Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Three-month Periods Ended
31 March 2018 and 2017
With Independent Auditors' Review Report

The reader is advised that these financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. These financial statements do not include additional disclosure information that is required for Chinese-language reports under the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission. If there is any conflict between these financial statements and the Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese language financial statements shall prevail.

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Index to consolidated financial statements

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

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

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of 31 March 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended 31 March, 2018 and 2017, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together the consolidated financial statements). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with Statement of Auditing Standards No.65 "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2018 and 2017, and their consolidated financial performance and cash flows for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by FSC of the Republic of China.

Emphasis of Matter – Applying for New Accounting Standards

We draw attention to Notes 3 of the consolidated financial statements, which describes the Company and its subsidiaries applied for the International Financial Reporting Standard 9 “Financial Instruments” and 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” starting from 1 January 2018, and elected not to restate the consolidated financial statements for prior periods. Our conclusion is not modified in respect of this matter.

/s/ Chang, Cheng-Tao

/s/ Hsu, Jung-Huang

Ernst & Young , Taipei, Taiwan

25 April 2018

Notice to Readers:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the 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 jurisdiction. The standards, procedures and practices to review such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets

As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017, and 31 March 2017

(31 March 2018 and 2017 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	$8,776,675	$7,548,335	$7,228,259
Receivables	4,6(2)	1,735,986	2,150,260	1,740,771
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,6(3)	9,288,599	90,521	981,781
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,6(4)	1,499,919	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,6(5)	-	11,050,902	9,378,617
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,6(6)	8,509,147	-	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method-Net	4,6(7)	1,120,022	1,150,114	1,219,537
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	4,6(8)	-	2,008,580	2,031,673
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,6(9)	-	6,606,306	6,407,572
Loans	4,6(10)	225,955	251,770	317,194
Reinsurance assets	4,6(11)	6,045,139	6,478,686	7,650,004
Property and equipment	4	70,175	75,145	79,500
Intangible assets	4	45,329	48,846	34,784
Deferred tax assets	4,6(25)	142,703	174,813	164,039
Other assets	4,6(12)	710,993	716,412	670,468
Total assets		$38,170,642	$38,350,690	$37,904,199

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets - (continued)

As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017, and 31 March 2017

(31 March 2018 and 2017 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities & equity	Notes	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Payables	4,6(13)	$2,306,705	$2,542,406	$2,458,313
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,6(3)	515	3,238	1,656
Preferred stock liabilities	4,6(14)	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Insurance liabilities	4,6(15)	22,782,666	22,986,373	23,760,973
Provisions	4,6(16)	427,118	426,446	380,025
Deferred tax liabilities	4,6(25)	275,535	254,895	261,154
Other liabilities		461,517	620,011	415,311
Total liabilities		27,254,056	27,833,369	28,277,432
Equity attributable to owners of parent				
Capital stock	4,6(17)	3,057,052	3,057,052	2,889,552
Capital surplus	6(18)	502,500	502,500	-
Retained earnings	4,6(19)			
Legal capital reserve		2,064,679	2,064,679	1,570,584
Special capital reserve		3,680,566	3,680,566	3,173,384
Undistributed earnings		1,860,670	1,511,512	2,541,324
Other equity		(248,881)	(298,988)	(548,077)
Total equity		10,916,586	10,517,321	9,626,767
Total liabilities and equity		$38,170,642	$38,350,690	$37,904,199

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earning per share)

Items	Notes	1 January - 31 March 2018	1 January - 31 March 2017
Operating revenues			
Direct premium income	4,6(20)	$5,044,446	$4,829,065
Reinsurance premium income	4,6(20)	319,455	250,645
Premium income		5,363,901	5,079,710
Deduct: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	4,6(20)	(1,110,192)	(1,163,074)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	4,6(20)	(100,648)	(37,682)
Retained earned premium		4,153,061	3,878,954
Reinsurance commission earned		140,883	123,568
Handling fees earned		11,304	10,157
Net investment profit and loss		246,576	179,902
Interest income		134,448	131,260
Gains (losses) on financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		200,282	334,405
Realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets		-	131,298
Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity financial assets		-	15,135
Gains (losses) from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		287	-
Share of gains (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(42,902)	10,684
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange		(162,223)	(442,880)
Expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal on investments		(570)	-
Gains (losses) from reclassification using overlay approach		117,254	-
Subtotal		4,551,824	4,192,581
Operating costs			
Insurance claims payments	4,6(21)	(2,880,574)	(2,989,584)
Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsurers	4,6(21)	470,073	974,489
Retained claim payments		(2,410,501)	(2,015,095)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	4,6(15)	125,176	(134,702)
Commission expenses		(740,199)	(646,068)
Other operating costs		(23,266)	(32,496)
Subtotal		(3,048,790)	(2,828,361)

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income - (continued)

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earning per share)

Items	Notes	1 January - 31 March 2018	1 January - 31 March 2017
Operating expenses			
Business expenses		$(747,815)	$(704,823)
Administrative and general expenses		(157,685)	(155,028)
Employee training expenses		(1,212)	(1,087)
Subtotal		(906,712)	(860,938)
Operating income		596,322	503,282
Non-operating income and expenses		(4,582)	(5,249)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		591,740	498,033
Income tax expenses	4,6(25)	(108,993)	(62,397)
Profit from continuing operations		482,747	435,636
Net income		482,747	435,636
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,6(23)		
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Income taxes relating to not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		5,748	-
Valuation gains or losses on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		20,400	-
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		(8,089)	(106,946)
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets		-	79,597
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method			
- to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(1,716)	(893)
Income taxes relating to the components to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		12,893	3,392
Gains or losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(7,654)	-
Other comprehensive gains or losses reclassified using overlay approach		(117,254)	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		(95,672)	(24,850)
Total comprehensive income		$387,075	$410,786
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		$482,747	$435,636
Non-controlling interests		$-	$-
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		$387,075	$410,786
Non-controlling interests		$-	$-
Basic earnings per share			
Net income (In dollars)	4,6(26)	$1.58	$1.51

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent											
			Retained earnings			Other equity						
Items	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal capital reserve	Special capital reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Unrealized (losses) gains from financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Other comprehensive (losses) income reclassified using overlay approach	Total	Total equity
Balance on 1 January 2017	$2,889,552	$-	$1,570,584	$3,173,384	$2,105,688	$(143,070)	$-	$(259,662)	$(120,495)	$-	$9,215,981	$9,215,981
Net income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	435,636	-	-	-	-	-	435,636	435,636
Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	-	(106,946)	-	82,096	-	-	(24,850)	(24,850)
Total comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017	-	-	-	-	435,636	(106,946)	-	82,096	-	-	410,786	410,786
Balance on 31 March 2017	$2,889,552	$-	$1,570,584	$3,173,384	$2,541,324	$(250,016)	$-	$(177,566)	$(120,495)	$-	$9,626,767	$9,626,767
Balance on 1 January 2018	$3,057,052	$502,500	$2,064,679	$3,680,566	$1,511,512	$(207,639)	$-	$67,676	$(159,025)	$-	$10,517,321	$10,517,321
Effects on retrospective application and restatement	-	-	-	-	(133,589)	-	(116,730)	(67,676)	-	330,185	12,190	12,190
Balance on 1 January 2018 (Adjusted)	3,057,052	502,500	2,064,679	3,680,566	1,377,923	(207,639)	(116,730)	-	(159,025)	330,185	10,529,511	10,529,511
Net income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	482,747	-	-	-	-	-	482,747	482,747
Other comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	-	(8,089)	11,030	-	5,748	(104,361)	(95,672)	(95,672)
Total comprehensive income for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018	-	-	-	-	482,747	(8,089)	11,030	-	5,748	(104,361)	387,075	387,075
Balance on 31 March 2018	$3,057,052	$502,500	$2,064,679	$3,680,566	$1,860,670	$(215,728)	$(105,700)	$-	$(153,277)	$225,824	$10,916,586	$10,916,586

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of cash flows

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	1 January - 31 March 2018	1 January - 31 March 2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	$591,740	$498,033
Adjustments:		
Income and other adjustments with no cash flow effects		
Depreciation expenses	5,624	14,281
Amortization expenses	6,566	4,655
Reverse for bad debt expense	-	(74)
Net losses on financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(200,282)	(334,405)
Net losses on available-for-sale financial assets	-	(131,298)
Net losses on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(287)	-
Net losses from held-to-maturity financial assets	-	(15,135)
Interest income	(134,448)	(131,260)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	(201,627)	(538,502)
Expected credit impairment losses	570	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	42,902	(10,684)
Other comprehensive income or loss reclassified using overlay approach	(117,254)	-
Changes in assets and liabilities from operating activities:		
Decrease in notes receivable	22,662	42,599
Decrease in premiums receivable	411,855	195,790
Decrease in other accounts receivable	8,518	24,342
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	538,245	175,232
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost	133,628	-
Decrease in reinsurance assets	425,752	361,845
Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets	-	31,633
Decrease in debt instrument for which no active market exists	-	486,840
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets	-	(308,382)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(1,882)	2,617
Increse in claims outstanding	-	54
(Decrease) increse in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	(15,328)	45,913
Increase (decrease) in commissions payable	8,118	(1,075)
Decrease in other payables	(262,227)	(318,362)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	672	(133)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(158,494)	56,849
Cash flows from operating activities	1,105,023	151,373
Interest received	107,290	111,140
Dividends received	-	1,751
Interest paid	(46)	(19,390)
Income taxes paid	(3,173)	(2,528)
Net cash flows from operating activities	1,209,094	242,346
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(2,067)	(5,516)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(1,846)	(2,174)
Decrease in loans	25,815	37,618
Net cash flows from investing activities	21,902	29,928
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(2,656)	(5,870)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,228,340	266,404
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of periods	7,548,335	6,961,855
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	$8,776,675	$7,228,259

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

1. History and organization

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

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and Subsidiaries (the "Consolidated Company") for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 were authorized for issue by the Company's board of directors on 25 April 2018.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) Changes in accounting policies resulting from applying for the first time certain standards and amendments

The Consolidated Company applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), International Accounting Standards ("IAS"), and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment that has a material effect on the Consolidated Company is described below:

A. IFRS 9 (including the adoption of overlay approach of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* under IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*) replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods at the date of initial application (1 January 2018). The adoption of IFRS 9 has the following impacts on the Consolidated Company:

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(A) The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018 and they adopted IAS 39 before 1 January 2018. Please refer to Note 4 for more details on accounting policies.

(B) In accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9, the assessment of the business model and classification of financial assets into the appropriate categories are based on the facts and circumstances that existed as at 1 January 2018. The classifications of financial assets and their carrying amounts as at 1 January 2018 are as follows:

IAS 39		IFRS 9	
Measurement categories	Carrying amounts	Measurement categories	Carrying amounts
Fair value through profit or loss		Fair value through profit or loss	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$90,521	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$9,629,286
Available-for-sale financial assets	11,050,902	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,488,803
At amortized cost		At amortized cost	
Cash and cash equivalents	7,548,335	Cash and cash equivalents	7,548,335
Receivables	2,150,260	Receivables	2,150,260
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	2,008,580	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,657,064
Held-to-maturity financial assets	6,606,306		
Loans	251,770	Loans	251,770
Guarantee deposits paid	662,107	Guarantee deposits paid	654,809
Subtotal	19,227,358	Subtotal	19,262,238
Total	$30,368,781	Total	$30,380,327

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(C) The transition adjustments from IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* to IFRS 9 for the classifications of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 January 2018 are as follows:

IAS 39		IFRS 9				
Items	Carrying amounts	Items	Carrying amounts	Differences	Retained earnings adjustments	Other equity adjustments
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$90,521	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$90,521	$-	$-	$-
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,756,320	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8,756,320	-	(131,851)	131,851
	1,488,803	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,488,803	-	(150)	150
	805,779	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	795,471	(10,308)	(278)	(10,030)
Subtotal	11,050,902	Subtotal	11,040,594	(10,308)	(132,279)	121,971
Cash and cash equivalents	7,548,335	Cash and cash equivalents	7,548,335	-	-	-
Receivables	2,150,260	Receivables	2,150,260	-	-	-
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	750,000	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	782,445	32,445	-	32,445
	1,258,580	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,257,266	(1,314)	(1,314)	-
Subtotal	2,008,580	Subtotal	2,039,711	31,131	(1,314)	32,445
Held-to-maturity financial assets	6,606,306	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	6,604,327	(1,979)	(1,979)	-
Loans	251,770	Loans	251,770	-	-	-
Guarantee deposits paid	662,107	Guarantee deposits paid	654,809	(7,298)	(68)	(7,230)
Total	$30,368,781	Total	$30,380,327	$11,546	$(135,640)	$147,186

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(D) The transition adjustments from IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments for the balance of loss allowance under expected credit loss model as at 1 January 2018 are as follows:

Items and measurement categories	Balance of impairment provision under IAS 39	Reclassifications	Remeasurements	Balance of loss allowance under IFRS 9
Available-for-sale financial instruments (IAS 39)				
Classified to financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (IFRS 9)	$-	$-	$150	$150
Classified to financial assets measured at amortized cost (IFRS 9)	-	-	346	346
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists (IAS 39)				
Classified to financial assets measured at amortized cost (IFRS 9)	-	-	1,314	1,314
Held-to-maturity financial asset (IAS 39)				
Classified to financial assets measured at amortized cost (IFRS 9)	-	-	1,979	1,979
Total	$-	$-	$3,789	$3,789

(E) Effects on the date of initial application

In accordance with classification and measurement of financial assets and impairment assessment in IFRS 9, the Consolidated Company's assets increased by $12,190 thousand, retained earnings decreased by $133,589 thousand and other equity increased by $145,779 thousand on the date of initial application (1 January 2018). The related explanation is as follows:

a. Classification and measurement of financial assets

A part of debt instrument investments for which no active market exists are reclassified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and a part of available-for-sale financial assets are reclassified as financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss due to estimation of business model, thus reflect on adjustments to unrealized gains. The assets increased by $15,185 thousand, retained earnings decreased by $130,444 thousand and other equity increased by $145,629 thousand.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets which are classified as held-for-trading derivative instruments in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and mixed instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under IFRS 9.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Classified as available-for-sale financial assets according to IAS 39, including beneficiary certificates, stocks and bonds. The related explanation of change in classification is as follows:

(a) Beneficiary certificates

As the cash flow characteristics for beneficiary certificates are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, beneficiary certificates are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9. As at the date of initial application, the Consolidated Company reclassifies available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Stocks

Based on the facts and circumstances that existed as on 1 January 2018, aside from part of the financial assets which are not held-for-trading investments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, the others should be reclassified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. No difference from carrying amount existed when stocks are measured at fair value.

(c) Bonds

As the cash flow characteristics for bonds are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, based on the facts and circumstances that existed as on 1 January 2018, bonds should be reclassified from available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9 if the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. The difference between fair value and amortized cost previously recognized will be adjusted to other equity and the carrying amount of the reclassified financial assets. The financial assets should also be assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

According to the fact and circumstances that existed as on 1 January 2018, bond investments held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and for sale should be classified as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income under IFRS 9. No difference from carrying amount exists, and the above-mentioned assets should be assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

The Consolidated Company chose to express profit or loss of the designated financial assets in overlay approach under IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts since their application of IFRS 9. The reclassification of available-for-sale financial assets to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and designated to apply overlay approach resulted in no difference in carrying amount.

<u>Held-to-maturity financial assets and debt instrument investments for which no active market exists</u>

Bond investments classified as held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables (placed in debt instrument investments for which no active market exists) according to IAS 39 and whose cash flow characteristics are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, based on the facts and circumstances that existed as at the date of initial application, should be reclassified from held-to-maturity financial assets and debt instrument investments for which no active market exists to financial assets measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9 if the financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. No difference from carrying amount exists, and the above-mentioned assets should be assessed for impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

Bond investments classified as loans and receivables (placed in debt instrument investments for which no active market exists) according to IAS 39 and whose cash flow characteristics are not solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding should be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The Consolidated Company chose to express profit or loss of the designated financial assets in overlay approach under IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts since their application of IFRS 9. Therefore, the reclassification above resulted in an increase in other equity after reclassification.

b. Impairment assessment of financial assets

The Consolidated Company recognized adjustments of expected credit losses of debt instruments, which decreased assets by $2,995 thousand, decreased retained earnings by $3,145 thousand and increased other equity by $150 thousand.

As for financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the impairment of debt instruments is evaluated by applying expected credit risk model in accordance with IFRS 9. If the credit risk of the financial assets does not increase significantly after the initial recognition, the allowance for losses will be measured at 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk of the financial assets increases significantly after the initial recognition and is not low credit risk, the allowance for losses will be measured at credit losses during remaining term to maturity. For receivables and contractual assets arose from the transactions in the scope of IFRS 15, credit losses are evaluated by simplified method. The above-mentioned rule of impairment assessment is different from incurred losses model applied currently.

In accordance with impairment assessment of financial assets in IFRS 9, the Consolidated Company's deferred tax assets increased by $644 thousand, retained earnings increased by $2,051 thousand, and other equity decreased by $1,407 thousand.

(F) Financial assets and liabilities have been reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost. The fair value and fair value gains and losses that have not yet been reclassified and shall be recognized during the transition period are as follows:

From available-for-sale financial assets (Classification under IAS 39) reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost	31 March 2018
Ending balance of the fair value in current period	$1,376,920
Other comprehensive income in current period if not reclassified	11,553

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(G) Please refer to Note 4, Note 5, Note 6 and Note 7 for the related disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments.*

B. *Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation* – Amendments to IFRS 9

The amendment allows financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require a party to a contract either to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract, to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendment has been issued by International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") but not yet endorsed by FSC (the effective date issued by IASB is beginning on or after 1 January 2019). In accordance with the question and answer set issued on 12 December 2017 by the FSC, the Consolidated Company elected to early apply the amendment on 1 January 2018 after considering that it was necessary. The Consolidated Company evaluated that the adoption of this standard did not have material impact.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended by IASB which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Consolidated Company as at the end of the reporting period are listed below:

None.

(3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB but not yet endorsed by FSC at the date of issuance of the Consolidated Company' financial statements are listed below:

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
A	Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures*	To be determined by IASB
B	IFRS 16 *Leases*	January 1, 2019
C	IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments*	January 1, 2019
D	IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*	January 1, 2021
E	IAS 28 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures* — Amendments to IAS 28	January 1, 2019
F	*Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle)*	January 1, 2019
G	*Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* (Amendments to IAS 19)	January 1, 2019

A. Amendments to IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements and* IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures*

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gains or losses resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full.

IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or losses resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture.

B. IFRS 16 *Leases*

The new standard requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model (subject to certain exemptions), recognizing most leases on balance sheet as assets and liabilities. Lessor accounting still uses the dual classification approach: operating lease and finance lease.

C. IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments*

The Interpretation clarifies application of recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 "*Income Taxes*" when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments.

D. IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

IFRS 17 provides a comprehensive model for insurance contracts, covering all relevant accounting aspects (including recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements). The core of IFRS 17 is the General (building block) Model, under this model, on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

(A) estimates of future cash flows
(B) discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of future cash flows
(C) a risk adjustment for non-financial risk

Aside from the general model, investment contracts with discretionary participation features shall be measured by applying variable fee approach ("VFA"), a modification to general model. If certain conditions are met, premium allocation approach ("PAA"), a simplification of general model, is applied to measure the liability for remaining coverage.

The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

E. Amendments to IAS 28 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures*

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture before it applies IAS 28, and in applying IFRS 9, does not take account of any adjustments that arise from applying IAS 28.

F. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle)*

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*
The amendments clarify that an entity that has joint control of a joint operation shall remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains control of the business.

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*
The amendments clarify that an entity that participates in, but does not have joint control of a joint operation does not remeasure its previously held interest in a joint operation when it obtains joint control of the business.

IAS 12 *Income Taxes*
The amendments clarify that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events.

IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*
The amendments clarify that an entity should treats any borrowing made specifically to obtain an asset as part of general borrowings when the asset is ready for its intended use or sale.

G. *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement* (Amendments to IAS 19)

The amendments clarify that when a change in a defined benefit plan is made (such as amendment, curtailment or settlement, etc.), the entity should use the updated assumptions to remeasure its net defined benefit liability or asset.

The above-mentioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Consolidated Company’s financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Consolidated Company is currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Consolidated Company for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise ("the Regulations") and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

A. Derecognizes the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary;
B. Derecognizes the carrying amount of any non-controlling interest;
C. Recognizes the fair value of the consideration received;
D. Recognizes the fair value of any investment retained;
E. Recognizes any surplus or deficit in profit or loss; and
F. Reclassifies the Company's share of components previously recognized in other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Business Nature	Ownership Interest		
			31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Ltd. ("Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)")	Property Insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

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

A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.

B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* under IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.

C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

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

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

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

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(7) Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Consolidated Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:

According to IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, the Consolidated Company categorized the financial assets on balance sheet as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets for hedging, financial assets measured at amortized cost and so on. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities for hedging and bonds payable.

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

All regular way purchase or sales of financial assets are recorded using trade date accounting. Financial assets and financial liabilities within scope are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. The Consolidated Company classifies the instrument issued as a financial liability or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, and an equity instrument.

The Consolidated Company categorize financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on both of the following:

(A) the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets
(B) the financial assets’ contractual cash flow characteristics

Subsequent measurement of each category of financial assets and liabilities is listed below:

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are:

a. financial assets not measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income

b. financial assets measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income be designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss in order to eliminate or significantly reduce accounting mismatch

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are categorized as held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss therein, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

In addition, to reduce the fluctuation in profit or loss due to applying IFRS 9 earlier than IFRS 17, the Consolidated Company elected to IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* which will replace in IFRS 17 to present profit or loss on financial assets designated.

Overlay approach is applied to financial assets if all of the following conditions are met therein, the Company and Subsidiaries elected to remove profit or loss arising from changes in fair value in subsequent measurement and placed it in other comprehensive income.

a. the financial assets are held in respect of activities related to IFRS 4.
b. the financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss applying IFRS 9, but would not have been measured at fair value through profit or loss in its entirely applying under IAS 39.

c. the financial assets designated to apply overlay approach at initial recognition when an entity first applies IFRS 9 or when a new financial asset is initially recognized or when a financial asset newly meets the criteria having previously not met.

(B) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are:

a. debt instrument investments that meet both of the following conditions:

(a) The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and for sale.
(b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b. equity instruments investments that are not held for trading, for which an irrevocable election at initial recognition is made and whose subsequent changes in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value in subsequent assessment. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value shall be recognized in other equity before derecognition, except for expected credit losses and foreign exchange gains or losses arising from the translation of foreign monetary financial assets, which shall be recognized in profit or loss. When the financial assets are derecognized, except for equity instruments designated in IFRS 9 Note 5.7.5, the cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other equity are reclassified in profit or loss if they are debt instrument investments or recognized directly in retained earnings if they are investments in equity instruments. Dividends are recognized in profit or loss, unless its represent part of recovery on cost of investment obviously.

(C) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are the ones that meet both of the following conditions and are presented as receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost, other financial assets and loans on the balance sheet:

a. The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.
b. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and shall be recognized in profit or loss when amortized, impaired and derecognized.

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

D. Financial assets and financial liabilities for hedging

Financial assets or financial liabilities that have been designated as effective hedging instruments in hedge accounting are measured at fair value.

E. Financial liabilities

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

The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 are as follows:

According to IAS 39, financial assets are categorized as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, debt instrument investments for which no active market exists, held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are categorized as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost.

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement of each category of financial assets and liabilities is listed below:

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

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short term, for which there is a recent pattern of short-term profit taking, or as derivative financial instruments. This category comprises financial assets classified as held-for-trading and designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition.

Financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

a. It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term
b. On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
c. It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument)

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and changes therein, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and designated as such at the time of initial recognition are classified as “financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. Changes in fair value are recognized in profit of loss as “gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss”.

(B) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, debt instrument investments for which no active market exists, held-to-maturity financial assets or loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than foreign currency differences on available-for-sale debt instruments, interest income calculated using the effective interest method, and dividend income, are recognized in other comprehensive income. When impairment loss of available-for-sale financial assets is recognized or derecognized, the gain or loss accumulated in the fair value reverse in equity is reclassified to profit or loss. Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date that an entity's right to receive payment is established.

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

Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists are debt investments with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. At initial recognition, debt instrument investments for which no active market exists quote are recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Disposal gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss upon derecognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, theses debt instrument investments for which no active market exists are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

(D) Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

(E) Loans and receivables

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

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

Loans and receivables are separately presented on the balance sheet as loans and receivables. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or transaction costs. The effective interest method amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

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

(F) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities held-for-trading or are designated on initial recognition are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss and those designated as such at the time of initial recognition are recognized as “financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss” in the condensed consolidated balance sheet. The changes in fair value are recognized as “gain or loss on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss” in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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

B. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(A) Financial assets

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

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

(B) Financial liabilities

The Consolidated Company remove all or part of a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is satisfied, cancelled or expires.

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

C. Reclassification of financial assets

The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:

Financial instruments of the Consolidated Company are reclassified in accordance with IFRS 9:

(A) When, and only when, an entity changes its business model for managing financial assets it shall reclassify all affected financial assets.
(B) An entity shall not reclassify any liability.

The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 are as follows:

In accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*:

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

D. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

E. Impairment of financial assets

The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:

As for financial assets that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the impairment of debt instruments is evaluated by applying expected credit risk model in accordance with IFRS 9. If the credit risk of the financial assets does not increase significantly after the initial recognition, the allowance for losses will be measured at 12-month expected credit losses. If the credit risk of the financial assets increases significantly after the initial recognition and is not low credit risk, the allowance for losses will be measured at credit losses during remaining term to maturity.

The Consolidated Company assess the expected credit losses of the financial assets on each balance sheet date. Accounting policies for impairment of financial assets measured at different methods are as follows:

(A) Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The expected credit losses is recognized by reclassifying cumulative gains or losses recognized in other equity to profit or loss without deducting loss allowance from the carrying amount. If the expected credit losses decrease, the amount decreased shall be reversed and recognized as gains in the period it reversed.

(B) Debt instruments measured at amortized cost

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by loss allowance and the amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. If the expected credit losses decrease, loss allowance shall be reversed and the reversed amount shall be recognized as gains in the period it reversed.

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

(A) 0.5% of the ending balance for the first category of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts, 2% of the ending balance for the second category of loan assets, 10% of the ending balance for the third category of loan assets, as well as 50% and 100% of the ending balance for the fourth and fifth category of loan assets.

(B) 1% of the ending balance for all the five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts.

(C) Total unsecured portion of loans overdue and receivable on demand.

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

The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 are as follows:

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

Other loss events include:

(a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; or

(b) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or

(c) It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

(d) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

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

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

(a) 0.5% of the ending balance for the first category of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts, 2% of the ending balance for the second category of loan assets, 10% of the ending balance for the third category of loan assets, as well as 50% and 100% of the ending balance for the fourth and fifth category of loan assets.

(b) 1% of the ending balance for all the five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts.

(c) Total unsecured portion of loans overdue and receivable on demand.

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

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

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

F. Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Consolidated Company elected to apply hedge accounting policy of IFRS 9 prospectively at the initial application of IFRS 9.

<u>The accounting policy before 1 January 2018 as follow:</u>

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

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

Hedging relationships consist of three types:

(A) Fair value hedges: a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability, an unrecognized firm commitment.

(B) Cash flow hedges: a hedge of exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or with a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit or loss.

(C) Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation: a hedge of the exposure to foreign currency risk associated with a net investment in a foreign operation.

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

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

(A) Fair value hedges

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

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

(B) Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

(C) Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

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

(8) Fair value measurement

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

A. In the principal market for the asset or liability

B. In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

(9) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investment in the associate of the Consolidated Company is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Consolidated Company has significant influence. A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture.

Under the equity method, the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is carried in the balance sheet at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the Consolidated Company's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture. After the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Consolidated Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. Unrealized gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Consolidated Company and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Consolidated Company's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

When changes in the net assets of an associate or a joint venture occur and are not those recognized in profit or loss or other comprehensive income and do not affect the Consolidated Company's percentage of ownership interests in the associate or joint venture, the Consolidated Company recognizes such changes in equity based on its percentage of ownership interests. The resulting capital surplus recognized will be reclassified to profit or loss at the time of disposing the associate or joint venture on a pro rata basis.

When an associate or joint venture issues new stock and the Consolidated Company's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Consolidated Company fails to acquire shares newly issued in the associate or joint venture proportionately to its original ownership interest, the increase or decrease in the interest in the associate or joint venture is recognized in capital surplus and investments accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The above-mentioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Consolidated Company disposes of the associate or joint venture.

The financial statements of the associates or joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Consolidated Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with the Consolidated Company.

The Consolidated Company determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (before 1 January 2018: IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*). If this is the case, the Consolidated Company calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognize the amount in the share of profit or loss of an associate in the statement of comprehensive income as required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. If using the investment's value in use as the recoverable amount, the Consolidated Company determine the value in use based on the following estimates:

A. Future cash flows that the Consolidated Company expect to derive from the investment in the associate or joint venture, including cash flows from the operation of the associate or joint venture and from the ultimate disposal of such investment, or

B. Present value of the future cash flows from dividends expected to be received from the associate or joint venture and from the disposal of the investment.

Because goodwill included as part of the carrying amount of an investment in an associate or an investment in a joint venture is not separately recognized, it is not tested for impairment separately by applying the requirements for impairment testing goodwill in IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*.

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Consolidated Company measures and recognizes any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate or joint venture upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss. Furthermore, 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 entity continues to apply the equity method and does not remeasure the retained interest.

(10) Property and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Leases

The Consolidated Company as a lessee

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

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

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

(12) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

Computer software

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

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Consolidated Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Consolidated Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

(14) Separation requirement for specific assets

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

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

A. Government bonds, not including exchangeable government bonds.

B. Financial bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution, provided that financial bonds shall be limited to ordinary financial bonds only.

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

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

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

A. Treasury bills.

B. Negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.

C. Government bonds in a repo transaction.

The amount of demand deposits deposited in financial institutions under the preceding paragraph shall not be less than 45 percent of the balance remaining after subtracting the amount of special reserves from the amount of funds held by the Consolidated Company due to the operation of this Insurance, or less than 30 percent of the retained earned pure premium for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant. The competent authority may raise the percentage of demand deposits required by the Consolidated Company to a level it deems appropriate based on the Consolidated Company's operational status.

If the total amount of unearned premium reserve and loss reserve of the Consolidated Company with respect to this Insurance is less than 30 percent of the retained earned pure premiums of this Insurance for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant, the funds held by the Consolidated Company through its conduct of this Insurance shall be deposited in full with a financial institution in the form of demand deposits.

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

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

(15) Insurance contract categories

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

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

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

(16) Reinsurance contracts assets

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

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

(17) Insurance liabilities

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

A. Unearned premium reserve

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

B. Claims reserve

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

C. Special reserve

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

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

(A) Special reserve for major incident

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

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

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

(B) Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

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

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

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

D. Premiums deficiency reserve

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

E. Liability reserve

The minimum liability reserve for health insurance that the insurance period is greater than one year is set aside using full preliminary term reserving method. However, the method of setting aside minimum liability reserve for health insurance with special nature should be approved by the competent authority.

(18) Insurance premium revenues and the acquisition costs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(19) Insurance claim costs

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

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

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

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

Claim reserve is not discounted to its present value.

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

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

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

(20) Liability adequacy test

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

(21) Salvage and subrogation

Salvage legally acquired from the claim procedure for direct written business shell be valued and recognized at its fair value. Subrogation legally acquired shall be recognized when the actual recovery is definite (the inflow of the economic benefits in the future is more likely than not), and its amount can be reliably measured.

(22) Reinsurance ceded

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(24) Contribution to the stabilization funds

Since 1 July 2014, according to the “Interpretations No.10302503181 Financial-Supervisory-Property-Insurance-Corporate” issued by FSC, the Company has changed its way of contribution to rate discrimination depositing in “Property Insurance Stabilization Fund Committees”. It is reported as “Contribution to the Stabilization funds” in the income statement.

(25) Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

A. the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
B. the date that the Consolidated Company recognizes restructuring-related costs

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

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

(26) Income taxes

Income tax expense (benefit) is the aggregate amount in respect of current tax and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax shall be recognized as income or an expense and including in profit or loss for the period, except for the extent that the tax relating to item recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity shall be recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax

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

The 5% surtax on undistributed retained earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved at the shareholders' meeting.

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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

The recognition and measurement of deferred tax follows annual financial reporting requirements in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes*. The Consolidated Company recognize the effect of change in tax rate for deferred taxes in full if the new tax rate is enacted by the end of the interim reporting period, by charging to profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or directly to equity.

In accordance with Article 49 of “the Financial Holdings Company Act”, the Company and its parent company jointly filed corporation income tax returns and 10% surcharge on it undistributed retained earnings since 2002 under the integrated income tax system. If there is any tax effect due to the adoption of the foregoing integrated income tax system, the parent company can proportionately allocate the effects on tax expense (benefit). Such effects on current tax and deferred tax are accounted for as receivables or payables.

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

5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

(1) Judgement

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

A. Categories of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The risk ratio of reinsurance policy＝(Σ PV amount to assumed reinsurer occur net loss × the ratio of occurrence / PV of premium that assumed reinsurer expected) × 100%

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

(2) Estimates and assumptions

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

A. Fair value of financial instruments

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

B. Impairment loss estimation on debt instruments investments

Starting from 1 January 2018

Estimation of the impairment loss on debt instrument investments is measured at the amount of expected credit losses. The present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract (carrying amount) and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (after considering the forward-looking information) is recognized as credit losses. The Consolidated Company takes the historic experience, current market conditions and forward-looking information into consideration, and thus, make assumptions on the default rate and expected loss ratio and select the impairment assessment inputs. If actual future cash flows are less than expected, material impairment loss may occur.

Before 1 January 2018

When there are objective evidences identified showing impairment indicators, the Consolidated Company takes the estimation of future cash flows into consideration. The amount of the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses which have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If actual future cash flows are less than expected, material impairment loss may occur.

C. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

D. Post-employment benefits

The cost of post-employment benefit and the present value of the pension obligation under defined benefit pension plans are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions. These include the determination of the discount rate and future salary increases.

E. Insurance contract liabilities

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

F. Income taxes

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

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

6. Contents of significant accounts

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Petty cash and cash on hand	$23,785	$19,232	$16,439
Cash in banks	1,158,615	1,394,774	1,127,220
Time deposits	6,449,648	5,244,249	4,824,766
Cash equivalents	1,144,627	890,080	1,259,834
Total	$8,776,675	$7,548,335	$7,228,259

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(2) Receivables

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Notes receivable - Net	$227,524	$250,186	$252,112
Premiums receivable - Net	1,253,653	1,665,509	1,274,125
Other receivable - Net	254,809	234,565	214,534
Total	$1,735,986	$2,150,260	$1,740,771

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

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017 (Note)	31 March 2017 (Note)
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Stocks	$5,500,847		
Beneficiary certificates	2,900,329		
Financial debentures	777,209		
Derivative instruments	110,214		
Total	$9,288,599		

	31 March 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Held for trading			
Beneficiary certificates		$-	$813,908
Derivative instruments		90,521	167,873
Total		$90,521	$981,781

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate period periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

The Consolidated Company chose to express profit or loss of the designated financial assets in overlay approach under IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts since its application of IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018. Financial assets designated to apply overlay approach by the Consolidated Company for investing activities relating to insurance contracts issued by the Consolidated Company are as follows:

	31 March 2018
Finacial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Stocks	$5,376,452
Beneficiary certificates	2,874,389
Financial debentures	777,209
Total	$9,028,050

Reclassification from profit or loss to other comprehensive income of the financial assets designated to apply overlay approach for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 is addressed below:

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018
Gains due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	$124,337
Less: Gains if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	(241,591)
(Gains) from reclassification using overlay approach	$(117,254)

According to the adjustment by applying overlay approach, Gains from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss was $200,282 thousand for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018; gains from reclassification using overlay approach was $117,254 thousand for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018.

The Consolidated Company's financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017 (Note)	31 March 2017 (Note)
Finacial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Derivative instruments	$515		

	31 March 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Held for trading			
Derivative instruments		$3,238	$1,656

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate period periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Consolidated Company entered in to forward foreign exchange contracts to manage the risk exposure position for certain transactions but are not designated as hedging instruments. Details of the derivative financial instruments reported as held for trading not designated as hedging instruments as of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, are as follows:

	Nominal Amount		Maturity Period
31 March 2018			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell USD	195,600	9 April 2018-27 March 2019
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR	6,850	16 April 2018-4 June 2018
31 December 2017			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell USD	195,600	10 January 2018-20 November 2018
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR	6,850	31 January 2018-21 May 2018
31 March 2017			
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell USD	189,600	7 April 2017-20 April 2018
Forward foreign exchange contracts	Sell EUR	7,850	18 April 2017-31 January 2018

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

(4) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017 (Note)	31 March 2017 (Note)
Equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Stocks	$459,000		
Debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Financial debentures	302,068		
Government bonds	738,851		
Subtotal	1,040,919		
Total	$1,499,919		

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate period periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

A part of the investments in equity instruments held by the Consolidated Company are not held for trading, and thus were designated as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

Please refer to Note 7 for more details on accumlated impairment of the debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income held by the Consolidated Company.

There was no dividend revenue recognized relating to investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income still held by the Consolidated Company on the balance sheet date for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018. There was no derecognition either.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(5) Available-for-sale financial assets

	31 March 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Listed stocks	$-	$5,927,394	$4,799,197
Foreign stocks	-	276,747	282,845
Beneficiary certificates	-	2,990,779	2,450,690
Corporate bonds	-	201,904	202,888
Financial debentures	-	605,242	607,982
Government bonds	-	1,331,446	1,257,983
Overseas bonds	-	301,220	306,053
Subtotal	-	11,634,732	9,907,638
Less：Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	-	(583,830)	(529,021)
Total	$-	$11,050,902	$9,378,617

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

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

(6) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017 (Note)	31 March 2017 (Note)
Government bonds	$574,699	$-	$-
Corporate bonds	1,549,970	-	-
Financial debentures	300,012	-	-
Overseas bonds	6,185,054	-	-
Time deposit(other)	478,223	-	-
Subtotal	9,087,958	-	-
Less: allowance impairment loss	(4,183)	-	-
Less：Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(574,628)	-	-
Total	$8,509,147	$-	$-

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

Please refer to Note 7 for more details on accumulated impairment and credit risk of the financial assets measured at amortized cost held by the Consolidated Company. The financial assets measured at amortized cost held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

(7) Investments accounted for using the equity method—Net

Information of material associates was as follows:

Company: Cathay Insurance Company Limited

Relationship with the Consolidated Company: A non-life insurance company that the Consolidated Company established with Cathay Life Insurance Co., LTD. The subsidiary is accounted for using the equity method after capital increase by other investors.

Main business office/ Country of registry: Mainland China

There was no quoted price for above associates.

The reconciliations of summarized financial information and the carrying amount of the investment are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Total Assets	$8,311,979	$7,134,447	$7,137,032
Total Liabilities	(5,265,439)	(3,945,897)	(3,605,462)
Equity	3,046,540	3,188,550	3,531,570
Percentage of ownership	24.50%	24.50%	24.50%
Subtotal	746,402	781,195	865,235
Goodwill	373,620	368,919	354,302
Carrying value of the investment	$1,120,022	$1,150,114	$1,219,537

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2018	2017
Operating revenues	$2,379,470	$1,111,269
Profit from continuing operations	(175,107)	43,608
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(6,431)	(4,608)
Total comprehensive income	(181,538)	39,000

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

The carrying amount of investments accounted for under the equity method in investees whose financial statements were unreviewed amounted to $1,120,022 thousand and $1,219,537 thousand, as at 31 March 2018 and 2017, respectively. The share of the (losses) gains of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $(42,902) thousand and $10,648 thousand for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017, respectively. The share of the other comprehensive (losses) income of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $(1,576) thousand and $1,129 thousand for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The investments accounted for using the equity method held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

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

	31 March 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Corporate bonds	$-	$350,000	$350,000
Bank debentures	-	750,000	750,000
Overseas bonds	-	898,068	915,677
Time deposits	-	10,512	15,996
Total	$-	$2,008,580	$2,031,673

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

The debt instrument investments for which no active market exists held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(9) Held-to-maturity financial assets

	31 March 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Corporate bonds	$-	$999,987	$799,970
Overseas bonds	-	5,606,319	5,607,602
Total	$-	$6,606,306	$6,407,572

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provison in IFRS 9.

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

(10) Loans

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Loans	$228,651	$254,894	$320,734
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(2,696)	(3,124)	(3,540)
Total	$225,955	$251,770	$317,194

The Consolidated Company applied IFRS 9 on 1 January 2018 and assessed impairment. Please refer to Note 7 for related information of loss allowance for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018.

The Consolidated Company applied IAS 39 prior to 1 January 2018 and assessed impairment. The movements in the provision for impairment of secured loans and overdue receivables for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017 are as follows:

	Individually Impaired	Collectively Impaired	Total
1 January 2017	$315	$3,798	$4,113
Reversal for the current period	-	(573)	(573)
Write off	-	-	-
31 March 2017	$315	$3,225	$3,540

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

Individually impaired loss as of 31 March 2017 mainly results from the financial difficulties of the obligators. The individually impaired loss is recognized as the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of estimated future recoverable amount. The pledged assets of the loans are properties and equipments.

(11) Reinsurance assets

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	$330,325	$539,842	$421,516
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies-net	533,315	572,453	1,005,197
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	2,781,792	2,889,339	2,609,529
Ceded claims reserve	2,398,588	2,474,474	3,610,396
Ceded premium deficiency reserve	1,119	2,578	3,366
Subtotal	5,181,499	5,366,391	6,223,291
Total	$6,045,139	$6,478,686	$7,650,004

Reinsurance assets held by the Consolidated Company were not impaired.

(12) Other assets

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Prepayment	$14,121	$12,861	$13,349
Guarantee deposits paid	655,618	662,107	607,661
Other assets - Other	41,254	41,444	49,458
Total	$710,993	$716,412	$670,468

Please refer to Note 7 for related information of loss allowance and credit risk for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018.

The other assets held by the Consolidated Company were not pledged.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(13) Payables

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Claims outstanding	$-	$-	$1,900
Commissions payable	124,867	116,750	122,267
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,328,524	1,343,852	1,435,019
Other payables	853,314	1,081,804	899,127
Total	$2,306,705	$2,542,406	$2,458,313

(14) Preferred stock liabilities

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

A. Issuance period covers from 11 November 2011, the issue date, to 10 November 2018, seven years in total.

B. Dividend yield is 1.86% per year based on the actual issue price of $32 per share. Unpaid dividends will accumulate and shall be paid in full with priority in the year with earnings.

C. The preference shares are not convertible to common stocks. When the shares are mature, the Company shall repurchase the shares at the issue price in compliance with R.O.C. Company Law. If the company is not able to repurchase all or a portion of the issued preferred stocks due to force majeure, the terms of the preferred stocks remain the same until the Company repurchases all outstanding shares. Dividends will be calculated at the original rate based on the actual extended period. Preferred shareholders' rights shall not be violated.

D. Preferred shareholders do not have rights to require the Company to redeem the shares. Five years after issuance, the Company can redeem the shares with the approval from the governing authorities.

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(15) Insurance liabilities

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Unearned premium reserve	$11,502,038	$11,502,792	$10,995,706
Claims reserve	7,969,015	8,082,584	9,410,310
Special reserve	3,303,990	3,388,317	3,350,444
Premiums deficiency reserve	7,572	12,625	4,457
Liability reserve	51	55	56
Total	$22,782,666	$22,986,373	$23,760,973

A. Unearned premium reserve

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

	31 March 2018			
	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$1,690,134	$172,357	$996,270	$866,221
Marine insurance	147,631	10,983	100,498	58,116
Land and air insurance	4,760,018	1,652	215,687	4,545,983
Liability insurance	670,464	1,384	222,444	449,404
Bonding insurance	57,206	749	39,729	18,226
Other property insurance	607,163	58,574	363,676	302,061
Accident insurance	1,503,423	3,658	83,085	1,423,996
Health insurance	58,831	2,298	-	61,129
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,267,368	488,145	760,403	995,110
Total	$10,762,238	$739,800	$2,781,792	$8,720,246

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 December 2017			
	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$1,899,499	$155,807	$1,129,219	$926,087
Marine insurance	139,713	7,157	89,549	57,321
Land and air insurance	4,648,199	2,662	226,719	4,424,142
Liability insurance	649,586	1,190	217,136	433,640
Bonding insurance	45,555	881	30,975	15,461
Other property insurance	623,633	62,732	378,745	307,620
Accident insurance	1,450,237	3,287	54,793	1,398,731
Health insurance	52,174	5,343	-	57,517
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,270,317	484,820	762,203	992,934
Total	$10,778,913	$723,879	$2,889,339	$8,613,453

	31 March 2017			
	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$1,542,737	$96,655	$898,574	$740,818
Marine insurance	114,743	8,243	83,561	39,425
Land and air insurance	4,594,412	3,153	253,289	4,344,276
Liability insurance	603,169	345	190,282	413,232
Bonding insurance	70,496	679	53,443	17,732
Other property insurance	621,368	21,470	274,017	368,821
Accident insurance	1,501,137	2,557	81,929	1,421,765
Health insurance	53,234	-	-	53,234
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,289,926	471,382	774,434	986,874
Total	$10,391,222	$604,484	$2,609,529	$8,386,177

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018		For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017	
	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve
Beginning balance	$11,502,792	$2,889,339	$11,100,264	$2,752,276
Other	-	-	3,566	-
Reserve	11,503,092	2,782,199	10,998,252	2,610,740
Recover	(11,508,497)	(2,888,252)	(11,100,027)	(2,750,197)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	4,651	(1,494)	(6,349)	(3,290)
Ending balance	$11,502,038	$2,781,792	$10,995,706	$2,609,529

B. Claims reserve

(A) Claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

	31 March 2018			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	$3,347,046	$283,204	$1,256,762	$2,373,488
Unreported claims	3,895,837	442,928	1,141,826	3,196,939
Total	$7,242,883	$726,132	$2,398,588	$5,570,427

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 December 2017			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	$3,557,040	$286,595	$1,342,214	$2,501,421
Unreported claims	3,796,257	442,692	1,132,260	3,106,689
Total	$7,353,297	$729,287	$2,474,474	$5,608,110

	31 March 2017			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	$5,286,911	$229,930	$2,599,197	$2,917,644
Unreported claims	3,457,057	436,412	1,011,199	2,882,270
Total	$8,743,968	$666,342	$3,610,396	$5,799,914

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018							
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims reserve
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Reported but not paid claim	$3,349,189	$3,552,722	$283,204	$286,595	$(206,924)	$1,258,714	$1,338,031	$(79,317)
Unreported claims	3,895,961	3,796,111	442,928	442,692	100,086	1,141,880	1,132,150	9,730
Total	$7,245,150	$7,348,833	$726,132	$729,287	$(106,838)	$2,400,594	$2,470,181	$(69,587)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017							
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims reserve
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)	(5)=(1)-(2) +(3)-(4)	Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Reported but not paid claim	$5,294,277	$5,926,195	$229,930	$235,435	$(637,423)	$2,605,703	$3,254,162	$(648,459)
Unreported claims	3,457,386	3,258,118	436,412	417,005	218,675	1,011,386	937,886	73,500
Total	$8,751,663	$9,184,313	$666,342	$652,440	$(418,748)	$3,617,089	$4,192,048	$(574,959)

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

	31 March 2018		
	Claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	$1,050,850	$13,522	$1,064,372
Marine insurance	271,164	2,378	273,542
Land and air insurance	985,624	1,280,013	2,265,637
Liability insurance	393,560	626,002	1,019,562
Bonding insurance	63,814	93,235	157,049
Other property insurance	380,667	178,241	558,908
Accident insurance	89,805	537,677	627,482
Health insurance	1,487	46,588	48,075
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	393,279	1,561,109	1,954,388
Total	$3,630,250	$4,338,765	$7,969,015

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 December 2017		
	Claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	$1,213,571	$12,107	$1,225,678
Marine insurance	282,955	2,673	285,628
Land and air insurance	970,397	1,280,293	2,250,690
Liability insurance	407,046	620,734	1,027,780
Bonding insurance	49,574	93,893	143,467
Other property insurance	400,702	102,292	502,994
Accident insurance	84,084	509,467	593,551
Health insurance	933	49,001	49,934
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	434,373	1,568,489	2,002,862
Total	$3,843,635	$4,238,949	$8,082,584

	31 March 2017		
	Claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	$2,281,269	$11,769	$2,293,038
Marine insurance	276,941	2,686	279,627
Land and air insurance	1,349,333	1,303,840	2,653,173
Liability insurance	409,809	482,378	892,187
Bonding insurance	42,914	6,686	49,600
Other property insurance	473,651	3,136	476,787
Accident insurance	128,585	490,595	619,180
Health insurance	8,274	48,449	56,723
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	546,065	1,543,930	2,089,995
Total	$5,516,841	$3,893,469	$9,410,310

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

	31 March 2018		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	$498,747	$5,305	$504,052
Marine insurance	183,963	618	184,581
Land and air insurance	62,094	36,978	99,072
Liability insurance	231,947	200,574	432,521
Bonding insurance	31,734	74,629	106,363
Other property insurance	120,471	102,815	223,286
Accident insurance	6,675	37,892	44,567
Health insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	121,131	683,015	804,146
Total	$1,256,762	$1,141,826	$2,398,588

	31 December 2017		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	$550,259	$5,457	$555,716
Marine insurance	190,450	812	191,262
Land and air insurance	60,768	77,285	138,053
Liability insurance	231,297	217,576	448,873
Bonding insurance	29,331	78,160	107,491
Other property insurance	130,131	30,718	160,849
Accident insurance	4,857	35,844	40,701
Health insurance	-	324	324
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	145,121	686,084	831,205
Total	$1,342,214	$1,132,260	$2,474,474

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2017		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	$1,677,901	$6,246	$1,684,147
Marine insurance	200,643	299	200,942
Land and air insurance	61,574	128,689	190,263
Liability insurance	229,353	161,669	391,022
Bonding insurance	25,223	3,900	29,123
Other property insurance	175,951	773	176,724
Accident insurance	13,100	46,923	60,023
Health insurance	-	1,355	1,355
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	215,452	661,345	876,797
Total	$2,599,197	$1,011,199	$3,610,396

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018		For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017	
	Claims reserve	Ceded claims reserve	Claims reserve	Ceded claims reserve
Beginning balance	$8,082,584	$2,474,474	$9,843,664	$4,198,314
Other	-	-	367	170
Reserve	7,971,282	2,400,594	9,418,005	3,617,089
Recover	(8,078,120)	(2,470,181)	(9,836,753)	(4,192,048)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(6,731)	(6,299)	(14,973)	(13,129)
Ending balance	$7,969,015	$2,398,588	$9,410,310	$3,610,396

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

C. Special reserve

(A) Special reserve - Compulsory automobile liability insurance

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2018	2017
Beginning balance	$1,575,128	$1,530,609
Reserve	-	35,830
Recover	(84,327)	(47,911)
Ending balance	$1,490,801	$1,518,528

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018		
	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total
Beginning balance	$468,172	$1,345,017	$1,813,189
Reserve	-	-	-
Recover	-	-	-
Ending balance	$468,172	$1,345,017	$1,813,189

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017		
	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total
Beginning balance	$486,899	$1,345,017	$1,831,916
Reserve	-	-	-
Recover	-	-	-
Ending balance	$486,899	$1,345,017	$1,831,916

When the Consolidated Company does not apply to “Precautions of strengthening disaster insurance of property insurance industry (commercial earthquake and typhoons flood insurance)”, “Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance” and “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for the nuclear Insurance”, there is no material impact on the Consolidated Company’s profit or loss and earnings per share. The impact on the Consolidated Company’s liabilities’ special reserve and equity’s special capital reserve are decrease of $1,504,690 thousand and increase of $594,801 thousand.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

D. Premium deficiency reserve

(A) Premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	31 March 2018			
	Premium deficiency reserve		Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$-	$-	$-	$-
Marine insurance	1,671	126	-	1,797
Land and air insurance	4,503	1,272	1,119	4,656
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Total	$6,174	$1,398	$1,119	$6,453

	31 December 2017			
	Premium deficiency reserve		Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$-	$-	$-	$-
Marine insurance	1,144	103	-	1,247
Land and air insurance	8,446	2,932	2,578	8,800
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Total	$9,590	$3,035	$2,578	$10,047

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2017			
	Premium deficiency reserve		Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
	Direct business (1)	Assumed reinsurance business (2)	Ceded reinsurance business (3)	Retained business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$-	$-	$-	$-
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	1,052	3,405	3,366	1,091
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Total	$1,052	$3,405	$3,366	$1,091

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018								
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed Reinsurance business		Net change for premium deficiency reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded premium deficiency reserve	Recognized net loss (gain) for premium deficiency reserve
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)	(9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
Marine insurance	1,671	1,144	126	103	550	-	-	-	550
Land and air insurance	4,503	8,446	1,272	2,932	(5,603)	1,119	2,578	(1,459)	(4,144)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$6,174	$9,590	$1,398	$3,035	$(5,053)	$1,119	$2,578	$(1,459)	$(3,594)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017								
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed Reinsurance business		Net change for premium deficiency reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded premium deficiency reserve	Recognized net loss (gain) for premium deficiency reserve
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)	(9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	1,052	1,641	3,405	8,893	(6,077)	3,366	-	3,366	(9,443)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$1,052	$1,641	$3,405	$8,893	$(6,077)	$3,366	$-	$3,366	$(9,443)

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018		For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017	
	Premium deficiency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve	Premium deficiency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve
Beginning balance	$12,625	$2,578	$10,534	$-
Reserve	7,572	1,119	4,457	3,366
Recover	(12,625)	(2,578)	(10,534)	-
Ending balance	$7,572	$1,119	$4,457	$3,366

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(d) Effects for the change of estimation and assumption

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

E. Liability reserve

(A) Liability reserve and liability-ceded reserve：

	31 March 2018			
	Liability reserve		Liability-ceded reserve	
	Direct written business (1)	Reinsurance ceded-in (2)	Reinsurance ceded-out (3)	Retention (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Health insurance	$51	$-	$-	$51
Total	$51	$-	$-	$51

	31 December 2017			
	Liability reserve		Liability-ceded reserve	
	Direct written business (1)	Reinsurance ceded-in (2)	Reinsurance ceded-out (3)	Retention (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Health insurance	$55	$-	$-	$55
Total	$55	$-	$-	$55

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2017			
	Liability reserve		Liability-ceded reserve	
	Direct written business (1)	Reinsurance ceded-in (2)	Reinsurance ceded-out (3)	Retention (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Health insurance	$56	$-	$-	$56
Total	$56	$-	$-	$56

(B) Net change for liability reserve and liability reserve ceded

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018							
	Direct written business		Reinsurance ceded-in		Net change for liability reserve	Reinsurance ceded-out		Net change for liability reserve ceded
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Health insurance	$3	$7	$-	$-	$(4)	$-	$-	$-
Total	$3	$7	$-	$-	$(4)	$-	$-	$-

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017							
	Direct written business		Reinsurance ceded-in		Net change for liability reserve	Reinsurance ceded-out		Net change for liability reserve ceded
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Health insurance	$15	$-	$-	$-	$15	$-	$-	$-
Total	$15	$-	$-	$-	$15	$-	$-	$-

(16) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 are $19,947 thousand and $18,949 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefits plan

Expense under the defined benefit plans for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 were $10,296 thousand and $8,282 thousand, respectively.

(17) Common stock

Issuance of common stock for cash at $40 per share by 16,750 thousand common shares were resolved by the Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders on 16 August 2017. The issuance of share capital was approved by the FSC's Insurance bureau on 31 August 2017 and the record date for issuance of share capital was 15 September 2017. As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, the total authorized and issued shares were 305,705 thousands, 305,705 thousands and 288,955 thousands at par value of $10, respectively. Each share carries equal rights to vote and to receive dividends.

(18) Capital surplus

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Additional paid-in capital	$502,500	$502,500	$-

According to the Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except for covering the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

(19) Retained earnings

A. Legal capital reserve

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

On 25 April 2018 and 26 April 2017, the Company’s board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of $371,627 thousand and $494,095 thousand.

B. Special capital reserve

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

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

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

On 25 April 2018 and 26 April 2017, the Company’s board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, recognized special capital reserves of $654,903 thousand and $525,340 thousand, among which special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks in the amount of $346,625 thousand and $364,783 thousand had been recognized at the end of 2017 and 2016 in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises.” The rest of the special capital reserve will be recognized in year 2018 and 2017.

C. Undistributed earnings

(A) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's annual earnings, after paying tax and offsetting deficits, if any, shall be appropriated as legal capital reserve and special capital reserve according to law. The total remaining amount plus beginning undistributed earnings are the distributable earnings. The distributable earnings must be appropriated in accordance with the resolution by the shareholders' meeting. The dividends go first to preferred shareholders for current year dividends and any dividends that have been omitted in the past.

(B) If there is any surplus earnings of current year not distributed by a profit-seeking enterprise, an additional profit-seeking income tax shall be levied at the rate of 10% on such undistributed surplus earnings. Before the year 2004, the term "undistributed surplus earnings" as referred to in the preceding paragraph means the approved income. Beginning from the year 2005, the term shall denote the amount of income after tax as calculated by a profit-seeking enterprise in accordance with the Commercial Accounting Act. The income tax will only be levied on the undistributed surplus earnings once.

(C) According to the addition of Article 235-1 of the Company Act announced on 20 May 2015, the Company shall provide a fixed amount or percentage of the actual profit for a year to be distributed as "employee remuneration" after deducting and setting aside an amount equal to the cumulative losses (if any). The aforementioned employee remuneration may be made in the form of stocks or cash, which shall be determined by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a board of directors meeting attended by two-thirds or more of the directors and be reported at a shareholders' meeting. Furthermore the Articles of Incorporation may stipulate that the employee remuneration could be distributed to employees of affiliated enterprises meeting certain criteria. The Company amended the related regulations on the Company's Article of Incorporation according to the aforementioned addition on 16 March, 2016.

Please refer to Note 6(24) for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(D) The Company's distribution of 2017 retained earnings has not been approved by the shareholders as of the independent auditors' opinion date. For related information please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

(E) Special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks are recorded as special capital reserve under equity at the end of this year. As of 31 March 2018, the reserves amounted to $3,144,986 thousand.

(20) Retained earned premium

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018					
	Direct premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premium ceded to reinsures (3)	Retained premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (5)	Retained earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	$567,988	$89,708	$328,641	$329,055	$(60,013)	$389,068
Marine insurance	157,444	8,827	99,606	66,665	609	66,056
Land and air insurance	2,224,328	5	78,750	2,145,583	116,376	2,029,207
Liability insurance	319,149	728	108,229	211,648	15,768	195,880
Bonding insurance	44,792	457	33,626	11,623	2,765	8,858
Other property insurance	172,083	22,786	94,869	100,000	(5,548)	105,548
Accident insurance	771,310	2,905	72,983	701,232	24,902	676,330
Health insurance	78,167	-	-	78,167	3,613	74,554
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	709,185	194,039	293,488	609,736	2,176	607,560
Total	$5,044,446	$319,455	$1,110,192	$4,253,709	$100,648	$4,153,061

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017					
	Direct premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premium ceded to reinsures (3)	Retained premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (5)	Retained earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	$540,207	$54,359	$358,603	$235,963	$(62,551)	$298,514
Marine insurance	140,496	2,199	99,716	42,979	(2,476)	45,455
Land and air insurance	2,121,389	(10)	76,485	2,044,894	104,593	1,940,301
Liability insurance	301,538	(80)	120,576	180,882	14,644	166,238
Bonding insurance	65,376	498	54,455	11,419	2,848	8,571
Other property insurance	140,941	8,156	73,301	75,796	(6,320)	82,116
Accident insurance	733,362	1,933	82,735	652,560	(4,246)	656,806
Health insurance	64,018	-	-	64,018	1,105	62,913
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	721,738	183,590	297,203	608,125	(9,915)	618,040
Total	$4,829,065	$250,645	$1,163,074	$3,916,636	$37,682	$3,878,954

(21) Retained claim payment

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018			
	Insurance claims paid (1)	Reinsurance claims paid (2)	Claims recovered from reinsurers (3)	Retained claim paid (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$(207,764)	$(46,906)	$(60,345)	$(194,325)
Marine insurance	(59,348)	(8,573)	(39,780)	(28,141)
Land and air insurance	(1,298,872)	(9)	(54,037)	(1,244,844)
Liability insurance	(128,156)	(261)	(33,809)	(94,608)
Bonding insurance	(8,294)	(638)	(5,141)	(3,791)
Other property insurance	(75,429)	(26,599)	(18,374)	(83,654)
Accident insurance	(258,625)	(472)	(13,976)	(245,121)
Health insurance	(18,677)	-	-	(18,677)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(422,950)	(319,001)	(244,611)	(497,340)
Total	$(2,478,115)	$(402,459)	$(470,073)	$(2,410,501)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017			
	Insurance claims paid (1)	Reinsurance claims paid (2)	Claims recovered from reinsurers (3)	Retained claim paid (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$(754,619)	$(7,235)	$(656,676)	$(105,178)
Marine insurance	(30,778)	(718)	(16,513)	(14,983)
Land and air insurance	(1,177,512)	(707)	(39,641)	(1,138,578)
Liability insurance	(87,710)	123	(22,506)	(65,081)
Bonding insurance	34,293	(23)	31,655	2,615
Other property insurance	(88,256)	(3,810)	(19,636)	(72,430)
Accident insurance	(251,168)	(8)	(17,027)	(234,149)
Health insurance	(29,772)	-	-	(29,772)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(411,695)	(179,989)	(234,145)	(357,539)
Total	$(2,797,217)	$(192,367)	$(974,489)	$(2,015,095)

(22) Expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal of investments and non-investments

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2018	2017(Note)
Operating income－Expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal of investments		
Debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$26	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	544	
Total	$570	

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

Please refer to Note 7 for more details on credit risk of the expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal of investments held by the Consolidated Company.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(23) Components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$-	$-	$-	$5,748	$5,748
Valuation losses or gains on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	20,400	-	20,400	-	20,400
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(8,089)	-	(8,089)	-	(8,089)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(1,716)	-	(1,716)	-	(1,716)
Losses or gains on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,654)	-	(7,654)	-	(7,654)
Other comprehensive losses or gains reclassified using overlay approach	(359,716)	242,462	(117,254)	12,893	(104,361)
Total	$(356,775)	$242,462	$(114,313)	$18,641	$(95,672)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$(106,946)	$-	$(106,946)	$-	$(106,946)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	210,674	(131,077)	79,597	3,392	82,989
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(893)	-	(893)	-	(893)
Total	$102,835	$(131,077)	$(28,242)	$3,392	$(24,850)

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

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018			For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary and wages	$95,011	$485,924	$580,935	$78,348	$446,985	$525,333
Labor & health insurance	-	54,025	54,025	-	51,537	51,537
Pension expenses	-	30,243	30,243	-	27,231	27,231
Other employee benefits	-	12,969	12,969	-	12,488	12,488
Depreciation	-	5,624	5,624	-	14,281	14,281
Amortization	-	6,566	6,566	-	4,655	4,655

The number of the Consolidated Company’s employees was 2,217 and 2,139 as of 31 March 2018 and 2017, respectively.

According to the Company’s Articles of Incorporation, 1 ‰ to 2 ‰ of profit of the current year is distributable as employees’ compensation and no more than 15‰ of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the Company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees’ compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders’ meeting. Information on the Board of Directors’ resolution regarding the employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the “Market Observation Post System” on the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

Based on profit of the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 to be 1 ‰ of profit of the current three-month period and no more than 15 ‰ of profit of the current three-month period, respectively. The employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, recognized under salary expenses, amounted to $592 thousand and $0 thousand, respectively. Based on the profit of the three-month period ended 31 March 2017, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017 to be 1 ‰ of profit of the current three-month period and no more than 15 ‰ of profit of the current three-month period, respectively. The employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 31 March 2017, recognized under salary expenses, amounted to $498 thousand and $0 thousand, respectively.

A resolution was passed at a board of directors meeting held on 25 April 2018 to distribute $2,157 thousand and $4,500 thousand in cash as employees’ compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2017, respectively. No differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2017.

(25) Income tax

Based on the amendments to the Income Tax Act announced on 7 Feburary 2018, the Company’s applicable corporate income tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2018 has changed from 17% to 20%. The corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings has changed from 10% to 5%.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2018	2017
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	$36,956	$90,111
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	58,285	(27,714)
Deferred tax benefit relating to changes in tax rate	13,752	-
Total income tax expense	$108,993	$62,397

Income tax charged directly to equity

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax benefit relating to changes in tax rate	$(4,235)	$-
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	(Note)	(3,392)
Other comprehensive losses reclassified using overlay approach	(14,406)	(Note)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	$(18,641)	$(3,392)

Note: The Consolidated Companyadopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 March 2018, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company and its Subsidiaries is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2012

(26) Earnings per share

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

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

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
	2018	2017
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand)	$482,747	$435,636
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousand)	305,705	288,955
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	$1.58	$1.51

7. Risk management for insurance contracts and financial instruments

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

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

(A) Board of directors

a. To recognize various risks associated with insurance business, assure effectiveness of risk management and take ultimate responsibility for risk management as a whole.

b. To establish appropriate mechanism and culture for risk management, ratify appropriate risk management policies and optimize resource allocation.

c. To consider the aggregate effect of various risks from the perspective of the Consolidated Company as a whole, at the same time take into account the regulatory capital requirements from the competent authority and other related capital allocation regulations regarding finance and business.

(B) Risk management committee

a. To formulate risk management policies, frameworks, and organizations; to build quantitative and qualitative management standards, regularly report to board of directors, reflect timely the execution of risk management and propose necessary steps for improvement.

b. To execute risk management decisions from board of directors and review development, establishment and effectiveness of risk management mechanism for the Consolidated Company as a whole on a regular basis.

c. To assist and supervise various departments in risk management activities.

d. To adjust risk category, allotment, and attribution in response to changes in the environment.

e. To coordinate the interaction and communication of risk management function across departments.

(C) Chief Risk Officer

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

a. Overall management of the Consolidated Company's overall risk management related business.

b. Discuss important company decisions and risk management point of view to give appropriate recommendations.

(D) Risk management department

a. Risk management department is established independent of sales function to take charge of tasks such as the supervision and evaluation of various major risks.

b. Responsibility of risk management division:

(a) To assist in drafting risk management policies and the execution when ratified by the Board of directors.
(b) To assist in setting up risk limits according to the risk appetite.
(c) To compile risk information from various departments, coordinate and communicate with them to execute policies and limits.
(d) To propose risk management related reports on a regular basis.
(e) To supervise risk limit and its use in each business unit on a regular basis.
(f) To assist in stress tests and conduct back-testing when necessary.
(g) To conduct other risk management related tasks.

(E) Business unit

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

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

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

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

(F) Audit department

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

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

(A) Risks reporting

a. Each business unit within the Consolidated Company should pass risk information to risk management unit for overseeing purpose, and propose over-limit report and responding measures when risk exposure is over limit.

b. Risk management unit compiles risk information from each department, examine and track the use of major risk limit, submit a monthly risk management report to the general manager, and make quarterly report to the risk management committee and board of director to oversee risks on a regular basis.

(B) Scope and nature of risk evaluation system

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

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

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

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

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

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

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2018	2017
Fire insurance	NT$1,233,000	NT$1,105,000
Marine insurance	NT$1,233,000	NT$1,105,000
Engineering insurance	NT$1,233,000	NT$1,105,000
Other property insurance	NT$1,233,000	NT$1,105,000
Automobile insurance	NT$1,233,000	NT$1,105,000
Health and Accident insurance	NT$1,233,000	NT$1,105,000

F. Methods of asset / liability management

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

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

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

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(2) Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

A. Receivables of insurance contracts

	Premiums receivable (Note)		
	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Fire insurance	$451,708	$751,065	$376,053
Marine insurance	224,412	231,980	232,431
Land and air insurance	75,445	130,372	124,061
Liability insurance	167,332	251,238	172,937
Bonding insurance	39,873	22,206	52,178
Other property insurance	195,482	202,333	211,416
Accident insurance	144,113	118,032	141,038
Health insurance	7,524	6,159	9,485
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	17,549	14,866	18,153
Total	1,323,438	1,728,251	1,337,752
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(69,785)	(62,742)	(63,627)
Net	$1,253,653	$1,665,509	$1,274,125

Aging analysis of account receivables:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
≦ 90 days	$996,665	$1,530,976	$972,389
> 90 days	326,773	197,275	365,363
Total	$1,323,438	$1,728,251	$1,337,752

Note: As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, the receivables included overdue receivables amounted to $326,496 thousand, $197,203 thousand and $364,268 thousand, respectively. The allowance for bad debts amounted to $59,915 thousand, $47,475 thousand and $53,960 thousand, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

	Claims reported and paid off		
	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Fire insurance	$37,779	$18,931	$178,236
Marine insurance	22,101	25,499	3,826
Land and air insurance	51,311	41,553	39,649
Liability insurance	25,338	33,210	20,021
Bonding insurance	489	305	69
Other property insurance	21,375	18,812	19,023
Accident insurance	11,589	15,473	13,788
Health insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	163,680	391,512	146,904
Total	333,662	545,295	421,516
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(3,337)	(5,453)	-
Net	$330,325	$539,842	$421,516

C. Payables of insurance contracts

	31 March 2018		
	Commissions payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	$20,479	$14,932	$35,411
Marine insurance	6,377	15,832	22,209
Land and air insurance	24,292	97,358	121,650
Liability insurance	14,283	22,758	37,041
Bonding insurance	4,601	852	5,453
Other property insurance	4,840	12,833	17,673
Accident insurance	11,182	36,813	47,995
Health insurance	2,782	4,387	7,169
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	36,032	-	36,032
Total	$124,868	$205,765	$330,633

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 December 2017		
	Commissions payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	$21,904	$11,967	$33,871
Marine insurance	6,148	12,585	18,733
Land and air insurance	28,889	85,161	114,050
Liability insurance	12,574	21,819	34,393
Bonding insurance	3,243	441	3,684
Other property insurance	3,375	10,166	13,541
Accident insurance	11,582	25,716	37,298
Health insurance	2,475	1,850	4,325
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	26,560	-	26,560
Total	$116,750	$169,705	$286,455

	31 March 2017		
	Commissions payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	$19,891	$12,410	$32,301
Marine insurance	5,999	10,090	16,089
Land and air insurance	27,944	84,010	111,954
Liability insurance	13,875	17,491	31,366
Bonding insurance	6,107	384	6,491
Other property insurance	4,070	10,279	14,349
Accident insurance	12,805	27,366	40,171
Health insurance	3,275	1,619	4,894
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	28,301	-	28,301
Total	$122,267	$163,649	$285,916

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

	31 March 2018	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	$135,095	$355,835
Central Re	51,471	127,754
AON	39,732	73,954
TMR AG	36,502	43,902
Korean Re	33,961	55,733
Marsh	15,156	68,871
Others	246,400	602,475
Total	558,317	1,328,524
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(25,002)	-
Net	$533,315	$1,328,524

	31 December 2017	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	$134,595	$324,393
AON	39,290	55,471
Central Re	10,052	81,312
Guy Carpenter	82,142	4,816
Marsh	9,226	232,780
Other	325,864	645,080
Total	601,169	1,343,852
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(28,716)	-
Net	$572,453	$1,343,852

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2017	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	$133,182	$375,951
AON	9,242	92,899
Guy Carpenter	88,400	13,638
Korean Re	63,618	89,494
Marsh	127,530	78,435
Willis	280,014	63,207
Others	340,114	721,395
Total	1,042,100	1,435,019
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(36,903)	-
Net	$1,005,197	$1,435,019

Note: As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, the due from reinsurers and ceding companies included overdue receivables amounted to $19,609 thousand, $22,912 thousand and $28,103 thousand, respectively. The allowance for bad debts amounted to $19,609 thousand, $22,912 thousand and $28,103 thousand, respectively.

(3) Information of management achievements

A. Acquisition cost for insurance contracts

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018				
	Commission expenses	Surcharge	Reinsurance commission expenses	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	$43,331	$1,764	$17,319	$2,827	$65,241
Marine insurance	17,051	248	2,070	292	19,661
Land and air insurance	259,373	-	13	83,755	343,141
Liability insurance	41,126	24	238	2,485	43,873
Bonding insurance	5,209	1	11	-	5,221
Other property insurance	20,499	460	5,063	607	26,629
Accident insurance	96,080	159	90	21,618	117,947
Health insurance	14,246	-	-	2,592	16,838
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	101,648	-	-	101,648
Total	$496,915	$104,304	$24,804	$114,176	$740,199

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017				
	Commission expenses	Surcharge	Reinsurance commission expenses	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	$36,712	$987	$7,184	$1,409	$46,292
Marine insurance	13,289	50	111	252	13,702
Land and air insurance	237,968	-	27	74,390	312,385
Liability insurance	33,474	3	8	377	33,862
Bonding insurance	5,725	-	2	-	5,727
Other property insurance	16,480	97	1,903	576	19,056
Accident insurance	85,376	1	69	19,321	104,767
Health insurance	11,059	-	-	1,894	12,953
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	97,324	-	-	97,324
Total	$440,083	$98,462	$9,304	$98,219	$646,068

B. Disclosure for insurance cost benefit analysis

(A) Cost benefit analysis for direct underwriting

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018					
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Acquisition cost for insurance contracts	Insurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
Fire insurance	$567,988	$208,228	$(47,922)	$(207,764)	$153,975	$674,505
Marine insurance	157,444	(7,752)	(17,591)	(59,348)	11,687	84,440
Land and air insurance	2,224,328	(106,354)	(343,128)	(1,298,872)	(15,727)	460,247
Liability insurance	319,149	(20,886)	(43,635)	(128,156)	8,325	134,797
Bonding insurance	44,792	(11,651)	(5,210)	(8,294)	(13,169)	6,468
Other property insurance	172,083	16,273	(21,566)	(75,429)	(55,846)	35,515
Accident insurance	771,310	(52,823)	(117,857)	(258,625)	(33,840)	308,165
Health insurance	78,167	(6,658)	(16,838)	(18,677)	1,801	37,795
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	709,185	2,949	(101,648)	(422,950)	46,477	234,013
Total	$5,044,446	$21,326	$(715,395)	$(2,478,115)	$103,683	$1,975,945

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017					
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Acquisition cost for insurance contracts	Insurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
Fire insurance	$540,207	$240,505	$(39,108)	$(754,619)	$751,258	$738,243
Marine insurance	140,496	8,260	(13,591)	(30,778)	(19,176)	85,211
Land and air insurance	2,121,389	(79,197)	(312,358)	(1,177,512)	(158,690)	393,632
Liability insurance	301,538	(25,172)	(33,854)	(87,710)	(47,239)	107,563
Bonding insurance	65,376	(34,360)	(5,725)	34,293	6,780	66,364
Other property insurance	140,941	10,022	(17,153)	(88,256)	27,848	73,402
Accident insurance	733,362	(17,778)	(104,698)	(251,168)	(50,071)	309,647
Health insurance	64,018	(1,105)	(12,953)	(29,772)	(5,149)	15,039
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	721,738	(409)	(97,324)	(411,695)	(72,911)	139,399
Total	$4,829,065	$100,766	$(636,764)	$(2,797,217)	$432,650	$1,928,500

(B) Cost benefit analysis for assumed reinsurance business

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018					
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
Fire insurance	$89,708	$(16,550)	$(17,319)	$(46,906)	$952	$9,885
Marine insurance	8,827	(3,826)	(2,070)	(8,573)	313	(5,329)
Land and air insurance	5	1,009	(13)	(9)	803	1,795
Liability insurance	728	(194)	(238)	(261)	(122)	(87)
Bonding insurance	457	132	(11)	(638)	(414)	(474)
Other property insurance	22,786	4,159	(5,063)	(26,599)	(336)	(5,053)
Accident insurance	2,905	(371)	(90)	(472)	(97)	1,875
Health insurance	-	3,045	-	-	59	3,104
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	194,039	(3,325)	-	(319,001)	1,997	(126,290)
Total	$319,455	$(15,921)	$(24,804)	$(402,459)	$3,155	$(120,574)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017					
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
Fire insurance	$54,359	$(14,519)	$(7,184)	$(7,235)	$7,781	$33,202
Marine insurance	2,199	159	(111)	(718)	401	1,930
Land and air insurance	(10)	4,071	(27)	(707)	(1,927)	1,400
Liability insurance	(80)	356	(8)	123	(20)	371
Bonding insurance	498	121	(2)	(23)	2	596
Other property insurance	8,156	514	(1,903)	(3,810)	1,484	4,441
Accident insurance	1,933	(52)	(69)	(8)	(5)	1,799
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	183,590	10,359	-	(179,989)	(21,618)	(7,658)
Total	$250,645	$1,009	$(9,304)	$(192,367)	$(13,902)	$36,081

(C) Recognized gain (loss) for reinsurance contracts purchased

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018					
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned	Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	$328,641	$131,665	$(38,704)	$(60,345)	$45,699	$406,956
Marine insurance	99,606	(10,969)	(13,921)	(39,780)	6,607	41,543
Land and air insurance	78,750	11,031	(25,164)	(54,037)	38,981	49,561
Liability insurance	108,229	(5,312)	(23,190)	(33,809)	16,341	62,259
Bonding insurance	33,626	(8,754)	(6,348)	(5,141)	1,128	14,511
Other property insurance	94,869	14,884	(18,275)	(18,374)	(62,686)	10,418
Accident insurance	72,983	(28,292)	(15,281)	(13,976)	(3,866)	11,568
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	324	324
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	293,488	1,800	-	(244,611)	27,059	77,736
Total	$1,110,192	$106,053	$(140,883)	$(470,073)	$69,587	$674,876

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017					
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned	Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	$358,603	$163,435	$(12,091)	$(656,676)	$699,177	$552,448
Marine insurance	99,716	5,943	(13,710)	(16,513)	(13,329)	62,107
Land and air insurance	76,485	29,467	(29,106)	(39,641)	(62,468)	(25,263)
Liability insurance	120,576	(10,172)	(27,095)	(22,506)	(8,981)	51,822
Bonding insurance	54,455	(31,391)	(8,761)	31,655	8,562	54,520
Other property insurance	73,301	4,216	(15,156)	(19,636)	7,966	50,691
Accident insurance	82,735	(22,076)	(17,649)	(17,027)	(10,980)	15,003
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	(582)	(582)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	297,203	35	-	(234,145)	(44,406)	18,687
Total	$1,163,074	$139,457	$(123,568)	$(974,489)	$574,959	$779,433

(4) Sensitivity of insurance risk

A. The Company

			Changes in income when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
	Premium income	Expected loss ratio	Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Fire insurance	$552,532	41.72%	$(27,627)	$(19,532)
Marine insurance	155,683	58.09%	(7,784)	(2,322)
Land and air insurance	2,201,697	64.51%	(110,085)	(104,766)
Liability insurance	318,533	52.38%	(15,927)	(10,553)
Bonding insurance	44,792	15.66%	(2,240)	(592)
Other property insurance	170,985	64.77%	(8,549)	(6,802)
Accident insurance	765,502	41.27%	(38,275)	(35,571)
Health insurance	78,167	48.34%	(3,908)	(3,898)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	709,184	NA	NA	NA

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

B. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

			Changes in income when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
	Premium income	Expected loss ratio	Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Automobile insurance	$22,631	46.20%	$(1,132)	$(1,130)
Flood insurance	1,762	28.91%	(88)	(20)
Fire insurance	15,456	140.24%	(773)	-
Engineering insurance	1,098	0%	(55)	(18)
Accident insurance	5,808	28.30%	(290)	(291)
Liability insurance	616	53.55%	(31)	(9)

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

(5) Interpretation of concentration of insurance risk

A. The Company

(A) Situations that might cause concentration of insurance risk:

a. Single insurance contract or few related contracts

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, the Company will undertake a business with infrequent but enormous losses only if all risks are evaluated by the underwriting department based on underwriting guidelines, or are discussed by an ad hoc meeting.

b. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, the loss rates of the rest insurance categories are still within reasonable range.

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

"Regulations for Assisting Lawsuit Cases of Cathay Century Insurance" is set up to safeguard the rights of the Company and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each compliance department of the Company will appoint staff to be responsible of compliance matters, so that possible legal risk is minimized. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, no material lawsuit or legal risks has taken place.

d. Correlation and mutual influence between different risks

In case of a catastrophe, beside huge sum of claim of the insured case, other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, can also be derived. To avoid the operation of the Company being severely endangered by these derived risks, the Company has established "Operation standards under crisis" that set up crisis team in reaction to the event. The team will execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and the Company and to guard financial order. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, there is no catastrophe has taken place.

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

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

f. Concentration risks in geographic regions and operating segments

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

(B) Following table summarizes the concentration risk of the Company before and after reinsurance by types of insurance for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 :

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018				
Insurance type	Direct premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premium income	%
Fire insurance	$552,532	$90,320	$317,557	$325,295	7.71%
Marine insurance	155,683	9,333	98,967	66,049	1.57%
Land and air insurance	2,201,697	5	78,718	2,122,984	50.30%
Liability insurance	318,533	728	107,835	211,426	5.01%
Bonding insurance	44,792	457	33,626	11,623	0.27%
Other property insurance	170,985	22,827	94,223	99,589	2.36%
Accident insurance	765,502	2,905	72,983	695,424	16.48%
Health insurance	78,167	-	-	78,167	1.85%
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	709,184	194,040	293,488	609,736	14.45%
Total	$4,997,075	$320,615	$1,097,397	$4,220,293	100.00%

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

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

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

B. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Ltd.

(A) Situations that might cause concentration of insurance risk:

a. Single insurance contract or few related contracts

For the the three-month ended 31 March 2018, Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) will undertake a business with infrequent but enormous losses only if all risks are evaluated by the underwriting department based on underwriting guidelines, or are discussed by an ad hoc meeting.

b. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

For the the three-month ended 31 March 2018, the loss rates of the rest insurance categories are still within reasonable range.

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

"THE PROCEDURE FOR SUBROGATION" and "THE PROCEDURE FOR SUBROGATION" is set up to safeguard the rights of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each compliance department of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) will appoint staff to be responsible of compliance matters, so that possible legal risk is minimized. For the three-month ended 31 March 2018, no material lawsuit or legal risks has taken place.

d. Correlation and mutual influence between different risks

In case of a catastrophe, beside huge sum of claim of the insured case, other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, can also be derived. To avoid the operation of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) being severely endangered by these derived risks, Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) has established "Points for Handling Major Events of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)" that set up crisis team in reaction to the event. The team will execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) and to guard financial order. For the three-month ended 31 March 2018, there is no catastrophe has taken place.

e. Concentration risks in geographic regions and operating segments

Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)'s catastrophe insurance for earthquakes and floods are centralized in the areas of Ho Chi Minh City, Tinh Dong Nai and Tinh Ha Tinh.

(B) Following table summarizes the concentration risk of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) before and after reinsurance by types of insurance for the three-month period ended 31 March 2018 :

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018				
Insurance type	Direct premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premium income	%
Automobile insurance	$22,631	$-	$32	$22,599	67.63%
Flood insurance	1,762	-	1,145	617	1.85%
Fire insurance	15,456	367	12,063	3,760	11.25%
Engineering insurance	1,098	-	687	411	1.23%
Accident insurance	5,808	-	-	5,808	17.38%
Liability insurance	616	-	394	222	0.66%
Total	$47,371	$367	$14,321	$33,417	100.00%

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

Catastrophes such as typhoon and flood, will bring tremendous insurance risk to property insurance business. To control infrequent risk that impacts significantly, Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) assesses risk of natural disasters and specially covered item. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) also holds loss prevention seminars regularly to help customers reduce the incidence rate of disasters.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(6) Claim development trend

A. The Company

	-31 March 2012	1 April 2012-31 March 2013	1 April 2013-31 March 2014	1 April 2014-31 March 2015	1 April 2015-31 March 2016	1 April 2016-31 March 2017	1 April 2017-31 March 2018	Total
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred:								
At end of underwriting year	$12,656,100	$5,956,442	$6,035,485	$7,121,019	$9,506,959	$8,538,079	$8,263,094	
One year later	15,569,167	6,008,210	6,560,065	7,302,356	11,069,320	8,079,805		
Two year later	15,572,936	5,852,365	6,616,375	7,184,946	10,544,031			
Three year later	15,646,360	5,982,633	6,467,960	7,202,830				
Four year later	15,780,839	5,888,392	6,493,699					
Five year later	15,738,968	5,915,034						
Six year later	15,895,924							
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred	15,895,924	5,915,034	6,493,699	7,202,830	10,544,031	8,079,805	8,263,094	$62,394,417
Cumulative payment to date	15,599,844	5,874,431	6,406,760	6,830,987	10,003,408	7,212,409	4,925,321	56,853,160
Subtotal	296,080	40,603	86,939	371,843	540,623	867,396	3,337,773	5,541,257
Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,736	115,736
Recorded in balance sheet	$296,080	$40,603	$86,939	$371,843	$540,623	$867,396	$3,453,509	$5,656,993

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

The upper table excludes direct claim reserve of compulsory insurance $1,344,447 thousand and claim reserve of assumed reinsurance $726,132 thousand.

B. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(7) Financial instruments

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$9,288,599	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Held for trading	(Note 1)	$90,521	$981,781
Subtotal	9,288,599	90,521	981,781
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,499,919	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Note 1)	11,050,902	9,378,617
Financial assets measured at amortized cost			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	8,752,890	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Receivables	1,735,986	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,509,147	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Loans	225,955	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Guarantee deposits paid	655,618	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Subtotal	19,879,596	(Note 1)	(Note 1)
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(Note 1)	6,606,306	6,407,572
Loans and receivables:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	(Note 1)	7,529,103	7,211,820
Receivables	(Note 1)	2,150,260	1,740,771
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	(Note 1)	2,008,580	2,031,673
Loans	(Note 1)	251,770	317,194
Guarantee deposits paid	(Note 1)	662,107	607,661
Subtotal	(Note 1)	12,601,820	11,909,119
Total	$30,668,114	$30,349,549	$28,677,089

Note 1：The Consolidated Companyadopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

Note 2：Exclude cash on hand and revolving funds。

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	$515	$3,238	$1,656
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:			
Payables	2,306,705	2,542,406	2,458,313
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Subtotal	3,306,705	3,562,406	3,458,313
Total	$3,307,220	$3,545,644	$3,459,969

(8) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

A. Market risk

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

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

(A) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

(B) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk results from changes in the market interest rates which cause the fair value of financial instruments or the future cash flow to fluctuate. The Consolidated Company's interest rate risk primarily results from floating rate investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(C) Equity price risk

The Consolidated Company hold equity securities of local and foreign listed companies. Their prices are affected by uncertainties about the future values of the investment securities. Equity securities of listed companies held by the Consolidated Company is classified under financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Consolidated Company manage the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

B. Credit risk

(A) Credit risk management policies

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

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

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

a. Issuer risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt instrument held by the Consolidated Company or banks with which the Consolidated Company maintain deposits fail to deliver in accordance with the agreement due to default, bankruptcy or settlement, and the Consolidated Company incur financial losses as a result.

b. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty of the Consolidated Company fail to deliver as obligated before the settlement date which then causes losses to the Consolidated Company.

c. Credit risk of the underlying assets is the risk of loss due to weakened credit quality, increase in credit premium, credit rating downgrade or default of underling assets linked to a financial instrument.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(B) Credit concentration risk analysis

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

	31 March 2018					
Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$6,835,526	$103,707	$95,737	$334,503	$1,383,417	$8,752,890
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	887,423	-	-	-	-	887,423
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,040,919	-	-	-	-	1,040,919
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	2,422,646	339,292	1,415,383	3,156,502	1,749,952	9,083,775
Total	$11,186,514	$442,999	$1,511,120	$3,491,005	$3,133,369	$19,765,007
Proportion	56.60%	2.24%	7.65%	17.66%	15.85%	100.00%

	31 December 2017					
Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$5,891,152	$95,401	$87,956	$541,678	$912,916	$7,529,103
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	90,521	-	-	-	-	90,521
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note)	2,138,591	79,416	-	-	221,805	2,439,812
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,100,000	272,655	321,203	304,210	10,512	2,008,580
Held-to-maturity financial assets	999,988	-	1,130,412	2,942,947	1,532,959	6,606,306
Total	$10,220,252	$447,472	$1,539,571	$3,788,835	$2,678,192	$18,674,322
Proportion	54.73%	2.40%	8.24%	20.29%	14.34%	100.00%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2017					
Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$6,096,540	$29,132	$74,559	$179,839	$831,750	$7,211,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	167,873	-	-	-	-	167,873
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note)	2,068,853	82,057	-	-	223,996	2,374,906
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,100,000	278,088	326,280	311,309	15,996	2,031,673
Held-to-maturity financial assets	799,969	-	1,149,773	2,900,332	1,557,498	6,407,572
Total	$10,233,235	$389,277	$1,550,612	$3,391,480	$2,629,240	$18,193,844
Proportion	56.25%	2.14%	8.52%	18.64%	14.45%	100.00%

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(C) Determinants for whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition

a. The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether the credit risk of a financial instrument in the scope of impairment requirements under IFRS 9 has increased significantly since initial recognition. To make this assessment, the Consolidated 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 information, credit spread and other market information which shows that the credit risk related to borrowers and issuers has increased significantly.

b. If the credit risk at the reporting date is determined to be low, an entity can assume that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

(D) Definitions of a default occurring on a financial asset and a credit-impaired financial asset

The definition of a default occurring on financial assets of the Consolidated Company is the same as a credit-impaired financial asset. If one or more of the criteria below are met, a default occurs and a financial asset is credit-impaired:

a. Quantitative factor: when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, a default occurs and a financial asset is credit-impaired.

b. Qualitative factor: an evidence indicates that the issuers or borrowers cannot pay the contractual payments or that they have significant financial difficulties, for example:

(a) The issuers and borrowers have entered bankruptcy or are probable to enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.
(b) The borrowers fail to make interest or principal payments based on original terms and conditions.
(c) The collaterals of the borrowers are seized provisionally or enforced.
(d) The borrowers claim for a change of credit conditions due to financial difficulties.

c. The above-mentioned definitions of a default occurring on a financial asset and a credit impairment are applicable to all financial assets held by the Consolidated Company, and are align with those of relevant financial assets for internal credit risk management. The definitions are also applicable to related impairment assessment model.

(E) Measurement of expected credit losses

a. Methods and assumptions adopted

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

To measure expected credit losses, the Consolidated Company multiplies exposure at default by 12-month and the lifetime probability of default of the issuers, guarantee agencies and borrowers and loss given default. The Consolidated Company also considers the effect of the time value of money to calculate 12-month expected credit losses and the lifetime expected credit losses respectively.

Default rate is the rate that a default occurs on issuers, guarantee agencies and borrowers. Loss given default is the loss rate resulted from the default of issuers, guarantee agencies and borrowers. Loss given default used by the Consolidated 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 (gross domestic product and economic growth rate, for example) with adjustments of historic data. Exposure at default is measured at the amortized cost and interest receivables of the financial assets.

b. Consideration of forward-looking information

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(F) Gross carrying amount of maximum credit risk exposure and category of credit quality

a. Financial assets of the Company

		31 March 2018					
		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 fair value through other comprehensive income	$1,040,919	$-	$-	$-	$-	$1,040,919
	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,937,958	-	-	-	(3,092)	8,934,866
Non-investment grade	Financial assets measured at amortized cost	150,000	-	-	-	(1,091)	148,909

	31 December 2017 (Note 1)					
	Normal assets (Note 2)					
Financial assets	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or unrated	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$7,529,103	$-	$-	$-	$-	$7,529,103
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	90,521	-	-	-	-	90,521
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 3)	2,439,812	-	-	-	-	2,439,812
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	2,008,580	-	-	-	-	2,008,580
Held-to-maturity financial assets	6,606,306	-	-	-	-	6,606,306
Total	$18,674,322	$-	$-	$-	$-	$18,674,322
Proportion	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2017 (Note 1)					
	Normal assets (Note 2)					
Financial assets	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or unrated	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$7,211,820	$-	$-	$-	$-	$7,211,820
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	167,873	-	-	-	-	167,873
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 3)	1,845,885	-	-	-	-	1,845,885
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	2,031,673	-	-	-	-	2,031,673
Held-to-maturity financial assets	6,407,572	-	-	-	-	6,407,572
Total	$17,664,823	$-	$-	$-	$-	$17,664,823
Proportion	100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

Note 1: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

Note 2: Investment grade assets refer to those with credit rating of at least BBB- granted by a credit rating agency; non-investment grade assets are those with credit rating lower than BBB- granted by a credit rating agency.

Note 3: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

b. Loans

		31 March 2018					
		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
Non-investment grade	Loans	$228,651	$-	$-	$-	$(2,696)	$225,955

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 December 2017 (Note)							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired				
Loans	Excellent	Great	Normal		Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
Consumer Finance	$244,769	$-	$-	$-	$-	$244,769	$2,922	$241,847
Corporate Finance	-	-	-	-	10,125	10,125	202	9,923
Total	$244,769	$-	$-	$-	$10,125	$254,894	$3,124	$251,770

	31 March 2017 (Note)							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired				
Loans	Excellent	Great	Normal		Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
Consumer Finance	$128,339	$-	$-	$-	$112,545	$240,884	$2,905	$237,979
Corporate Finance	64,100	-	-	-	15,750	79,850	635	79,215
Total	$192,439	$-	$-	$-	$128,295	$320,734	$3,540	$317,194

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

(G) Movement of loss allowance is summarized below:

a. Debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

		Lifetime expected credit losses				
	12-month expected credit losses	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
1 January 2018	$150	$-	$-	$-	$-	$150
Changes in models/risk parameters	26	-	-	-	-	26
31 March 2018	$176	$-	$-	$-	$-	$176

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

b. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

		Lifetime expected credit losses				
	12-month expected credit losses	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
1 January 2018	$3,571	$-	$-	$-	$-	$3,571
Changes in models/risk parameters	541	-	-	-	-	541
31 March 2018	$4,112	$-	$-	$-	$-	$4,112

c. Other assets

		Lifetime expected credit losses				
	12-month expected credit losses	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
1 January 2018	$68	$-	$-	$-	$-	$68
Changes in models/risk parameters	3	-	-	-	-	3
31 March 2018	$71	$-	$-	$-	$-	$71

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

d. Loans

	12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses: Collectively assessed	Lifetime expected credit losses: Individually assessed	Lifetime expected credit losses: Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets	Subtotal of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9	Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
1 January 2018	$45	$-	$-	$-	$-	$45	$3,079	$3,124
Financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(3)	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(425)	(425)
31 March 2018	$42	$-	$-	$-	$-	$42	$2,654	$2,696

C. Operational Risk

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

D. Liquidity risk

(A) Sources of liquidity risk

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

(B) Liquidity risk management

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

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

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

	31 March 2018					
Liabilities	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Payables	$2,306,705	$2,285,784	$13,142	$2,466	$5,313	$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	515	515	-	-	-	-
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-

	31 December 2017					
Liabilities	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Payables	$2,542,406	$2,515,114	$15,234	$4,707	$7,351	$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	3,238	3,238	-	-	-	-
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	-	-	-

	31 March 2017					
Liabilities	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Payables	$2,458,313	$2,527,173	$7,140	$5,258	$8,742	$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,656	1,656	-	-	-	-
Preferred stock liabilities	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-

E. Market risk analysis

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

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

(A) Value-at-risk

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

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

(B) Stress testing

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

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

a. Simple Sensitivity

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

b. Scenario Analysis

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

(a) Historical scenarios

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

(b) Hypothetical scenarios

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

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

31 March 2018	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/−)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	−10%	$(609,605)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(161,579)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(117,922)

31 March 2018		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	$3	$1,158
	CNY appreciate 1 %	15,315	-
	HKD appreciate 1 %	684	4,060
	USD appreciate 1 %	38,226	7,636
	VND appreciate 1 %	5,698	-
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(5,587)	-
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(108)	-
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,241)	(1,068)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	647	60,313

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

31 December 2017	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/−)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	−10%	$(590,461)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(175,672)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(124,777)

31 December 2017		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	$16	$868
	CNY appreciate 1 %	9,765	680
	HKD appreciate 1 %	565	3,933
	USD appreciate 1 %	31,139	8,884
	VND appreciate 1 %	5,896	-
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(6,100)	(66)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(62)	(53)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,390)	(1,029)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	59,046

31 March 2017	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/−)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	−10%	$(532,050)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(172,559)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(91,074)

31 March 2017		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	$113	$705
	CNY appreciate 1 %	9,061	704
	HKD appreciate 1 %	94	3,266
	USD appreciate 1 %	28,499	8,309
	VND appreciate 1 %	5,807	-
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(5,945)	(85)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	-	(52)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,339)	(1,125)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	1	53,204

(9) Fair values of financial instruments

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

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

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

(B) 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.

(C) Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

(D) Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)

(E) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, loans, guarantee deposits paid, accounts payable and preferred stock liability whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Consolidated Company's financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is listed in the table below:

	Carrying amount			Fair value		
	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Financial assets						
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(Note 1)	$6,606,306	$6,407,572	(Note 1)	$6,976,818	$6,517,315
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	(Note 1)	2,008,580	2,031,673	(Note 1)	2,044,928	2,059,741
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	$8,509,147	(Note 1)	(Note 1)	$8,743,699	(Note 1)	(Note 1)

Note 1: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

Note 2: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(10) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3 -Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

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

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

As of 31 March 2018:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial instruments:				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$5,500,847	$-	$-	$5,500,847
Beneficiary certificates	2,900,329	-	-	2,900,329
Bonds	-	777,209	-	777,209
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	-	-	459,000	459,000
Bonds	-	1,040,919	-	1,040,919
Derivative financial instruments:				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	110,214	-	110,214
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	515	-	515

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

As of 31 December 2017:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial instruments:				
Assets				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	$5,665,581	$99,960	$438,600	$6,204,141
Beneficiary certificates	2,990,779	-	-	2,990,779
Bonds (Note)	301,220	2,138,592	-	2,439,812
Derivative financial instruments:				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	90,521	-	90,521
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	3,238	-	3,238

As of 31 March 2017:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial instruments:				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	$813,908	$-	$-	$813,908
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	4,590,642	-	491,400	5,082,042
Beneficiary certificates	2,420,690	30,000	-	2,450,690
Bonds (Note)	306,053	2,068,853	-	2,374,906
Derivative financial instruments:				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	167,873	-	167,873
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	1,656	-	1,656

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018, the Consolidated Company transferred stocks which were measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from level 2 to level 1. A total of $101,459 thousand was transferred as its market price was obtainable.

For the three-month period ended March 31 2017, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stocks
1 January 2018 (Note)	$438,600
Total gains (losses) recognized	
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)	20,400
31 March 2018	$459,000
1 January 2017	$519,000
Total gains (losses) recognized	
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets)	(27,600)
31 March 2017	$491,400

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss in the table above contains gains (losses) related to assets on hand as of 31 March 2018 and 2017 are both in the amount of $0 thousand.

Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

As of 31 March 2018

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	5% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Consolidated Company's equity by $33,000 thousand.

As of 31 December 2017

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	5% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Consolidated Company's equity by $31,200 thousand.

As of 31 March 2017

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	5% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in decrease in the Consolidated Company's equity by $34,800 thousand and increase $35,400 thousand.

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

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

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

As of 31 March 2018

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed:				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$-	$8,743,699	$-	$8,743,699

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

As of 31 December 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed:				
Held-to-maturity financial assets	$-	$6,976,818	$-	$6,976,818
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	10,512	2,034,416	-	2,044,928

As of 31 March 2017

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed:				
Held-to-maturity financial assets	$-	$6,517,315	$-	$6,517,315
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	15,996	2,043,745	-	2,059,741

8. Related parties transactions

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Consolidated Company during the financial period is as follow:

Name and nature of relationship of related parties

Name	Relationship
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Parent company
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	〃
Indovina Bank Ltd.	〃
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd	〃
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	〃
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	〃
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	〃
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	〃
Others	〃

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Premium income

	For the three-months periods ended 31 March	
Name	2018	2017
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$81,785	$89,326
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	38,838	40,333
Total	$120,623	$129,659

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

(2) Premiums receivable

Name	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$1,588	$7,706	$1,663
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	27,880	9,994	20,489
Total	$29,468	$17,700	$22,152

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

(3) Insurance claims payment

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
Name	2018	2017
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$16,322	$-
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,500	-
Total	$21,822	$-

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(4) Cash in banks

Name	Type	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	$785,430	$1,079,221	$793,403
	Checking	110,889	129,755	142,808
	Time deposits	618,200	618,200	618,200
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	11,025	5,281	4,044
	Time deposits	145,204	140,380	137,871
Total		$1,670,748	$1,972,837	$1,696,326

		Interest Rate		
Name	Type	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	0.001%~0.35%	0.001%~0.35%	0.001%~0.35%
	Time deposits	0.05%~1.065%	0.05%~1.065%	0.05%~1.065%
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
	Time deposits	4.8%-7.7%	5.5%~7.5%	4.3%~7.4%

		Interest Revenue	
		For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
Name	Type	2018	2017
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	$168	$123
	Time deposits	1,595	1,598
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	22	60
	Time deposits	1,356	1,832
Total		$3,141	$3,613

As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, time deposit pledged were $22,821 thousand, $23,041 thousand and $23,157 thousand.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(5) Loans

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018			
Name	Maximum amount	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Other related parties	$33,501	$27,000	1.53%~1.60%	$113

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017			
Name	Maximum amount	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Other related parties	$22,909	$21,280	1.53%~1.60%	$86

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

Name	Type	31 March 2018	31 December 2017 (Note)	31 March 2017 (Note)
Other related parties				
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Beneficiary certificates	$328,081	$-	$-

(7) Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	Type	31 March 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties				
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Beneficiary certificates	$-	$302,124	$329,972

(8) Discretionary account management balance

Name	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$906,383	$898,774	$1,106,637

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(9) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$25,531	$26,786	$24,469
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	17,224	17,224	6,819
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	6,822	6,821	17,224
Indovina Bank Ltd.	7,821	8,041	6,901
Total	$57,398	$58,872	$55,413

(10) Prepayments

Name	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$4,842	$4,757	$4,602

(11) Other payable

Name	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	$270,312	$231,138	$399,568
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	69,196	56,124	51,162
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	4,558	-	3,691
Total	$344,066	$287,262	$454,421

(12) Preferred stock liability

Name	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holdings Co, Ltd.	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$1,000,000

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(13) Operating costs

		For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
Name	Type	2018	2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd	Marketing expenses	$134,353	$118,477
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Handing fee paid	6,629	6,392
Total		$140,982	$124,869

(14) Operating expenses

		For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
Name	Type	2018	2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Rental expenses	$27,275	$26,012
	Party premium expenses	4,974	3,214
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Marketing expenses	39,645	29,720
Symphox Information Co., Ltd	Other expenses	11,256	9,736
Total		$83,150	$68,682

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

(15) Non-operating expenses and losses

	For the three-month periods ended 31 March	
Name	2018	2017
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	$4,586	$4,586

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

(16) Other

As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017 the nominal amount of the derivative financial instruments transactions with Cathay United Bank are listed below (in thousands):

Name	Type	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Other related parties				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	CS contracts	US$88,700 EUR$4,850	US$88,700 EUR$4,850	US$82,700 EUR$5,850

(17) Key management personnel compensation in total

Name	For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018	2017
Short-term employee benefits	$33,233	$24,860
Post-employment benefits	1,692	1,376
Total	$34,925	$26,236

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

9. Pledged assets

(1) The Company

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Guarantee deposits paid-government bonds	$574,628	$583,830	$529,021
Guarantee deposits paid-time deposits	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total	$589,628	$598,830	$544,021

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, the Company provided government bonds amounting to $574,628 thousand, $583,830 thousand and $529,021 thousand as the "Guaranteed Depository Insurance" in accordance with the Insurance Act, respectively. The pledged assets are stated at book value.

(2) Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Guarantee deposits paid-time deposits	$7,821	$8,041	$8,157

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

10. Contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments

Legal claim contingency

The Consolidated Company has its own response policies to legal claims. Once the losses can be reasonable estimated based on professional advices, the Consolidated Company will recognize the losses and adjust negative impacts on financial affairs resulting from the claims.

Operating lease commitments - The Consolidated Company as a lessee

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

According to the noncancelable operating lease contracts, the future minimum lease payments at 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017 are as follows:

Significant lease contracts of the Consolidated Company

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Not later than 1 year	$129,636	$124,238	$59,342
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	62,202	83,133	2,057
Total	$191,838	$207,371	$61,399

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

11. Significant disaster losses: None.

12. Subsequent events: None.

13. Others matters

(1) Discretionary account management

A. As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, the Consolidated Company contracts with securities investment trust business for discretionary investments management. The investment details are disclosed as follows:

	31 March 2018	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	$1,231,917	$1,231,917
Reverse repurchase bonds	300,148	300,148
Cash in banks	117,366	117,366
Futures and options	2,009	2,009
Total	$1,651,440	$1,651,440

	31 December 2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	$1,076,002	$1,076,002
Reverse repurchase bonds	320,431	320,431
Cash in banks	203,770	203,770
Futures and options	2,008	2,008
Total	$1,602,211	$1,602,211

	31 March 2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	$951,586	$951,586
Reverse repurchase bonds	450,365	450,365
Cash in banks	282,257	282,257
Futures and options	2,008	2,008
Total	$1,686,216	$1,686,216

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

B. As of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017 the Consolidated Company entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of $1,200,000 thousand, $1,200,000 thousand and $1,500,000 thousand, respectively.

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

	31 March 2018		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$8,776,675	$-	$8,776,675
Receivables	1,735,986	-	1,735,986
Investments	9,010,223	11,633,419	20,643,642
Reinsurance assets	863,640	5,181,499	6,045,139
Property and equipment	-	70,175	70,175
Intangible assets	-	45,329	45,329
Other assets	-	853,696	853,696
Total assets			$38,170,642
Payables	$2,298,926	$7,779	$2,306,705
Financial liabilities	1,000,515	-	1,000,515
Insurance liabilities	-	22,782,666	22,782,666
Provision	-	427,118	427,118
Other liabilities	-	737,052	737,052
Total liabilities			$27,254,056

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 December 2017		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$7,548,335	$-	$7,548,335
Receivables	2,150,260	-	2,150,260
Investments	9,738,096	11,420,097	21,158,193
Reinsurance assets	1,112,295	5,366,391	6,478,686
Property and equipment	-	75,145	75,145
Intangible assets	-	48,846	48,846
Other assets	-	891,225	891,225
Total assets			$38,350,690
Payables	$2,530,348	$12,058	$2,542,406
Financial liabilities	1,003,238	-	1,003,238
Insurance liabilities	-	22,986,373	22,986,373
Provision	-	426,446	426,446
Other liabilities	-	874,906	874,906
Total liabilities			$27,833,369

	31 March 2017		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$7,228,259	$-	$7,228,259
Receivables	1,740,771	-	1,740,771
Investments	8,650,264	11,686,110	20,336,374
Reinsurance assets	1,426,713	6,223,291	7,650,004
Property and equipment	-	79,500	79,500
Intangible assets	-	34,784	34,784
Other assets	-	834,507	834,507
Total assets			$37,904,199
Payables	$2,444,313	$14,000	$2,458,313
Financial liabilities	1,656	1,000,000	1,001,656
Insurance liabilities	-	23,760,973	23,760,973
Provision	-	380,025	380,025
Other liabilities	-	676,465	676,465
Total liabilities			$28,277,432

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(3) Eliminated inter-company transactions

A. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2018

Company	Counter-party	Accounts	Amounts
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	$766
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Reinsurance premium income	1,526
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Insurance claims paid	374
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	766
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Premium ceded to reinsures	1,526
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Claims recovered from reinsurers	374

B. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2017

Company	Counter-party	Accounts	Amounts
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	$294
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Reinsurance premium income	86
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Insurance claims paid	546
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	294
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Premium ceded to reinsures	86
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Claims recovered from reinsurers	546

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

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

	31 March 2018		
Financial Assets	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Monetary Items			
USD	$215,936	29.1200	$6,288,058
CNY	331,367	4.6368	1,536,472
VND	488,835,437	0.0013	624,732
EUR	2,454	35.8860	88,057
HKD	20,733	3.7099	76,918
JPY	90,109	0.2737	24,665
SEK	962	3.4886	3,357
DKK	629	4.8106	3,027
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	210,257	29.1200	6,122,696
EUR	15,660	35.8860	561,990
HKD	109,442	3.7099	406,017
SGD	3,847	22.2040	85,409
Investments accounted for using the equity method:			
CNY	241,552	4.6368	1,120,022

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 December 2017		
Financial Assets	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Monetary Items			
USD	$223,177	29.8480	$6,661,379
CNY	227,868	4.5847	1,044,696
VND	476,342,466	0.0013	625,914
EUR	2,247	35.6743	80,168
HKD	17,155	3.8176	65,489
SGD	1,375	22.3233	30,700
JPY	90,743	0.2656	24,106
SEK	876	3.6086	3,160
DKK	629	4.7787	3,007
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	215,369	29.8480	6,428,344
EUR	13,873	35.6743	494,901
HKD	103,023	3.8176	393,294
SGD	2,561	22.3233	57,168
Investments accounted for using the equity method:			
CNY	250,862	4.5847	1,150,114

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2017		
Financial Assets	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Monetary Items			
USD	$208,766	30.3360	$6,333,138
CNY	218,235	4.4018	960,615
EUR	2,159	32.4338	70,015
JPY	68,306	0.2700	18,442
HKD	2,481	3.9042	9,685
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	206,798	30.3360	6,273,409
EUR	14,747	32.4338	478,309
HKD	83,646	3.9042	326,572
SGD	4,724	21.7175	102,591
Investments accounted for using the equity method:			
CNY	277,057	4.4018	1,219,537

As the Consolidated Company has a large variety of foreign currencies, it is not possible to disclose the foreign currency exchange gains or losses based on each foreign currency's exposure to major impact. The foreign currency exchange gains (loss) for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2018 and 2017 were $(162,223) thousand and $(442,880) thousand, respectively.

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)

(5) Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

Unconsolidated structured entities

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

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

B. Details of the carrying amount of assets recognized by Consolidated Company relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of 31 March 2018, 31 December 2017 and 31 March 2017, are as follows:

	31 March 2018	31 December 2017	31 March 2017
Securitization vehicle			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$147,702	$-	$-
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Note)	117,283	164,162
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(Note)	680,481	800,766
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	646,088	(Note)	(Note)
Total	$793,790	$797,764	$964,928

Note: The Consolidated Company adopted IFRS 9 since 1 January 2018. The Consolidated Company elected not to restate prior periods in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 9.

(6) Capital management

A. Objective

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

B. Policy

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

C. Procedures

(A) Periodically

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

(B) Aperiodically

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

D. Capital adequacy ratio

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

(7) Significant contract

None.

14. Information of investment in Mainland China

On 31 December 2006, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to USD$28,963 thousand to establish an insurance subsidiary, engaging in the business of property insurance business. On 8 October 2007, China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) authorized the Company to prepare to build a property insurance company in form of joint venture with Cathay life Insurance. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established in Shanghai has acquired a business license of an enterprise as a legal person on 26 August 2008. On 28 May 2013, the MOEAIC authorized the Company to CNY$200,000 thousand to establish an insurance subsidiary. On 13 June 2013 and 18 March 2014, each amount of the company's remittance was CNY$100,000 thousand and was authorized by CIRC. As of 31 March 2018, the Company has totally remitted USD$60,007 thousand.

16. Segment information

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