000	20,000	2,000	20.00	17,882	(3,835)	(637)	Associate (Note 2)
	Cathay Wind Power Holdings Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	100	-	10	100.00	100	-	Note 7	Subsidiary (Notes 2 and 6)
	Cathay Wind Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	50	-	5	100.00	50	-	Note 7	Subsidiary (Notes 2 and 6)
Sunrise Pv One Co,. Ltd	Shu Guang Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	35,000	35,000	3,500	70.00	36,110	2,005	Note 8	Subsidiary (Note 2)
CM Energy Co., Ltd.	Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	150,000	150,000	15,000	100.00	197,469	33,565	Note 9	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Tian Ji Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	10,000	10,000	1,000	100.00	13,108	1,452	Note 9	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Tian Ji Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	400,000	400,000	40,000	100.00	444,034	38,047	Note 9	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Chen Fong Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	-	31,000	-	-	-	-	Note 5	Note 5
Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	Hong Tai Power Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	50,000	50,000	5,000	100.00	63,640	10,056	Note 10	Subsidiary (Note 2)
Neo Cathay Power Corp.	Si Yi Corp.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	707,617	707,617	70,000	100.00	755,735	33,917	Note 11	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Da Li Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	402,958	402,958	40,000	100.00	438,682	27,843	Note 11	Subsidiary (Note 2)
	Yong Han Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technical services	272,336	272,336	25,000	100.00	282,870	10,260	Note 11	Subsidiary (Note 2)

(Continued)

Note 1: Share of profit or loss is recognized on the basis of the financial statements which have been audited by an independent auditor.

Note 2: Share of profit or loss is recognized on the basis of the financial statements which have not been audited by an independent auditor.

Note 3: In November 2022, the Company acquired shareholding of Cathay Power Inc. through San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd., increasing the Company’s ownership interest to 70%, and obtained control of Cathay Power Inc.

Note 4: In November 2022, Cathay Power Inc. issued ordinary shares to exchange all the interest of Neo Cathay Power Corp. and CM Energy Co., Ltd. that San Ching Engineering and the Group held, and obtained control of Neo Cathay Power Corp. and CM Energy Co., Ltd.

Note 5: CM Energy Co., Ltd. disposed of 100% of its shareholding in the investee in May 2023 and only recognized the share of profit or loss from January to April with the equity method.

Note 6: Cathay Wind Power Holdings Co., Ltd. and Cathay Wind Power Co., Ltd. were respectively established on December 28, 2023 and December 29, 2023.

Note 7: The share of profit or loss is recognized with the equity method by Cathay Power Inc.

Note 8: The share of profit or loss is recognized with the equity method by Sunrise Pv One Co., Ltd.

Note 9: The share of profit or loss is recognized with the equity method by CM Energy Co., Ltd.

Note 10: The share of profit or loss is recognized with the equity method by Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.

Note 11: The share of profit or loss is recognized with the equity method by Neo Cathay Power Corp.

(Concluded)

TABLE 2

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCE PROVIDED TO OTHERS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Amount Borrowed	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amount	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower	Aggregate Financing Limit
													Item	Value		
1	Cathay Power Inc.	Cathy Sunrise Electric Power Two Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	$ 140,000	$ -	$ -	2-2.1	Short-term financing	$ -	Operating cycle	$ -	-	-	$ 1,583,296	$ 1,583,296
		Hong Cheng Sing Tech. Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	1,500	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Sunrise Pv One Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	830,000	370,000	120,000	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Shen Lyu Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	15,000	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Shu Guang Energy Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	22,000	22,000	20,164	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Nan Yang Power Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	30,000	30,000	8,000	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	100,000	100,000	70,000	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Tian Ji Energy Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	2,000	2,000	-	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Tian Ji Power Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	70,000	70,000	-	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
		Chinese Energy Limited Co., Ltd	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	2,200	2,200	2,200	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	1,583,296	1,583,296
2	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	Shu Guang Energy Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	36,000	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	640,230	640,230
		Sunrise Pv One Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	100,000	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	640,230	640,230
		Nan Yang Power Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	120,000	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	640,230	640,230
		Shen Lyu Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	15,000	15,000	11,500	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	640,230	640,230
		Cathy Sunrise Two Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	12,000	12,000	2,100	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	640,230	640,230
3	Yong Han Co., Ltd.	Si Yi Corp.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	100,000	25,600	-	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	107,270	107,270

(Continued)

No.	Lender	Borrower	Financial Statement Account	Related Party	Highest Balance for the Period	Ending Balance	Actual Amount Borrowed	Interest Rate (%)	Nature of Financing	Business Transaction Amount	Reasons for Short-term Financing	Allowance for Impairment Loss	Collateral		Financing Limit for Each Borrower	Aggregate Financing Limit
													Item	Value		
4	CM Energy Co., Ltd.	Tian Ji Energy Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	$ 2,000	$ -	$ -	2-2.1	Short-term financing	$ -	Operating cycle	$ -	-	$ -	$ 431,852	$ 431,852
		Tian Ji Power Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	71,800	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	431,852	431,852
		Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	100,000	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	431,852	431,852
		Cathay Power Co., Inc.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y	230,000	230,000	60,000	2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	431,852	431,852
		Chen Fong Power Co., Ltd.	Other receivables - from related parties	Y (Note 2)	150,000	-	-	2-2.1	Short-term financing	-	Operating cycle	-	-	-	431,852	431,852

Note 1: The total amount of external funds provided by Cathay Power, Neo Cathay Power, Yong Han and CM Energy are limited to 40% of the net value, and individual loans are limited to 40% of the net value.

Note 2: CM Energy Co., Ltd. disposed of Chen Fong Power Co., Ltd. in May 2023, and the loan contract was terminated.

(Concluded)

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES PROVIDED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No.	Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Amount Borrowed	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China	Note
		Name	Relationship (Note 1)											
1	Cathay Power Inc.	Sunrise Pv One Co., Ltd.	b	$ 9,895,599	$ 3,576,296	$ 3,574,296	$ 1,799,816	$ -	90.30	$ 9,895,599	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 3)
		Cathy Sunrise Electric Power Two Co., Ltd.	b	9,895,599	185,412	185,412	140,812	-	4.68	9,895,599	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 3)
		Hong Cheng Sing Tech. Co., Ltd.	b	9,895,599	53,000	53,000	51,000	-	1.34	9,895,599	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 3)
		Nan Yang Power Co., Ltd.	b	9,895,599	250,000	250,000	214,400	-	6.32	9,895,599	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 3)
2	Sunrise Pv One Co., Ltd.	Cathay Power Inc.	c	2,743,359	1,005,590	1,005,590	125,000	-	91.64	2,743,359	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 4)
		Shen Lyu Co., Ltd.	d	2,743,359	354,410	354,410	354,410	-	32.30	2,743,359	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 4)
3	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	Si Yi Corp.	b	4,001,437	2,220,000	2,220,000	1,136,659	-	138.70	4,001,437	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 5)
		Da Li Energy Co., Ltd.	b	4,001,437	1,017,500	1,017,500	489,008	-	63.57	4,001,437	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 5)
		Yong Han Co., Ltd.	b	4,001,437	462,500	462,500	300,867	-	28.90	4,001,437	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 5)
4	CM Energy, Co., Ltd.	Tian Ji Energy Co., Ltd.	b	2,699,074	29,500	23,521	21,114	-	2.18	3,238,889	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 6)
		Tian Ji Power Co., Ltd.	b	2,699,074	1,899,200	-	-	-	-	3,238,889	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 6)
		Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	b	2,699,074	706,296	427,860	327,053	-	39.63	3,238,889	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 6)
		Hong Tai Power Co., Ltd.	b	2,699,074	190,000	-	-	-	-	3,238,889	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 6)
5	Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	Hong Tai Power Co., Ltd.	b	477,006	190,000	-	-	-	-	477,006	(Note 2)	(Note 2)	N	(Note 7)

Note 1: Relationships between the endorser/guarantor and the endorsee/guarantee receiver:

a. The Company and guarantee party have business deals.
b. The Company directly and indirectly owned over 50% of the guaranteed party's voting stocks.
c. The guaranteed party owned directly and indirectly over 50% of the Company's voting stocks.
d. The Company directly and indirectly owned over 90% of the guaranteed party's voting stocks.
e. The guarantor and guaranteed party are peers in contract projects or co-builders in accordance with contract provisions that require mutual insurance company.
f. Owing to the joint venture funded by all shareholders on the endorsement of its holding company.
g. Peers in performance bond joint security of pre-sale house contract under Consumer Protection Act.

Note 2: Non-listed parent company endorsement of subsidiaries or subsidiaries endorsement of listed parent company.

Note 3: The total amount of endorsement provided by Cathay Power was 250% of Cathay Power's net value, and the endorsement limit for a single company is 250% of Cathay Power's net value.

Note 4: The total amount of endorsement provided by Sunrise Pv One was 250% of Sunrise Pv One's net value, and the endorsement limit for a single company is 250% of Sunrise Pv One's net value.

Note 5: The total amount of endorsement provided by Neo Cathay Power was 250% of Neo Cathay Power's net value, and the endorsement limit for a single company is 250% of Neo Cathay Power's net value.

Note 6: The total amount of endorsement provided by CM Energy was 300% of CM Energy's net value, and the endorsement limit for a single company is 250% of CM Energy's net value.

Note 7: The total amount of endorsement provided by Hong Tai Energy was 250% of Hong Tai Energy's net value, and the endorsement limit for a single company is 250% of Hong Tai Energy's net value.

TABLE 4

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

MARKETABLE SECURITIES HELD
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/In Thousands of Ordinary Shares)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statements Accounts	December 31, 2023				Note
				Number of Shares	Carrying Amount	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
	Preference shares							
Conning Inc.	Centerprise Services Inc.	N/A	Financial assets at FVTOCI	400	$ 3,118	1.76	$ 3,118	
	Stocks							
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Asia Skin Cosmetics Company (formerly as Fashionguide Co., Ltd.)	N/A	Financial assets at FVTOCI	1,293	30,303	7.72	30,303	
	Buyforyou Co., Ltd.	N/A	Financial assets at FVTOCI	117	-	10.00	-	
	Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Investments accounted for using the equity method	3,000	58,283	100.00	58,283	
	Thinkpower Information Co., Ltd.	Associate	Investments accounted for using the equity method	8,612	438,991	34.49	438,991	
	Bowl Cut Entertainment Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Investments accounted for using the equity method	2,688	33,779	100.00	33,779	
Southern Electricity Corp.	Nan Yuan Tai Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	Investments accounted for using the equity method	100	953	100.00	953	

TABLE 5

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ACQUISITION OF INDIVIDUAL REAL ESTATE AT COSTS OF AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Buyer	Property	Event Date	Transaction Amount (Note 1)	Payment Status	Counterparty	Relationship	Information on Previous Title Transfer If Counterparty Is A Related Party				Pricing Reference	Purpose of Acquisition	Other Terms
							Property Owner	Relationship	Transaction Date	Amount			
The Company	Land located at Puzhong Section, Zhongli District, Taoyuan City	2023.07.26	$ 2,003,600	Payments by according installment to contract	Taoyuan City Government	Non-related party	-	-	-	$ -	Valuation report of appraisers	Real estate investment in accordance with the Insurance Act.	None
	Land located at No. 2-1, South Section of Station, Wuri., Taichung City District	2023.10.27	3,305,366	Payments by according installment to contract	Taichung City Government	Non-related party	-	-	-	-	Valuation report of appraisers	Real estate investment in accordance with the Insurance Act.	None

Note 1: The term “event date” refers to the date of contract signing, date of payment, date of consignment trade, date of transfer, date of boards of directors’ resolutions, or other dates that can confirm the counterparty and monetary amount of the transaction, whichever date is earlier.

Note 2: The transaction amount is the total contract price, not including the land registration fee, transcript expense, scrivener expense and stamp duty.

TABLE 6

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investee Company	Main Business and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 1)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2023	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2023	Net Income of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Note 2)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2023	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2023
					Outflow	Inflow						
Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Life insurance	$ 13,497,155	a	$ 6,748,578	$ -	$ -	$ 6,748,578	$ 205,040	50.0	$ 102,520 (Note 2,b,2)	$ 7,107,512	$ -
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	Property insurance	12,196,844	a	2,943,663	-	-	2,943,663	20,355	24.5	4,987 (Note 2,b,3)	1,968,756	-
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	Office leasing	7,223,435	a	7,223,435	-	-	7,223,435	37,709	100.0 50.0	39,977 (Note 2,b,2) 102,520 (Note 2,b,2)	8,126,552	-

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2023	Investment Amount Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investment Stipulated by Investment Commission, MOEA
$16,915,676 (Including the amounts of CNY2,845,000 thousand and US$106,352 thousand)	$16,915,676 (Including the amounts of CNY2,845,000 thousand and US$106,352 thousand)	$371,051,253

Note 1: The three methods of investment are as follows:

a. Direct investment in China.
b. Reinvestment in China through the third-region companies.
c. Others.

Note 2: The column of investment profit or loss for the period:

a. If it is in preparation, there are no investment gains and losses, it should be noted.

b. The recognition basis for investment gain (loss) are as follows:

1) Financial statement is audited by an international. CPA firms with the cooperation of the ROC CPA firm.
2) Financial statement is audited by the parent company’s CPA firm in Taiwan.
3) Other.

(Continued)

Note 3: Information on investments in mainland China:

On December 25, 2002 and July 24, 2003, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs ("MOEAIC") authorized the Company to remit US$22,850 thousand and US$27,150 thousand, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou). The total amount of the registered capital was revised from US$50,000 thousand to US$48,330 thousand approved by MOEAIC on December 20, 2010. Also, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit US$59,000 thousand as the registered capital again on May 16, 2008. MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit US$3,400 thousand as the registered capital again on April 2, 2012. MOEAIC also authorized the revision of the amount of US$32,520 thousand of unexecuted project to CNY200,000 thousand to avoid currency risk on September 14, 2013. The total registered capital was US$110,730 thousand. On September 25, 2003, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou) to change its location from Guangzhou to Shanghai. The Company's subsidiary, Cathay Life Insurance Ltd. (China) acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on December 29, 2004 and changed its name to Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Ltd. following approval by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on August 12, 2014. The Company remitted US$48,330 thousand to the subsidiary as of December 31, 2009. The Company injected additional US$29,880 thousand on September 29, 2010 and CNY200,000 thousand on May 8, 2014. On August 23, 2017, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY700,000 thousand and the amount was remitted on September 20, 2017. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's remittances to the subsidiary amounted to a total of approximately CNY900,000 thousand and US$78,210 thousand.

On October 17, 2007, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit US$26,390 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based general insurance subsidiary (in the form of a joint venture with Cathay Century Insurance) of which was also approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission on October 8, 2007. On March 6, 2008, MOEAIC authorized the Company to increase the remittances from US$26,390 thousand to US$28,960 thousand. On August 15, 2008, MOEAIC further authorized the Company to revise the remittance from US$28,960 thousand to US$28,140 thousand. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established by the Company and Cathay Century Insurance in Shanghai acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on August 26, 2008. On May 28, 2013, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY200,000 thousand to increase the share capital. Also, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY245,000 thousand on December 6, 2018. On November 26, 2019, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY245,000 thousand to increase the share capital. Since the solvency of Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) was compliant with the regulatory requirements, the Company's board of directors resolved to suspend capital increase on January 26, 2022. On March 3, 2022, MOEAIC authorized the Company to cancel CNY245,000 thousand which was authorized by MOEAIC on November 26, 2019. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's remittances to this general insurance company amounted to approximately CNY445,000 thousand and US$28,140 thousand.

On November 1, 2011 and April 11, 2012, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY300,000 (US$47,000) thousand and CNY500,000 (US$80,000) thousand, respectively. A total of US$127,000 thousand was used as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. The Company's subsidiary, Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on August 15, 2012. On April 1, 2013, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY700,000 (US$111,000) thousand to increase the share capital. As of December 31, 2023, the Company's remittances to Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. amounted to approximately CNY1,500,000 thousand.

Note 4: The relevant information regarding Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China) is as follows:

a. The location: Shanghai, China.

b. Status of capital funds and related income: As of December 31, 2023, the investment assets of Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China) amounted to $103,486,581 thousand and $9,429,129 thousand, respectively, and net investment income was $4,977,694 thousand and $341,642 thousand, respectively.

c. Provision methodology and balances of insurance policy reserves.

As of December 31, 2023, the balances of reserves of Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China) were as follows:

	Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	**Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)**
Unearned premium reserve	$ 410,568	$ 6,995,881
Loss reserve	556,828	3,895,080
Policy reserve	72,258,070	64,629
	$ 73,225,466	$ 10,955,590

Provision methodology of insurance policy reserves:

1) Unearned premium reserve: For an unexpired in-force contract with a policy period shorter than one year, the calculation of unearned premium reserve is based on the unexpired risk.

2) Loss reserve: The reserve for claims filed but not yet paid is assessed based on the actual relevant information of each case and provided by insurance type. The reserve for claims not yet filed is provided based on the past experiences of actual claims and expenses in line with actuarial principles.

3) Policy reserve: Reserve in accordance with the life table and interest rates by reserves regulations and laws of the mainland China and Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises.

d. Percentage of premium income: As of December 31, 2023, the premium income of Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China) amounted to $26,662,671 thousand and $29,595,823 thousand, respectively, and the percentage of premium income was 7.13% and 7.92%, respectively.

e. Percentage of insurance claim payments: As of December 31, 2023, the insurance claim payments of Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China) amounted to $3,674,692 thousand and $20,763,008 thousand, respectively, and the percentage of insurance claim payments was 0.86% and 4.87%, respectively.

(Concluded)

TABLE 7

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transactions Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms (Note 4)	% of Total Operating Revenue or Assets (Note 3)
0	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	a	Other loans	$ 12,323,409	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	0.14
		Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	a	Other receivables	33,170	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	a	Interest income	925,028	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	0.13
		Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	a	Other loans	656,230	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	0.01
		Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	a	Interest income	49,258	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	0.01
		Conning Holdings Limited	a	Processing fee expense	1,200,812	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	0.16
		Conning Holdings Limited	a	Other payables	289,656	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Conning Holdings Limited	a	Administrative expense	6,987	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Global Evolution Holding ApS	a	Processing fee expense	80,212	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	0.01
		Global Evolution Holding ApS	a	Other payables	20,026	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Tian Ji Power Co., Ltd.	a	Administrative expense	7,063	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
1	Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate	Sunrise Pv One Co,. Ltd	c	Other receivables	124,508	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Sunrise Pv One Co,. Ltd	c	Administrative revenue	15,792	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Sunrise Pv One Co,. Ltd	c	Interest revenue	7,796	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Si Yi Corp.	c	Administrative revenue	6,927	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Da Li Energy Co., Ltd.	c	Administrative revenue	4,231	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Tian Ji Power Co., Ltd.	c	Administrative revenue	6,167	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	c	Other receivables	71,035	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Hong Tai Energy Co., Ltd.	c	Administrative revenue	3,486	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Shu Guang Energy Co., Ltd.	c	Other receivables	20,433	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		Nan Yang Power Co., Ltd.	c	Other receivables	8,306	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
		CM Energy, Inc.	c	Other receivables	60,157	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-
2	Neo Cathy Power Corp.	Shen Lyu Co., Ltd.	c	Other receivables	11,572	Equivalent to general conditions of transactions	-

Note 1: Parent is numbered 0; subsidiaries are sequentially numbered starting from 1.

Note 2: Categories of relationships:

a. Parent to subsidiary.
b. Subsidiary to parent.
c. Between subsidiaries.

(Continued)

Note 3: Percentage of transaction amount to total consolidated operating revenue or assets is calculated as follows:

For balance sheet accounts: Transaction amount ÷ Total consolidated assets
For income statement accounts: Accumulated transaction amount in current period ÷ Total consolidated operating revenues.

Note 4: Terms and conditions of related party transactions are made on arm’s length basis. There is no difference in terms and conditions between related parties and non-related parties transactions.

(Concluded)

CATHAY LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
DECEMBER 31, 2023
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Bad Debts
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	$ 18,321,042 (Note 1)	-	$ -	-	$ -	$ -
Conning Holdings Limited	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Parent Company	289,656 (Note 2)	-	-	-	289,656	-
Cathay Power Inc.	Sunrise Pv One Co,. Ltd	Parent Company	124,508 (Note 3)	-	-	-	4,378	-
Cathay United Bank	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	249,593 (Note 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	Indovina Bank Limited	Same ultimate parent entity	116,324 (Note 5)	-	-	-	-	-

Note 1: The ending balance mainly comprises refundable taxes under the integrated income tax system.

Note 2: The ending balance mainly comprises service fee receivables.

Note 3: The ending balance mainly comprises loans and interest receivables.

Note 4: Receivables for insurance commission.

Note 5: The ending balance mainly comprises interest receivables.