

**Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and
Subsidiaries**

**Consolidated Financial Statements for the
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 and
Independent Auditors' Review Report**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

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

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Group”) as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine months then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the 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”. 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 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 caused us to believe that the accompanying consolidated financial statements do not give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as of September 30, 2022 and 2021, its consolidated financial performance for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Accounting Standard 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

The engagement partners on the reviews resulting in this independent auditors' review report are Cheng-Hung Kuo and An-Hwei Lin.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

November 9, 2022

Notice to Readers

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

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	September 30, 2022 (Reviewed)		December 31, 2021 (Audited)		September 30, 2021 (Reviewed)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
ASSETS						
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6 and 27)	\$ 10,465,568	20	\$ 11,973,287	24	\$ 11,327,054	24
RECEIVABLES (Notes 4, 11, 27 and 34)	5,924,257	11	3,208,952	6	2,420,007	5
INVESTMENTS						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	7,718,450	15	12,870,139	26	11,570,602	24
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 5 and 8)	672,910	1	728,828	1	1,142,962	3
Financial assets at amortized cost (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	9,081,645	17	7,062,471	14	7,078,144	15
Investments accounted for using the equity method, net (Notes 4 and 14)	2,413,394	5	2,304,344	5	2,337,747	5
Loans (Notes 4, 10 and 27)	153,192	-	186,463	-	183,262	-
REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSET (Notes 4, 12, 20 and 34)	14,392,544	27	9,881,487	20	9,650,934	20
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 4 and 15)	283,055	1	221,155	-	190,956	-
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	148,331	-	237,046	1	243,834	1
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 17)	116,662	-	108,816	-	98,749	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (Note 4)	306,922	1	240,062	1	230,060	1
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 18, 27 and 29)	<u>1,044,559</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>877,136</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>971,855</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 52,721,489</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 49,900,186</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 47,446,166</u>	<u>100</u>
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
PAYABLES (Notes 4, 19, 27 and 34)	\$ 3,704,757	7	\$ 3,912,933	8	\$ 3,405,806	7
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	516,549	1	72	-	4,726	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	147,516	-	237,483	-	243,740	-
INSURANCE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 5 and 20)	35,364,711	67	29,730,897	60	28,587,950	60
OTHER LIABILITIES	1,169,301	2	836,176	2	853,946	2
PROVISIONS	464,214	1	464,271	1	453,959	1
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Note 4)	<u>363,251</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>271,041</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>271,059</u>	<u>1</u>
Total liabilities	<u>41,730,299</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>35,452,873</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>33,821,186</u>	<u>71</u>
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY						
Ordinary shares						
Ordinary shares	<u>5,057,052</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>3,057,052</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3,057,052</u>	<u>7</u>
Capital surplus						
Capital surplus	<u>8,518,326</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>518,326</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>518,326</u>	<u>1</u>
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	3,995,920	8	3,567,601	7	3,567,601	8
Special reserve	3,400,736	6	5,363,818	11	4,728,164	10
Unappropriated earnings	<u>(8,683,868)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>1,505,940</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2,110,043</u>	<u>4</u>
Total retained earnings	<u>(1,287,212)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>10,437,359</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>10,405,808</u>	<u>22</u>
Other equity	<u>(1,296,976)</u>	<u>(3)</u>	<u>434,576</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(356,206)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	<u>10,991,190</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>14,447,313</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>13,624,980</u>	<u>29</u>
Total equity	<u>10,991,190</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>14,447,313</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>13,624,980</u>	<u>29</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$ 52,721,489</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 49,900,186</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 47,446,166</u>	<u>100</u>

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30				For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES								
Retained earned premium (Note 34)								
Direct insurance premium revenues (Notes 4 and 27)	\$ 7,050,243	123	\$ 6,225,114	107	\$ 21,549,441	122	\$ 18,786,642	113
Reinsurance premium inward	<u>341,956</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>446,135</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1,074,371</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,438,308</u>	<u>9</u>
Premium revenues	7,392,199	129	6,671,249	115	22,623,812	128	20,224,950	122
Less: Reinsurance premium outward (Notes 4 and 34)	1,954,496	34	1,466,759	25	6,497,973	37	5,212,519	31
Net change in unearned premium reserves (Notes 4, 20 and 34)	<u>(54,087)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>50,195</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>63,068</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>412,906</u>	<u>3</u>
Total retained earned premium	<u>5,491,790</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>5,154,295</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>16,062,771</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>14,599,525</u>	<u>88</u>
Reinsurance commission earned (Note 34)	<u>244,479</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>183,803</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>697,410</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>676,080</u>	<u>4</u>
Handling fees earned	<u>11,911</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,206</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,579</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>35,458</u>	<u>-</u>
Net gains on investments								
Interest income (Notes 23 and 27)	163,360	3	139,613	2	463,439	3	408,170	3
Foreign exchange gain (loss) (Note 4)	509,144	9	(18,016)	-	919,653	5	(156,912)	(1)
(Losses) gains on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4)	(676,937)	(12)	(144,976)	(2)	(2,598,713)	(15)	693,053	4
Excluding net gain on financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 9)	101	-	701	-	468	-	2,915	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 14)	86,548	2	123,331	2	155,683	1	178,711	1
Expected credit impairment losses on investment (Note 4)	(99)	-	3,173	-	(1,631)	-	14,221	-
Income (loss) reclassified under the overlay approach (Notes 4 and 7)	<u>(205,450)</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>353,434</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1,720,406</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>115,043</u>	<u>1</u>
Total net (loss) gains on investments	<u>(123,333)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>457,260</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>659,305</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1,255,201</u>	<u>8</u>
Other operating income	<u>78,712</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>145,999</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>5,703,559</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>5,806,564</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>17,603,064</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>16,566,264</u>	<u>100</u>
OPERATING COSTS								
Retained claims (Notes 4 and 34)								
Claims incurred	17,875,010	313	3,394,030	58	26,874,903	153	9,752,072	59
Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers (Note 34)	<u>2,586,005</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>993,330</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5,167,769</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>2,156,942</u>	<u>13</u>
Total retained claims	<u>15,289,005</u>	<u>268</u>	<u>2,400,700</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>21,707,134</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>7,595,130</u>	<u>46</u>
Other net change in insurance liabilities (Note 20)	<u>(717,207)</u>	<u>(12)</u>	<u>67,801</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3,475,883</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>391,063</u>	<u>2</u>
Commission expenses (Notes 4, 23, 27 and 34)	<u>976,820</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>975,203</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>2,844,948</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>2,716,682</u>	<u>16</u>
Other operating costs	<u>15,678</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>23,393</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>44,090</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90,302</u>	<u>1</u>
Total operating costs	<u>15,564,296</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>3,467,097</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>28,072,055</u>	<u>159</u>	<u>10,793,177</u>	<u>65</u>
GROSS (LOSS) MARGIN	<u>(9,860,737)</u>	<u>(173)</u>	<u>2,339,467</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>(10,468,991)</u>	<u>(59)</u>	<u>5,773,087</u>	<u>35</u>

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CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30				For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING EXPENSES								
(Notes 23 and 27)								
Operating	\$ 937,526	16	\$ 952,349	16	\$ 2,843,046	16	\$ 2,685,372	16
Administrative	221,887	4	207,261	4	611,365	4	624,006	4
Training	<u>2,977</u>	-	<u>3,313</u>	-	<u>5,967</u>	-	<u>6,035</u>	-
Total operating expenses	<u>1,162,390</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>1,162,923</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3,460,378</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>3,315,413</u>	<u>20</u>
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(11,023,127)	(193)	1,176,544	20	(13,929,369)	(79)	2,457,674	15
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 27)	<u>(593)</u>	-	<u>(425)</u>	-	<u>(3,089)</u>	-	<u>(1,976)</u>	-
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	(11,023,720)	(193)	1,176,119	20	(13,932,458)	(79)	2,455,698	15
INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	<u>(2,189,666)</u>	<u>(38)</u>	<u>157,754</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(2,809,255)</u>	<u>(16)</u>	<u>345,655</u>	<u>2</u>
NET PROFIT (LOSS)	<u>(8,834,054)</u>	<u>(155)</u>	<u>1,018,365</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>(11,123,203)</u>	<u>(63)</u>	<u>2,110,043</u>	<u>13</u>
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS								
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
Unrealized loss on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 22)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(43,800)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(66,000)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(43,800)</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(66,000)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 22)	28,134	-	6,646	-	61,568	-	(5,341)	-
Share of the other comprehensive loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method - items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 14)	(65,900)	(1)	(17,424)	-	(46,633)	-	(44,628)	-
Unrealized loss on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 22)	(19,498)	-	(2,853)	-	(50,653)	-	(12,134)	-

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CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Three Months Ended September 30				For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Other comprehensive income reclassified under the overlay approach (Notes 4 and 22)	\$ 205,450	4	\$ (353,434)	(6)	\$ (1,720,406)	(10)	\$ (115,043)	(1)
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 24)	<u>28,499</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(4,535)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(24,572)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(11,679)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>119,687</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(362,530)</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>(1,731,552)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(165,467)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	<u>119,687</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>(406,330)</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>(1,731,552)</u>	<u>(10)</u>	<u>(231,467)</u>	<u>(2)</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	<u>\$ (8,714,367)</u>	<u>(153)</u>	<u>\$ 612,035</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ (12,854,755)</u>	<u>(73)</u>	<u>\$ 1,878,576</u>	<u>11</u>
NET (LOSS) PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:								
Owner of the Company	\$ (8,834,054)	(155)	\$ 1,018,365	18	\$ (11,123,203)	(63)	\$ 2,110,043	13
Non-controlling interests	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (8,834,054)</u>	<u>(155)</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,365</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>\$ (11,123,203)</u>	<u>(63)</u>	<u>\$ 2,110,043</u>	<u>13</u>
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:								
Owner of the Company	\$ (8,714,367)	(153)	\$ 612,035	11	\$ (12,854,755)	(73)	\$ 1,878,576	11
Non-controlling interests	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ (8,714,367)</u>	<u>(153)</u>	<u>\$ 612,035</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>\$ (12,854,755)</u>	<u>(73)</u>	<u>\$ 1,878,576</u>	<u>11</u>
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25)								
Basic	<u>\$(17.47)</u>		<u>\$3.33</u>		<u>\$(29.47)</u>		<u>\$6.90</u>	

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

(Concluded)

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)
(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company						Other Equity (Notes 4 and 22)				Total Equity
	Capital Stock (Notes 4 and 21)		Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 22)	Retained Earnings (Note 22)			Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Profit or Loss with Unrealized Valuation Interest	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Other Comprehensive Income Reclassified Under Overlay Method	
	Shares (In Thousands)	Amount		Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)					
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	305,705	\$ 3,057,052	\$ 518,326	\$ 3,132,813	\$ 4,796,064	\$ 1,750,310	\$ (331,574)	\$ (36,212)	\$ (175,461)	\$ 418,508	\$ 13,129,826
Appropriation of 2020 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	434,788	-	(434,788)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(67,900)	67,900	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(1,383,422)	-	-	-	-	(1,383,422)
Net profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	2,110,043	-	-	-	-	2,110,043
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,244)	(97,859)	-	(103,364)	(231,467)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	2,110,043	(30,244)	(97,859)	-	(103,364)	1,878,576
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2021	<u>305,705</u>	<u>\$ 3,057,052</u>	<u>\$ 518,326</u>	<u>\$ 3,567,601</u>	<u>\$ 4,728,164</u>	<u>\$ 2,110,043</u>	<u>\$ (361,818)</u>	<u>\$ (134,071)</u>	<u>\$ (175,461)</u>	<u>\$ 315,144</u>	<u>\$ 13,624,980</u>
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	305,705	\$ 3,057,052	\$ 518,326	\$ 3,567,601	\$ 5,363,818	\$ 1,505,940	\$ (351,498)	\$ 58,131	\$ (183,711)	\$ 911,654	\$ 14,447,313
Appropriation of 2021 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	428,319	-	(428,319)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(125,114)	125,114	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(601,368)	-	-	-	-	(601,368)
The newly recovered special reserve for catastrophic event and fluctuation of risk	-	-	-	-	(1,837,968)	1,837,968	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	200,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Net loss for the nine months ended September 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(11,123,203)	-	-	-	-	(11,123,203)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,469	(170,187)	-	(1,695,834)	(1,731,552)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(11,123,203)	134,469	(170,187)	-	(1,695,834)	(12,854,755)
BALANCE AT SEPTEMBER 30, 2022	<u>505,705</u>	<u>\$ 5,057,052</u>	<u>\$ 8,518,326</u>	<u>\$ 3,995,920</u>	<u>\$ 3,400,736</u>	<u>\$ (8,683,868)</u>	<u>\$ (217,029)</u>	<u>\$ (112,056)</u>	<u>\$ (183,711)</u>	<u>\$ (784,180)</u>	<u>\$ 10,991,190</u>

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) income before income tax	\$ (13,932,458)	\$ 2,455,698
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	171,660	141,677
Amortization expenses	46,601	43,311
Net gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,598,713	(693,053)
Interest expense	3,470	1,784
Net gain on disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(468)	(2,915)
Interest income	(463,439)	(408,170)
Net change in insurance liabilities	5,633,814	2,361,666
Expected credit impairment loss (gain) on investment	1,631	(14,221)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(155,683)	(178,711)
Income reclassified under the overlay approach	(1,720,406)	(115,043)
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	-	1
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in notes receivable	7,722	2,312
(Increase) decrease in premiums receivable	(456,593)	297,243
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	662,394	(21,810)
Decrease in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2,828,441	573,966
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,249	5,157
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	(2,020,313)	337,838
Increase in reinsurance contract asset	(4,511,057)	(2,204,997)
Increase in other assets	(167,431)	(305,990)
Increase (decrease) in claims outstanding	30,546	(2,803)
Increase in commissions payable and fees	85,006	20,235
Increase in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	358,044	319,060
Decrease in other payables	(440,256)	(128,168)
Decrease in provisions	(57)	(205)
Increase in other liabilities	333,125	123,918
Cash (used in) generated from operations	(11,101,745)	2,607,780
Interest received	407,479	389,094
Dividend received	237,062	211,304
Interest paid	(3,470)	(1,784)
Income tax paid	(251,509)	(569,503)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	<u>(10,712,183)</u>	<u>2,636,891</u>

(Continued)

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

(Reviewed, Not Audited)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property and equipment	\$ (135,644)	\$ (41,418)
Payments for intangible assets	(32,574)	(40,507)
Decrease in loans	<u>33,271</u>	<u>12,054</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(134,947)</u>	<u>(69,871)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(118,644)	(103,829)
Distribute cash dividends	(601,368)	(1,383,422)
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	<u>9,279,988</u>	<u>(1,487,251)</u>
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	<u>59,423</u>	<u>(6,287)</u>
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,507,719)	1,073,482
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	<u>11,973,287</u>	<u>10,253,572</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	<u>\$ 10,465,568</u>	<u>\$ 11,327,054</u>

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

(Concluded)

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022 AND 2021 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise) (Reviewed, Not Audited)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated in Taiwan on July 19, 1993, under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China (“R.O.C.”). On April 22, 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 June 28, 2002, the Company changed its name under letter No. 0910706108 issued by the Ministry of Finance from “Tong-Tai Insurance Co., Ltd.” to “Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.”. And officially changed its name on August 2, 2002. 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.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company’s board of directors on November 9, 2022.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

The IFRSs endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have any material impact on the accounting policies of the Group.

- b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2023

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax Related to Assets and Liabilities Arising from a Single Transaction”	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)

Note 1: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 2: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

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

c. New IFRSs in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 16 "Leases Liability in a Sale and leaseback"	January 1, 2024 (Note 2)
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17- Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2024
Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"	January 1, 2024

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

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

IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and related amendments

IFRS 17 sets out the accounting standards for insurance contracts that will supersede IFRS 4. The key principles in IFRS 17 and related amendments are as follows:

Level of aggregation for insurance contracts

The Group shall identify portfolios of insurance contracts, which comprise contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within a product line subject to similar risks and hence would be expected to be in the same portfolio if they are managed together. The Group shall divide each portfolio of insurance contracts issued into a minimum of:

- 1) A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if any;
- 2) A group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, if any; and
- 3) A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

The Group is not permitted to include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group, and shall apply the recognition and measurement under IFRS 17 to the Group of insurance contracts it issues.

Recognition

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

- 1) The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
- 2) The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; and
- 3) For a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

Measurement

On initial recognition, the Group shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows (FCF) and the contractual service margin (CSM). The FCF comprises estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks associated with the future cash flows, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The CSM represents the unearned profit the Group will recognize as it provides services under the insurance contracts in the Group.

This is measured on initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts at an amount that, unless the Group of contracts is onerous, results in no income or expenses arising from:

- 1) The initial recognition of an amount for the FCF;
- 2) Any cash flows arising from the contracts in the Group at that date;
- 3) The derecognition at that date of the following:
 - a) The insurance acquisition cash flows assets;
 - b) The asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of insurance contracts held.

Subsequent measurement

The Group shall remeasure the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period subsequently at the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises the FCF related to future services and the CSM of the Group at that date. The liability for incurred claims comprises the FCF related to past service allocated to the Group at that date. On subsequent measurement, if a group of insurance contracts becomes onerous (or more onerous), that excess shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Onerous contracts

On initial recognition, an insurance contract is onerous if the total of the FCF, any previously recognized acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at that date is a net outflow. The Group shall recognize a loss in profit or loss for the net outflow, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the Group being equal to the FCF and the CSM of the Group being zero. The CSM cannot increase and no revenue can be recognized, until the onerous amount previously recognized has been reversed in profit or loss.

Premium allocation approach

The Group may simplify the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage of a group of insurance contracts using the Premium Allocation Approach (PAA) on the condition that, at the inception of the Group:

- 1) The Group reasonably expects that the liability for remaining coverage of a group of insurance contracts using the PAA will be a reasonable approximation of the general model results, or
- 2) The coverage period of each contract in the Group is one year or less.

Where, at the inception of the Group, the Group expects significant variances in the FCF during the period before a claim is incurred may affect the measurement of the liability for remaining coverage of a group of insurance contracts, such circumstances are not eligible to condition 1).

Using the PAA, the liability for remaining coverage shall be initially recognized as:

- 1) The premiums received at initial recognition;
- 2) Minus any insurance acquisition cash flow;
- 3) Plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of the following:
 - a) The insurance acquisition cash flows assets;
 - b) The asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of insurance contracts held.

Subsequently the carrying amount of the liability is the carrying amount at the start of the reporting period plus the premiums received in the period, plus amortization of acquisition cash flows, minus the amount recognized as insurance revenue for coverage provided in that period, and minus any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims.

Investment contracts with discretionary participation feature (DPF)

An investment contract with a DPF is a financial instrument and it does not include a transfer of significant insurance risk. It is in the scope of the IFRS 17 only if the Group also issues insurance contracts.

Modification and derecognition

If the terms of an insurance contract are modified and be treated as a substantive modification, which meet specified criteria, the Group shall derecognize the original contract and recognize the modified contract as a new contract. The Group shall derecognize an insurance contract when it is extinguished, or if there is a substantive modification of an insurance contract.

Transition

The Group shall apply the IFRS 17 retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case the Group have the option of using either the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach.

Under the modified retrospective approach, the Group shall utilize reasonable and supportable information and maximize the use of information that would have been used to apply a full retrospective approach, but need only use information available without undue cost or effort. The Group shall apply the fair value approach if obtaining reasonable and supportable information is impracticable.

Under the fair value approach, the Group determines the CSM at the transition date as the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts at that date and the FCF measured at that date.

Redesignation of financial assets

At the date of initial application of IFRS 17, an entity which applied IFRS 9 may redesignate and reclassify financial assets that comply with paragraph C29 of IFRS 17. The entity does not have to restate comparative information to reflect changes in the reclassification of these assets, so the difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the date of initial application of these financial assets is recognized in retained earnings (or other equity, if appropriate) at the date of initial application. If an entity restates the comparative information, the restatement must reflect the requirements of the affected financial assets under IFRS 9.

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

a. Statement of compliance

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC. Disclosure information included in these interim consolidated financial statements is less than the disclosure information required in a complete set of annual consolidated financial statements.

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

- 1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- 2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- 3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

c. Classification of current and non-current assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities of this consolidated financial statement are classified by nature and are presented in the order of liquidity, instead of being classified as current or noncurrent.

d. Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

See Note 13 and Table 6 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the group entities (including subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and branches in other countries that use currencies which are different from the currency of the Company) are translated into the presentation currency, the New Taiwan dollar, as follows: Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period; and income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period. The resulting currency translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

f. Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture.

The Group uses the equity method to account for its investments in associates.

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Property and equipment

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

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

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

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

i. Impairment of property and equipment, right-of-use asset and intangible assets

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

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

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

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

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

a) Categories of financial assets, initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

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

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any dividends or interest earned on such a financial asset. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

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

- i) The financial assets are held in respect of activities related to IFRS 4.
- ii) The financial assets are measured at FVTPL applying IFRS 9, but would not have been measured at FVTPL in its entirety applying under IAS 39.
- iii) 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.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

- i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

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

A financial asset is credit impaired when one or more of the following events have occurred:

- i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;
- ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;
- iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or
- iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

iii. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

- i) The Fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of such financial assets; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

iv. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

For internal credit risk management purposes, the Group determines that the following situations indicate that a financial asset is in default without taking into account any collateral held by the Group:

- i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.
- ii. When a financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

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

In addition, in accordance with the regulation of "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises", the Company classify loans into five categories; including category one-normal assets; category two-special mention assets; category three-substandard assets; category four-doubtful assets; and category five-loss assets depending on the status of the loans collaterals and the length of time overdue, as well as financial condition of the uncollectible accounts. The Company is required to record the minimum amounts based upon each of the following category for allowance of uncollectible accounts:

- i. 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.

- ii. 1% of the ending balance for all the five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts.
- iii. Total unsecured portion of loans overdue and receivable on demand.

Pursuant to Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10402506096, to enhance insurance industry's ability to bear loss on specific loan assets, the Company shall increase its allowance for bad debt loans ratio to at least 1.5%.

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Equity instruments

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

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

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

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when such financial liabilities are held for trading.

Financial liabilities held for trading are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in profit or loss incorporates any interest or dividends paid on the financial liability. Fair value is determined in the manner described in Note 26.

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4) Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

k. Reinsurance business

The reinsurance business refers to the provision of services to enable clients to limit possible loss due to risk events such as explosions and to meet their business needs insurance regulations. For the ceding reinsurance, the Group may not refuse or delay fulfillment of its obligations to the insured on the grounds that a reinsurer has failed to fulfill its obligation.

For the ceding reinsurance, reinsurance premium outward is recognized based on the ceding reinsurance contract. According to matching principle, the reinsurance premium outward must be matched in the same accounting period as the reinsurance premium inward they helped to earn. Also, at the balance sheet date, the Group will accrue the related reinsurance revenue and expense for the billing statements that have not yet been received but are already considered likely to be received as shown by past experience. The related reinsurance profit and loss cannot be deferred.

Reinsurance assets on which the reinsurer has rights include ceding unearned premium reserve, ceding loss reserve, and ceding premium deficiency reserve under various insurance provisions and related reinsurance regulations.

1. Reserves for liabilities

Insurance reserves provided for insurance contracts should be audited by the actuaries certified by the FSC and should also conform to the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of 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 and the Regulations for the Reserves for Nuclear Energy Insurance.

The descriptions of these reserves are as follows:

1) Unearned premium reserve

For an in-force contract with a remaining policy period or an unterminated insured risk, the calculation and the provision of unearned premium reserve are based on the unexpired risk of each insurance.

Unearned premium reserve for the compulsory insurance contract is provided in conformity with the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance.

Unearned premium reserve for the policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance contracts is provided in conformity with the Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance.

Unearned premium reserve for nuclear energy insurance contracts is provided in conformity with the Regulations for the Reserves of Nuclear Energy Insurance.

Except as otherwise provided by regulations, the manners of provisions for unearned premium reserve are decided by actuaries according to the characteristics of each insurance, which can not be changed without permission by the authorities, and the year-end balance of unearned premium reserve should be audited by actuaries at the end of the year.

2) Loss reserve

Loss reserve is provided for losses filed but not yet paid and losses not yet filed by insurance type based on the past experiences of actual claims and expenses in line with the actuarial principles. The reserve for losses filed but not yet paid is assessed based on the actual relevant information of each case and provided by insurance type.

Loss reserve for the compulsory insurance contracts is provided in conformity with the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance.

Loss reserve for policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance contracts is provided in conformity with the Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance.

Loss reserve for Nuclear Energy Insurance contracts is provided in conformity with the Regulations for the Reserves for Nuclear Energy Insurance.

3) Special reserve

Special reserves are comprised of special reserves for catastrophic event, special reserves for fluctuation of risk and special reserves for other special purpose.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, the Company shall set aside the special reserves as liabilities which is calculated based on the sum of retained earned pure premiums, recovery of loss reserve and the interest accrued of the beginning balance of the special reserve, minus the retained claims and the provision of loss reserve; if the sum of retained earned pure premiums, recovery of loss reserve and the interest accrued of the beginning balance of the special reserve in the preceding fiscal year is less than the sum of the retained claims and the provision of loss reserve, the deficit shall be amended with the cumulative recovery of the special reserve in the previous years. If any deficit remains, the balance shall be recorded as a memorandum entry and amended with the recovery of the special reserves in the subsequent years.

Furthermore, according to the Notice for the improvement of the reserves of natural disaster insurances (commercial-business earthquake, typhoon and flood insurances enterprises) issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on November 9, 2012, except for those special reserves of compulsory automobile insurances, nuclear energy insurances, residential earthquake insurances, commercial-business earthquake insurances and typhoon and flood insurances, the special reserves recognized as liabilities before December 31, 2012 were used to compensate the deficiencies of commercial-business earthquake insurances and typhoon and flood insurances to the required level and recognized as liabilities. The remaining special reserves were reclassified as equity, net of tax according to IAS 12 starting from January 1, 2013. The write off and recovery of special reserves for catastrophic event and fluctuation of risk that provided under liabilities should be in conformity with the notice mentioned above.

a) Special reserves for catastrophic event

Special reserves for catastrophic event is provided at the rates for each insurance type required by the authorities.

As a single event which meets the government's definition of major accident, special reserves for catastrophic event can be reversed if the total retained claims for each insurance type of an individual company reach \$30 million and the total claims for each insurance type of all non-life insurance companies reach \$2,000 million.

Special reserves for catastrophic event that have been provided for more than 15 years may be reversed in the recovery manner prescribed by the appointed actuary, which should be filed with the authorities. In addition, such reserve for commercial-businesses earthquake insurance and typhoon and flood insurance may be reversed only if they have been provided for more than 30 years.

b) Special reserves for fluctuation of risk

For retained business of each insurance, when actual claims net of the debit amounts to special reserves for catastrophic events are lower than the expected claims, the 15% of the differences should be provided as special reserves for fluctuation of risk. For commercial-business earthquake insurance and typhoon and flood insurance, the provision rate is 75% of the differences.

For retained business of each insurance, when actual claims net of the debit amounts to special reserves for catastrophic event are higher than the expected claims, the differences may be debited to the existing special reserves for fluctuation of risk. If the special reserves for fluctuation of risk for an insurance type are insufficient to cover the difference, the shortfall may be debited to the special reserves for fluctuation of risk of other insurance type. The insurance type and debit amounts for covering the shortfall should be filed with the authorities.

For each type of insurance, when the accumulated provisions of the special reserves for fluctuation of risk exceed 60% (30% for accident insurance and health insurance) of the retained earned premiums for the current year, the excess should be recovered. For commercial-business earthquake insurances and typhoon and flood insurances, if the accumulated provisions of special reserves for fluctuation of risk exceed 18 times and 8 times, respectively, of the retained earned premiums for the current year, the excess should be recovered as income.

4) Premium deficiency reserve

For unexpired in-force contracts or unterminated incurred risks of each insurance, if the estimated amounts of the future claims and expenses exceed the sum of the unearned premium reserves and the expected future premium income, the deficiencies should be set aside as premium deficiency reserve.

5) Policy reserve

The minimum provision for policy reserve for health insurance with policy periods longer than one year is determined by the full preliminary term method. However, the method of provision for health insurance with a special nature is regulated by the authorities.

6) Liability adequacy reserve

When performing the liability adequacy test requested by IFRS 4, the future cash flows are estimated based on current information on recognized liabilities as of each reporting date. If the test result is inadequate, the shortfall should be recognized as a liability adequacy reserve.

m. 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 Group's definition of a significant insurance risk refers to any insured event that occurs and causes the Group 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 Group, the Group will reclassify the contract as an insurance contract.

n. Premiums, commission expenses and processing fees

Direct premiums are recognized for all insurance policies underwritten and issued in current periods. Ceded reinsurance premiums are usually recognized as the billing statements delivered, and, on the balance sheet date, reinsurance premiums not yet received are accrued in a reasonable and systematic manner. Related acquisition costs are recognized in the same periods, including commission expenses, agency fees, service fees and reinsurance commission expenses.

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.

o. Insurance claims

Claims and payments (including claim expenses) filed and paid pertaining to the direct insurance business are recognized as paid claims in current periods. For claims filed but not yet paid with determined amounts and those without determined amounts are recognized as net changes in loss reserve based on relevant information of each case by insurance type.

For direct insurance and ceding reinsurance, claims not yet filed are estimated based on past experience according to actuarial principles and recognized as net changes in loss reserve.

For claims to be recovered from the reinsurer under the reinsurance contract, claims and payments (including claim expenses) recoverable from reinsurers are recognized as claims recovered from reinsurers. For those of filed but not yet paid and not yet filed cases, claims and payments (including claim expenses) are recognized as net changes in loss reserve.

Provision for loss reserve is undiscounted.

p. Liability adequacy test

At the end of each reporting period, each type of insurance is subjected to be tested by the expected cost method to assess the adequacy of insurance liabilities. The expected cost method requests the Group to estimate future cash flows of insurance contracts in accordance with the requirement for actuaries that was issued by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China. If an assessment shows that the carrying amount of insurance liabilities (less related intangible assets) is not enough to cover the estimated future cash flows, the entire shortfall is recognized in profit or loss.

Liability adequacy test is calculated on the undiscounted basis.

q. Salvage and subrogation

Salvage legally acquired from the claim procedure for direct written business shall 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.

r. 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.

s. Contribution to the stabilization funds

The disbursement of voluntary insurance is made to “Property Insurance Stabilization Fund Committees” according to “Interpretation No. 10602506661 Financial-Supervisory-Property-Insurance-Corporate” and Standard of Life and Property Insurance Industry Stabilization Fund.

Since July 1, 2014, according to the “Interpretations No. 10302503181 Financial-Supervisory-Property-Insurance-Corporate” issued by FSC, the Group 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.

t. Leases

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

The Group as lessee

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

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial measurement of lease liabilities adjusted for lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs needed to restore the underlying assets, and less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liabilities. Right-of-use assets are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

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

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

Subsequently, lease liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized over the lease terms. When there is a change in a lease term, the Group remeasures the lease liabilities with a corresponding adjustment to the right-of-use-assets. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use assets is reduced to zero, any remaining amount of the remeasurement is recognized in profit or loss. Lease liabilities are presented on a separate line in the consolidated balance sheets.

u. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

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

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 for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant plan amendments, settlements, or other significant one-off events.

3) Termination benefits

A liability for a termination benefit is recognized at the earlier of when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the Group recognizes any related restructuring costs.

v. Share-based payment arrangements

Employee share options granted to employees and others providing similar services.

The fair value at the grant date of the employee share options is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the Group's best estimates of the number of shares or options that are expected to ultimately vest, with a corresponding increase in capital surplus - employee share options. It is recognized as an expense in full at the grant date if vested immediately. The grant date of the parent company's issued ordinary shares for cash which are reserved for employees is the date on which the board of directors approves the transaction.

w. Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Interim period income taxes are assessed on an annual basis and calculated by applying to an interim period's pre-tax income the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

1) Current tax

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

According to the Income Tax Law in the ROC, an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

2) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the asset, are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised if the revisions affect only that period or in the period of the revisions and future periods if the revisions affect both current and future periods.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Fair value measurements and valuation processes

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

Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the Group determines the appropriate inputs by referring to the analyses of the financial position and the operation results of the investees, recent transaction prices, prices of the same equity instruments not quoted in active markets, quoted prices of similar instruments in active markets, and valuation multiples of comparable entities. If the actual changes of inputs in the future differ from expectation, the fair value might vary accordingly.

Information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in determining the fair value of various assets and liabilities is disclosed in Note 26.

b. Estimated impairment of investments in debt instruments

The provision for impairment of investments in debt instruments is estimated based on expected loss. The Group estimates and compares contractual cash flows receivable (carrying amount) and expected cash flows receivable (after forward looking estimates considered) and recognizes the difference as credit losses. The Group uses judgment in making these assumptions and in selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the Group's historical experience, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates as of the end of each reporting period. Where the actual future cash inflows are less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

c. Adequacy test on loss reserve

Loss reserves are estimated for possible claims of both filed but not yet paid and not yet filed of all insurance contracts. Such estimates are made based on historical data, actuarial analysis, financing modeling and other analytical techniques and are adjusted when necessary; however, the actual results may differ from these estimates.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Cash on hand	\$ 36,930	\$ 45,137	\$ 33,541
Checking accounts and demand deposits	4,026,362	3,179,749	3,408,881
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)			
Time deposits	3,909,328	5,507,106	4,983,452
Short-term transactions instruments	<u>2,492,948</u>	<u>3,241,295</u>	<u>2,901,180</u>
	<u>\$ 10,465,568</u>	<u>\$ 11,973,287</u>	<u>\$ 11,327,054</u>

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL			
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)			
Foreign exchange swaps	\$ 512	\$ 45,629	\$ 44,190
Non-derivative financial assets			
Listed shares	4,278,303	7,029,728	5,656,357
Mutual funds	3,175,376	5,490,710	5,560,613
Financial bonds	<u>264,259</u>	<u>304,072</u>	<u>309,442</u>
	<u>\$ 7,718,450</u>	<u>\$ 12,870,139</u>	<u>\$ 11,570,602</u>
Financial liabilities mandatorily classified as at FVTPL			
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)			
Foreign exchange swaps	<u>\$ 516,549</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ 4,726</u>

- a. At the end of the reporting period, outstanding foreign exchange swaps not under hedge accounting were as follows:

	Currency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (In Thousands)
<u>September 30, 2022</u>			
Foreign exchange swaps	USD/NTD	2022.10.11-2023.08.25	USD 185,600
	EUR/NTD	2023.02.24-2023.06.06	EUR 1,750
<u>December 31, 2021</u>			
Foreign exchange swaps	USD/NTD	2022.01.13-2022.12.21	USD 181,900
	EUR/NTD	2022.02.24	EUR 750
<u>September 30, 2021</u>			
Foreign exchange swaps	USD/NTD	2021.10.13-2022.08.24	USD 181,900
	EUR/NTD	2022.02.24	EUR 750

The Group entered into foreign exchange swaps to manage exposures to exchange rate fluctuations of foreign currency-denominated assets and liabilities.

- b. The financial assets at FVTPL were not pledged.

- c. The Group chose to express profit or loss of the designated financial assets in the overlay approach under IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts”. Financial assets designated to apply the overlay approach by the Group for investing activities relating to insurance contracts issued by the Group are as follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL			
Listed shares	\$ 4,278,303	\$ 7,029,728	\$ 5,656,357
Mutual funds	3,175,376	5,490,710	5,560,613
Financial bonds	264,259	304,072	309,442

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, none of financial assets held by the Group has changed conditions, been designated or been terminated.

Reclassification from profit or loss to other comprehensive income of the consolidated financial assets designated to apply the overlay approach for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
(Loss) gain due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	\$ 284,755	\$ 145,891	\$ 1,843,873	\$ (620,103)
(Loss) gains if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	<u>(490,205)</u>	<u>207,543</u>	<u>(123,467)</u>	<u>735,146</u>
(Loss) gains from reclassification using the overlay approach	<u>\$ (205,450)</u>	<u>\$ 353,434</u>	<u>\$ 1,720,406</u>	<u>\$ 115,043</u>

According to the adjustment by applying the overlay approach, gains (loss) from consolidated financial assets at FVTPL increased from \$(676,937) thousand to \$(882,387) thousand and decreased from \$(144,976) thousand to \$208,458 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and gains (loss) from consolidated financial assets at FVTPL decreased from \$(2,598,713) thousand to \$878,307 thousand and increased from \$693,053 thousand to \$808,096 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 396,000
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	<u>672,910</u>	<u>728,828</u>	<u>746,962</u>
	<u>\$ 672,910</u>	<u>\$ 728,828</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,962</u>

a. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Domestic investments			
Unlisted shares	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u> -</u>	\$ <u>396,000</u>

These investments in equity instrument are held for medium to long-term strategic purposes. Accordingly, the management elected to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as they believe that recognizing short-term fluctuations in these investments' fair value in profit or loss would not be consistent with the Group's strategy of holding these investments for long-term purposes.

In December 2021, the Group adjusted its investment portfolio for risk spreading and sold all the shares held at fair value of \$566,296 thousand. As a result, the related unrealized valuation gain of \$33,704 thousand was transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

There was no dividend revenue recognized relating to investments in equity instrument at FVTOCI still held by the Group on the balance sheet date for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. There was no derecognition either.

b. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Domestic investments			
Government bonds	\$ <u>672,910</u>	\$ <u>728,828</u>	\$ <u>746,962</u>

Refer to Note 26 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment.

c. The financial assets at FVTOCI were not pledged.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Domestic investments			
Financial bonds	\$ 100,000	-	\$ -
Corporate bonds	1,599,983	1,599,988	1,599,983
Government bonds	785,134	700,084	801,585
Foreign investments	<u>7,385,528</u>	<u>5,464,743</u>	<u>5,480,413</u>
	9,870,645	7,764,815	7,881,981
Less: Loss allowance	(3,894)	(2,280)	(2,278)
Less: Statutory guarantee deposits	<u>(785,106)</u>	<u>(700,064)</u>	<u>(801,559)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,081,645</u>	<u>\$ 7,062,471</u>	<u>\$ 7,078,144</u>

The Group's gains on disposal of bonds from repayments due for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$101 thousand and \$701 thousand, respectively, and were \$468 thousand and \$2,915 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 respectively.

Refer to Note 26 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment. The financial assets at amortized cost were not pledged.

10. LOANS

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Secured loans	\$ 155,232	\$ 188,921	\$ 185,663
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(2,040)</u>	<u>(2,458)</u>	<u>(2,401)</u>
	<u>\$ 153,192</u>	<u>\$ 186,463</u>	<u>\$ 183,262</u>

Property and equipment are pledged as collaterals for secured loans. The Group applied IFRS 9 and assessed impairment in accordance with the regulation of “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”. Refer to Note 26 for information relating to the credit risk management and impairment for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

11. RECEIVABLES

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Notes receivable	\$ 182,595	\$ 190,662	\$ 172,551
Premiums receivables	2,607,959	2,128,646	1,875,129
Receivables for integrated income tax	2,868,918	-	-
Other receivables	<u>325,122</u>	<u>927,557</u>	<u>405,574</u>
	5,984,594	3,246,865	2,453,254
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(60,337)</u>	<u>(37,913)</u>	<u>(33,247)</u>
	<u>\$ 5,924,257</u>	<u>\$ 3,208,952</u>	<u>\$ 2,420,007</u>

The movements of allowance for impairment loss of receivables were as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ 37,913	\$ 41,389
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	<u>22,424</u>	<u>(8,142)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 60,337</u>	<u>\$ 33,247</u>

12. REINSURANCE ASSETS

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Claims recoverable from reinsurers, net	\$ 2,349,914	\$ 461,885	\$ 508,329
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies, net	1,503,255	937,811	1,156,282
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	4,935,419	4,361,937	4,035,938
Ceded loss reserve	<u>5,603,956</u>	<u>4,119,854</u>	<u>3,950,385</u>
	<u>\$ 14,392,544</u>	<u>\$ 9,881,487</u>	<u>\$ 9,650,934</u>

a. Claims recoverable from reinsurers

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Gross carrying amount	\$ 2,373,650	\$ 466,550	\$ 513,464
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(23,736)</u>	<u>(4,665)</u>	<u>(5,135)</u>
	<u>\$ 2,349,914</u>	<u>\$ 461,885</u>	<u>\$ 508,329</u>

The movements of allowance for impairment loss of claims recoverable from reinsurers were as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ 4,665	\$ 15,231
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	<u>19,071</u>	<u>(10,096)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 23,736</u>	<u>\$ 5,135</u>

b. Due from reinsurers and ceding companies

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Gross carrying amount	\$ 1,521,044	\$ 996,562	\$ 1,218,932
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(17,789)</u>	<u>(58,751)</u>	<u>(62,650)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,503,255</u>	<u>\$ 937,811</u>	<u>\$ 1,156,282</u>

The movements of the loss allowance of claims recoverable from reinsurers were as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ 58,751	\$ 43,501
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	<u>(40,962)</u>	<u>19,149</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 17,789</u>	<u>\$ 62,650</u>

13. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	Proportion of Ownership (%)		
			September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Operating non-life insurance business	100	100	100

14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Investments in associates	<u>\$ 2,413,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,304,344</u>	<u>\$ 2,337,747</u>

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
The Group's share of:				
Profit from continuing operations	\$ 86,548	\$ 123,331	\$ 155,683	\$ 178,711
Other comprehensive income (loss)	<u>(65,900)</u>	<u>(17,424)</u>	<u>(46,633)</u>	<u>(44,628)</u>
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	<u>\$ 20,648</u>	<u>\$ 105,907</u>	<u>\$ 109,050</u>	<u>\$ 134,083</u>

The share of profit or loss, other comprehensive income or loss, that the Group investment in associates were calculated based on financial statements which have not been reviewed. Management believes there is no material adjustment on the financial statements of the subsidiary which have not been reviewed.

The investments accounted for using the equity method were not pledged.

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Prepayments for Equipment	Total
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 612,719	\$ 184,150	\$ 24,481	\$ 821,350
Additions	7,736	8,137	119,771	135,644
Disposals	(119)	-	-	(119)
Reclassified	-	6,434	(26,377)	(19,943)
Foreign exchange	<u>-</u>	<u>6,760</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,760</u>
Balance at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 620,336</u>	<u>\$ 205,481</u>	<u>\$ 117,875</u>	<u>\$ 943,692</u>

(Continued)

	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Prepayments for Equipment	Total
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 429,152	\$ 171,043	\$ -	\$ 600,195
Disposals	(119)	-	-	(119)
Depreciation expenses	49,313	4,974	-	54,287
Foreign exchange	-	6,274	-	6,274
Balance at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 478,346</u>	<u>\$ 182,291</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 660,637</u>
Carrying amounts at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 141,990</u>	<u>\$ 23,190</u>	<u>\$ 117,875</u>	<u>\$ 283,055</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 183,567</u>	<u>\$ 13,107</u>	<u>\$ 24,481</u>	<u>\$ 221,155</u>
<u>Cost</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 487,354	\$ 183,630	\$ 77,290	\$ 748,274
Additions	9,707	1,029	30,682	41,418
Disposals	(207)	(307)	-	(514)
Reclassified	31,860	-	(42,289)	(10,429)
Foreign exchange	-	(637)	-	(637)
Balance at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 528,714</u>	<u>\$ 183,715</u>	<u>\$ 65,683</u>	<u>\$ 778,112</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>				
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 385,163	\$ 166,025	\$ -	\$ 551,188
Disposals	(207)	(307)	-	(513)
Depreciation expenses	32,105	6,011	-	38,116
Foreign exchange	-	(1,635)	-	(1,635)
Balance at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 417,061</u>	<u>\$ 170,095</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 587,156</u>
Carrying amounts at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 111,653</u>	<u>\$ 13,620</u>	<u>\$ 65,683</u>	<u>\$ 190,956</u> (Concluded)

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

Computer equipment	3-5 years
Other equipment	3-5 years

16. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021	
<u>Carrying amounts</u>				
Buildings	\$ 142,438	\$ 233,645	\$ 239,537	
Transportation equipment	<u>5,893</u>	<u>3,401</u>	<u>4,297</u>	
	<u>\$ 148,331</u>	<u>\$ 237,046</u>	<u>\$ 243,834</u>	
	<u>For the Three Months Ended September 30</u>		<u>For the Nine Months Ended September 30</u>	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 2,403</u>	<u>\$ 212,108</u>	<u>\$ 27,646</u>	<u>\$ 241,584</u>
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets				
Buildings	\$ 38,176	\$ 33,772	\$ 114,592	\$ 100,876
Transportation equipment	<u>969</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>2,781</u>	<u>2,685</u>
	<u>\$ 39,145</u>	<u>\$ 34,667</u>	<u>\$ 117,373</u>	<u>\$ 103,561</u>

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Group did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Carrying amounts	<u>\$ 147,516</u>	<u>\$ 237,483</u>	<u>\$ 243,740</u>

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Buildings	1.12%-8.57%	1.18%-8.57%	1.18%-8.57%
Transportation equipment	2.16%-3.49%	2.68%-3.49%	2.68%-3.49%

c. Other lease information

	<u>For the Three Months Ended September 30</u>		<u>For the Nine Months Ended September 30</u>	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	<u>\$ 7,389</u>	<u>\$ 1,791</u>	<u>\$ 18,921</u>	<u>\$ 6,634</u>
Total cash outflow for leases	<u>\$ (46,818)</u>	<u>\$ (36,394)</u>	<u>\$ (139,883)</u>	<u>\$ (112,214)</u>

The Group leases certain transportation equipment and buildings which qualify as short-term leases. The Group has elected to apply the recognition exemption and thus, did not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 391,725
Additions	32,574
Reclassified	20,195
Foreign exchange	<u>6,567</u>
Balance at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 451,061</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2022	\$ 282,909
Amortization expenses	46,601
Foreign exchange	<u>4,889</u>
Balance at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 334,399</u>
Carrying amounts at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 116,662</u>
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	<u>\$ 108,816</u>
<u>Cost</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 316,888
Additions	40,507
Reclassified	10,429
Foreign exchange	<u>(402)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 367,422</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation and impairment</u>	
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 225,708
Amortization expenses	43,311
Foreign exchange	<u>(346)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 268,673</u>
Carrying amounts at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 98,749</u>
The above items of intangible asset used by the Group are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:	
Computer software	3 years

18. OTHER ASSETS

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Statutory guarantee deposits	\$ 785,106	\$ 700,064	\$ 801,559
Statutory deposit	28,155	27,445	27,497
Other deposits	157,836	97,308	83,327
Payment in advance	27,579	18,420	17,751
Others	<u>45,883</u>	<u>33,899</u>	<u>41,721</u>
	<u>\$ 1,044,559</u>	<u>\$ 877,136</u>	<u>\$ 971,855</u>

The other assets were not pledged.

19. PAYABLES

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Claims outstanding	\$ 30,546	\$ -	\$ -
Commissions payable	344,196	259,190	244,358
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	2,631,841	2,273,797	2,097,687
Income tax payable under tax consolidation	-	234,409	177,658
Other payables	<u>698,174</u>	<u>1,145,537</u>	<u>886,103</u>
	<u>\$ 3,704,757</u>	<u>\$ 3,912,933</u>	<u>\$ 3,405,806</u>

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Unearned premium reserve	\$ 15,976,386	\$ 15,305,826	\$ 14,578,445
Loss reserve	16,304,704	11,835,272	11,363,830
Special reserve	1,583,003	2,589,704	2,641,459
Premium deficiency reserve	1,500,488	-	4,106
Policy reserve	<u>130</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>110</u>
	<u>\$ 35,364,711</u>	<u>\$ 29,730,897</u>	<u>\$ 28,587,950</u>

a. Unearned premium reserve

1) Details of unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserve

September 30, 2022				
Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
	Fire insurance	\$ 2,286,038	\$ 149,176	
Marine insurance	203,231	9,897	159,487	53,641
Land and air insurance	6,518,274	11,834	234,982	6,295,126
Liability insurance	1,266,198	1,502	412,675	855,025
Guarantee insurance	49,949	3,447	38,656	14,740
Other property insurance	1,570,310	29,146	1,241,386	358,070
Accident insurance	1,614,204	7,428	170,804	1,450,828
Health insurance	282,675	3,422	47,397	238,700
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	233,923	32,724	233,923	32,724
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>1,241,430</u>	<u>461,578</u>	<u>744,858</u>	<u>958,150</u>
	<u>\$ 15,266,232</u>	<u>\$ 710,154</u>	<u>\$ 4,935,419</u>	<u>\$ 11,040,967</u>
December 31, 2021				
Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
	Fire insurance	\$ 1,875,676	\$ 241,506	
Marine insurance	195,031	17,467	143,329	69,169
Land and air insurance	6,264,140	19,060	226,099	6,057,101
Liability insurance	1,087,179	3,918	295,440	795,657
Guarantee insurance	55,444	4,592	35,439	24,597
Other property insurance	1,515,244	41,080	1,192,079	364,245
Accident insurance	1,596,107	11,674	92,817	1,514,964
Health insurance	425,727	1,071	206,791	220,007
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	230,777	29,569	230,777	29,569
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>1,237,536</u>	<u>453,028</u>	<u>742,522</u>	<u>948,042</u>
	<u>\$ 14,482,861</u>	<u>\$ 822,965</u>	<u>\$ 4,361,937</u>	<u>\$ 10,943,889</u>

September 30, 2021				
Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
	Fire insurance	\$ 1,741,717	\$ 291,159	
Marine insurance	176,403	9,228	107,811	77,820
Land and air insurance	5,808,171	28,571	215,177	5,621,565
Liability insurance	1,022,665	4,014	305,468	721,211
Guarantee insurance	58,770	5,252	39,844	24,178
Other property insurance	1,246,367	36,488	957,781	325,074
Accident insurance	1,571,197	7,108	107,194	1,471,111
Health insurance	634,084	3,254	335,798	301,540
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	223,447	31,710	223,447	31,710
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>1,225,561</u>	<u>453,279</u>	<u>735,337</u>	<u>943,503</u>
	<u>\$ 13,708,382</u>	<u>\$ 870,063</u>	<u>\$ 4,035,938</u>	<u>\$ 10,542,507</u>

2) Reconciliation of unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserve

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022		2021	
	Unearned Premium Reserve	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Unearned Premium Reserve	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve
Beginning balance	\$ 15,305,826	\$ 4,361,937	\$ 13,737,655	\$ 3,626,938
Provision	15,961,972	4,928,327	14,577,911	4,035,663
Recovery	(15,353,963)	(4,383,386)	(13,763,608)	(3,634,266)
Foreign exchange	<u>62,551</u>	<u>28,541</u>	<u>26,487</u>	<u>7,603</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 15,976,386</u>	<u>\$ 4,935,419</u>	<u>\$ 14,578,445</u>	<u>\$ 4,035,938</u>

b. Loss reserve

1) Loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

September 30, 2022				
Items	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
	Filed but not yet paid	\$ 8,352,100	\$ 1,180,279	
Not yet filed	<u>6,295,759</u>	<u>476,566</u>	<u>1,749,606</u>	<u>5,022,719</u>
	<u>\$ 14,647,859</u>	<u>\$ 1,656,845</u>	<u>\$ 5,603,956</u>	<u>\$ 10,700,748</u>

December 31, 2021				
Items	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Filed but not yet paid	\$ 5,930,391	\$ 1,129,732	\$ 2,735,737
Not yet filed	<u>4,324,824</u>	<u>450,325</u>	<u>1,384,117</u>	<u>3,391,032</u>
	<u>\$ 10,255,215</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,057</u>	<u>\$ 4,119,854</u>	<u>\$ 7,715,418</u>

September 30, 2021				
Items	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Filed but not yet paid	\$ 5,635,426	\$ 923,107	\$ 2,619,569
Not yet filed	<u>4,356,403</u>	<u>448,894</u>	<u>1,330,816</u>	<u>3,474,481</u>
	<u>\$ 9,991,829</u>	<u>\$ 1,372,001</u>	<u>\$ 3,950,385</u>	<u>\$ 7,413,445</u>

2) Net changes in loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

Items	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Loss Reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	
	Filed but not yet paid	\$ 8,366,705	\$ 5,960,314	\$ 1,180,279	\$ 1,129,732
Not yet filed	<u>6,267,528</u>	<u>4,301,044</u>	<u>476,566</u>	<u>450,325</u>	<u>1,992,725</u>
	<u>\$ 14,634,233</u>	<u>\$ 10,261,358</u>	<u>\$ 1,656,845</u>	<u>\$ 1,580,057</u>	<u>\$ 4,449,663</u>

Items	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)
	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	
	Filed but not yet paid	\$ 3,856,314	\$ 2,752,942
Not yet filed	<u>1,736,397</u>	<u>1,372,166</u>	<u>364,231</u>
	<u>\$ 5,592,711</u>	<u>\$ 4,125,108</u>	<u>\$ 1,467,603</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Items	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	Loss Reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)
Filed but not yet paid	\$ 5,655,953	\$ 4,597,432	\$ 923,107	\$ 786,091	\$ 1,195,537
Not yet filed	<u>4,334,957</u>	<u>4,023,236</u>	<u>448,894</u>	<u>455,069</u>	<u>305,546</u>
	<u>\$ 9,990,910</u>	<u>\$ 8,620,668</u>	<u>\$ 1,372,001</u>	<u>\$ 1,241,160</u>	<u>\$ 1,501,083</u>

Items	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in
	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	Ceded Loss Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)
Filed but not yet paid	\$ 2,627,619	\$ 1,590,645	\$ 1,036,974
Not yet filed	<u>1,322,456</u>	<u>1,230,099</u>	<u>92,357</u>
	<u>\$ 3,950,075</u>	<u>\$ 2,820,744</u>	<u>\$ 1,129,331</u>

See Note 30 for the disclosure of the impact of severe specific infectious pneumonia epidemic to the Group.

3) Details of claims filed but not yet paid and claims not yet filed of policyholders

Insurance Type	September 30, 2022		
	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 4,120,564	\$ 57,528	\$ 4,178,092
Marine insurance	600,383	197,961	798,344
Land and air insurance	2,135,276	1,347,678	3,482,954
Liability insurance	594,306	731,249	1,325,555
Guarantee insurance	48,641	36,493	85,134
Other property insurance	573,523	286,721	860,244
Accident insurance	211,668	524,413	736,081
Health insurance	768,213	1,730,907	2,499,120
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>479,805</u>	<u>1,859,375</u>	<u>2,339,180</u>
	<u>\$ 9,532,379</u>	<u>\$ 6,772,325</u>	<u>\$ 16,304,704</u>

December 31, 2021			
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 3,279,459	\$ 28,876	\$ 3,308,335
Marine insurance	408,187	167,516	575,703
Land and air insurance	1,683,367	1,310,307	2,993,674
Liability insurance	585,673	690,307	1,275,980
Guarantee insurance	53,279	33,866	87,145
Other property insurance	461,388	116,077	577,465
Accident insurance	134,164	508,005	642,169
Health insurance	7,923	110,734	118,657
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>446,683</u>	<u>1,809,461</u>	<u>2,256,144</u>
	<u>\$ 7,060,123</u>	<u>\$ 4,775,149</u>	<u>\$ 11,835,272</u>

September 30, 2021			
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 3,059,286	\$ 29,419	\$ 3,088,705
Marine insurance	348,806	156,005	504,811
Land and air insurance	1,516,989	1,457,623	2,974,612
Liability insurance	576,948	663,378	1,240,326
Guarantee insurance	58,383	37,683	96,066
Other property insurance	414,480	150,503	564,983
Accident insurance	125,244	489,941	615,185
Health insurance	3,246	95,087	98,333
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>455,151</u>	<u>1,725,658</u>	<u>2,180,809</u>
	<u>\$ 6,558,533</u>	<u>\$ 4,805,297</u>	<u>\$ 11,363,830</u>

- 4) Details of ceded loss reserve for claims filed but not yet paid and claims not yet filed of policyholders

September 30, 2022			
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 2,503,165	\$ 24,062	\$ 2,527,227
Marine insurance	393,839	123,033	516,872
Land and air insurance	90,397	38,168	128,565
Liability insurance	270,749	266,788	537,537
Guarantee insurance	13,517	19,142	32,659
Other property insurance	324,304	77,159	401,463
Accident insurance	9,557	43,183	52,740
Health insurance	98,166	300,296	398,462

(Continued)

September 30, 2022			
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>150,656</u>	<u>857,775</u>	<u>1,008,431</u>
	<u>\$ 3,854,350</u>	<u>\$ 1,749,606</u>	<u>\$ 5,603,956</u> (Concluded)

December 31, 2021			
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 1,683,310	\$ 11,282	\$ 1,694,592
Marine insurance	275,098	100,501	375,599
Land and air insurance	68,792	35,728	104,520
Liability insurance	327,424	268,882	596,306
Guarantee insurance	13,775	16,353	30,128
Other property insurance	232,315	44,182	276,497
Accident insurance	5,789	31,251	37,040
Health insurance	283	25,968	26,251
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>128,951</u>	<u>849,970</u>	<u>978,921</u>
	<u>\$ 2,735,737</u>	<u>\$ 1,384,117</u>	<u>\$ 4,119,854</u>

September 30, 2021			
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 1,650,285	\$ 11,603	\$ 1,661,888
Marine insurance	210,041	88,861	298,902
Land and air insurance	73,103	39,431	112,534
Liability insurance	334,304	258,720	593,024
Guarantee insurance	14,212	18,038	32,250
Other property insurance	202,538	59,904	262,442
Accident insurance	6,159	32,236	38,395
Health insurance	847	22,526	23,373
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>128,080</u>	<u>799,497</u>	<u>927,577</u>
	<u>\$ 2,619,569</u>	<u>\$ 1,330,816</u>	<u>\$ 3,950,385</u>

5) Reconciliation of loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022		2021	
	Loss Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve	Loss Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve
Beginning balance	\$ 11,835,272	\$ 4,119,854	\$ 9,862,265	\$ 2,820,967
Provision	16,291,078	5,592,711	11,362,911	3,950,075
Recovery	(11,841,415)	(4,125,108)	(9,861,828)	(2,820,744)
Foreign exchange	<u>19,769</u>	<u>16,499</u>	<u>482</u>	<u>87</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 16,304,704</u>	<u>\$ 5,603,956</u>	<u>\$ 11,363,830</u>	<u>\$ 3,950,385</u>

c. Special reserve

1) Special reserve for compulsory automobile liability insurance

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ 851,422	\$ 865,038
Provision	107,152	107,540
Recovery	<u>(77,335)</u>	<u>(88,128)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 881,239</u>	<u>\$ 884,450</u>

In accordance with Article 2 of the Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Act and Article 24-2, Paragraph 1 of the Deposit and Withdrawal Methods of Various Reserves in the Insurance Industry, as authorized by Article 145, Paragraph 2 and Article 148-3, Paragraph 2 of the Insurance Act, each property insurance company shall set aside NT\$30 per insurance policy as a special reserve, recognized as expense in its own compulsory automobile liability insurance business starting from April 1, 2021. In the case of a deficit in the annual net insurance premium in the business run by a property insurance company in the future, the deficit shall be compensated with the special reserve first; if there is still any shortage, it shall be handled in accordance with the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance.

2) Special reserve for all insurances other than compulsory automobile liability insurance

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022		
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 393,265	\$ 1,345,017	\$ 1,738,282
Provision	-	-	-
Recovery	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,036,518)</u>	<u>(1,036,518)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 393,265</u>	<u>\$ 308,499</u>	<u>\$ 701,764</u>

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021		
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 411,992	\$ 1,345,017	\$ 1,757,009
Provision	-	-	-
Recovery	-	-	-
Ending balance	<u>\$ 411,992</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,017</u>	<u>\$ 1,757,009</u>

If the Directions for Strengthening Disaster Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises (formerly Directions for Strengthening Natural Disaster Insurance (Commercial Earthquake, Typhoon and Flood Insurance) Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises), Directions in Strengthening the Reserve Provision Made by the Co-Insurance Members Undertaking the Taiwan Residential Earthquake Insurance, and Directions for Reserving Nuclear Energy Insurance Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises were not applied, the Group's pre-tax income/loss and loss per share would decrease by \$1,036,518 thousand and \$2.2 for the nine months ended September 30, 2022, respectively. There is no material impact on the Group's income before tax and earnings per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2021. The special reserve under liabilities would decrease by \$393,265 thousand and \$1,448,509 thousand, and special reserve under equity would increase by \$310,139 thousand and \$371,511 thousand.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Group recovered of \$1,036,518 thousand from the special reserve for fluctuation of risk in accordance with the Directions for Strengthening Disaster Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises, since the actual retained claims resulted from disasters exceeded the expected claims net of the reversal of the special reserve for catastrophic event.

d. Premium deficiency reserves

1) Details of premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

Insurance Type	September 30, 2022			
	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Retained Business
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
				(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	366	122	-	488
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	150,000	-	-	150,000
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	1,350,000	-	-	1,350,000
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,500,366</u>	<u>\$ 122</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,488</u>

December 31, 2021

Insurance Type	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
	Fire insurance	\$ -	\$ -	
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	<u>-\$</u>	<u>-\$</u>	<u>-\$</u>	<u>-\$</u>

September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
	Fire insurance	\$ -	\$ -	
Marine insurance	3,600	506	-	4,106
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,106</u>

2) Net loss recognized for premium deficiency reserve, net changes in premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022									
	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Premium Deficiency Reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)	Net Loss Recognized for Premium Deficiency Reserve (9)=(5)-(8)
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)		Provision (6)	Recovery (7)		
Fire insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	366	-	122	-	488	-	-	-	488
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	150,000
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	1,350,000	-	-	-	1,350,000	-	-	-	1,350,000
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 1,500,366</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 122</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,488</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,488</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021									
	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Premium Deficiency Reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)	Net Loss Recognized for Premium Deficiency Reserve (9)=(5)-(8)
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)		Provision (6)	Recovery (7)		
Fire insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marine insurance	3,600	3,082	506	916	108	-	-	-	108
Land and air insurance	-	118	-	82	(200)	-	-	-	(200)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ 3,200</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>	<u>\$ 998</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (92)</u>

3) Reconciliation statement for premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022		2021	
	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve
Beginning balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,198	\$ -
Provision	1,500,488	-	4,106	-
Recovery	-	-	(4,198)	-
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,500,488</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,106</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

e. Policy reserve

1) Details of policy reserve and ceded policy reserve

September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Policy Reserve		Ceded Reserve	
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Health insurance	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>

December 31, 2021

Insurance Type	Policy Reserve		Ceded Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
Health insurance	\$ 95	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 95

September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Policy Reserve		Ceded Reserve	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	
Health insurance	\$ 110	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110

2) Net changes in policy reserve and ceded policy reserve

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Policy Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)
	Health insurance	\$ 96	\$ 61	\$ -	\$ -

Insurance Type	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Policy Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)
	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	
Health insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Policy Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)
	Health insurance	\$ 35	\$ 44	\$ -	\$ -

Insurance Type	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Policy Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)
	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	
Health insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

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

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

Pension under the defined contribution plan for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 were \$24,020 thousand and \$22,228 thousand, respectively, and were \$70,766 thousand and \$59,625 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

The pension expenses under the defined benefit plans was calculated based on the pension cost rate determined by actuarial calculation on December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, which were \$7,461 thousand and \$7,631 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and were \$22,383 thousand and \$22,895 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

22. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	<u>505,705</u>	<u>305,705</u>	<u>305,705</u>
Shares authorized	<u>\$ 5,057,052</u>	<u>\$ 3,057,052</u>	<u>\$ 3,057,052</u>
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	<u>505,705</u>	<u>305,705</u>	<u>305,705</u>
Shares issued	<u>\$ 5,057,052</u>	<u>\$ 3,057,052</u>	<u>\$ 3,057,052</u>

On October 20, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to increase the capital in cash by \$10,000,000 thousand through a private placement, which will be fully subscribed by the parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.

On June 7, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to issue 200,000 thousand ordinary shares at a par value of NT\$10 per share through a private placement at a premium of NT\$50 per share, resulting in a paid-in capital of NT\$5,057,052 thousand. The capital increase in cash was approved by the Insurance Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission on June 10, 2022, with the record date of June 24, 2022, and completed the change of registration on July 5, 2022

b. Capital surplus

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)			
Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 8,502,500	\$ 502,500	\$ 502,500
<u>May only be used to offset a deficit</u>			
Recognition of employee share options by the parent company (2)	<u>15,826</u>	<u>15,826</u>	<u>15,826</u>
	<u>\$ 8,518,326</u>	<u>\$ 518,326</u>	<u>\$ 518,326</u>

- 1) The capital surplus from shares issued in excess of par (share premium from issuance of ordinary shares) and endowments received by the Company may use to offset a deficit. The capital surplus may be distributed by issuing new shares or by cash. However, under Rule No. 10202501991 issued by the FSC, not only the Company's legal reserve should exceed its paid-in capital but also other conditions requested under the Rule should be satisfied; then, the Company can distribute its capital surplus by cash after the authority's approval under the Company Act Article 241.
- 2) The Group's parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., resolved to issue ordinary shares on August 15, 2019 and retained 10% of the shares issued for the employee of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Company Act. The Company has recognized at the fair value on grant day of \$15,826 thousand as salary expense and capital surplus in December 2019.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the amended Articles, where the Company made a profit in a fiscal year, the profit shall be first utilized for paying taxes, offsetting losses of previous years, setting aside as a legal reserve 20% of the remaining profit, setting aside or reversing a special reserve in accordance with the laws and regulations, and then any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be used by the Company's board of directors as the basis for the proposing a distribution plan, which should be resolved in the shareholders' meeting for the distribution of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. In formulating its dividend policy, the Company considers both its operating needs and the shareholders' interests. Thus, dividends are distributed after the Company reserves the cash requirement for future capital expenditures. For the policies on the distribution of employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors before and after the amendment, refer to Note 23.

An appropriation of earnings to a legal reserve shall be made until the legal reserve equals the Company's paid-in capital. The Company chose to maintain the appropriation of legal reserve in order to enrich the Company's own capital. Legal reserve may be used to offset deficits. If the Company has no deficit and the legal reserve has exceeded 25% of the Company's paid-in capital, the excess may be transferred to capital or distributed in cash. However, under Rule No. 10202501991 issued by the FSC, not only the Company's legal reserve should exceed its paid-in capital but also other conditions requested under the Rule should be satisfied; then, the Company can distribute its legal reserve by cash after the authority's approval under the Company Act Article 241.

Under Rule No. 11004920441, Rule No. 10904939031 and Rule No. 10804932431 issued by the FSC and the directive titled “Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs”, the Company should appropriate or reverse to a special reserve.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 that were approved by the board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, on May 4, 2022 and April 28, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Legal reserve	\$ 428,319	\$ 434,788
Special reserve	(124,738)	(67,481)
Special reserve (according to regulation for insurance enterprises on the provision of reserves)	634,321	423,634
Special reserve (FinTech development)	(376)	(419)
Special reserve (according to Rule No. 10904939031)	1,333	-
Cash dividends	601,368	1,383,422
Cash dividends per shares	1.97	4.53

d. Special reserve

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Special Reserve				
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Others	Others	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 2,109,008	\$ 3,100,137	\$ -	\$ 154,673	\$ 5,363,818
Provision	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered/reversal	(1,837,968)	-	-	(125,114)	(1,963,082)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 271,040</u>	<u>\$ 3,100,137</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 29,559</u>	<u>\$ 3,400,736</u>

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021				
	Special Reserve				
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Others	Others	Total
Beginning balance	\$ 1,862,329	\$ 2,712,495	\$ -	\$ 221,240	\$ 4,796,064
Provision	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered/reversal	-	-	-	(67,900)	(67,900)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,862,329</u>	<u>\$ 2,712,495</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 153,340</u>	<u>\$ 4,728,164</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the Group’s retained claims of epidemic prevention-related products were related to the severe specific infectious pneumonia epidemic, which was qualified as a major accident under the insurance reserve rules. Thus, the Group made a recovery of \$1,837,968 thousand from the special reserve for major accidents under equity according to the law.

The newly recognized special reserve for catastrophic event and the special reserve for fluctuation of risk began to be reported as part of the special reserve under shareholders’ equity at year-end. This portion of retained earnings cannot be used for any purpose. The accumulative recognized amount as of September 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$3,371,177 thousand and \$4,574,824 thousand, respectively.

e. Other equity items

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

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ (351,498)	\$ (331,574)
Recognized for the period		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	61,568	(5,341)
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>72,901</u>	<u>(24,903)</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	<u>134,469</u>	<u>(30,244)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ (217,029)</u>	<u>\$ (361,818)</u>

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

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ 58,131	\$ (36,212)
Recognized for the period		
Unrealized gain (loss) - debt instruments	(50,669)	(12,065)
Unrealized gain (loss) - equity instruments	-	(66,000)
Adjustments of loss allowance in debt instruments	16	(69)
Shares from associates accounted for using the equity method	<u>(119,534)</u>	<u>(19,725)</u>
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	<u>(170,187)</u>	<u>(97,859)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ (112,056)</u>	<u>\$ (134,071)</u>

3) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ (183,711)	\$ (175,461)
Effect of change in tax rate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ (183,711)</u>	<u>\$ (175,461)</u>

4) Other comprehensive income reclassified under the overlay approach

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	\$ 911,654	\$ 418,508
Recognized for the period	(2,084,885)	404,157
Reclassification adjustments		
Disposal of financial instruments	364,479	(519,200)
Related income tax	24,572	11,679
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	<u>(1,695,834)</u>	<u>(103,364)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ (784,180)</u>	<u>\$ 315,144</u>

23. PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit (loss) before income tax included the following:

a. Interest income

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Bank deposits	\$ 11,024	\$ 6,699	\$ 27,754	\$ 20,740
Bills purchased under resale agreement	4,205	1,903	9,733	5,544
Financial instruments at FVTPL	43,032	44,000	135,800	118,692
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	2,969	3,000	8,868	8,959
Financial assets at amortized cost	98,857	81,746	272,301	247,340
Loan	695	628	2,034	1,978
Compulsory insurance	2,556	1,632	6,367	4,898
Other financial assets	<u>22</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>582</u>	<u>19</u>
	<u>\$ 163,360</u>	<u>\$ 139,613</u>	<u>\$ 463,439</u>	<u>\$ 408,170</u>

b. Summary statement of employee benefit, depreciation and amortization expenses by function

	For the Three Months Ended September 30					
	2022			2021		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries and wages	\$ 78,064	\$ 620,003	\$ 698,067	\$ 73,700	\$ 561,417	\$ 635,117
Labor and health insurance	-	67,464	67,464	-	65,029	65,029
Pension expenses	-	31,481	31,481	-	29,859	29,859
Remuneration of directors	-	3,297	3,297	-	3,162	3,162
Other employee benefits	-	14,441	14,441	-	12,688	12,688
	<u>\$ 78,064</u>	<u>\$ 736,686</u>	<u>\$ 814,750</u>	<u>\$ 73,700</u>	<u>\$ 672,155</u>	<u>\$ 745,855</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 57,398</u>	<u>\$ 57,398</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 48,281</u>	<u>\$ 48,281</u>
Amortization	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,887</u>	<u>\$ 16,887</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,804</u>	<u>\$ 14,804</u>
	For the Nine Months Ended September 30					
	2022			2021		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries and wages	\$ 243,716	\$ 1,702,055	\$ 1,945,771	\$ 222,185	\$ 1,685,768	\$ 1,907,953
Labor and health insurance	-	209,104	209,104	-	173,967	173,967
Pension expenses	-	93,149	93,149	-	82,520	82,520
Remuneration of directors	-	28,340	28,340	-	23,875	23,875
Other employee benefits	-	39,644	39,644	-	34,658	34,658
	<u>\$ 243,716</u>	<u>\$ 2,072,292</u>	<u>\$ 2,316,008</u>	<u>\$ 222,185</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,788</u>	<u>\$ 2,222,973</u>
Depreciation	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 171,660</u>	<u>\$ 171,660</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 141,677</u>	<u>\$ 141,677</u>
Amortization	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 46,601</u>	<u>\$ 46,601</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 43,311</u>	<u>\$ 43,311</u>

c. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The Company accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors at rates of no less than 0.1% and no higher than 1.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration to directors and supervisors. For the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 and for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors and supervisors are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Employees' compensation	-	0.1%
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	-	-

Amount

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Employees' compensation	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>1,173</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>2,448</u>
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

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

The appropriation of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors for 2021 and 2020 that were resolved by the board of directors on March 10, 2022 and March 9, 2021, respectively, are as shown below:

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
	Cash	Cash
Employees' compensation	\$ <u>2,564</u>	\$ <u>2,557</u>
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	\$ <u>4,500</u>	\$ <u>4,500</u>

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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

24. INCOME TAX

- a. Major components of income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current tax				
In respect of the current period	\$ (2,896,195)	\$ 172,782	\$ (2,862,599)	\$ 402,642
Adjustment for prior periods	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,430</u>	<u>1,427</u>
	<u>(2,896,195)</u>	<u>172,782</u>	<u>(2,859,169)</u>	<u>404,069</u>
Deferred tax				
In respect of the current period	706,529	(15,028)	45,333	(58,414)
Adjustment for prior periods	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,581</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>706,529</u>	<u>(15,028)</u>	<u>49,914</u>	<u>(58,414)</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss	\$ <u>(2,189,666)</u>	\$ <u>157,754</u>	\$ <u>(2,809,255)</u>	\$ <u>345,655</u>

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<u>Deferred tax</u>				
In respect of the current period: Other comprehensive losses or gains reclassification in overlay approach	<u>\$ 28,499</u>	<u>\$ (4,535)</u>	<u>\$ (24,572)</u>	<u>\$ (11,679)</u>
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	<u>\$ 28,499</u>	<u>\$ (4,535)</u>	<u>\$ (24,572)</u>	<u>\$ (11,679)</u>

c. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns through 2017 of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

25. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	<u>\$ (8,834,054)</u>	<u>\$ 1,018,365</u>	<u>\$ (11,123,203)</u>	<u>\$ 2,110,043</u>

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (in thousands of shares) is as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic (loss) earnings per share	<u>505,705</u>	<u>305,705</u>	<u>377,500</u>	<u>305,705</u>

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Fair value of financial instruments not measured at fair value

September 30, 2022

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	\$ 1,599,181	\$ -	\$ 1,565,500	\$ -	\$ 1,565,500
Domestic financial bonds	99,979	-	95,362	-	95,362
Foreign corporate bonds	<u>7,382,485</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,920,809</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,920,809</u>
	<u>\$ 9,081,645</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,581,671</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,581,671</u>
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	<u>\$ 785,106</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 757,934</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 757,934</u>

December 31, 2021

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	\$ 1,599,349	\$ -	\$ 1,692,758	\$ -	\$ 1,692,758
Foreign corporate bonds	<u>5,463,122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,350,989</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,350,989</u>
	<u>\$ 7,062,471</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,043,747</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,043,747</u>
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	<u>\$ 700,064</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 699,322</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 699,322</u>

September 30, 2021

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	\$ 1,599,347	\$ -	\$ 1,702,778	\$ -	\$ 1,702,778
Foreign corporate bonds	<u>5,478,797</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,418,165</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,418,165</u>
	<u>\$ 7,078,144</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,120,943</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 8,120,943</u>
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	<u>\$ 801,559</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 804,399</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 804,399</u>

b. Fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis

1) Fair value hierarchy

September 30, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	\$ -	\$ 512	\$ -	\$ 512
Domestic listed shares	4,213,026	-	-	4,213,026
Foreign listed shares	65,277	-	-	65,277
Mutual funds	3,175,376	-	-	3,175,376
Domestic financial bonds	-	264,259	-	264,259
	<u>\$ 7,453,679</u>	<u>\$ 264,771</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,718,450</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 672,910</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 672,910</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 516,549</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 516,549</u>

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	\$ -	\$ 45,629	\$ -	\$ 45,629
Domestic listed shares	6,576,360	-	-	6,576,360
Foreign listed shares	453,368	-	-	453,368
Mutual funds	5,490,710	-	-	5,490,710
Domestic financial bonds	-	304,072	-	304,072
	<u>\$ 12,520,438</u>	<u>\$ 349,701</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 12,870,139</u>
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 728,828</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 728,828</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 72</u>

September 30, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	\$ -	\$ 44,190	\$ -	\$ 44,190
Domestic listed shares	5,334,917	-	-	5,334,917
Foreign listed shares	321,440	-	-	321,440
Mutual funds	5,560,613	-	-	5,560,613
Domestic financial bonds	-	309,442	-	309,442
	<u>\$ 11,216,970</u>	<u>\$ 353,632</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 11,570,602</u>

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted shares	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 396,000	\$ 396,000
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	<u>-</u>	<u>746,962</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>746,962</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 746,962</u>	<u>\$ 396,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,142,962</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,726</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,726</u> (Concluded)

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

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instrument
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 462,000
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	<u>(66,000)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 396,000</u>

3) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 2 fair value measurement

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique and Inputs
Derivatives-foreign exchanges swaps	Discounted cash flow. Future cash flows are estimated based on observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties.
Domestic government bonds	Quotation by Taipei Exchange
Domestic listed bonds	Quotation by Taipei Exchange
Foreign listed bonds	Reference to quotation by the investment system

4) Valuation techniques and inputs applied for Level 3 fair value measurement

The Group'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 Group's accounting policies at each reporting date.

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

Financial Assets	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	September 30, 2021	
			Weighted Average Number	Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
Financial assets at FVTOCI	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	29%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability the lower the fair value of the stocks

c. Categories of financial instruments

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
<u>Financial assets</u>			
FVTPL			
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 7,718,450	\$ 12,870,139	\$ 11,570,602
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	26,595,759	23,255,990	21,920,850
Financial assets at FVTOCI			
Equity instruments	-	-	396,000
Debt instruments	672,910	728,828	746,962
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
FVTPL			
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	516,549	72	4,726
Amortized cost (2)	3,704,757	3,912,933	3,405,806

1) The balances include financial assets at amortized cost, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loan and refundable deposits.

2) The balances include financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, which comprise payables.

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

1) Market risk analysis

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

The Group continues to use market risk management tools such as value at risk ("VaR") and stress testing to completely and effectively measure, monitor and manage market risk.

a) Value at Risk

VaR is used to measure the maximum potential loss of a portfolio in a given period and confidence level when the market risk factors changes. The Group calculates VaR on the next day (week or two weeks) at 99% confidence level.

b) Stress testing

In addition to the VaR model, the Group periodically use stress testing to assess the potential risk of extreme and abnormal events.

The Group conducts stress testing regularly on positions by simple sensitivity analysis test and scenario analysis. Such tests cover the losses on positions resulting from changes of various risk factors in various historical scenarios.

i. Simple sensitivity test

Simple sensitivity test measures the changes in value of the investment portfolio caused by specific risk factors.

ii. Scenario analysis

Scenario analysis measures the changes in the total value of the investment portfolio under a stress event, including the follows scenarios:

i) Historical scenario

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

ii) Hypothetical scenario

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

The risk management department performs stress testing with historical and hypothetical scenarios regularly. The Group's risk analysis, early warning, and business management are in accordance with the stress testing report.

Table of Stress Testing				
Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Equity price risk (index)	-10%	\$ (639,976)	\$ (1,097,510)	\$ (992,985)
Interest rate risk (yield curve)	+20bps	(147,587)	(127,128)	(124,407)
Foreign currency risk (exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(113,126)	(156,646)	(144,124)

Note 1: Change in credit spread is not considered.

Note 2: The effect of hedging is considered.

Note 3: Information of subsidiaries is not disclosed due to immaterial effects on disclosures for consolidation of subsidiaries.

i) Foreign currency risk

The Group has foreign currency-denominated assets and liability, which expose the Group to foreign currency risk.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency-denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities and of the derivatives exposed to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period are set out in Note 31.

ii) Interest rate risk

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the Group hold debt instrument at both fixed and floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate debt instrument.

iii) Price risk

The Group was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed shares and mutual funds. Equity price exposures were managed by utilizing futures. That positions of futures do not exceed the hedged positions.

iv) Sensitivity analysis

Risk Factors	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022		
	Variation (+/-)	Effect on Profit and Loss	Effect on Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1%	\$ 27,279	\$ 4,835
	CNY appreciates 1%	689	-
	HKD appreciates 1%	936	535
	EUR appreciates 1%	61	396
	VND appreciates 1%	-	7,082
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(4,522)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(30)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(1,897)	(898)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	63,998

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021			
Risk Factors	Variation (+/-)	Effect on Profit and Loss	Effect on Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1%	\$ 23,810	\$ 10,145
	CNY appreciates 1%	2,706	-
	HKD appreciates 1%	2,039	2,881
	EUR appreciates 1%	24	511
	VND appreciates 1%	-	6,271
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(4,100)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(34)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(1,223)	(927)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	109,751

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021			
Risk Factors	Variation (+/-)	Effect on Profit and Loss	Effect on Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1%	\$ 24,105	\$ 8,122
	CNY appreciates 1%	2,673	-
	HKD appreciates 1%	2,742	2,205
	EUR appreciates 1%	19	497
	VND appreciates 1%	-	6,302
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(4,371)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(36)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(1,192)	(643)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	99,298

Note 1: Change in credit spread is not considered.

Note 2: The effect of hedging is considered.

Note 3: Impacts of changes in profit or loss are not included in those of changes in equity.

Note 4: Information of subsidiaries is not disclosed due to immaterial effects on disclosures for consolidation of subsidiaries.

2) Credit risk

- a) The Group's credit risk exposure of financial transactions include issuer credit risk, counterparty credit risk and credit risk of underlying assets.
 - i. Issuer credit risk is the risk that the Group may suffer financial losses on debt instruments or bank savings because the issuers (guarantors), borrowers or banks are not able to perform repayment obligations in accordance with agreed conditions due to default, bankruptcy or liquidation.

- ii. Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the Group may suffer financial losses because the counterparty does not perform its obligation to settle or pay at the appointed date.
- iii. Credit risk of underlying assets is the risk that the Group may suffer losses due to deterioration of the credit quality, increase in credit spread, downgrade or breach of any contract terms of underlying assets linked to a financial instruments.

b) Credit concentration risk analysis

- The amounts of credit risk exposure of the Group's financial assets are as follows:

September 30, 2022

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,102,071	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 326,567	\$ 10,428,638
Financial assets at FVTPL	264,771	-	-	-	-	264,771
Financial assets at FVTOCI	672,910	-	-	-	-	672,910
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,765,324	-	1,483,027	3,768,964	1,849,436	9,866,751
Total	\$ 13,805,076	\$ -	\$ 1,483,027	\$ 3,768,964	\$ 2,176,003	\$ 21,233,070
Proportion	65.02%	-	6.98%	17.75%	10.25%	100.00%

December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,672,113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 256,037	\$ 11,928,150
Financial assets at FVTPL	349,701	-	-	-	-	349,701
Financial assets at FVTOCI	728,828	-	-	-	-	728,828
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,299,413	69,225	1,205,648	2,570,778	1,617,471	7,762,535
Total	\$ 15,050,055	\$ 69,225	\$ 1,205,648	\$ 2,570,778	\$ 1,873,508	\$ 20,769,214
Proportion	72.46%	0.33%	5.81%	12.38%	9.02%	100.00%

September 30, 2021

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,003,436	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290,077	\$ 11,293,513
Financial assets at FVTPL	353,632	-	-	-	-	353,632
Financial assets at FVTOCI	746,962	-	-	-	-	746,962
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,400,906	69,730	1,213,566	2,610,348	1,585,153	7,879,703
Total	\$ 14,504,936	\$ 69,730	\$ 1,213,566	\$ 2,610,348	\$ 1,875,230	\$ 20,273,810
Proportion	71.55%	0.34%	5.98%	12.88%	9.25%	100.00%

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

- i. The Group 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 Group 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 ratings, past due information, credit spread and other market information which shows that the credit risk related to borrowers and issuers has increased significantly.
- ii. If the credit risk 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 Group 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:

- i. Quantitative factor: When contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, a default occurs and a financial asset is credit-impaired.
- ii. Qualitative factor: An evidence indicates that the issuers or borrowers cannot pay the contractual payments or that they have significant financial difficulties, for example:
 - i) The issuers and borrowers have entered bankruptcy or are probable to enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.
 - ii) The borrowers fail to make interest or principal payments based on original terms and conditions.
 - iii) The collaterals of the borrowers are seized provisionally or enforced.
 - iv) The borrowers claim for a change of credit conditions due to financial difficulties.
- iii. 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 Group, and are aligned 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

i. Methods and assumptions adopted

For financial instruments on which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Group 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 Group measures loss allowance for financial instruments at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

To measure expected credit losses, the Group multiplies exposure at default by the 12-month and lifetime probability of default of the issuers, guarantee agencies and borrowers and loss given default. The Group also considers the effect of the time value of money to calculate the 12-month and 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 Group in impairment assessment is based on information regularly issued by Moody's. Probability of default is based on information regularly issued by Taiwan Ratings and Moody's and is determined based upon current observable information and macroeconomic information (for example, gross domestic product and economic growth rate) with adjustments of historic data. Exposure at default is measured at the amortized cost and interest receivables of the financial assets.

ii. Consideration of forward-looking information

The Group take forward-looking information into consideration while measuring expected credit losses of the financial assets. For example, the default rate used in the bond measurement is based on the default rate regularly published by the International Credit Rating Agency (Moody`s) and adjusted according to general economic information.

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

i. Financial assets of the Group

September 30, 2022						
Stage 3						
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	
<u>Investment grade</u>						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	\$ 672,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 672,910
Financial assets at amortized cost	9,870,645	-	-	-	(3,894)	9,866,751
December 31, 2021						
Stage 3						
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	
<u>Investment grade</u>						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	\$ 728,828	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 728,828
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,764,815	-	-	-	(2,280)	7,762,535
September 30, 2021						
Stage 3						
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	
<u>Investment grade</u>						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	\$ 746,962	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 746,962
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,881,981	-	-	-	(2,278)	7,879,703

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

ii. Secured loans of the Group

September 30, 2022						
Stage 3						
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	
Secured loans	\$ 155,232	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,040)	\$ 153,192

	December 31, 2021					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			Gross Carrying Amount
			12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	
Secured loans	\$ 188,921	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,458)	\$ 186,463

	September 30, 2021					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			Gross Carrying Amount
			12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	
Secured loans	\$ 185,663	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,401)	\$ 183,262

g) Reconciliation for loss allowance is summarized below:

i. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
		Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	
January 1, 2022	\$ 19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19
Changes in models/risk parameters	16	-	-	-	16
September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>
January 1, 2021	\$ 91	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91
Changes in models/risk parameters	(68)	-	-	-	(68)
September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 23</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 23</u>

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
		Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	
January 1, 2022	\$ 2,280	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,280
Changes in models/risk parameters	1,614	-	-	-	1,614
September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 3,894</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,894</u>
January 1, 2021	\$ 6,120	\$ -	\$ 10,311	\$ -	\$ 16,431
Changes in models/risk parameters	(3,842)	-	(10,311)	-	(14,153)
September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 2,278</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,278</u>

iii. Secured loans

	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses					Difference from Impairment Charged in Accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9		
January 1, 2022	\$ 43	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,458
Changes in models/risk parameters	39	-	-	-	39	-	39
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(457)	(457)
September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 82</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 82</u>	<u>\$ 1,958</u>	<u>\$ 2,040</u>
January 1, 2021	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22	\$ 2,453	\$ 2,475
Changes in models/risk parameters	5	-	-	-	5	-	5
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(79)	(79)
September 30, 2021	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ 2,374</u>	<u>\$ 2,401</u>

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

h) Exposure to credit risk and loss allowance of receivables

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit loss prescribed by IFRS 9, and the estimation of lifetime credit loss was as follows:

September 30, 2022	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 1,829,898	\$ 960,656	\$ 2,790,554
Expected loss rate	1.06%	4.07%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	\$ 19,415	\$ 39,145	\$ 58,560
December 31, 2021	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 2,027,195	\$ 292,113	\$ 2,319,308
Expected loss rate	1.05%	5.10%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	\$ 21,292	\$ 14,893	\$ 36,185
September 30, 2021	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 1,413,473	\$ 634,208	\$ 2,047,681
Expected loss rate	1.06%	2.61%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	\$ 14,993	\$ 16,568	\$ 31,561

3) 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 risk that the Group is unable to turn assets into cash or obtain sufficient funds to meet matured obligations. Market liquidity risk represents the risk of significant changes in fair values when the positions are sold or offset during market disorders.

b) Liquidity risk management

The Group established a complete capital liquidity management mechanism by assessing the business features, monitoring short-term cash flow, and considering the trading volume and holding position to carefully manage the market liquidity risk.

According to the actual management need or special situations, the Group uses cash flow model and stress testing to assess cash flow risk. Moreover, the Group has drawn up a plan for capital requirements with respect to abnormal and emergency conditions to deal with significant liquidity risk.

The analysis of cash outflows to the Group is listed below and based on the residual terms to maturity on the balance sheet date. The disclosed amounts are prepared in accordance with contract cash flows and, accordingly for certain line items, the disclosed amounts are different to the amounts on consolidated balance sheets.

The maturity dates for other non-derivative financial liabilities were based on the agreed repayment dates.

September 30, 2022

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Payables	\$ 3,651,646	\$ 30,029	\$ 8,089	\$ 8,798	\$ 6,195
Lease liabilities	76,611	64,554	6,721	1,212	-
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Swap	516,549	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2021

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Payables	\$ 3,871,971	\$ 21,504	\$ 5,263	\$ 9,387	\$ 4,808
Lease liabilities	74,994	71,072	93,624	800	-
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Swap	72	-	-	-	-

September 30, 2021

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
<u>Non-derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Payables	\$ 3,357,577	\$ 23,232	\$ 7,085	\$ 13,104	\$ 4,808
Lease liabilities	69,973	63,909	111,128	2,379	-
<u>Derivative financial liabilities</u>					
Swap	4,726	-	-	-	-

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions between the Group, investors have significant influence and other related parties are disclosed as follows.

a. Related party name and category

<u>Related Party Name</u>	<u>Related Party Category</u>
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	The Group's parent
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Associate
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Fellow subsidiary
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	Other related parties
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Seaward Card Co., Ltd	Other related parties
Cathay Power Inc. (former Cathay Sunrise Corporation, changed its name on April 30, 2021)	Other related parties
Tien-Chi Power Co., Ltd	Other related parties
Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Neo Cathay Power Corp.	Other related parties
Longquan Water Resources Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
TPLSoftware Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Others (including directors, supervisors, key management and its spouse or relatives within second degree)	Other related parties

b. Trading transactions

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
		2022	2021	2022	2021
Net premium income	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,740	\$ 6,404	\$ 110,189	\$ 104,821
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	24,657	26,257	95,159	95,237
	Other related parties				
	San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	2,832	1,156	11,815	4,589
	Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	207	217	3,010	1,035
	Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	2,610	2,244	4,452	3,443
	Cathay Medical Care Corp.	3,853	4,029	4,191	4,326
	Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	33	15	4,328	361
	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	447	10	8,381	414
	Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	1,314	922	3,748	2,642
	Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	2,211	1,960	6,080	4,408
	Cathay Power Inc.	534	245	9,440	9,080
	Longquan Water Resources Co., Ltd.	-	2,662	4,442	2,677
	TPIsoftware Co., Ltd.	<u>2,441</u>	<u>13,979</u>	<u>6,178</u>	<u>13,994</u>
	<u>\$ 44,879</u>	<u>\$ 60,100</u>	<u>\$ 271,413</u>	<u>\$ 247,027</u>	
Operating cost					
Marketing cost	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 186,404	\$ 165,474	\$ 517,080	\$ 480,678
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	26,377	26,652	85,994	81,668
Commission cost	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	<u>8,372</u>	<u>40,620</u>	<u>69,409</u>	<u>66,140</u>
		<u>\$ 221,153</u>	<u>\$ 232,746</u>	<u>\$ 672,483</u>	<u>\$ 628,486</u>
Operating expenses					
Other equipment expenses	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,190	\$ -	\$ 1,196	\$ 3,407
Group insurance expenses	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	7,406	6,968	19,565	\$ 18,445
Building management fee	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,557	1,345	6,125	5,342
Marketing expenses	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	1,831	1,575	6,131	2,843
Management fee	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	1,038	3,049	3,566	7,457
Other expenses	Other related parties				
	Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	8,504	11,722	25,121	31,810
	Seaward Card Co., Ltd	<u>955</u>	<u>732</u>	<u>3,428</u>	<u>3,555</u>
	<u>\$ 22,481</u>	<u>\$ 25,391</u>	<u>\$ 65,132</u>	<u>\$ 72,859</u>	

c. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Premiums receivable	Fellow subsidiary			
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 10,317	\$ 43,890	\$ 20,841
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,292	419	5,246
	Other related parties			
	Cathay Medical Care Corp.	3,820	277	4,020
	Tien-Chi Power Co., Ltd	-	5,121	-
	Cathay Power Inc.	4,365	4,316	4,316
	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	4,027	3,182	-
Other receivables	The Group's parent			
	Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (Note)	<u>2,868,918</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>\$ 2,892,739</u>	<u>\$ 57,205</u>	<u>\$ 34,423</u>

Note: Including income tax receivable under the integrated income tax system.

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, no impairment losses were recognized for receivables from related parties.

d. Payable to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Other payable	The Group's parent			
	Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (Note)	\$ -	\$ 238,909	\$ 177,658
	Fellow subsidiary			
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	93,179	58,727	76,108
	Other related parties			
	Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	<u>5,155</u>	<u>4,124</u>	<u>3,836</u>
		<u>\$ 98,334</u>	<u>\$ 301,760</u>	<u>\$ 257,602</u>

Note: Including Income tax payable under the integrated income tax system, payables for dividend and payable for remuneration of directors and supervisors.

The outstanding payables from related parties are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

e. Prepayments

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Prepayments	Other related parties TPIsoftware Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>3,174</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>

f. Cash in bank

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Checking deposits and demand deposits	Fellow subsidiary Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. Indovina Bank Ltd.	\$ 3,232,049 36,884	\$ 2,412,487 10,489	\$ 2,357,471 18,489
Time deposits	Fellow subsidiary Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. Indovina Bank Ltd.	20,016 <u>269,276</u>	20,016 <u>233,382</u>	20,007 <u>272,024</u>
		<u>\$ 3,558,225</u>	<u>\$ 2,676,374</u>	<u>\$ 2,667,991</u>

As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, time deposits pledged recognized in guarantee deposits were \$28,155 thousand, \$27,445 thousand and \$27,497 thousand, respectively.

g. Interest revenue

Related Party Category/Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Fellow subsidiary Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. Indovina Bank Ltd.	\$ 2,420 <u>3,586</u>	\$ 82 <u>3,681</u>	\$ 3,365 <u>9,968</u>	\$ 315 <u>11,272</u>
	<u>\$ 6,006</u>	<u>\$ 3,763</u>	<u>\$ 13,333</u>	<u>\$ 11,587</u>

h. Financial asset at FVTPL (mutual funds)

Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>421,790</u>	\$ <u>1,112,216</u>	\$ <u>1,352,546</u>

i. Discretionary account management balance

Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Fellow subsidiary Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	\$ <u>1,289,869</u>	\$ <u>1,673,486</u>	\$ <u>1,453,593</u>

j. Guarantee deposits

Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Fellow subsidiary			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 33,772	\$ 32,175	\$ 26,732
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	1,994	23,072	1,629
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	58,078	21,844	21,843
Indovina Bank Ltd.	<u>8,139</u>	<u>7,429</u>	<u>7,490</u>
	<u>\$ 101,983</u>	<u>\$ 84,520</u>	<u>\$ 57,694</u>

k. Secured loans

Related Party Category/Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022			
	Maximum Amount	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Income
Other related parties	<u>\$ 24,171</u>	<u>\$ 15,283</u>	1.69%-2.08%	<u>\$ 176</u>
Related Party Category/Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021			
	Maximum Amount	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Income
Other related parties	<u>\$ 39,642</u>	<u>\$ 26,541</u>	1.25%-1.35%	<u>\$ 255</u>

l. Lease arrangements - Group is lessee

Related Party Category/Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2022	2021		
<u>Acquisitions of right-of-use assets</u>				
Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 300	\$ 201,635		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	<u>15,877</u>	<u>919</u>		
	<u>\$ 16,177</u>	<u>\$ 202,554</u>		
Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Lease liabilities	Fellow subsidiary			
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 112,353	\$ 203,745	\$ 202,047
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	<u>11,596</u>	<u>2,337</u>	<u>3,988</u>
		<u>\$ 123,949</u>	<u>\$ 206,082</u>	<u>\$ 206,035</u>

Related Party Category/Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
<u>Interest expense</u>				
Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 374	\$ 217	\$ 1,400	\$ 482
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	<u>34</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>47</u>
	<u>\$ 408</u>	<u>\$ 228</u>	<u>\$ 1,501</u>	<u>\$ 529</u>

Lease expense

Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$ 1,256	\$ 682	\$ 2,906	\$ 1,985
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>240</u>
	<u>\$ 1,256</u>	<u>\$ 682</u>	<u>\$ 2,906</u>	<u>\$ 2,225</u>

Lease expenses included expenses relating to short-term leases, low-value asset leases and variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate. Future lease payables related to short-term leases, low-value asset leases are as follows:

Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Future lease payables	<u>\$ 3,875</u>	<u>\$ 3,027</u>	<u>\$ 3,171</u>

m. Foreign exchange swaps

As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, the nominal amount of the derivative financial instruments transaction with related parties is listed below:

Related Party Category/Name	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Fellow subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	US\$ 95,200	US\$ 95,200	US\$ 95,200
	EUR 1,750	EUR 750	EUR 750

n. Compensation of key management personnel

Related Party Category/Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Short-term employee benefits	\$ 14,727	\$ 10,796	\$ 79,520	\$ 63,541
Post-employment benefits	<u>1,789</u>	<u>1,810</u>	<u>5,367</u>	<u>5,429</u>
	<u>\$ 16,516</u>	<u>\$ 12,606</u>	<u>\$ 84,887</u>	<u>\$ 68,970</u>

The remuneration of directors and key executives was determined by the remuneration committee based on the performance of individuals and market trends.

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

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

29. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

a. Details of assets pledged as collateral are disclosed as follows

Item of Assets	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Guarantee deposits - Government bonds	\$ 785,106	\$ 700,064	\$ 801,559
Guarantee deposits - Time deposits	<u>20,016</u>	<u>20,016</u>	<u>20,007</u>
	<u>\$ 805,122</u>	<u>\$ 720,080</u>	<u>\$ 821,566</u>

As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, the Company provided government bonds amounting to \$785,134 thousand, \$700,084 thousand and \$801,585 thousand as the “Guaranteed Depository Insurance” in accordance with the Insurance Act, respectively. The pledged assets are stated at book value. Loss allowance amounted to \$28 thousand, \$20 thousand and \$26 thousand, respectively which are in the scope of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9.

b. Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

Item of Assets	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Government deposits paid - time deposits	<u>\$ 8,139</u>	<u>\$ 7,429</u>	<u>\$ 7,490</u>

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

30. OTHER ITEMS

a. Capital management

1) Management objectives

In order to ensure capital structure and stimulate business growth, the Company manages its capital adequacy in accordance with Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies and management policies established by the Company and maintains adequate capital to effectively absorb different types of risk.

2) Management policies

In order for sufficient capital to assume all types of risks, the Company applies RBC ratio as the management indicator for capital adequacy. The Company calculates RBC ratio periodically and aperiodically to monitor the status of short and mid-term capital adequacy and the calculation would serve as reference for business objectives, asset allocation and dividend policy.

3) Management procedures

a) Periodical calculation

The Company provides RBC report every half year by the authority and analyzes the possible changes of owned capital and risk-based capital when making the next-year financial forecast of business and investment development plan at the end of every year, which ensure the sound of capital structure and implement capital adequacy management.

b) Aperiodic calculation

The Company conducts RBC ratio analysis for specific events and assesses their impacts, such as usage of funding, business development, reinsurance arrangement, or changes of the financial market and regulations.

4) Current status of RBC ratio

The Company's RBC ratio, which is calculated in accordance with the Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, is above 200% and the net worth ratio is more than 3% for the previous two years, which complied with the regulations.

b. Total amount of assets and liabilities expected to recover or settle within/over 12 months

Items	September 30, 2022		
	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,465,568	\$ -	\$ 10,465,568
Receivables	5,924,257	-	5,924,257
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	7,454,191	264,259	7,718,450
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	672,910	672,910
Financial assets at amortized cost	342,526	8,739,119	9,081,645
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,413,394	2,413,394
Loans	24	153,168	153,192
Total investments	<u>7,796,741</u>	<u>12,242,850</u>	<u>20,039,591</u>
Reinsurance assets	3,853,169	10,539,375	14,392,544
Property and equipment	-	283,055	283,055
Right-of-use assets	-	148,331	148,331
Intangible assets	-	116,662	116,662
Deferred tax assets	-	306,922	306,922
Other assets	<u>45,883</u>	<u>998,676</u>	<u>1,044,559</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 28,085,618</u>	<u>\$ 24,635,871</u>	<u>\$ 52,721,489</u>

(Continued)

September 30, 2022			
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Payables	\$ 3,681,675	\$ 23,082	\$ 3,704,757
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	516,549	-	516,549
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	15,976,386	15,976,386
Loss reserve	-	16,304,704	16,304,704
Policy reserve	-	130	130
Special reserve	-	1,583,003	1,583,003
Premium deficiency reserve	-	<u>1,500,488</u>	<u>1,500,488</u>
Total insurance liabilities	-	<u>35,364,711</u>	<u>35,364,711</u>
Provisions	-	464,214	464,214
Lease liabilities	139,660	7,856	147,516
Deferred tax liabilities	-	363,251	363,251
Other liabilities	<u>1,146,139</u>	<u>23,162</u>	<u>1,169,301</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 5,484,023</u>	<u>\$ 36,246,276</u>	<u>\$ 41,730,299</u> (Concluded)

December 31, 2021			
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,973,287	\$ -	\$ 11,973,287
Receivables	3,208,952	-	3,208,952
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	12,566,067	304,072	12,870,139
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	728,828	728,828
Financial assets at amortized cost	69,225	6,993,246	7,062,471
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,304,344	2,304,344
Loans	<u>119</u>	<u>186,344</u>	<u>186,463</u>
Total investments	<u>12,635,411</u>	<u>10,516,834</u>	<u>23,152,245</u>
Reinsurance assets	1,399,696	8,481,791	9,881,487
Property and equipment	-	221,155	221,155
Right-of-use assets	-	237,046	237,046
Intangible assets	-	108,816	108,816
Deferred tax assets	-	240,062	240,062
Other assets	<u>33,899</u>	<u>843,237</u>	<u>877,136</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 29,251,245</u>	<u>\$ 20,648,941</u>	<u>\$ 49,900,186</u> (Continued)

December 31, 2021			
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Payables	\$ 3,893,475	\$ 19,458	\$ 3,912,933
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	72	-	72
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	15,305,826	15,305,826
Loss reserve	-	11,835,272	11,835,272
Policy reserve	-	95	95
Special reserve	-	2,589,704	2,589,704
Premium deficiency reserve	-	-	-
Total insurance liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>29,730,897</u>	<u>29,730,897</u>
Provisions	-	464,271	464,271
Lease liabilities	143,608	93,875	237,483
Deferred tax liabilities	-	271,041	271,041
Other liabilities	<u>819,688</u>	<u>16,488</u>	<u>836,176</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 4,856,843</u>	<u>\$ 30,596,030</u>	<u>\$ 35,452,873</u> (Concluded)

September 30, 2021			
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,327,054	\$ -	\$ 11,327,054
Receivables	2,420,007	-	2,420,007
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	11,461,934	108,668	11,570,602
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	1,142,962	1,142,962
Financial assets at amortized cost	69,730	7,008,414	7,078,144
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,337,747	2,337,747
Loans	<u>38</u>	<u>183,224</u>	<u>183,262</u>
Total investments	<u>11,531,702</u>	<u>10,781,015</u>	<u>22,312,717</u>
Reinsurance assets	1,664,611	7,986,323	9,650,934
Property and equipment	-	190,956	190,956
Right-of-use assets	-	243,834	243,834
Intangible assets	-	98,749	98,749
Deferred tax assets	-	230,060	230,060
Other assets	<u>41,721</u>	<u>930,134</u>	<u>971,855</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 26,985,095</u>	<u>\$ 20,461,071</u>	<u>\$ 47,446,166</u> (Continued)

Items	September 30, 2021		
	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Payables	\$ 3,380,809	\$ 24,997	\$ 3,405,806
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	4,726	-	4,726
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	14,578,445	14,578,445
Loss reserve	-	11,363,830	11,363,830
Policy reserve	-	110	110
Special reserve	-	2,641,459	2,641,459
Premium deficiency reserve	-	4,106	4,106
Total insurance liabilities	-	28,587,950	28,587,950
Provisions	-	453,959	453,959
Lease liabilities	130,248	113,492	243,740
Deferred tax liabilities	-	271,059	271,059
Other liabilities	838,402	15,544	853,946
Total liabilities	\$ 4,354,185	\$ 29,467,001	\$ 33,821,186

(Concluded)

c. Impact of severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic

The direct insurance premium revenues of the insurance products the Group issued for the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic amounted to \$304 thousand and \$224,718 thousand, respectively, and the claims and payments were \$14,489,004 thousand and \$57,422 thousand, respectively, for the three months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021. The direct insurance premium revenues amounted to \$567,323 thousand and \$936,996 thousand, respectively, and the claims and payments were \$16,591,320 thousand and \$78,329 thousand, respectively, for the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021.

As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, the loss reserves for those insurance products amounted to \$2,596,175 thousand, \$43,458 thousand and \$35,259 thousand, respectively, and the premium deficiency reserves amounted to \$1,500,000 thousand, \$0 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively. Moreover, the claims and payments for those insurance products from October 1, 2022 to November 9, 2022 amounted to \$1,938,061 thousand.

The Group evaluated the economic impact resulting from the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic. As of the approval date of the consolidated financial statements, the Group performed the stress tests to evaluate the losses resulting from issuing insurance products for the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic by stimulations of epidemic developments. Since the capital adequacy ratio under certain scenarios of stress tests was lower than the required level, the Group decided to respond this by enhancing its own equities. As a result, the Group was approved by the FSC to increase its capital in cash by \$10,000,000 thousand on June 10, 2022 with the record date of June 24, 2022 and completed the change of registration on July 5, 2022. On October 20, 2022, the Board of Directors also resolved to increase its capital in cash by \$10,000,000 thousand, which will be fully subscribed by the parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. Except for those effects mentioned, the Group will observe and evaluate the impact of the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic continuously.

31. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Group's significant financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies aggregated by the foreign currencies other than functional currencies and the related exchange rates between foreign currencies and respective functional currencies were as follows:

September 30, 2022

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 247,150	31.743 (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,835,849
EUR	10,251	31.211 (EUR:NTD)	319,541
CNY	26,645	4.476 (CNY:NTD)	118,921
Non-monetary items			
USD	31,547	31.743 (USD:NTD)	1,001,394
EUR	3,397	31.211 (EUR:NTD)	106,042
HKD	13,239	4.044 (HKD:NTD)	53,538
SGD	4,952	22.188 (SGD:NTD)	109,887
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	539,282	4.476 (CNY:NTD)	2,413,394
Derivative instruments (Note)			
EUR	1,750	31.211 (EUR:NTD)	512
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	9,367	31.743 (USD:NTD)	286,946
EUR	564	31.211 (EUR:NTD)	17,298
CNY	4,652	4.476 (CNY:NTD)	20,353
JPY	54,119	0.219 (JPY:NTD)	11,951
KRW	190,087	0.022 (KRW:NTD)	4,351
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	185,600	31.743 (USD:NTD)	516,548

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 217,555	27.690 (USD:NTD)	\$ 6,025,767
EUR	8,886	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	279,321
HKD	1,048	3.550 (HKD:NTD)	3,720
CNY	22,024	4.342 (CNY:NTD)	95,862
Non-monetary items			
USD	69,898	27.690 (USD:NTD)	1,935,466
EUR	3,534	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	110,727
HKD	81,155	3.550 (HKD:NTD)	288,089
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	530,881	4.342 (CNY:NTD)	2,304,344
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	176,400	27.690 (USD:NTD)	43,627
EUR	750	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	2,002

Financial liabilities

Monetary items			
USD	11,350	27.690 (USD:NTD)	319,834
EUR	375	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	12,235
HKD	1	3.550 (HKD:NTD)	4
CNY	984	4.342 (CNY:NTD)	4,253
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	5,500	27.690 (USD:NTD)	72

September 30, 2021

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	\$ 212,298	27.866 (USD:NTD)	\$ 5,916,264
EUR	9,340	32.337 (EUR:NTD)	303,160
HKD	3,340	3.578 (HKD:NTD)	11,970
CNY	23,778	4.311 (CNY:NTD)	102,745
Non-monetary items			
USD	56,286	27.866 (USD:NTD)	1,568,453
EUR	3,487	32.337 (EUR:NTD)	112,755
HKD	61,638	3.578 (HKD:NTD)	220,540
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	542,162	4.311 (CNY:NTD)	2,337,747

(Continued)

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	\$ 116,400	27.866 (USD:NTD)	\$ 43,002
EUR	750	32.337 (EUR:NTD)	1,188
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Monetary items			
USD	8,061	27.866 (USD:NTD)	227,846
EUR	376	32.337 (EUR:NTD)	12,419
HKD	731	3.578 (HKD:NTD)	2,623
CNY	2,722	4.311 (CNY:NTD)	11,706
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	65,500	27.866 (USD:NTD)	4,726 (Concluded)

Note: The foreign currency amount of the derivatives is the nominal amount of the contract.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021 (realized and unrealized) net foreign exchange (losses) gains were \$919,653 thousand and \$(156,912) thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

32. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

- 1) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- 2) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None
- 3) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 3)
- 4) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT\$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 4)
- 5) Trading in derivative instruments (Note 7)
- 6) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 5)
- 7) Information on investees (Table 6)

b. Information on investments in mainland China

- 1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 7)

- 2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None
- For transactions involving each other's main business, such as underwriting an insurance policy where the proposer is the investee, the amount and percentage of transactions and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.
 - The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
 - The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds.
 - Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services.
 - The amount or balance of transactions mentioned in subitems a - d above that reaches 10% or more of the insurance enterprise's total amount or balance of such transactions shall be separately presented, while the rest may be added up and reported as an aggregate amount.
- c. Information of major shareholders: The insurance enterprise whose stock is listed on the TWSE or listed on the TPEx shall disclose the names, numbers of shares held, and shareholding percentages of shareholders who hold 5 percent or more of the insurance enterprise's equity. For this purpose, the insurance enterprise may request the centralized securities depository enterprise to provide relevant information: None

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Group operates property insurance in accordance with the Insurance Act. In accordance with IFRS 8, the Group only provides insurance contracts products and it has no different channel, client type and supervision environment. The supervisor of the Group also allocates resources on an overall basis and therefore considers the Group as a single operating segment.

34. INSURANCE CONTRACT RESERVES

- Earned retained premium

For the three months ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Earned Retained Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$ 978,745	\$ 92,219	\$ 651,662	\$ 419,302	\$ 35,534	\$ 383,768
Marine insurance	201,428	3,795	142,511	62,712	(12,406)	75,118
Land and air insurance	3,132,258	11,203	118,269	3,025,192	87,491	2,937,701
Liability insurance	727,427	74	326,566	400,935	14,424	386,511
Guarantee insurance	21,444	1,401	21,535	1,310	(12,175)	13,485
Other property insurance	203,444	21,901	166,912	58,433	(99,593)	158,026
Accident insurance	870,029	2,581	88,249	784,361	11,484	772,877
Health insurance	38,084	6,784	1,629	43,239	(78,541)	121,780
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	115,783	14,525	115,783	14,525	(85)	14,610
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	761,601	187,473	321,380	627,694	(220)	627,914
	<u>\$ 7,050,243</u>	<u>\$ 341,956</u>	<u>\$ 1,954,496</u>	<u>\$ 5,437,703</u>	<u>\$ (54,087)</u>	<u>\$ 5,491,790</u>

For the three months ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Earned Retained Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$ 691,899	\$ 189,995	\$ 365,853	\$ 516,041	\$ (32,453)	\$ 548,494
Marine insurance	143,361	4,831	74,317	73,875	(9,311)	83,186
Land and air insurance	2,725,773	12,013	109,862	2,627,924	13,106	2,614,818
Liability insurance	588,939	2,117	230,480	360,576	57,476	303,100
Guarantee insurance	26,465	6,016	18,796	13,685	(4,499)	18,184
Other property insurance	208,687	17,750	136,929	89,508	(55,074)	144,582
Accident insurance	754,680	1,369	58,456	697,593	37,782	659,811
Health insurance	220,695	9,172	43,273	186,594	46,762	139,832
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	110,650	14,588	110,650	14,588	911	13,677
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	753,965	188,284	318,143	624,106	(4,505)	628,611
	<u>\$ 6,225,114</u>	<u>\$ 446,135</u>	<u>\$ 1,466,759</u>	<u>\$ 5,204,490</u>	<u>\$ 50,195</u>	<u>\$ 5,154,295</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Earned Retained Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$ 3,403,135	\$ 340,023	\$ 2,454,232	\$ 1,288,926	\$ (138,924)	\$ 1,427,850
Marine insurance	762,065	23,709	598,097	187,677	(15,810)	203,487
Land and air insurance	8,994,754	19,563	343,203	8,671,114	208,941	8,462,173
Liability insurance	1,695,532	1,422	566,847	1,130,107	59,300	1,070,807
Guarantee insurance	81,402	7,714	56,379	32,737	(9,857)	42,594
Other property insurance	1,166,332	56,345	861,056	361,621	(6,722)	368,343
Accident insurance	2,394,739	3,768	266,350	2,132,157	(65,817)	2,197,974
Health insurance	551,567	8,848	100,906	459,509	18,694	440,815
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	346,933	47,479	346,933	47,479	3,155	44,324
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,152,982	565,500	903,970	1,814,512	10,108	1,804,404
	<u>\$ 21,549,441</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,371</u>	<u>\$ 6,497,973</u>	<u>\$ 16,125,839</u>	<u>\$ 63,068</u>	<u>\$ 16,062,771</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Earned Retained Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$ 2,427,098	\$ 556,894	\$ 1,596,377	\$ 1,387,615	\$ 8,359	\$ 1,379,256
Marine insurance	583,245	24,157	353,888	253,514	3,561	249,953
Land and air insurance	7,941,114	110,404	313,090	7,738,428	111,890	7,626,538
Liability insurance	1,396,287	6,072	407,166	995,193	136,268	858,925
Guarantee insurance	92,542	8,787	58,978	42,351	(7,108)	49,459
Other property insurance	768,458	113,889	570,630	311,717	(94,755)	406,472
Accident insurance	2,149,914	9,791	171,503	1,988,202	19,255	1,968,947
Health insurance	976,982	12,371	520,012	469,341	239,052	230,289
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	331,762	45,605	331,762	45,605	4,853	40,752
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,119,240	550,338	889,113	1,780,465	(8,469)	1,788,934
	<u>\$ 18,786,642</u>	<u>\$ 1,438,308</u>	<u>\$ 5,212,519</u>	<u>\$ 15,012,431</u>	<u>\$ 412,906</u>	<u>\$ 14,599,525</u>

See Note 30 for the disclosure of the impact of severe specific infectious pneumonia epidemic to the Group.

Information on compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance of earned retained premium:

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	\$ 2,152,982	\$ 565,500	\$ 903,970	\$ 1,814,512
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>19,396,459</u>	<u>508,871</u>	<u>5,594,003</u>	<u>14,311,327</u>
	<u>\$ 21,549,441</u>	<u>\$ 1,074,371</u>	<u>\$ 6,497,973</u>	<u>\$ 16,125,839</u>

Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Direct Business		Unearned Premium Reserves under Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (9)=(5)-(6)+(7)-(8)
	Provision (5)	Recovery (6)	Provision (7)	Recovery (8)	
Compulsory insurance	\$ 1,241,430	\$ 1,237,536	\$ 461,578	\$ 453,028	\$ 12,444
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>14,010,388</u>	<u>13,293,462</u>	<u>248,576</u>	<u>369,937</u>	<u>595,565</u>
	<u>\$ 15,251,818</u>	<u>\$ 14,530,998</u>	<u>\$ 710,154</u>	<u>\$ 822,965</u>	<u>\$ 608,009</u>

Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in for Unearned Ceded Premium Reserve (12)=(10)-(11)	Retained Premium (13)=(4)-(9)+(12)
	Provision (10)	Recovery (11)		
Compulsory insurance	\$ 744,858	\$ 742,522	\$ 2,336	\$ 1,804,404
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>4,183,469</u>	<u>3,640,864</u>	<u>542,605</u>	<u>14,258,367</u>
	<u>\$ 4,928,327</u>	<u>\$ 4,383,386</u>	<u>\$ 544,941</u>	<u>\$ 16,062,771</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	\$ 2,119,240	\$ 550,338	\$ 889,113	\$ 1,780,465
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>16,667,402</u>	<u>887,970</u>	<u>4,323,406</u>	<u>13,231,966</u>
	<u>\$ 18,786,642</u>	<u>\$ 1,438,308</u>	<u>\$ 5,212,519</u>	<u>\$ 15,012,431</u>

Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Direct Business		Unearned Premium Reserves under Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (9)=(5)-(6)+(7)-(8)
	Provision (5)	Recovery (6)	Provision (7)	Recovery (8)	
Compulsory insurance	\$ 1,225,561	\$ 1,227,564	\$ 453,279	\$ 460,947	\$ (9,671)
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>12,482,289</u>	<u>11,778,738</u>	<u>416,782</u>	<u>296,359</u>	<u>823,974</u>
	<u>\$ 13,707,850</u>	<u>\$ 13,006,302</u>	<u>\$ 870,061</u>	<u>\$ 757,306</u>	<u>\$ 814,303</u>

Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in for Unearned Ceded Premium Reserve	Retained Premium
	Provision (10)	Recovery (11)	(12)=(10)-(11)	(13)=(4)- (9)+(12)
	Compulsory insurance	\$ 735,337	\$ 736,539	\$ (1,202)
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>3,300,326</u>	<u>2,897,727</u>	<u>402,599</u>	<u>12,810,591</u>
	<u>\$ 4,035,663</u>	<u>\$ 3,634,266</u>	<u>\$ 401,397</u>	<u>\$ 14,599,525</u>

b. Retained claims

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Fire insurance	\$ 180,735	\$ 101,037	\$ 66,097
Marine insurance	130,720	2,878	79,162	54,436
Land and air insurance	1,534,325	10,619	72,512	1,472,432
Liability insurance	214,688	73	70,319	144,442
Guarantee insurance	3,367	1,557	124	4,800
Other property insurance	1,328,111	12,218	38,769	1,301,560
Accident insurance	240,841	269	30,641	210,469
Health insurance	13,418,140	5,545	1,931,524	11,492,161
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>507,189</u>	<u>182,698</u>	<u>296,857</u>	<u>393,030</u>
	<u>\$ 17,558,116</u>	<u>\$ 316,894</u>	<u>\$ 2,586,005</u>	<u>\$ 15,289,005</u>

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$ 484,655	\$ 82,555	\$ 435,469	\$ 131,741
Marine insurance	56,769	14,793	27,452	44,110
Land and air insurance	1,365,096	4,374	33,983	1,335,487
Liability insurance	218,542	143	97,749	120,936
Guarantee insurance	726	1,498	(30)	2,254
Other property insurance	54,839	32,486	28,639	58,686
Accident insurance	300,058	3,035	18,103	284,990
Health insurance	80,110	5,499	42,809	42,800
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>525,363</u>	<u>163,489</u>	<u>309,156</u>	<u>379,696</u>
	<u>\$ 3,086,158</u>	<u>\$ 307,872</u>	<u>\$ 993,330</u>	<u>\$ 2,400,700</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$ 1,041,386	\$ 294,372	\$ 447,280	\$ 888,478
Marine insurance	437,470	37,821	306,015	169,276
Land and air insurance	4,532,002	32,069	156,736	4,407,335
Liability insurance	617,012	252	189,807	427,457
Guarantee insurance	(3,836)	10,382	(2,593)	9,139
Other property insurance	1,772,449	42,346	161,876	1,652,919
Accident insurance	759,840	2,541	70,339	692,042
Health insurance	15,261,682	9,824	2,963,212	12,308,294
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>1,488,953</u>	<u>538,338</u>	<u>875,097</u>	<u>1,152,194</u>
	<u>\$ 25,906,958</u>	<u>\$ 967,945</u>	<u>\$ 5,167,769</u>	<u>\$ 21,707,134</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$ 844,307	\$ 276,719	\$ 650,691	\$ 470,335
Marine insurance	181,465	38,929	114,001	106,393
Land and air insurance	4,342,478	35,136	115,215	4,262,399
Liability insurance	527,693	239	166,907	361,025
Guarantee insurance	(28,331)	3,288	(32,661)	7,618
Other property insurance	248,468	129,593	150,722	227,339
Accident insurance	914,543	5,705	61,944	858,304
Health insurance	135,864	8,477	59,787	84,554
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>1,486,981</u>	<u>600,518</u>	<u>870,336</u>	<u>1,217,163</u>
	<u>\$ 8,653,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,604</u>	<u>\$ 2,156,942</u>	<u>\$ 7,595,130</u>

Retained claims of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance:

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	\$ 1,488,953	\$ 538,338	\$ 875,097	\$ 1,152,194
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>24,418,005</u>	<u>429,607</u>	<u>4,292,672</u>	<u>20,554,940</u>
	<u>\$ 25,906,958</u>	<u>\$ 967,945</u>	<u>\$ 5,167,769</u>	<u>\$ 21,707,134</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	\$ 1,486,981	\$ 600,518	\$ 870,336	\$ 1,217,163
Non-compulsory insurance	<u>7,166,487</u>	<u>498,086</u>	<u>1,286,606</u>	<u>6,377,967</u>
	<u>\$ 8,653,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,604</u>	<u>\$ 2,156,942</u>	<u>\$ 7,595,130</u>

c. Liability on policyholders' claims filed and losses not yet filed

Claims and payments recoverable for policyholders' claims filed and paid

Insurance Type	Claims Filed and Paid		
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2021
Fire insurance	\$ 70,131	\$ 22,238	\$ 132,723
Marine insurance	25,062	97,105	15,652
Land and air insurance	42,085	39,700	33,981
Liability insurance	77,534	55,275	59,982
Guarantee insurance	404	1,272	137
Other property insurance	32,231	25,750	25,032
Accident insurance	18,718	16,683	16,596
Health insurance	1,931,991	7,718	42,809
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>175,494</u>	<u>200,809</u>	<u>186,552</u>
	<u>2,373,650</u>	<u>466,550</u>	<u>513,464</u>
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(23,736)</u>	<u>(4,665)</u>	<u>(5,135)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 2,349,914</u>	<u>\$ 461,885</u>	<u>\$ 508,329</u>

d. Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

Receivables

Insurance Type	Premiums Receivable		
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Fire insurance	\$ 1,286,327	\$ 840,311	\$ 752,313
Marine insurance	376,051	335,547	341,528
Land and air insurance	130,639	182,914	99,494
Liability insurance	462,486	338,638	345,459
Guarantee insurance	34,867	31,417	42,187
Other property insurance	140,210	218,867	123,797
Accident insurance	123,402	128,059	118,512
Health insurance	4,418	4,160	4,308
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	31,885	27,665	30,783
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>17,674</u>	<u>21,068</u>	<u>16,748</u>
	<u>2,607,959</u>	<u>2,128,646</u>	<u>1,875,129</u>
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(54,029)</u>	<u>(31,309)</u>	<u>(27,031)</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 2,553,930</u>	<u>\$ 2,097,337</u>	<u>\$ 1,848,098</u>

Aging analysis of premiums receivable:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Up to 90 days	\$ 1,650,035	\$ 1,839,532	\$ 1,243,755
Over 90 days	<u>957,924</u>	<u>289,114</u>	<u>631,374</u>
	<u>\$ 2,607,959</u>	<u>\$ 2,128,646</u>	<u>\$ 1,875,129</u>

The overdue amounts as of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021 in the above premiums receivable were \$957,924 thousand, \$289,114 thousand and \$631,374 thousand, respectively, and loss allowance of \$36,413 thousand, \$11,894 thousand and \$13,735 thousand were provided, respectively.

Accounts payable

Insurance Type	September 30, 2022		
	Commission Payable	Others	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 44,640	\$ 16,057	\$ 60,697
Marine insurance	19,880	15,995	35,875
Land and air insurance	193,579	123,550	317,129
Liability insurance	38,794	32,844	71,638
Guarantee insurance	2,370	872	3,242
Other property insurance	12,872	10,604	23,476
Accident insurance	11,788	40,653	52,441
Health insurance	1,578	836	2,414
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	301	3,355	3,656
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>18,394</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,394</u>
	<u>\$ 344,196</u>	<u>\$ 244,766</u>	<u>\$ 588,962</u>

Insurance Type	December 31, 2021		
	Commission Payable	Others	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 27,292	\$ 16,037	\$ 43,329
Marine insurance	15,061	14,224	29,285
Land and air insurance	144,015	110,874	254,889
Liability insurance	29,591	34,523	64,114
Guarantee insurance	2,650	893	3,543
Other property insurance	8,576	8,718	17,294
Accident insurance	10,400	30,735	41,135
Health insurance	1,462	1,095	2,557
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	273	3,508	3,781
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>19,870</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,870</u>
	<u>\$ 259,190</u>	<u>\$ 220,607</u>	<u>\$ 479,797</u>

September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Commission Payable	Others	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 32,078	\$ 17,348	\$ 49,426
Marine insurance	12,554	13,829	26,383
Land and air insurance	129,381	137,262	266,643
Liability insurance	29,201	31,497	60,698
Guarantee insurance	4,861	615	5,476
Other property insurance	6,144	8,442	14,586
Accident insurance	9,828	38,807	48,635
Health insurance	1,991	3,159	5,150
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	279	3,740	4,019
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>18,041</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18,041</u>
	<u>\$ 244,358</u>	<u>\$ 254,699</u>	<u>\$ 499,057</u>

Due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies - reinsurance

September 30, 2022

	Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	\$ 135,104	\$ 233,630
Marsh	415,259	52,549
Hannover Re in Shanghai	172,627	272,830
Willis	97,439	234,989
Central Re	45,631	333,865
Others (individually below 5%)	<u>654,984</u>	<u>1,503,978</u>
	1,521,044	2,631,841
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(17,789)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 1,503,255</u>	<u>\$ 2,631,841</u>

December 31, 2021

	Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	\$ 129,191	\$ 246,885
AON	76,758	174,100
Central Re	49,361	463,973
Marsh	249,530	94,038
Willis	79,626	336,647
Others (individually below 5%)	<u>412,096</u>	<u>958,154</u>
	996,562	2,273,797
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(58,751)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 937,811</u>	<u>\$ 2,273,797</u>

	<u>September 30, 2021</u>	
	Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	\$ 133,676	\$ 317,532
Marsh	253,948	236,194
AON	146,609	59,834
Central Re	34,603	346,920
Willis	110,153	78,426
Others (individually below 5%)	<u>539,943</u>	<u>1,058,781</u>
	1,218,932	2,097,687
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(62,650)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net amount	<u>\$ 1,156,282</u>	<u>\$ 2,097,687</u>

The overdue amounts as of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021 in the above due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies were \$9,104 thousand, \$14,731 thousand and \$16,742 thousand, respectively, and loss allowances of \$2,731 thousand, \$14,731 thousand and \$16,742 thousand were provided, respectively.

Due from and due to the reinsurers and ceding companies cannot be offset, except for those meeting requirements in Article 42 of IAS 32.

e. Reserve required for specific assets

The accounting of the compulsory auto liability insurance held by the Group were recorded based on the Regulations for the Accounting Treatment and the Financial Information Reported of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, which was legislated according to the Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Act.

Under the Article 5 of the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance (“CAL Insurance”), special reserve held by an insurer should be deposited in a financial institution in the form of time deposits.

Under the approval of relevant authorities, the Group may buy the following domestic securities using the special reserve portion exceeding 30% of the retained earned pure premiums:

- 1) Government bonds but not exchangeable government bonds;
- 2) Financial bonds (ordinary type only), negotiable certificates of deposit, banker’s acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.

The amount of the foregoing Article 5 treasury bills invested and time deposits to be placed in financial institutions should not be less than 30% of the total amount of the Group’s retained earned pure premiums for this insurance in the most recent period, as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant. The authorities may raise this percentage to a level it deems appropriate on the basis of the Group’s operating status.

If the balance of the Group's special reserve becomes less than the 30% of its most recent retained earned pure premiums, as audited or reviewed by an independent certified public accountant, the full amount of the special reserve should be invested in treasury bills or placed in a financial institution.

Under Article 6 of the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, funds, except for special reserve mentioned above, held by an insurer for this insurance (various reserve, payables and temporary receivable) should be deposited in a financial institution as special reserve in the form of demand deposits and time deposits.

- 1) Treasury bills.
- 2) Negotiable certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.
- 3) Government bonds under repurchase agreement.

The term "funds" in the preceding paragraph refers to all types of reserves, payables, temporary credits and amounts to be carried forward.

The amount of demand deposits placed in financial institutions, which are mentioned in the preceding paragraph, should not be less than (a) 45% of the remaining balance of the funds after subtracting the special reserves from the funds held by the Group due to the operation of CAL Insurance, or less than (b) 30% of the retained earned pure premiums for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by an independent certified public accountant. The relevant authorities may raise the percentage of demand deposits required for the Group to a level they deem appropriate on the basis of the Group's operating status.

If the total amount of unearned premium reserve and loss reserve of the Group for the CAL Insurance is less than 30% of the retained earned pure premiums of this insurance for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by an independent certified public accountant, the funds held by the Group through its provision of this insurance should be deposited in full in a financial institution in the form of demand deposits.

Under Article 11 of the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, the various reserves for this insurance should be transferred to the various reserves set aside for handling of this insurance by the other insurer another property and casualty insurance company if the Group suspends its business operations or ceases to provide this type of insurance.

The various reserves for this insurance should be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation Fund if (a) the Group has been duly ordered to suspend business and undergo rehabilitation or ordered to dissolve, or (b) its permission to operate this insurance business has been revoked, and no other insurance company can sustain this insurance business.

f. Acquisition cost of insurance contracts

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022					
Insurance Type	Commission Expenses	Service and Handling Charge	Reinsurance Commission Expenses	Other	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 68,809	\$ 3,326	\$ 12,898	\$ 9,682	\$ 94,715
Marine insurance	23,549	1	599	955	25,104
Land and air insurance	343,131	71	1,796	149,160	494,158
Liability insurance	76,788	28	99	13,622	90,537
Guarantee insurance	1,815	(7)	(155)	187	1,840
Other property insurance	30,471	386	4,139	1,985	36,981
Accident insurance	99,705	2	79	35,486	135,272
Health insurance	7,680	169	679	368	8,896
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	2,797	30	-	3,417	6,244
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	83,073	-	-	83,073
	<u>\$ 654,745</u>	<u>\$ 87,079</u>	<u>\$ 20,134</u>	<u>\$ 214,862</u>	<u>\$ 976,820</u>
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021					
Insurance Type	Commission Expenses	Service and Handling Charge	Reinsurance Commission Expenses	Other	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 65,559	\$ 3,002	\$ 43,311	\$ 10,280	\$ 122,152
Marine insurance	15,673	106	387	623	16,789
Land and air insurance	332,358	1	2,997	134,323	469,679
Liability insurance	65,778	14	794	11,325	77,911
Guarantee insurance	2,157	(4)	1,394	172	3,719
Other property insurance	27,505	516	2,967	1,515	32,503
Accident insurance	92,599	439	(499)	27,585	120,124
Health insurance	37,497	229	1,002	1,015	39,743
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	2,934	54	-	3,208	6,196
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	86,387	-	-	86,387
	<u>\$ 642,060</u>	<u>\$ 90,744</u>	<u>\$ 52,353</u>	<u>\$ 190,046</u>	<u>\$ 975,203</u>
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022					
Insurance Type	Commission Expenses	Service and Handling Charge	Reinsurance Commission Expenses	Other	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 174,593	\$ 7,312	\$ 56,418	\$ 29,518	\$ 267,841
Marine insurance	73,348	166	1,538	2,331	77,383
Land and air insurance	987,093	124	5,160	425,068	1,417,445
Liability insurance	191,090	96	(262)	35,908	226,832
Guarantee insurance	8,123	118	2,011	586	10,838
Other property insurance	112,208	936	12,829	5,434	131,407
Accident insurance	267,657	61	(779)	90,467	357,406
Health insurance	98,315	221	885	2,559	101,980
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	8,616	103	-	9,961	18,680
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	235,136	-	-	235,136
	<u>\$ 1,921,043</u>	<u>\$ 244,273</u>	<u>\$ 77,800</u>	<u>\$ 601,832</u>	<u>\$ 2,844,948</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021					
Insurance Type	Commission Expenses	Service and Handling Charge	Reinsurance Commission Expenses	Other	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 145,883	\$ 14,638	\$ 118,629	\$ 18,415	\$ 297,565
Marine insurance	50,515	454	3,546	1,396	55,911
Land and air insurance	915,095	508	19,010	349,083	1,283,696
Liability insurance	162,463	62	1,226	26,280	190,031
Guarantee insurance	9,328	71	2,473	624	12,496
Other property insurance	64,634	3,563	13,831	3,126	85,154
Accident insurance	255,604	1,235	(390)	64,629	321,078
Health insurance	175,835	309	1,322	1,642	179,108
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	13,219	111	-	4,490	17,820
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	273,823	-	-	273,823
	<u>\$ 1,792,576</u>	<u>\$ 294,774</u>	<u>\$ 159,647</u>	<u>\$ 469,685</u>	<u>\$ 2,716,682</u>

Acquisition costs of the insurance contracts were not deferred.

g. Profit and loss analysis of the insurance business

Direct underwriting business

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022						
Insurance Type	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 978,745	\$ (64,183)	\$ 81,817	\$ 180,735	\$ 327,293	\$ 453,083
Marine insurance	201,428	(64,360)	24,505	130,720	40,548	70,015
Land and air insurance	3,132,258	95,541	492,361	1,534,325	282,347	727,684
Liability insurance	727,427	182,668	90,438	214,688	(27,072)	266,705
Guarantee insurance	21,444	(9,814)	1,995	3,367	1,568	24,328
Other property insurance	203,444	(155,681)	32,844	1,328,111	(1,108,859)	107,029
Accident insurance	870,029	22,585	135,192	240,841	82,448	388,963
Health insurance	38,084	(120,434)	8,218	13,418,140	(1,622,571)	(11,645,269)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	115,783	(155)	6,243	-	-	109,695
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	761,601	(1,213)	83,073	507,189	32,702	139,850
	<u>\$ 7,050,243</u>	<u>\$ (115,046)</u>	<u>\$ 956,686</u>	<u>\$ 17,558,116</u>	<u>\$ (1,991,596)</u>	<u>\$ (9,357,917)</u>

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021						
Insurance Type	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 691,899	\$ (200,600)	\$ 78,843	\$ 484,655	\$ (80,790)	\$ 409,791
Marine insurance	143,361	(68,238)	16,402	56,769	(143,005)	281,433
Land and air insurance	2,725,773	29,233	466,683	1,365,096	(96,518)	961,279
Liability insurance	588,939	159,432	77,118	218,542	(112,429)	246,276
Guarantee insurance	26,465	(2,583)	2,326	726	2,627	23,369
Other property insurance	208,687	(67,608)	29,531	54,839	43,710	148,215
Accident insurance	754,680	36,050	120,622	300,058	9,980	287,970
Health insurance	220,695	(37,485)	38,742	80,110	45,320	94,008
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	110,650	(883)	6,196	-	(12)	105,349
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	753,965	485	86,387	525,363	18,515	123,215
	<u>\$ 6,225,114</u>	<u>\$ (152,197)</u>	<u>\$ 922,850</u>	<u>\$ 3,086,158</u>	<u>\$ (312,602)</u>	<u>\$ 2,680,905</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 3,403,135	\$ 381,239	\$ 211,423	\$ 1,041,386	\$ 788,592	\$ 980,495
Marine insurance	762,065	7,417	75,846	437,470	207,721	33,611
Land and air insurance	8,994,754	225,040	1,412,284	4,532,002	485,815	2,339,613
Liability insurance	1,695,532	178,850	227,094	617,012	49,524	623,052
Guarantee insurance	81,402	(5,495)	8,827	(3,836)	2,084	79,822
Other property insurance	1,166,332	53,365	118,578	1,772,449	308,797	(1,086,857)
Accident insurance	2,394,739	16,416	358,185	759,840	93,815	1,166,483
Health insurance	551,567	(143,051)	101,096	15,261,682	2,381,916	(17,050,076)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	346,933	3,145	18,679	-	-	325,109
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>2,152,982</u>	<u>3,894</u>	<u>235,136</u>	<u>1,488,953</u>	<u>54,611</u>	<u>370,388</u>
	<u>\$ 21,549,441</u>	<u>\$ 720,820</u>	<u>\$ 2,767,148</u>	<u>\$ 25,906,958</u>	<u>\$ 4,372,875</u>	<u>\$ (12,218,360)</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 2,427,098	\$ (107,730)	\$ 178,937	\$ 844,307	\$ 1,401,140	\$ 110,444
Marine insurance	583,245	(43,103)	52,365	181,465	109,288	283,230
Land and air insurance	7,941,114	119,510	1,264,687	4,342,478	(30,491)	2,244,930
Liability insurance	1,396,287	169,860	188,806	527,693	(11,971)	521,899
Guarantee insurance	92,542	9,372	10,023	(28,331)	(8,094)	109,572
Other property insurance	768,458	(57,341)	71,319	248,468	(56,416)	562,428
Accident insurance	2,149,914	42,594	321,467	914,543	(12,363)	883,673
Health insurance	976,982	572,404	177,787	135,864	62,116	28,811
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	331,762	(2,016)	17,821	-	-	315,957
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>2,119,240</u>	<u>(2,004)</u>	<u>273,823</u>	<u>1,486,981</u>	<u>(82,968)</u>	<u>443,408</u>
	<u>\$ 18,786,642</u>	<u>\$ 701,546</u>	<u>\$ 2,557,035</u>	<u>\$ 8,653,468</u>	<u>\$ 1,370,241</u>	<u>\$ 5,504,352</u>

Reinsurance inward business

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Reinsurance Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense	Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 92,219	\$ (30,499)	\$ 12,898	\$ 101,037	\$ 9,156	\$ (373)
Marine insurance	3,795	(8,818)	599	2,878	3,297	5,839
Land and air insurance	11,203	(3,134)	1,796	10,619	(21)	1,942
Liability insurance	74	(1,314)	99	73	(252)	1,468
Guarantee insurance	1,401	240	(155)	1,557	(299)	58
Other property insurance	21,901	(3,133)	4,139	12,218	(38)	8,715
Accident insurance	2,581	(644)	79	269	588	2,289
Health insurance	6,784	788	679	5,545	345	(573)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	14,525	(85)	-	-	-	14,610
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>187,473</u>	<u>266</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>182,698</u>	<u>(7,616)</u>	<u>12,125</u>
	<u>\$ 341,956</u>	<u>\$ (46,332)</u>	<u>\$ 20,134</u>	<u>\$ 316,894</u>	<u>\$ 5,160</u>	<u>\$ 46,100</u>

For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Net Changes in			Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
	Reinsurance Premium	Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense			
Fire insurance	\$ 189,995	\$ (9,649)	\$ 43,311	\$ 82,555	\$ 4,259	\$ 69,519
Marine insurance	4,831	(2,446)	387	14,793	(8,345)	442
Land and air insurance	12,013	(5,780)	2,997	4,374	2,191	8,231
Liability insurance	2,117	668	793	143	(49)	562
Guarantee insurance	6,016	1,138	1,394	1,498	785	1,201
Other property insurance	17,750	(11,290)	2,968	32,486	6,186	(12,600)
Accident insurance	1,369	(643)	(499)	3,035	(2,041)	1,517
Health insurance	9,172	2,924	1,002	5,499	1,371	(1,624)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	14,588	911	-	-	-	13,677
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>188,284</u>	<u>(4,698)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>163,489</u>	<u>(2,283)</u>	<u>31,776</u>
	<u>\$ 446,135</u>	<u>\$ (28,865)</u>	<u>\$ 52,353</u>	<u>\$ 307,872</u>	<u>\$ 2,074</u>	<u>\$ 112,701</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Net Changes in			Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
	Reinsurance Premium	Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense			
Fire insurance	\$ 340,023	\$ (92,330)	\$ 56,418	\$ 294,372	\$ 64,522	\$ 17,041
Marine insurance	23,709	(7,570)	1,538	37,821	14,744	(22,824)
Land and air insurance	19,563	(7,226)	5,160	32,069	883	(11,323)
Liability insurance	1,422	(2,416)	(262)	252	38	3,810
Guarantee insurance	7,714	(1,145)	2,011	10,382	(4,095)	561
Other property insurance	56,345	(11,934)	12,829	42,346	(26,158)	39,262
Accident insurance	3,768	(4,246)	(779)	2,541	(117)	6,369
Health insurance	8,848	2,351	885	9,824	(1,454)	(2,758)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	47,479	3,155	-	-	-	44,324
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>565,500</u>	<u>8,550</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>538,338</u>	<u>28,425</u>	<u>(9,813)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,074,371</u>	<u>\$ (112,811)</u>	<u>\$ 77,800</u>	<u>\$ 967,945</u>	<u>\$ 76,788</u>	<u>\$ 64,649</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Net Changes in			Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
	Reinsurance Premium	Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense			
Fire insurance	\$ 556,894	\$ 108,896	\$ 118,629	\$ 276,719	\$ 127,497	\$ (74,847)
Marine insurance	24,157	(1,706)	3,546	38,929	1,229	(17,841)
Land and air insurance	110,404	11,740	19,010	35,136	13,793	30,725
Liability insurance	6,072	2,181	1,226	239	(175)	2,601
Guarantee insurance	8,787	(3,881)	2,473	3,288	(295)	7,202
Other property insurance	113,889	(4,828)	13,831	129,593	(11,894)	(12,813)
Accident insurance	9,791	730	(390)	5,705	(1,153)	4,899
Health insurance	12,371	2,439	1,322	8,477	2,037	(1,904)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	45,605	4,853	-	-	-	40,752
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>550,338</u>	<u>(7,667)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>600,518</u>	<u>(197)</u>	<u>(42,316)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,438,308</u>	<u>\$ 112,757</u>	<u>\$ 159,647</u>	<u>\$ 1,098,604</u>	<u>\$ 130,842</u>	<u>\$ (63,542)</u>

Ceded reinsurance business

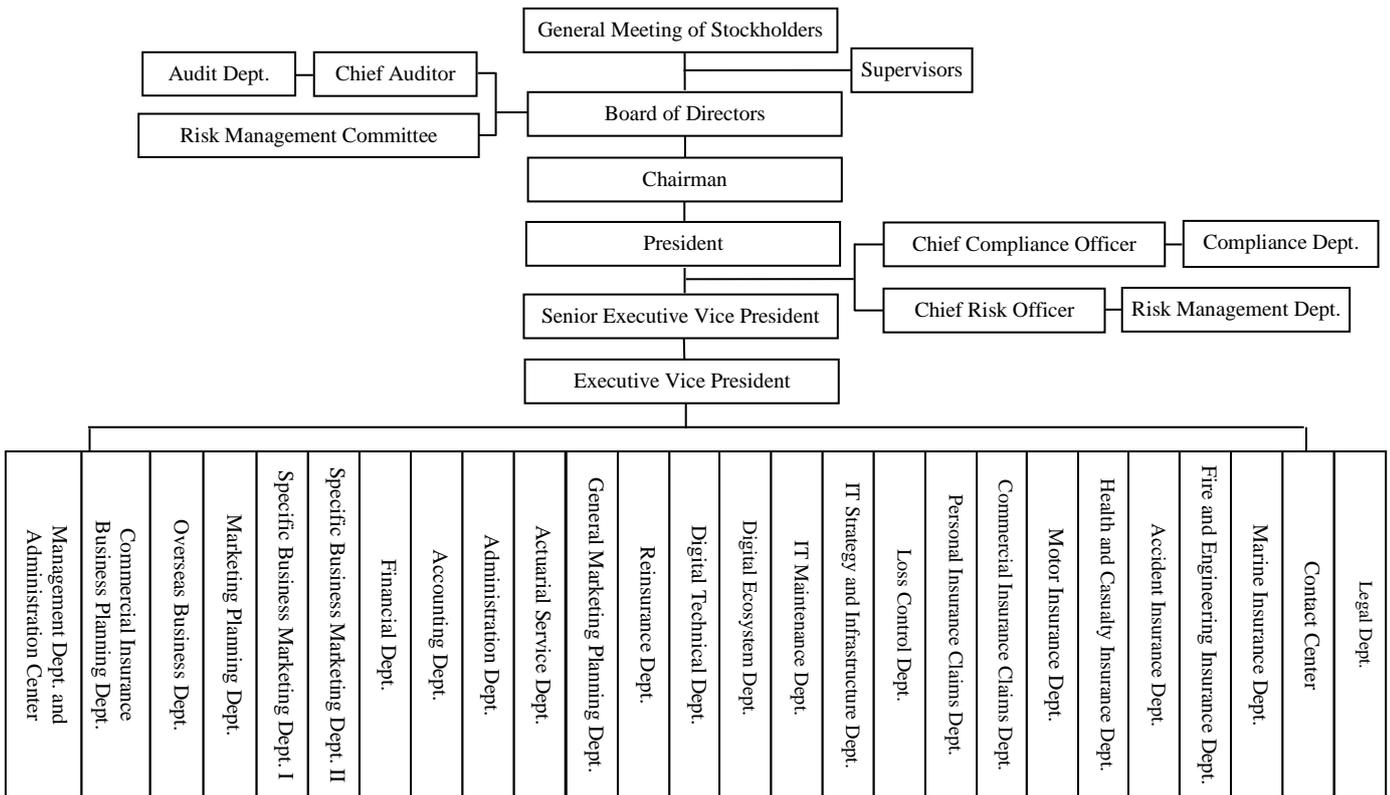
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022						
Insurance Type	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Income	Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 651,662	\$ (130,216)	\$ 73,003	\$ 66,097	\$ 225,247	\$ 417,531
Marine insurance	142,511	(60,772)	19,326	79,162	20,508	84,287
Land and air insurance	118,269	4,917	26,623	72,512	(11,495)	25,712
Liability insurance	326,566	166,930	58,407	70,319	(34,161)	65,071
Guarantee insurance	21,535	2,601	3,443	124	1,501	13,866
Other property insurance	166,912	(59,221)	43,354	38,769	(200,561)	344,571
Accident insurance	88,249	10,457	19,781	30,641	10,577	16,793
Health insurance	1,629	(41,105)	542	1,931,524	(458,398)	(1,430,934)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	115,783	(155)	-	-	-	115,938
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>321,380</u>	<u>(727)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>296,857</u>	<u>21,489</u>	<u>3,761</u>
	<u>\$ 1,954,496</u>	<u>\$ (107,291)</u>	<u>\$ 244,479</u>	<u>\$ 2,586,005</u>	<u>\$ (425,293)</u>	<u>\$ (343,404)</u>
For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021						
Insurance Type	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Income	Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 365,853	\$ (177,796)	\$ 41,354	\$ 435,469	\$ (153,179)	\$ 220,005
Marine insurance	74,317	(61,373)	12,408	27,452	(145,635)	241,465
Land and air insurance	109,862	10,347	26,527	33,983	(20,810)	59,815
Liability insurance	230,480	102,624	39,645	97,749	(67,191)	57,653
Guarantee insurance	18,796	3,054	3,318	(30)	157	12,297
Other property insurance	136,929	(23,824)	27,768	28,639	25,710	78,636
Accident insurance	58,456	(2,375)	15,778	18,103	170	26,780
Health insurance	43,273	(81,323)	17,005	42,809	18,172	46,610
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	110,650	(883)	-	-	-	111,533
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>318,143</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309,156</u>	<u>14,121</u>	<u>(5,426)</u>
	<u>\$ 1,466,759</u>	<u>\$ (231,257)</u>	<u>\$ 183,803</u>	<u>\$ 993,330</u>	<u>\$ (328,485)</u>	<u>\$ 849,368</u>
For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022						
Insurance Type	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Income	Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 2,454,232	\$ 427,833	\$ 193,798	\$ 447,280	\$ 816,337	\$ 568,984
Marine insurance	598,097	15,657	63,417	306,015	141,169	71,839
Land and air insurance	343,203	8,873	80,070	156,736	24,046	73,478
Liability insurance	566,847	117,134	118,247	189,807	(58,775)	200,434
Guarantee insurance	56,379	3,217	10,089	(2,593)	2,531	43,135
Other property insurance	861,056	48,153	134,789	161,876	124,875	391,363
Accident insurance	266,350	77,987	59,124	70,339	15,701	43,199
Health insurance	100,906	(159,394)	37,876	2,963,212	372,210	(3,112,998)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	346,933	3,145	-	-	-	343,788
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>903,970</u>	<u>2,336</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>875,097</u>	<u>29,509</u>	<u>(2,972)</u>
	<u>\$ 6,497,973</u>	<u>\$ 544,941</u>	<u>\$ 697,410</u>	<u>\$ 5,167,769</u>	<u>\$ 1,467,603</u>	<u>\$ (1,379,750)</u>

For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Income	Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	\$ 1,596,377	\$ (7,193)	\$ 115,547	\$ 650,691	\$ 1,135,120	\$ (297,788)
Marine insurance	353,888	(48,370)	46,016	114,001	55,342	186,899
Land and air insurance	313,090	19,360	76,510	115,215	24,847	77,158
Liability insurance	407,166	35,773	83,567	166,907	(1,085)	122,004
Guarantee insurance	58,978	12,599	9,836	(32,661)	(14,544)	83,748
Other property insurance	570,630	32,586	91,840	150,722	(42,100)	337,582
Accident insurance	171,503	24,069	45,064	61,944	738	39,688
Health insurance	520,012	335,791	207,700	59,787	23,373	(106,639)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	331,762	(2,016)	-	-	-	333,778
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	889,113	(1,202)	-	870,336	(52,360)	72,339
	<u>\$ 5,212,519</u>	<u>\$ 401,397</u>	<u>\$ 676,080</u>	<u>\$ 2,156,942</u>	<u>\$ 1,129,331</u>	<u>\$ 848,769</u>

h. Organization chart and responsibilities of risk management

1) Organization chart of risk management



- c) The board of directors should consider the effect of the aggregated risks from the Company's overall perspective; the board of directors should also follow the legal capital requirement and the relevant financial or business operating regulations that affect capital allocation.

Risk management department

a) Risk management committee

- i. The committee should propose the risk management policies, framework, and organization functions and establish quantitative and qualitative management standards. The committee is also responsible for reporting the results of implementing risk management to the board of directors regularly, and making necessary suggestions for improvement.
- ii. The committee should execute the risk management policies set by the board of directors and review development, build-up and performance of overall management mechanisms regularly.
- iii. The committee should assist and monitor the risk management activities performed by each department.
- iv. The committee should assist in deliberating related procedures for formulating risk limits.
- v. The committee should arrange the risk category, risk limit allocation and risk taking according to the changes in environment.
- vi. The committee should enhance cross-department interaction and communication.

b) Chief risk officer

The appointment of chief risk officers of the Group should be approved by the board of directors, who should maintain independence and should not concurrently play a business or financial role nor has the right to access any information which may affect the Group's risk overview.

- i. The chief risk officer should be in charge of the overall risk management.
- ii. The chief risk officer should participate in the important decision making process and provide appropriate suggestions from a risk management perspective.
- iii. The chief risk officer should be a member of the risk management committee.

c) Risk management department

- i. The Group established a risk management department, which is responsible for monitoring, measuring and evaluating major risks, performed independently to business units.
- ii. Duties of risk management department are as follows:
 - i) Propose and execute the risk management policies set by the board of directors.
 - ii) Propose the risk limits based on risk appetite.
 - iii) Summarize the risk information provided by each department, negotiate and communicate with each department to facilitate the execution of the policies and the risk limits.

- iv) Regularly present risk management reports.
- v) Regularly review the risk limits and its use of each business unit.
- vi) Assist to execute stress testing and back testing if necessary.
- vii) Other risk management related issues.

Business units

- a) The risk management duties of the manager of a business unit are as follows:
 - i. Manage and report daily risk of the business unit and take necessary responsive actions.
 - ii. Supervise regular submission of risk management information to the risk management department.
- b) The risk management duties of a business unit are as follows:
 - i. Identify and measure risks and report risk exposures.
 - ii. Evaluate the impacts (quantitative or qualitative) when risks occur and deliver the risk information in a timely and accurate manner.
 - iii. Regularly review the risks and their limits to ensure the effective execution of risk limits within business unit.
 - iv. Monitor risk exposures and, in case of any excess of risk limits, report the excess of risk limits along with the corresponding actions of the business unit.
 - v. Assist to develop the risk model and ensure that the risk measurement, application of model, and the parameter settings are reasonable and consistent.
 - vi. Ensure that internal control procedures are executed effectively to comply with applicable rules and the risk management policies.
 - vii. Assist to collect data related to operational risk.

Audit department

The department is responsible for the audit of each department's performance of risk management pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations and related rules and guidance of Cathay Century.

- i. Risk reporting and the scope and nature of risk assessment for property insurance business
 - 1) Risks management report
 - a) Each business unit should regularly deliver risk information to the risk management department, and report the excess of risk limits and responding measures when risk exposure exceeds the limit.
 - b) The risk management department summarizes the risk information provided by each department, tracks the uses of major risk limit, submits a monthly risk management report to the chairman, and makes quarterly report to the risk management committee and the board of directors.

2) The scope and nature of risk assessment

The risk management departments of the Group and the Company collaborated in building the market risk management system. The system structure was developed in consideration of the system functionality, data source, completeness of data upload, and the safety of the environment of the system. The front-end of investment department has acquired the information system related to the investment market. The risk management system focuses on risk quantification, which is needed by middle-end, and would be only authorized to risk management personnel.

- j. Processes to undertake, evaluate, supervise and control insurance risk of property insurance business and underwriting policies to ensure proper risk classification and premium level

In the Group, risk management department is responsible for monitoring and integrating insurance risks as a whole, and setting up risk indicators, risk limit, and managing mechanism. Each related department is the execution unit of insurance risk control and regularly reports execution to risk management department in accordance with laws and regulations, internal rules, and professional knowledge and experience related to its duties. The risk management department proposes the insurance risk management report to the risk management committee and the board of directors each quarter.

- k. The scope of insurance risk assessment and management from a company-wide perspective

Insurance risk management of the Group covers product design and pricing, underwriting, reinsurance, catastrophe, claim, and reserve. Proper management mechanisms are set up and executed thoroughly.

- l. Methods to limit insurance risk exposure and avoid inappropriate concentration risk

When the Group implement business, the underwriter evaluates the quality of the business based on the underwriting criteria of each insurance to decide whether to undertake the business to properly hedge and control the risk and reduce the exposure.

In addition, for reinsurance business, risk management mechanism is set up in accordance with the Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises Engaging in Operating Reinsurance and Other Risk Spreading Mechanisms. The capabilities of undertaking risk is considered to develop reinsurance risk management plan and maximum of accumulated retained risks of each risk unit for execution.

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 Group's reinsurance risk management policy, the basis for managing the maximum accumulated risk limit of each risk unit requires the risk management and each insurance department to jointly review and discuss the accumulated retained risk limit of a risk unit for each insurance type every year, which is submitted to the general manager for approval before implementation. The following table summarizes the maximum accumulated retained risk limit of a risk unit by insurance type:

Insurance Type	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2022	2021
Fire insurance	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000
Marine insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Engineering insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Miscellaneous insurance/liability insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Healthy and accident insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Automobile insurance	50,000	50,000
Liability insurance	250,000	250,000

m. Asset liability management

1) Asset-liability coordinated with risk identification and measurement

Financial accounting and actuarial department should identify the possible market risk, liquidity risk and insurance risk that may occur during operation. The cash inflows from assets are measured by cash flow test method (or other method) to evaluate whether the amount of inflows is sufficient to cover the cash outflow for liabilities, that is, whether the asset allocation has reasonable liquidity to pay liabilities for expenditures in future years.

2) Asset-liability coordinated with risk response

When market risk, liquidity risk and insurance risk events occur, financial, accounting and actuarial service department should take appropriate reactions to coordinate asset-liability risk, and report to the risk management department and propose to the risk management department and risk management committee evaluation of the risk.

n. Procedures to manage, monitor and control a special event for which property insurance business is committed to assuming additional liabilities or raising additional capital

The Group has established a set of capital adequacy management standards, including risk-based capital management indicators for regular review, under which risk-based capital is calculated each quarter and risk-based capital management report is prepared every half year as implementation of risk-based capital management.

If the risk-based capital ratio exceeds the control criteria (risk limit) or other exceptions occur, the related departments should propose a response to the risk management committee and inform the parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., to review the impact on the capital adequacy ratio of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

o. Sensitivity to insurance risk

1) The Company

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Premium Revenue	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate	
			Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$ 3,170,972	41.30%	\$ (158,549)	\$ (65,320)
Marine insurance	755,902	50.50%	(37,795)	(15,978)
Land and air insurance	8,813,778	60.87%	(440,689)	(430,413)
Liability insurance	1,693,061	50.47%	(84,653)	(57,288)
Guarantee insurance	81,402	29.05%	(4,070)	(22)
Other property insurance	1,161,114	47.59%	(58,056)	(18,480)
Accident insurance	2,363,042	44.30%	(118,152)	(112,098)
Health insurance	551,567	35.14%	(27,578)	(19,664)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	346,933	4.10%	(17,347)	(8,673)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>2,152,982</u>	Not applicable	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>
	<u>\$ 21,090,753</u>		<u>\$ (946,889)</u>	<u>\$ (727,936)</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Premium Revenue	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate	
			Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$ 2,245,437	48.06%	\$ (112,272)	\$ (68,607)
Marine insurance	575,894	45.03%	(28,795)	(13,531)
Land and air insurance	7,821,746	62.59%	(391,087)	(382,636)
Liability insurance	1,395,276	50.74%	(69,764)	(46,556)
Guarantee insurance	92,542	38.81%	(4,627)	(963)
Other property insurance	764,127	51.20%	(38,206)	(8,614)
Accident insurance	2,124,112	43.81%	(106,206)	(101,506)
Health insurance	976,982	32.94%	(48,849)	(39,983)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	331,762	11.00%	(16,588)	(3,318)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>2,119,240</u>	Not applicable	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>
	<u>\$ 18,447,118</u>		<u>\$ (816,394)</u>	<u>\$ (665,714)</u>

Note: Expected loss rate is calculated based on the simple average loss rate of the past five years.

The above table shows that with 5% increase in the expected loss rate of every insurance contract of the Company, profit or loss may be impacted to an extent; however, the impact has been mitigated through the arrangement of reinsurance to achieve the effect of risk diversification.

2) Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Premium Income	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate	
			Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Automobile insurance	\$ 180,976	16.85%	\$ (9,049)	\$ (9,005)
Flood insurance	6,163	19.80%	(308)	(111)
Fire insurance	232,163	40.48%	(11,608)	(933)
Engineering insurance	5,218	53.45%	(256)	(49)
Accident insurance	31,697	36.42%	(1,585)	(1,570)
Liability insurance	<u>2,471</u>	8.27%	<u>(128)</u>	<u>(50)</u>
	<u>\$ 458,688</u>		<u>\$ (22,934)</u>	<u>\$ (11,718)</u>

For the nine months ended September 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Premium Income	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate	
			Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Automobile insurance	\$ 119,368	21.52%	\$ (5,968)	\$ (5,952)
Flood insurance	7,351	18.45%	(368)	(104)
Fire insurance	181,661	31.49%	(9,083)	(2,007)
Engineering insurance	4,331	65.21%	(217)	(37)
Accident insurance	25,802	39.86%	(1,290)	(1,290)
Liability insurance	<u>1,011</u>	12.16%	<u>(51)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
	<u>\$ 339,524</u>		<u>\$ (16,977)</u>	<u>\$ (9,410)</u>

Note: Expected loss rate is calculated based on the weighted average loss rate of the past five years.

The above table shows that with 5% increase in the expected loss rate of every insurance contract of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam), profit or loss may be impacted to an extent; however, the impact has been mitigated through the arrangement of reinsurance to achieve the effect of risk diversification.

p. Risk concentration

1) The Company

a) Situations that may cause concentration of insurance risk

i. Single insurance contract or several related contracts

As of September 30, 2022, commercial insurance products with low frequency of occurrence and enormous possible losses have been reviewed and discussed in compliance with the underwriting guidelines by the underwriting department, reinsurance department and risk management department or in project meeting.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated changes in trend

As of September 30, 2022, the loss rates of pandemic policy have increased due to the huge claims and loss estimates.

iii. Material litigation or legal risks that may lead to huge losses incurred by a single contract or have an extensive effect on several contracts

“The Regulations for Assisting in Filing 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 unit has appointed a director for compliance matters to minimize possible legal risk. As of September 30, 2022, there are no material litigation or legal risks that may lead to huge losses incurred by a single contract or have an extensive effect on several contracts.

iv. Correlation and interaction among different risks

When a catastrophe occurs, the underwritten cases will incur huge claims, and other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, may be derived accordingly. To avoid the operations being severely endangered by these derived risks from a catastrophe, the Company established “points for handling teams of catastrophe and major events” and “Operation Standards under Crisis”, under which crisis handling team is set up in reaction to the event and execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and the Company and to keep financial stability. As of September 30, 2022, measures have been taken to deal with the impact of the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic on operating, insurance and investment business.

v. When a non-linear relationship as a certain key variable has approached to the extent that future cash flows may be materially influenced

Since the 3rd stage of liberalization of property insurance premium rate took effect, the Company has conducted regular reviews on voluntary automobile insurance, commercial fire insurance, and residential fire insurance in accordance with regulations. When the actual loss rate exceeds the expected loss rate to a certain percentage, premium rates will be properly adjusted to avoid persistent enlargement of losses. In addition, the actuarial department observes the changes in trend of loss rates of each product on irregular basis and adjusts pricing and coverage in a timely manner to effectively lower insurance risks.

For investment instruments, changes in risk indicators are monitored on a regular basis with cash flow analysis as well as stress testing, to control and manage the impact of fluctuations in major risk factors.

In addition, stress testing is performed for the overall business every year to assess the impacts on financial positions due to extreme scenarios of the assets and insurance risk and understand the major risk factors to response in advance.

vi. Concentration of geographic regions and operating segments

The Company’s catastrophe insurance for earthquakes, typhoon and floods are mainly in the areas of Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Pingtung

- b) Disclosure of concentration of insurance risk, including explanation of indicators used to identify the common features of insurance risk concentration and exposure to related insurance liabilities related to such feature

The following table summarizes Cathay Century's concentration of risk before and after reinsurance by insurance type:

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Fire insurance	\$ 913,732	\$ 84,130	\$ 585,092	\$ 412,770	7.71
Marine insurance	199,057	2,082	139,428	61,711	1.15
Land and air insurance	3,069,940	10,867	118,269	2,962,538	55.33
Liability insurance	726,833	(586)	325,996	400,251	7.48
Guarantee insurance	21,444	1,401	21,535	1,310	0.02
Other property insurance	200,308	17,287	160,563	57,032	1.07
Accident insurance	858,884	2,581	88,249	773,216	14.44
Health insurance	38,084	6,784	1,629	43,239	0.81
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	115,783	14,525	115,783	14,525	0.27
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	761,601	187,473	321,380	627,694	11.72
Total	\$ 6,905,666	\$ 326,544	\$ 1,877,924	\$ 5,354,286	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Fire insurance	\$ 649,292	\$ 188,499	\$ 326,378	\$ 511,413	9.91
Marine insurance	140,812	4,831	72,594	73,049	1.42
Land and air insurance	2,695,420	12,014	109,862	2,597,572	50.34
Liability insurance	588,865	2,117	230,435	360,547	6.99
Guarantee insurance	26,465	6,016	18,796	13,685	0.27
Other property insurance	207,562	17,727	136,194	89,095	1.72
Accident insurance	745,678	1,332	58,456	688,554	13.35
Health insurance	220,695	9,172	43,273	186,594	3.62
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	110,650	14,588	110,650	14,588	0.28
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	753,965	188,284	318,143	624,106	12.10
Total	\$ 6,139,404	\$ 444,580	\$ 1,424,781	\$ 5,159,203	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Fire insurance	\$ 3,170,972	\$ 339,833	\$ 2,247,419	\$ 1,263,386	7.96
Marine insurance	755,902	21,683	592,411	185,174	1.17
Land and air insurance	8,813,778	18,787	343,171	8,489,394	53.46
Liability insurance	1,693,061	606	565,511	1,128,156	7.10
Guarantee insurance	81,402	7,714	56,379	32,737	0.21
Other property insurance	1,161,114	49,798	852,709	358,203	2.25
Accident insurance	2,363,042	3,768	266,350	2,100,460	13.23
Health insurance	551,567	8,848	100,906	459,509	2.89
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	346,933	47,479	346,933	47,479	0.30
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,152,982	565,500	903,970	1,814,512	11.43
Total	\$ 21,090,753	\$ 1,064,016	\$ 6,275,759	\$ 15,879,010	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Fire insurance	\$ 2,245,437	\$ 561,938	\$ 1,434,133	\$ 1,373,242	9.25
Marine insurance	575,894	24,157	349,043	251,008	1.69
Land and air insurance	7,821,746	110,339	313,072	7,619,013	51.31
Liability insurance	1,395,276	6,036	406,490	994,822	6.70
Guarantee insurance	92,542	8,787	58,978	42,351	0.29
Other property insurance	764,127	112,655	566,450	310,332	2.08
Accident insurance	2,124,112	9,754	171,503	1,962,363	13.22
Health insurance	976,982	12,371	520,012	469,341	3.16
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	331,762	45,605	331,762	45,605	0.31
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,119,240	550,338	889,113	1,780,465	11.99
Total	\$ 18,447,118	\$ 1,441,980	\$ 5,040,556	\$ 14,848,542	100.00

- c) Disclosure of the past performance of property insurance business regarding the management risks with low frequency of occurrence but enormous impact, to the user of financial statement assess the uncertainty of cash flows related to such risks

Catastrophes such as earthquake, typhoon, and flood along with related huge claims, result in tremendous impact to the property insurance business.

To control and manage risk with low frequency of occurrence but enormous impact, Cathay Century assesses the risk of natural disasters and special insured items (for example, high-tech factory, power plant and traffic engineering) holds loss prevention seminars regularly to help clients lower the incidence rate of disasters.

2) Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

a) Situations that may cause concentration of insurance risk:

i. Single insurance contract or several related contracts

As of September 30, 2022, commercial insurance products with low frequency of occurrence and enormous possible losses have been reviewed and discussed in compliance with the underwriting guidelines by the underwriting department, reinsurance department and risk management department or in project meeting.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated changes in trend

For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, the premium revenues of comprehensive travel insurance of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) have increased year-on-year resulting from the increased demand for traveling since the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic has stabilized locally. Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) will keep on observing the changes of risk exposure.

iii. Material litigation or legal risks that may lead to huge losses incurred by a single contract or have an extensive effect on several contracts

“The Procedure for Subrogation” and “The Proceedings of the Court” are set up to safeguard the rights of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each unit has appointed a staff for compliance matters to minimize possible legal risk. As of September 30, 2022, there are no material litigation or legal risks that may lead to huge losses incurred by a single contract or have an extensive effect on several contracts.

iv. Correlation and interaction among different risks

When a catastrophe occurs, the underwritten cases will incur huge claims, and other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, may be derived accordingly. To avoid the operations being severely endangered by these derived risks from a catastrophe, Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) established the Points for Handling Major Events of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) under which emergency response team is set up in reaction to the event and execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and the Company and to maintain financial stability. For the nine months ended September 30, 2022, there is no interaction among risks resulting from a catastrophe.

v. Concentration of geographic regions and operating segments

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

- b) Disclosure of concentration of insurance risk, including explanation of indicators used to identify the common features of insurance risk concentration and exposure to related insurance liabilities related to such feature.

The following table summarizes the Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)'s concentration of risk before and after reinsurance by insurance type:

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	\$ 62,318	\$ 336	\$ -	\$ 62,654	75.11
Flood insurance	2,371	1,713	3,083	1,001	1.20
Fire insurance	65,013	9,234	67,715	6,532	7.83
Engineering insurance	3,136	4,614	6,349	1,401	1.68
Accident insurance	11,145	-	-	11,145	13.36
Liability insurance	594	660	570	684	0.82
Total	\$ 144,577	\$ 16,557	\$ 77,717	\$ 83,417	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	\$ 30,352	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,352	67.02
Flood insurance	2,550	-	1,724	826	1.82
Fire insurance	42,607	1,495	39,473	4,629	10.22
Engineering insurance	1,124	22	736	410	0.91
Accident insurance	9,002	36	-	9,038	19.96
Liability insurance	75	-	43	32	0.07
Total	\$ 85,710	\$ 1,553	\$ 41,976	\$ 45,287	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	\$ 180,976	\$ 776	\$ 32	\$ 181,720	73.62
Flood insurance	6,163	2,026	5,686	2,503	1.01
Fire insurance	232,163	20,797	227,420	25,540	10.35
Engineering insurance	5,218	6,547	8,347	3,418	1.39
Accident insurance	31,697	-	-	31,697	12.84
Liability insurance	2,471	816	1,336	1,951	0.79
Total	\$ 458,688	\$ 30,962	\$ 242,821	\$ 246,829	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	\$ 119,368	\$ 66	\$ 17	\$ 119,417	72.86
Flood insurance	7,351	-	4,846	2,505	1.53
Fire insurance	181,661	9,898	177,186	14,373	8.77
Engineering insurance	4,331	435	3,472	1,294	0.79
Accident insurance	25,802	36	-	25,838	15.77
Liability insurance	1,011	834	1,383	462	0.28
Total	\$ 339,524	\$ 11,269	\$ 186,904	\$ 163,889	100.00

- 3) Disclosure of the past performance of property insurance business regarding the management risks with low frequency of occurrence but enormous impact, to the user of financial statement assess the uncertainty of cash flows related to such risks

Catastrophes, such as typhoon and flood along with related hung claims, result in tremendous impact to the property insurance business. To control and manage risk with low frequency occurrence but enormous impact, Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) assesses the risk of natural disasters and special insured items and holds loss prevention seminars regularly to help clients lower the incidence rate of disasters.

q. Development trends of claims

1) The Company

September 30, 2022

Accident Year	≤2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	\$ -	\$ 12,235,424	\$ 8,134,147	\$ 9,090,990	\$ 10,190,448	\$ 9,508,911	\$ 10,259,775	\$ 28,710,221	
After the first year	-	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	10,063,196	11,023,615	10,352,049	-	
After the second year	-	10,970,548	7,965,701	8,479,083	9,915,122	10,856,776	-	-	
After the third year	-	11,133,431	8,000,179	8,447,631	9,857,187	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	11,177,663	7,977,104	8,418,730	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	11,102,224	7,983,925	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	11,106,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payments	-	11,106,484	7,983,925	8,418,730	9,857,187	10,856,776	10,352,049	28,710,221	
Accumulated claims disbursed	-	11,078,072	7,927,481	8,362,849	9,538,367	9,358,194	8,353,230	20,390,478	
	241,318	28,412	56,444	55,881	318,820	1,498,582	1,998,819	8,319,743	\$ 12,518,019
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163,958	163,958
Amount recognized in balance sheet	\$ 241,318	\$ 28,412	\$ 56,444	\$ 55,881	\$ 318,820	\$ 1,498,582	\$ 1,998,819	\$ 8,483,701	\$ 12,681,977

December 31, 2021

Accident Year	≤2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	\$ -	\$ 7,559,012	\$ 12,235,424	\$ 8,134,147	\$ 9,090,990	\$ 10,190,448	\$ 9,508,911	\$ 10,259,775	
After the first year	-	7,418,703	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	10,063,196	11,023,615	-	
After the second year	-	7,548,387	10,970,548	7,965,701	8,479,083	9,915,122	-	-	
After the third year	-	7,495,744	11,133,431	8,000,179	8,447,631	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	7,449,663	11,177,663	7,977,104	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	7,456,430	11,102,224	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	7,452,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payment	-	7,452,191	11,102,224	7,977,104	8,447,631	9,915,122	11,023,615	10,259,775	
Accumulated claim disbursed	-	7,422,770	11,057,773	7,905,417	8,312,638	9,361,832	8,584,467	5,410,326	
	209,490	29,421	44,451	71,687	134,993	553,290	2,439,148	4,849,449	\$ 8,331,929
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,920	150,920
Amount recognized in balance sheet	\$ 209,490	\$ 29,421	\$ 44,451	\$ 71,687	\$ 134,993	\$ 553,290	\$ 2,439,148	\$ 5,000,369	\$ 8,482,849

September 30, 2021

Accident Year	≤2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	\$ -	\$ 7,559,012	\$ 12,235,424	\$ 8,134,147	\$ 9,090,990	\$ 10,190,448	\$ 9,508,911	\$ 7,359,606	
After the first year	-	7,418,703	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	10,063,196	10,985,764	-	
After the second year	-	7,548,387	10,970,548	7,965,701	8,479,083	9,906,931	-	-	
After the third year	-	7,495,744	11,133,431	8,000,179	8,458,053	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	7,449,663	11,177,663	7,978,761	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	7,456,430	11,094,656	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	7,451,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payments	-	7,451,630	11,094,656	7,978,761	8,458,053	9,906,931	10,985,764	7,359,606	
Accumulated claims disbursed	-	7,422,209	11,049,960	7,890,893	8,290,463	9,067,074	8,265,657	3,366,383	
	255,816	29,421	44,696	87,868	167,590	839,857	2,720,107	3,993,223	\$ 8,138,578
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,983	151,983
Amount recognized in balance sheet	\$ 255,816	\$ 29,421	\$ 44,696	\$ 87,868	\$ 167,590	\$ 839,857	\$ 2,720,107	\$ 4,145,206	\$ 8,290,561

Note 1: The upper part of table illustrates claim payments estimated in underwriting years by property insurance business. The lower part of the table illustrates the reconciliation of the accumulated claims disbursed to the balance sheet.

Note 2: The above tables excludes direct loss reserve of compulsory insurance, policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance and inward loss reserve of \$1,691,359 thousand and \$1,656,845 thousand as of September 30, 2022, \$1,636,748 thousand and \$1,580,057 thousand as of December 31, 2021, \$1,555,818 thousand and \$1,372,002 thousand as of September 30, 2021.

2) Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)

Since the claim data of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) is still immature, the historical experience for development trend of claim are not available. Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) provided loss reserve for claims incurred but not yet filed at 5% of retained premiums following the suggestion by Vietnamese Ministry of Finance 2842/BTC/QLBH.

r. Credit risk of insurance contract

The main source of credit risk of insurance contract is reinsurance business. The Group arranges its reinsurance business under the Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises, and it is engaged in operating reinsurance and other risk-diversification mechanisms. Most of the insurance enterprises chose to have a certain level of credit rating and are qualified for reinsurance business. The Group regularly monitors the net changes in the credit rating of these enterprises. The Group discloses its transactions with unqualified ceded reinsurer as follows, based on Regulations for the Management of the Reserve for Unqualified Reinsurance.

1) The major unqualified reinsurance counterparties are listed below:

September 30, 2022

Name	Type
Tugu Insurance Company HK	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company BSC	Treaty reinsurance of marine insurance and Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

December 31, 2021

Name	Type
Tugu Insurance Company HK	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company B.S.C.	Treaty reinsurance of marine and Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Treaty reinsurance of marine, fire and miscellaneous insurance and Facultative reinsurance of marine, fire, engineering and miscellaneous insurance
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

September 30, 2021

Name	Type
Tugu Insurance Company HK	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company BSC	Treaty reinsurance of marine insurance and Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Treaty reinsurance of marine and miscellaneous insurance and Facultative reinsurance of marine and fire insurance
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

- 2) For the nine months ended September 30, 2022 and 2021, the unqualified ceded reinsurance expense is \$9,996 thousand and \$11,186 thousand, respectively.
- 3) The reserve for unauthorized reinsurance and the components of this account include:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Unearned premium reserve	\$ 4,998	\$ 5,248	\$ 5,593
Claims recoverable from reinsurers of paid claims overdue in nine months	321	309	11,020
Claims recoverable from reinsurers which were reported but unpaid	<u>894</u>	<u>999</u>	<u>2,117</u>
	<u>\$ 6,213</u>	<u>\$ 6,556</u>	<u>\$ 18,730</u>

35. DETAILS OF THE PORTFOLIOS MANAGED

- a. The Company

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Listed stocks	\$ 1,035,574	\$ 2,303,141	\$ 1,748,971
Short-term transactions instruments	-	-	-
Bank deposit	1,070,566	488,817	743,989
Future margins	<u>38,240</u>	<u>2,012</u>	<u>2,012</u>
	<u>\$ 2,144,380</u>	<u>\$ 2,793,970</u>	<u>\$ 2,494,972</u>

The fair value of the Group's financial assets of discretionary account management contracts are as same as their carrying amount.

- b. As of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021 the Group entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amount of \$1,200,000 thousand.

36. INTERESTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

- a. Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group does not provide financial support or other support to the unconsolidated structured entities. The Group's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in the unconsolidated structured entities is limited to the carrying amount of assets the Group 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 the Group relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of September 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and September 30, 2021, are as follows:

	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Securitization vehicle			
Financial assets at FVTPL	\$ 361,584	\$ 254,142	\$ 250,912
Financial assets at amortized cost	<u>340,137</u>	<u>318,445</u>	<u>345,854</u>
	<u>\$ 701,721</u>	<u>\$ 572,587</u>	<u>\$ 596,766</u>

TABLE 1

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

BALANCE SHEET OF COMPULSORY AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY INSURANCE
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items Asset	Amount			Items Liabilities	Amount		
	September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021		September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	September 30, 2021
Cash and bank deposit	\$ 2,390,573	\$ 2,217,230	\$ 2,212,279	Notes payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Notes receivable	5,874	6,343	5,601	Claims payable	-	-	-
Premiums receivable	9,023	8,573	8,738	Reinsurance indemnity payable	-	-	-
Claims recoverable from reinsures	175,494	200,809	186,552	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	213,947	215,786	208,121
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	124,943	122,917	122,809	Unearned premium reserves	1,703,008	1,690,564	1,678,841
Other receivables	-	-	-	Loss reserves	2,339,180	2,256,144	2,180,809
FVTOCI financial assets	672,910	728,828	746,962	Special reserves	881,239	851,422	884,450
Ceded unearned premium reserve	744,858	742,522	735,337	Temporary receivable	-	-	-
Ceded loss reserve	1,008,431	978,921	927,577	Other liabilities	-	-	-
Temporary payments	5,268	7,773	6,366				
Other assets	-	-	-				
Total assets	\$ 5,137,374	\$ 5,013,916	\$ 4,952,221	Total liabilities	\$ 5,137,374	\$ 5,013,916	\$ 4,952,221

TABLE 2**CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES****OPERATING REVENUE AND COST OF COMPULSORY AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Item	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2022	2021
Operating revenues	\$ 1,164,405	\$ 1,156,446
Direct insurance premium income	1,506,616	1,481,854
Reinsurance premium inward	565,500	550,338
Premiums income	2,072,116	2,032,192
Less: Reinsurance premium outward	903,970	889,113
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	10,108	(8,469)
Earned retained premium	1,158,038	1,151,548
Interest income	6,367	4,898
Operating costs	1,235,538	1,205,770
Retained claims	1,488,953	1,486,981
Reinsurance claims incurred	538,338	600,518
Less: Claim recoverable from reinsurers	875,097	870,336
Retained claims	1,152,194	1,217,163
Net change in loss reserve	53,527	(30,805)
Net change in special reserve	29,817	19,412

Note: Pursuant to Instruction Jin-Guan-Bao-Chan-Zi No. 11004107771, the Company is required to make reserve (recognized as expenses) in relation to this particular service at NT\$30 per contract on a monthly basis starting from April 1, 2021

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES INVOLVING MAIN BUSINESS ITEMS REACHING NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF PAID-IN CAPITAL OR MORE.
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

The Company Involving Main Business Items	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction (Note 1)		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note (Note 2)
			Purchase/Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Premiums income	\$ 110,189	0.49	Based on agreement	\$ -	-	\$ 1,292	0.05	

Note 1: If the transaction terms of related parties are different with the general terms, the differences and reasons should be described in the column of unit price and payment terms.

Note 2: If there is any payments (receipts) in advance, it should be stated the reason, contractual terms, amount, and differences from the general transaction type in the remarks column.

Note 3: Paid-up capital refers to the paid-up capital of the Company.

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL

SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	The Company's parent	\$ 2,868,918	Note	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -

Note: Turnover rate can not be calculated because it's mainly due to income tax receivable under the integrated income tax system.

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
 FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms	% of Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)
0	Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (Vietnam)	1	Reinsurance premium inward	\$ 20,607	Based on agreement	0.12
				Claims incurred	1,899	Based on agreement	-
				Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	4,301	Based on agreement	0.01

Note 1: The parent company and subsidiaries are numbered as follows:

- a. Parent company: 0.
- b. Subsidiaries are numbered sequentially from 1.

Note 2: Transaction flows are as follows:

- a. From parent company to subsidiary;
- b. From subsidiary to parent company; and
- c. Between subsidiaries.

Note 3: For calculating the percentages, asset or liability account is divided by the total consolidated assets and the revenue or expense account is divided by the total consolidated net revenue of the same period.

Note 4: Information disclosed in this Table includes balances and transactions that have been eliminated on consolidation between the Group and its subsidiaries.

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**INFORMATION ON INVESTEEES
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)**

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of September 30, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				September 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Vietnam	Property insurance businesses	\$ 845,585	\$ 845,585	-	100	\$ 708,164	\$ 19,532	\$ 19,532	Note

Note: Share of profit or loss and OCI are recognized on the basis of the reviewed financial statements.

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 2)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2022	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of September 30, 2022	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 3)	Carrying Amount as of September 30, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of September 30, 2022
					Outward	Inward						
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Property insurance businesses	\$ 12,196,844 (CNY 2,632,653 thousand)	(1)	\$ 2,964,730	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,964,730	\$ 635,443	24.5	\$ 155,683	\$ 2,413,394	\$ -

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of September 30, 2022	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 4)
\$ 2,964,730 (CNY 645,000 thousand)	\$ 2,964,730 (CNY 645,000 thousand)	\$ 6,594,714

Note 1: The investment amount is calculated based on historic exchange rate, and other columns are disclosed based on the exchange rate on September 30, 2022.

Note 2: Investment type is as follows:

- a. The Company made the investment directly.
- b. The Company made the investment through a company registered in a third region.
- c. Others.

Note 3: The calculation was based on unreviewed financial statement.

Note 4: The limit is up to 60% of the investor's net worth as stated in the Principles Governing the Review of Investment or Technical Corporation in Mainland China, which was issued on August 29, 2008 by the Investment Commission of the MOEA.

Note 5: On December 31, 2006, according to letter No. 094022847 issued by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC), the Company is authorized to invest US\$28,963 thousand and establish an insurance subsidiary, engaging in the property insurance business. On October 8, 2007, according to letter No. 1272 (2007) issued by China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC), the Company is authorized to establish a property insurance company in the form of joint venture with Cathay Life Insurance. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) was established in Shanghai and has acquired a business license of an enterprise as a legal person on August 26, 2008. On May 28, 2013, according to letter No. 10200136010 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company is authorized to remit CNY200,000 thousand to increase the share capital. The Company was authorized by CIRC to remit CNY100,000 thousand each on June 13, 2013 and March 18, 2014. On November 23, 2018, according to No. 10700281680 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company was authorized to remit CNY245,000 thousand to increase the share capital. On November 26, 2019, according to No. 10800291980 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company was authorized to remit CNY245,000 thousand to increase the share capital. Since the solvency of Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) was compliant with the regulatory requirements, the Company's board of directors resolved to suspend capital increase on January 26, 2022. On March 31, 2022, according to No. 11100514060 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company was authorized to write down CNY245,000 thousand which had been remitted according to No. 10800291980 issued by the MOEAIC. As of September 30, 2022, the Company has remitted US\$97,292 thousand in total.