Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 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. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the three months then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policies information (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 the Standards on Review Engagements of the Republic of China 2410 "Review of Interim 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of March 31, 2025 and 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, 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 Shiuh-Ran, Cheng and Shu-Wan Lin.

Deloitte & Touche Taipei, Taiwan Republic of China

May 14, 2025

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.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024		March 31, 2024	
ASSETS	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6 and 27)	\$ 10,936,733	16	\$ 11,174,184	17	\$ 9,537,040	17
RECEIVABLES (Notes 4, 11, 27 and 34)	3,381,754	5	3,338,812	5	3,493,304	6
INVESTMENTS Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 27) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 8) Financial assets at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 9) Investments accounted for using the equity method, net (Notes 4 and 14) Loans (Notes 4, 10 and 27)	13,486,258 654,789 10,803,788 2,482,925 84,842	19 1 16 4	14,496,026 654,599 10,039,725 2,406,891 96,451	22 1 15 4	12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488	21 1 17 4 1
REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSETS (Notes 4, 12, 20 and 34)	21,606,495	31	17,312,724	27	13,572,065	23
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 4 and 15)	422,180	-	463,754	1	440,556	1
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	160,088	-	197,399	-	254,119	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 17)	95,225	-	104,478	-	110,316	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Note 4)	4,587,022	7	4,585,963	7	4,548,404	8
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 18, 27 and 29)	608,228	1	632,440	1	653,004	1
TOTAL	\$ 69,310,327	<u>100</u>	\$ 65,503,446	<u>100</u>	\$ 57,737,591	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
PAYABLES (Notes 4, 19, 27 and 34)	\$ 4,587,297	7	\$ 4,395,390	7	\$ 4,245,187	7
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	230,110	-	224,161	-	183,967	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	160,707	-	197,630	-	253,540	-
INSURANCE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 5 and 20)	44,144,785	64	40,284,468	61	34,345,445	60
OTHER LIABILITIES	1,322,088	2	1,659,061	3	1,753,366	3
PROVISIONS (Notes 4 and 21)	298,535	-	349,882	1	329,993	1
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Note 4)	461,249	1	445,671	1	394,749	1
Total liabilities	51,204,771	<u>74</u>	47,556,263	<u>73</u>	41,506,247	72
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY (Notes 4 and 22) Share capital Ordinary shares Capital surplus Retained earnings Legal reserve Special reserve Unappropriated earnings Total retained earnings	2,000,000 7,861,133 249,102 5,326,764 3,046,395 8,622,261	$ \begin{array}{r} $	2,000,000 7,861,133 249,102 5,326,764 1,984,109 7,559,975	$ \begin{array}{r} $	2,000,000 7,861,133 - 4,674,882 1,406,079 6,080,961	3 14 8 3 11
Other equity	(377,838)		526,075	1	289,250	
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	18,105,556	<u>26</u>	17,947,183	<u>27</u>	16,231,344	<u>28</u>
Total equity	18,105,556	<u>26</u>	17,947,183	27	16,231,344	28
TOTAL	\$ 69,310,327	<u>100</u>	<u>\$ 65,503,446</u>	<u>100</u>	\$ 57,737,591	<u>100</u>

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES				
Retained earned premium (Notes 4, 27 and 34)				
Written premium (Notes 4, 27 and 34)	\$ 9,789,552	128	\$ 8,776,074	129
Reinsurance premium	265,831	3	270,430	4
Premium income	10,055,383	131	9,046,504	133
Less: Reinsurance expenses	3,218,800	42	2,837,553	42
Less: Net change in unearned premium reserves	3,210,000	42	2,637,333	42
(Notes 4, 20 and 34)	203,174	3	301,111	1
Total retained earned premium	6,633,409	<u>86</u>	5,907,840	87
Reinsurance commission income (Note 34)	345,313	5	329,336	5
Fee income				
Net gain on investments	12,899		14,305	
Interest income (Notes 23 and 27)	229,331	3	182,520	3
	•	1	•	4
Foreign exchange gains - investment (Note 4)	103,302	1	279,612	4
(Loss) gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair	((55.045)	(0)	270.252	_
value through profit or loss (Note 4)	(655,845)	(8)	379,252	5
Net gain on derecognition of financial assets at	1 277		5.0	
amortized cost (Notes 4 and 9)	1,277	-	56	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures				
accounted for using equity method (Notes 4	15 226	1	2 001	
and 14)	45,336	1	3,981	-
Expected credit impairment (losses) gains on	(700)		100	
investments (Note 4)	(798)	-	198	-
Gain (loss) on reclassification using overlay	040.000	10	(207.020)	(4)
approach (Notes 4 and 7)	940,889	12	(287,839)	(4)
Total net gains on investments	663,492	9	557,780	8
Other operating income	24,418		20,287	
Total operating revenues	7,679,531	100	6,829,548	100
ODED ATING COSTS				
OPERATING COSTS Patripad claims payments (Notes 4, 27 and 24)				
Retained claims payments (Notes 4, 27 and 34) Insurance claims payments	4,830,106	63	3,700,880	54
Less: Claims and payments recovered from	4,030,100	03	3,700,000	34
reinsurers	2,089,649	27	701 522	11
		<u>27</u>	781,523	<u>11</u> <u>43</u>
Total retained claims payments	<u>2,740,457</u>	<u>36</u>	2,919,357	<u>43</u>
Net changes in other insurance liabilities (Notes 4	020 046	12	206 201	4
and 20)	939,046	<u>12</u>	286,381	$\frac{4}{16}$
Commission expenses (Notes 4, 23, 27 and 34) Other operating costs	1,144,853	<u>15</u>	1,098,452	
Other operating costs	9,665		8,641	
Total operating costs	4,834,021	63	4,312,831	63
-				
GROSS PROFIT	2,845,510	<u>37</u>	2,516,717	<u>37</u>
			(Cor	ntinued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31			
	2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 23 and 27)	\$ 1,338,754	18	\$ 1,177,252	17
General expenses Administrative expenses	253,886	3	\$ 1,177,252 326,131	5
Employee training expenses	1,564	-	2,699	-
Expected credit impairment loss of non-investments	16,247		1,883	
Total operating expenses	1,610,451	21	1,507,965	22
OPERATING INCOME	1,235,059	<u>16</u>	1,008,752	<u>15</u>
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 27)	(821)		(1,089)	
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1,234,238	16	1,007,663	15
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	(182,840)	<u>(2</u>)	(139,909)	<u>(2</u>)
NET PROFIT	1,051,398	14	867,754	13
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (Notes 4, 22 and 24) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss: Share of other comprehensive income of				
associates and joint ventures may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:	2,706			
Exchange differences on translation of the financial statements of foreign operations Share of the other comprehensive income of	53,224	-	64,346	1
associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method Unrealized (loss) gain on investments in debt	(17,367)	-	43,730	-
instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,008	-	(9,390) (Cor	- ntinued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31				
	2025		2024		
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
Other comprehensive income reclassified under overlay approach	\$ (940,889)	(12)	\$ 287,839	4	
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	7,293 (895,731)	<u>-</u> (12)	(5,314) 381,211		
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax	(893,025)	(12)	381,211	5	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	<u>\$ 158,373</u>	2	<u>\$ 1,248,965</u>	<u>18</u>	
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owner of the Company Non-controlling interests	\$ 1,051,398 <u>-</u> \$ 1,051,398	14 	\$ 867,754 <u>-</u> \$ 867,754	13 	
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO: Owner of the Company Non-controlling interests	\$ 158,373	2	\$ 1,248,965	18	
EADNINGS DED SHADE OV. 25	<u>\$ 158,373</u>	2	<u>\$ 1,248,965</u>	<u>18</u>	
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25) Basic	<u>\$ 5.26</u>		<u>\$ 4.34</u>		

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

(Concluded)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company Other Equity Exchange **Unrealized Gain** Differences on (Loss) on Other Translating the **Financial Assets** Comprehensive at Fair Value Income **Financial Retained Earnings** Reclassified Statements of through Other Remeasurement Unappropriated of Defined Shares Foreign Comprehensive **Under Overlay** (In Thousands) **Benefit Plans Share Capital Capital Surplus** Legal Reserve **Special Reserve Earnings Operations** Income Approach **Total Equity** \$ 14,982,379 BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2024 200,000 \$ 7,861,133 \$ 4,674,882 \$ 538,325 \$ (329,230) \$ (79,179)\$ (154,495) \$ 470,943 \$ 2,000,000 Net profit for the three months ended March 31, 2024 867,754 867,754 Other comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2024, net of income tax 64,346 34,340 282,525 381,211 Total comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2024 867,754 64,346 34,340 282,525 1,248,965 BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2024 200,000 \$ 2,000,000 \$ 4,674,882 \$ (44,839) \$ (154,495) <u>\$ 753,468</u> \$ 16,231,344 \$ 7,861,133 <u>\$ 1,406,079</u> \$ (264,884) BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2025 200,000 \$ 2,000,000 \$ 7,861,133 \$ 249,102 \$ 5,326,764 \$ 1,984,109 \$ (232,465) \$ 32,841 \$ (174,975) \$ 900,674 \$ 17,947,183 10,888 (10,888)Change from associates accounted for using the equity method Net profit for the three months ended March 31, 2025 1,051,398 1,051,398 Other comprehensive income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2025, net of income tax 53,224 (12,653)(933,596)(893,025) Total comprehensive (loss) income for the three months ended 53,224 March 31, 2025 1,051,398 (12,653)(933,596) 158,373 BALANCE AT MARCH 31, 2025 200,000 \$ 2,000,000 \$ 7,861,133 \$ 249,102 \$ 5,326,764 \$ 3,046,395 \$ (179,241) \$ (174,975) \$ (32,922) \$ 18,105,556 9,300

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31			ths Ended
		2025		2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Income before income tax	\$	1,234,238	\$	1,007,663
Depreciation expenses	Ψ	83,277	Ψ	78,560
Amortization expenses		16,194		17,198
Net gain on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or		10,174		17,170
loss		655,845		(379,252)
Interest expense		922		1,299
Net gain on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized		722		1,2))
cost		(1,277)		(56)
Interest income		(229,331)		(182,520)
Net change in insurance liabilities		3,860,317		631,521
Expected credit impairment losses (reversal of expected credit		700		(100)
impairment losses) on investment		798		(198)
Expected credit impairment losses of non-investment		16,247		1,883
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the		(45.005)		(2.001)
equity method		(45,336)		(3,981)
(Gain) loss on reclassification using overlay approach		(940,889)		287,839
Loss on disposal of property and equipment		2		1
Gain on lease modification		-		(10)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities				
(Increase) decrease in notes receivable		(222)		14,587
Decrease (increase) in premiums receivable		26,669		(244,844)
Increase in other receivables		(50,749)		(51,754)
Decrease (increase) in financial instruments at fair value through				
profit or loss		347,515		(793,465)
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through other				
comprehensive income		1,815		1,797
Increase in financial assets at amortized cost		(763,580)		(379,348)
Increase in reinsurance contract assets		(4,293,771)		(92,815)
Decrease in other assets		24,211		2,090
Decrease in claims outstanding		_		857
Increase in commissions payable and fees		19,803		41,899
Increase in due to reinsurers and ceding companies		743,171		315,679
Decrease in other payables		(721,584)		(328,888)
Decrease in provisions		(51,347)		(97,579)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities		(336,973)		196,762
Cash (used in) generated from operations		(404,035)	-	44,925
Interest received		202,049		147,140
Dividends received		4,752		2,712
Interest paid		(922)		(1,299)
<u>-</u>				
Income tax paid		(9,439)		(2,596)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities		(207,595)		190,882
There as in (used in) generated from operating activities		(<u>201,373</u>)		
				(Continued)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES Acquisition of property and equipment Acquisition of intangible assets Decrease in loans	\$ (1,625) (5,004) 11,609	\$ (13,157) (5,253) 9,589	
Net cash generated from (used in) investing activities	4,980	(8,821)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Payment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(41,400)	(38,746)	
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,564	10,762	
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(237,451)	154,077	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	11,174,184	9,382,963	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	\$ 10,936,733	\$ 9,537,040	
	4.4	(Caralad B	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial s	tatements.	(Concluded)	

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 AND 2024 (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Taiwan on July 19, 1993, under the Company Act of the Republic of China (R.O.C.). On April 22, 2002, the Company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Financial Holdings") through a share swap pursuant to the Financial Holdings Company Act. The Company was renamed from Tong-Tai Insurance Co., Ltd. to Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd., as approved by Letter No. 0910706108 issued by the Ministry of Finance on June 28, 2002 and officially announced 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 May 14, 2025.

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

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

The initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have material impact on the Group's accounting policies.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

	Effective Date
	Announced by International
	Accounting Standards Board
New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	(IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the	January 1 2026 (Note 1)

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" - the amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

Note 1: An entity shall apply those amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. It is permitted to apply these amendments for an earlier period beginning on January 1, 2025.

As of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of the amendments on the Group's financial position and financial performance.

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

Now Amended and Daviged Standards and Intermedations	Effective Date
New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the	January 1, 2026
Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments" - the	
amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of	
financial liabilities	
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing	January 1, 2026
Nature-dependent Electricity"	
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets	To be determined by IASB
between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 -	January 1, 2023
Comparative Information"	1 2027
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"	January 1, 2027

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

1) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1" Presentation of Financial Statements". The main changes comprise:

- Items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.
- The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.
- Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Group shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Group shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Group labels items as "other" only if it cannot find a more informative label.
- Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Group as a whole, the Group shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

2) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" and its amendments

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

Level of aggregation

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

- a) A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
- b) A group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- c) A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

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

Recognition

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

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

Measurement on initial recognition

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

- a) The initial recognition of an amount for the fulfilment cash flows;
- b) Any cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date; and
- c) The derecognition at the date of initial derecognition of:
 - i. Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows;
 - ii. Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of contracts.

Subsequent measurement

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

Onerous contracts

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

Premium Allocation Approach (PAA)

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

- a) The Group reasonably expects that such simplification would produce a measurement of the liability for remaining coverage for the group that would not differ materially from the one that would be produced by applying the general measurement model; or
- b) The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.

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

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

- a) The premiums received at initial recognition;
- b) Minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date; and
- c) Plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of:
 - i. Any asset for insurance acquisition cash flows; and
 - ii. Any other asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of insurance contracts.

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

Investment contracts with discretionary participation features

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

Modification and derecognition

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

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

Transition

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

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

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

Redesignation of financial assets

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

These 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 based on the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, are described as follows:

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

c. 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 comprehensive income from the effective dates of acquisitions up to the effective dates of disposals, as appropriate.

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

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

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

Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost is stated at the reporting currency as originally translated from the foreign currency.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the functional currencies of the group entities (including subsidiaries, associates, and 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.

The 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 estimate 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 is recognized in profit or loss.

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

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets 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 is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the corresponding asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent of the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on 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 the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)) are added to 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 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, including investments in equity instruments that 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.

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

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

- ii) The financial assets are measured at FVTPL 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 the 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 assets 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, equal 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 asset that is not credit-impaired on purchase or origination but has 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.

Cash equivalents include time deposits with original maturities within 3 months from the date of acquisition, which are highly liquid, readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

Bank balances used by the Group that are subject to third-party contractual restrictions are included as part of cash unless the restrictions result in a bank balance that no longer meets the definition of cash.

iii. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

- i) The debt instrument is held within a business model 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.

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

- i. The sum of 0.5% of the First Category loan assets excluding life insurance policy loans, premium loans and loans to government agencies, 2% of the Second Category loan assets, 10% of the Third Category loan assets, as well as 50% and 100% of the Fourth and Fifth Category loan assets.
- ii. 1% of the sum of all five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and loans to government agencies.
- iii. Total unsecured portion of non-performing loans and non-accrual loans.

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

On derecognition of a financial asset at amortized cost in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognized in profit or loss. On derecognition of an investment in a debt instrument at FVTOCI, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss which had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Equity instruments

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

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

The repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized in and deducted directly from equity, and its carrying amounts are calculated based on weighted average by share types. 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 swap contract, options and futures.

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

Derivatives embedded in hybrid contracts that contain financial asset hosts that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are not separated; instead, the classification is determined in accordance with the entire hybrid contract. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets 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 EVTPL.

k. Reinsurance business

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

For the ceding reinsurance, reinsurance expenses are recognized based on the ceding reinsurance contract. According to matching principle, the reinsurance expenses should be recognized in the same accounting period as the insurance premiums. In addition, the Group accrues the reinsurance expense at the balance sheet date in a reasonable and systematic manner for the billing statements that have not yet been received as well as related income (for example, reinsurance commission income). The related profit or loss for reinsurance is not deferred.

Reinsurance reserve assets present the rights to reinsurers and comprise of ceded unearned premium reserve, ceded loss reserve, and ceded premium deficiency reserve, which are recognized according to the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises, and other regulations as well as the conditions of reinsurance contracts.

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 cannot 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 events, special reserves for fluctuation of risk and special reserves for other special purposes.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, the Group 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 insurance (commercial-business earthquake, typhoon and flood insurance enterprises) issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission on November 9, 2012, except for those special reserves of compulsory automobile insurance, nuclear energy insurance, residential earthquake insurance, commercial-business earthquake insurance and typhoon and flood insurance, the special reserves recognized as liabilities before December 31, 2012 were used to compensate the deficiencies of commercial-business earthquake insurance and typhoon and flood insurance 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. In addition, the above precautions were amended by Rule No. 11101405951 on June 30, 2022, and the name was changed to "Directions for Strengthening Disaster Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises". According to point eight of the Notices, when the actual retained claims that resulted from disasters exceeded the expected claims net of the reversal of the special reserve for a catastrophic event, or the reserves accumulate to the full water level, the Group should offset or recover the special reserves for hazard changes according to point three of the "Regulations Governing Various Reserves for Commercial Earthquake Insurance and Typhoon and Flood Insurance Operated by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises". The write off and recovery of special reserves for catastrophic events and fluctuation of risk that is provided under liabilities should be in conformity with the notice mentioned above.

a) Special reserves for catastrophic event

Special reserves for catastrophic events are provided at the rates for each insurance type required by the authorities.

As a single event which meets the government's definition of a major accident, special reserves for catastrophic events 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 events 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 reserves 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, 15% of the difference 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 difference.

For retained business of each insurance, when actual claims net of the debit amounts to special reserves for catastrophic events are higher than the expected claims, the difference 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 types. 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 insurance and typhoon and flood insurance, 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 deficiency 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 required 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 shows inadequate liability reserve, the shortfall should be recognized as a liability adequacy reserve.

m. Classification of insurance products

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

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

n. Revenue and acquisition costs of insurance business

Direct premiums are recognized for all insurance policies underwritten and issued in current periods. Reinsurance premiums are usually recognized as the billing statements are delivered, and, on the balance sheet date, reinsurance premiums of which the billing statements are 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 revenue are recognized pursuant to "Value-added and Non-value-added Business Tax Act" and "Stamp Tax Act" on an accrual basis.

o. Insurance claims and payments

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 the test by the expected cost method to assess the adequacy of insurance liabilities. The expected cost method requires the Group to estimate future cash flows of insurance contracts in accordance with the requirements 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 should be recognized at its fair value. Subrogation legally acquired should be recognized when the actual recovery is definite (the inflow of the economic benefits in the future is more likely than not) and 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" and 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 going 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 the order for traveling industry performance guarantee insurance and the reinsurance company set the "Co-insurance Contract of Traveling Industry Performance Guarantee Insurance" and agreed that the business should be fully included in the co-insurance, violators have to pay liquidated damages and agreed to be inspected by the co-insurance organization. The business is calculated on the basis of the co-insurance premium and in accordance with the agreed proportion. Members shall make notice in writing when going to withdraw from co-insurance three months before the start of the 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. 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 lessee's incremental borrowing rate will be used.

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.

t. 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.

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.

u. 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.

v. Income tax expense

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

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 Act in the R.O.C., an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for in the year the shareholders approve to retain earnings.

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

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

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liabilities are settled or the assets are realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group 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, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

When developing material accounting estimates, the Group considers the possible impact of catastrophe on the cash flow projection and other relevant material estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Material Accounting Judgments

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

	March 31, 2025		De	cember 31, 2024	Ma	rch 31, 2024
Cash on hand Checking accounts and demand deposits Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)	\$	35,717 2,460,439	\$	31,258 2,828,564	\$	37,736 2,389,992
Time deposits Short-term notes		4,841,764 3,598,813		4,811,491 3,502,871		3,997,868 3,111,444
	<u>\$ 1</u>	0,936,733	\$	11,174,184	<u>\$</u>	9,537,040

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL Non-derivative financial assets			
Listed shares Beneficiary certificates Financial bonds	\$ 7,011,526 6,221,375 253,357	\$ 7,743,911 6,493,778 258,337	\$ 6,653,127 5,168,625 262,062
	<u>\$ 13,486,258</u>	<u>\$ 14,496,026</u>	<u>\$ 12,083,814</u>
Financial liabilities held for trading Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)			
Currency swaps contract	\$ 230,110	<u>\$ 224,161</u>	<u>\$ 183,967</u>

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

	Currency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (In Thousands)
March 31, 2025			
Currency swaps contract	USD/NTD	2025.04.10-2026.03.26	USD 194,600 (Continued)

	Currency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (In Thousands)
<u>December 31, 2024</u>			
Currency swaps contract	USD/NTD	2025.01.13-2025.12.18	USD 173,600
March 31, 2024			
Currency swaps contract	USD/NTD	2024.04.11-2025.03.18	USD 173,600 (Concluded)

The Group entered into currency swaps contract 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 elects to present the profit or loss of the designated financial assets in the overlay approach under IFRS 4. Financial assets designated to apply overlay approach by the Group for investing activities relating to insurance contracts issued by the Group are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024	
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Listed shares	\$ 7,011,526	\$ 7,743,911	\$ 6,653,127	
Beneficiary certificates	6,221,375	6,493,778	5,168,625	
Financial bonds	253,357	258,337	262,062	

Reclassification from profit or loss to other comprehensive income of the financial assets designated to apply overlay approach for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Loss (gain) due to application of IFRS 9 to profit or loss Gain if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	\$ 532,697 408,192	\$ (645,402) <u>357,563</u>	
Gain (loss) from reclassification using the overlay approach	<u>\$ 940,889</u>	<u>\$ (287,839</u>)	

Due to application of overlay approach, the amount of gain and loss on financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL increased from loss of \$655,845 thousand to gain of \$285,044 thousand and decreased from gain of \$379,252 thousand to gain of \$91,413 thousand for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	December 31,		
	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI			
Domestic investments			
Government bonds	<u>\$ 654,789</u>	<u>\$ 654,599</u>	<u>\$ 667,696</u>

- a. Refer to Note 26 for information relating to the credit risk management and impairment of investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI.
- b. The financial assets at FVTOCI were not pledged as collateral.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	Mai	rch 31, 2025	De	cember 31, 2024	Ma	rch 31, 2024
		,				,
Domestic investments						
Financial bonds	\$	200,000	\$	200,000	\$	200,000
Corporate bonds		1,599,969		1,599,987		1,599,970
Government bonds		949,975		949,930		949,789
Foreign bonds investments		8,368,584		7,603,611		7,409,428
		11,118,528		10,353,528		10,159,187
Less: Loss allowance		(14,955)		(14,054)		(14,160)
Less: Deposits in the Central Bank		(299 <u>,785</u>)		(299,749)		(299,640)
	<u>\$</u>	10,803,788	\$	10,039,725	\$	9,845,387

- a. The Group's gains on disposal of bonds resulting from repayments at maturities for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$1,277 thousand and \$56 thousand, respectively.
- b. Refer to Note 26 for information relating to their credit risk management and impairment.
- c. The financial assets at amortized cost were not pledged.

10. LOANS

	March 21, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 21 2024
	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024
Secured loans Less: Loss allowance	\$ 86,066 (1,224)	\$ 97,850 (1,399)	\$ 115,099 (1,611)
	<u>\$ 84,842</u>	<u>\$ 96,451</u>	<u>\$ 113,488</u>

Secured loans are secured by property and equipment. 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 three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

11. RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Notes receivable	\$ 192,306	\$ 192,200	\$ 166,658
Premiums receivables	2,701,932	2,744,520	2,980,638
Other receivables	528,019	442,148	388,103
	3,422,257	3,378,868	3,535,399
Less: Loss allowance	(40,503)	(40,506)	(42,095)
	<u>\$ 3,381,754</u>	\$ 3,338,812	\$ 3,493,304

The allowance for impairment loss was reconciled as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance Impairment losses recognized	\$ 40,056 447	\$ 40,438 1,657
Ending balance	<u>\$ 40,503</u>	\$ 42,095

12. REINSURANCE ASSETS

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Claims and payments recoverable from reinsurers, net	\$ 804,595	\$ 665,331	\$ 455,204
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies, net Reinsurance reserve assets	3,350,349	1,891,740	2,460,702
Ceded unearned premium reserve Ceded loss reserve	6,829,529 10,622,022	6,512,085 8,243,568	5,593,724 5,062,435
	<u>\$ 21,606,495</u>	<u>\$ 17,312,724</u>	<u>\$ 13,572,065</u>

a. Claims and payments recoverable from reinsurers

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Gross carrying amount Less: Loss allowance	\$ 812,722 (8,127)	\$ 672,052 (6,721)	\$ 459,802 (4,598)
	\$ 804,595	\$ 665,331	\$ 455,204

The allowance for impairment loss was reconciled as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Beginning balance Impairment losses recognized (reversed)	\$ 6,721 1,406	\$ 8,439 (3,841)	
Ending balance	<u>\$ 8,127</u>	<u>\$ 4,598</u>	

b. Due from reinsurers and ceding companies

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Gross carrying amount Less: Loss allowance	\$ 3,673,395 (323,046)	\$ 2,200,214 (308,474)	\$ 2,654,352 (193,650)
	\$ 3,350,349	\$ 1,891,740	\$ 2,460,702

The allowance for impairment loss was reconciled as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Beginning balance Impairment losses recognized	\$ 308,474 	\$ 189,422 4,228	
Ending balance	<u>\$ 323,046</u>	<u>\$ 193,650</u>	

13. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Proportion of Ownership (%)		
Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
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

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Investments in associates	<u>\$ 2,482,925</u>	<u>\$ 2,406,891</u>	<u>\$ 2,418,398</u>

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
The Group's share of: Profit from continuing operations Other comprehensive income	\$ 45,336 <u>30,698</u>	\$ 3,981 <u>96,840</u>	
Total comprehensive income for the period	<u>\$ 76,034</u>	\$ 100,821	

Investments were calculated based on financial statements which have not been reviewed. Management believes there is no material impact on the equity method of accounting or the calculation of the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the financial statements 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
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2024 Additions Disposals Foreign exchange	\$ 782,198 3,677 (189)	\$ 253,437 5,920 (274) 1,243	\$ 49,466 3,560 -	\$ 1,085,101 13,157 (463) 1,243
Balance at March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 785,686</u>	\$ 260,326	<u>\$ 53,026</u>	\$ 1,099,038
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2024 Depreciation expenses Disposals Foreign exchange	\$ 446,204 33,300 (189)	\$ 172,740 5,508 (273) 1,192	\$ - - - -	\$ 618,944 38,808 (462) 1,192
Balance at March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 479,315</u>	<u>\$ 179,167</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 658,482
Carrying amounts at March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 306,371</u>	<u>\$ 81,159</u>	<u>\$ 53,026</u>	<u>\$ 440,556</u>
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2025 Additions Disposals Reclassification Foreign exchange	\$ 848,521 697 (158)	\$ 295,146 20 (462) - 781	\$ 61,065 908 - (1,730)	\$ 1,204,732 1,625 (620) (1,730)
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 849,060</u>	<u>\$ 295,485</u>	\$ 60,243	\$ 1,204,788 (Continued)

	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Prepayments for Equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2025 Depreciation expenses Disposals Foreign exchange	\$ 568,509 32,289 (158)	\$ 172,469 9,202 (460) 	\$ - - - -	\$ 740,978 41,491 (618) 757
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$ 600,640	<u>\$ 181,968</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 782,608
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024 and January 1, 2025	<u>\$ 280,012</u>	<u>\$ 122,677</u>	<u>\$ 61,065</u>	<u>\$ 463,754</u>
Carrying amounts at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 248,420</u>	<u>\$ 113,517</u>	\$ 60,243	\$ 422,180 (Concluded)

The above items of property and equipment 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

	December 31,			
	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024	
Carrying amounts				
Buildings Transportation equipment	\$ 151,355 <u>8,733</u>	\$ 187,982 9,417	\$ 242,648 11,471	
	<u>\$ 160,088</u>	\$ 197,399	<u>\$ 254,119</u>	
			Months Ended ch 31	
		2025	2024	
Additions to right-of-use assets		<u>\$ 4,254</u>	\$ 23,593	
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets Buildings Transportation equipment		\$ 41,101 685	\$ 38,899 <u>853</u>	
		<u>\$ 41,786</u>	\$ 39,752	

b. Lease liabilities

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Carrying amounts	<u>\$ 160,707</u>	<u>\$ 197,630</u>	\$ 253,540
Range of discount rates for lease liabilities was	s as follows:		
	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Buildings Transportation equipment	1.13%-8.57% 2.15%-2.76%	1.12%-8.57% 2.15%-2.76%	1.12% -8.57% 2.15% -2.76%
Other lease information			

c. Other lease information

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Expenses relating to short-term leases Total cash outflow for leases	\$\ \ 7,114 \\$\ 49,409	\$ 7,792 \$ 47,722	

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	Other	Total
Cost			
Balance at January 1, 2024 Additions Foreign exchange	\$ 544,332 5,253 1,638	\$ 598 - 	\$ 544,930 5,253 1,638
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$ 551,223	<u>\$ 598</u>	<u>\$ 551,821</u>
Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
Balance at January 1, 2024 Amortization expenses Foreign exchange	\$ 423,090 17,198 	\$ - - -	\$ 423,090 17,198 1,217
Balance at March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 441,505</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 441,505</u>
Carrying amounts at March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 109,718</u>	<u>\$ 598</u>	\$ 110,316 (Continued)

	Computer Software Other		Total	
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2025 Additions Reclassification Foreign exchange	\$ 595,320 5,004 1,730 1,069	\$ 500 - - -	\$ 595,820 5,004 1,730 1,069	
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 603,123</u>	<u>\$ 500</u>	<u>\$ 603,623</u>	
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2025 Amortization expenses Foreign exchange	\$ 491,342 16,194 <u>862</u>	\$ - - -	\$ 491,342 16,194 <u>862</u>	
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 508,398</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 508,398</u>	
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2024 and January 1, 2025 Carrying amounts at March 31, 2025	\$ 103,978 \$ 94,725	\$ 500 \$ 500	\$ 104,478 \$ 95,225 (Concluded)	

The above items of intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software 3 years

18. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31,				
	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024		
Deposits in the Central Bank	\$ 299,785	\$ 299,749	\$ 299,640		
Statutory deposits	28,059	27,980	27,947		
Other deposits	207,964	219,430	252,424		
Prepayments	30,061	34,968	31,801		
Others	42,359	50,313	41,192		
	\$ 608,228	\$ 632,440	\$ 653,004		

Refer to Note 29 for the information of the assets, including government bonds and time deposits, pledged as guarantee deposits of the Group.

19. PAYABLES

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Claims and payments payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,095
Commissions payable	491,098	471,295	439,951
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	2,833,257	2,090,086	2,827,499
Integrated income tax payable	655,650	499,959	296,916
Other payables	607,292	1,334,050	677,726
	<u>\$ 4,587,297</u>	\$ 4,395,390	<u>\$ 4,245,187</u>

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Unearned premium reserve	\$ 20,101,566	\$ 19,558,885	\$ 17,868,357
Loss reserve	22,212,585	18,932,743	14,713,140
Special reserve	1,826,676	1,792,120	1,763,851
Premium deficiency reserve	3,932	692	16
Policy reserve	26	28	81
	<u>\$ 44,144,785</u>	<u>\$ 40,284,468</u>	\$ 34,345,445

a. Unearned premium reserve

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

	March 31, 2025					
		Jnearned Pre	mium	Reserve	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	
	•	Direct		nsurance	Ceded	Retained
Insurance Type		nderwriting usiness (1)	_	nward siness (2)	einsurance usiness (3)	Business = (1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$	2,427,405	\$	29,315	\$ 2,023,927	\$ 432,793
Marine insurance		262,945		3,714	178,402	88,257
Land and air insurance		8,770,833		-	462,290	8,308,543
Liability insurance		1,808,299		5,152	542,362	1,271,089
Guarantee insurance		50,190		960	34,487	16,663
Other property insurance		2,851,961		40,121	2,428,265	463,817
Accident insurance		1,724,501		3,886	132,289	1,596,098
Health insurance		53,364		-	-	53,364
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance		249,458		36,764	249,459	36,763
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		1,296,747		485,951	 778,048	 1,004,650
	\$	19,495,703	\$	605,863	\$ 6,829,529	\$ 13,272,037

-		21	2024
100	ember	41	71174
Du		./1.	4047

						Ceded Inearned Premium		
	U	nearned Pre	mium	Reserve	J	Reserve		
Insurance Type	Un	Direct iderwriting usiness (1)	Rei I	nsurance nward siness (2)		Ceded einsurance usiness (3)]	Retained Business =(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$	2,450,514	\$	29,210	\$	2,130,403	\$	349,321
Marine insurance		225,031		2,788		166,845		60,974
Land and air insurance		8,644,774		96		427,433		8,217,437
Liability insurance		1,666,668		1,353		428,527		1,239,494
Guarantee insurance		56,420		682		37,346		19,756
Other property insurance		2,608,024		40,650		2,199,512		449,162
Accident insurance		1,710,424		4,081		97,548		1,616,957
Health insurance		50,951		-		-		50,951
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance		248,913		37,433		248,914		37,432
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		1,292,594		488,279		775,557		1,005,316
	\$	18,954,313	\$	604,572	\$	6,512,085	\$	13,046,800

March 31, 2024

				with the	, . , . .	U 2 -T	
						Ceded Inearned Premium	
	U	nearned Pre	mium	Reserve		Reserve	
Insurance Type		Direct derwriting usiness (1)	I	nsurance nward siness (2)		Ceded einsurance usiness (3)	Retained Business =(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$	2,105,703	\$	33,657	\$	1,719,162	\$ 420,198
Marine insurance		270,773		4,801		233,914	41,660
Land and air insurance		8,011,584		(12)		405,974	7,605,598
Liability insurance		1,631,128		1,820		524,405	1,108,543
Guarantee insurance		55,818		761		43,924	12,655
Other property insurance		1,939,205		39,543		1,556,178	422,570
Accident insurance		1,698,473		3,896		111,436	1,590,933
Health insurance		50,657		_		-	50,657
Policy-oriented residential							
earthquake insurance		237,400		33,197		237,400	33,197
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		1,268,884		481,069		761,331	 988,622
	\$	17,269,625	\$	598,732	\$	5,593,724	\$ 12,274,633

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

	For	r the Three Mont	ths Ended March	31
	20	25	20	24
	Unearned Premium Reserve	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Unearned Premium Reserve	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve
Beginning balance Provision Recovery Foreign exchange	\$ 19,558,885 20,100,015 (19,579,637) 22,303	\$ 6,512,085 6,828,875 (6,511,671) 240	\$ 17,487,375 17,865,914 (17,514,637) 29,705	\$ 5,538,053 5,592,675 (5,542,509) 5,505
Ending balance	\$ 20,101,566	\$ 6,829,529	<u>\$ 17,868,357</u>	\$ 5,593,724

b. Loss reserve

1) Loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

Loss reserve and ceded los	s reserve			
		March	31, 2025	
	Loss R	Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve	
Items	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid Not yet filed	\$ 11,157,472 9,660,326	\$ 867,543 527,244	\$ 6,328,019 4,294,003	\$ 5,696,996 5,893,567
	\$ 20,817,798	<u>\$ 1,394,787</u>	<u>\$ 10,622,022</u>	<u>\$ 11,590,563</u>
		Decembe	r 31, 2024	
	I aga D	Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve	
	Direct	Reinsurance	Ceded	Retained
	Underwriting	Inward	Reinsurance	Business
Items	Business (1)	Business (2)	Business (3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid Not yet filed	\$ 10,432,690 <u>7,116,113</u>	\$ 886,929 497,011	\$ 5,727,594 2,515,974	\$ 5,592,025 5,097,150
	<u>\$ 17,548,803</u>	<u>\$ 1,383,940</u>	<u>\$ 8,243,568</u>	<u>\$ 10,689,175</u>
		March	31, 2024	
			Ceded Loss	
		Reserve	Reserve	D () 1
	Direct Underwriting	Reinsurance Inward	Ceded Reinsurance	Retained Business
Items	Business (1)	Business (2)	Business (3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid Not yet filed	\$ 7,182,299 6,101,365	\$ 922,749 506,727	\$ 3,138,675 1,923,760	\$ 4,966,373 4,684,332
	\$ 13,283,664	<u>\$ 1,429,476</u>	\$ 5,062,435	\$ 9,650,705

2) Net changes in loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

For the three months ended March 31, 2025

	Direct Underw	riting Business	Reinsurance Ir	nward Business	Net Changes in Loss Reserve
Items	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)
Filed but not yet paid Not yet filed	\$ 11,196,473 <u>9,621,842</u>	\$ 10,474,349 <u>7,076,156</u>	\$ 867,543 527,244	\$ 886,929 <u>497,011</u>	\$ 702,738 2,575,919
	\$ 20,818,315	<u>\$ 17,550,505</u>	\$ 1,394,787	\$ 1,383,940	\$ 3,278,657

	Ceded Reinsu	Ceded Reinsurance Business				
Items	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)			
Filed but not yet paid Not yet filed	\$ 6,347,213 4,275,165	\$ 5,749,109 2,495,864	\$ 598,104 1,779,301			
	<u>\$ 10,622,378</u>	\$ 8,244,973	<u>\$ 2,377,405</u>			

For the three months ended March 31, 2024

	Direct Underw	riting Business	Reinsurance Ir	nward Business	Net Changes in Loss Reserve
Items	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)
Filed but not yet paid Not yet filed	\$ 7,217,891 6,061,764	\$ 7,082,682 5,880,217	\$ 922,749 506,726	\$ 989,786 522,105	\$ 68,172 166,168
	<u>\$ 13,279,655</u>	\$ 12,962,899	\$ 1,429,475	\$ 1,511,891	<u>\$ 234,340</u>

	Ceded Reinsu	rance Business	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve
Items	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Filed but not yet paid Not yet filed	\$ 3,155,694 1,904,096	\$ 3,133,856 	\$ 21,838 (63,367)
	\$ 5,059,790	<u>\$ 5,101,319</u>	<u>\$ (41,529)</u>

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

		March 31, 2025	
	Filed But Not		
Insurance Type	Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 5,481,976	\$ 1,706,957	\$ 7,188,933
Marine insurance	949,928	453,569	1,403,497
Land and air insurance	2,625,622	2,543,842	5,169,464
Liability insurance	895,603	1,231,855	2,127,458
Guarantee insurance	57,195	12,201	69,396
Other property insurance	1,275,711	1,820,385	3,096,096
Accident insurance	179,935	744,912	924,847
Health insurance	1,577	84,894	86,471
Policy-oriented residential earthquake			
insurance	800	1,616	2,416
Compulsory automobile liability			
insurance	556,668	1,587,339	2,144,007
	<u>\$ 12,025,015</u>	\$ 10,187,570	<u>\$ 22,212,585</u>
		December 31, 202 4	1
	Filed But Not		
Insurance Type	Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 5,074,743	\$ 494,333	\$ 5,569,076
Marine insurance	894,316	376,131	1,270,447
Land and air insurance		,	
Land and air insurance	2,398,458	2,318,718	4,717,176
Liability insurance	2,398,458 944,002	2,318,718 1,222,057	4,717,176 2,166,059
	· · ·	· · ·	· · ·
Liability insurance	944,002	1,222,057	2,166,059
Liability insurance Guarantee insurance	944,002 50,647	1,222,057 35,091	2,166,059 85,738
Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance	944,002 50,647 1,192,471	1,222,057 35,091 895,506	2,166,059 85,738 2,087,977
Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance Accident insurance	944,002 50,647 1,192,471 218,429	1,222,057 35,091 895,506 618,349	2,166,059 85,738 2,087,977 836,778
Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance Accident insurance Health insurance	944,002 50,647 1,192,471 218,429	1,222,057 35,091 895,506 618,349	2,166,059 85,738 2,087,977 836,778
Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance Accident insurance Health insurance Policy-oriented residential earthquake	944,002 50,647 1,192,471 218,429 5,191	1,222,057 35,091 895,506 618,349 71,254	2,166,059 85,738 2,087,977 836,778 76,445
Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance Accident insurance Health insurance Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	944,002 50,647 1,192,471 218,429 5,191	1,222,057 35,091 895,506 618,349 71,254	2,166,059 85,738 2,087,977 836,778 76,445

<u>\$ 11,319,619</u>

\$ 7,613,124

<u>\$ 18,932,743</u>

			Mai	rch 31, 2024		
Insurance Type	Fi	led But Not Yet Paid	No	t Yet Filed		Total
Fire insurance	\$	2,430,997	\$	239,877	\$	2,670,874
Marine insurance		683,595		278,715		962,310
Land and air insurance		2,494,657		2,025,913		4,520,570
Liability insurance		1,065,565		1,083,658		2,149,223
Guarantee insurance		41,246		34,312		75,558
Other property insurance		751,893		368,597		1,120,490
Accident insurance		180,150		605,096		785,246
Health insurance		3,568		176,035		179,603
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance		-		-		-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		453,377		1,795,889		2,249,266
	<u>\$</u>	8,105,048	\$	6,608,092	<u>\$</u>	14,713,140

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

			Ma	rch 31, 2025	
Insurance Type	Fi	led But Not Yet Paid	No	ot Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$	3,976,911	\$	1,302,837	\$ 5,279,748
Marine insurance		774,983		310,086	1,085,069
Land and air insurance		106,221		73,441	179,662
Liability insurance		451,003		455,577	906,580
Guarantee insurance		13,928		4,649	18,577
Other property insurance		793,624		1,392,294	2,185,918
Accident insurance		5,939		72,178	78,117
Health insurance		_		2,716	2,716
Policy-oriented residential earthquake					
insurance		800		-	800
Compulsory automobile liability					
insurance		204,610		680,225	 884,835
	\$	6,328,019	\$	4,294,003	\$ 10,622,022

]	December 31, 2024	
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	\$ 3,480,060	\$ 293,145	\$ 3,773,205
Marine insurance	721,929	248,445	970,374
Land and air insurance	98,993	64,885	163,878
Liability insurance	448,593	461,020	909,613
Guarantee insurance	10,802	21,750	32,552
Other property insurance	765,261	689,664	1,454,925
Accident insurance	8,750	58,129	66,879
Health insurance	-	931	931
Policy-oriented residential earthquake			
insurance	800	-	800
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	192,406	678,005	<u>870,411</u>
	\$ 5,727,594	\$ 2,515,974	\$ 8,243,568
		March 31, 2024	
	Filed But Not	March 31, 2024	
Insurance Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	March 31, 2024 Not Yet Filed	Total
Insurance Type Fire insurance	Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	
V -	Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total \$ 1,341,815 674,565
Fire insurance	Yet Paid \$ 1,213,984	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831	\$ 1,341,815
Fire insurance Marine insurance	Yet Paid \$ 1,213,984 505,875	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690	\$ 1,341,815 674,565
Fire insurance Marine insurance Land and air insurance	Yet Paid \$ 1,213,984 505,875 103,312	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690 58,772	\$ 1,341,815 674,565 162,084
Fire insurance Marine insurance Land and air insurance Liability insurance	Yet Paid \$ 1,213,984 505,875 103,312 620,209	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690 58,772 426,489	\$ 1,341,815 674,565 162,084 1,046,698
Fire insurance Marine insurance Land and air insurance Liability insurance Guarantee insurance	\$ 1,213,984 505,875 103,312 620,209 11,460	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690 58,772 426,489 24,426	\$ 1,341,815 674,565 162,084 1,046,698 35,886
Fire insurance Marine insurance Land and air insurance Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance	\$ 1,213,984 505,875 103,312 620,209 11,460 531,140	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690 58,772 426,489 24,426 248,741	\$ 1,341,815 674,565 162,084 1,046,698 35,886 779,881
Fire insurance Marine insurance Land and air insurance Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance Accident insurance	\$ 1,213,984 505,875 103,312 620,209 11,460 531,140 13,238	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690 58,772 426,489 24,426 248,741 57,439	\$ 1,341,815 674,565 162,084 1,046,698 35,886 779,881 70,677
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	\$ 1,213,984 505,875 103,312 620,209 11,460 531,140 13,238 310	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690 58,772 426,489 24,426 248,741 57,439 34	\$ 1,341,815 674,565 162,084 1,046,698 35,886 779,881 70,677 344
Fire insurance Marine insurance Land and air insurance Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance Accident insurance Health insurance Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	\$ 1,213,984 505,875 103,312 620,209 11,460 531,140 13,238	Not Yet Filed \$ 127,831 168,690 58,772 426,489 24,426 248,741 57,439	\$ 1,341,815 674,565 162,084 1,046,698 35,886 779,881 70,677

5) Reconciliation of loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

	For	For the Three Months Ended March 31									
	20	25	2024								
		Ceded Loss		Ceded Loss							
	Loss Reserve	Loss Reserve Reserve		Reserve							
Beginning balance	\$ 18,932,743	\$ 8,243,568	\$ 14,473,113	\$ 5,099,991							
Provision	22,213,102	10,622,378	14,709,130	5,059,790							
Recovery	(18,934,445)	(8,244,973)	(14,474,790)	(5,101,319)							
Foreign exchange	1,185	1,049	5,687	3,973							
Ending balance	<u>\$ 22,212,585</u>	\$ 10,622,022	\$ 14,713,140	\$ 5,062,435							

c. Special reserve

1) Special reserve for compulsory automobile liability insurance

	For the Three Months Ended March 31			
	2025	2024		
Beginning balance Provision Recovery	\$ 1,388,959 39,306 (4,750)	\$ 1,070,300 50,498 (39,983)		
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,423,515</u>	\$ 1,080,815		

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, from January 1 to March 31, 2025 and 2024, NT\$15 and NT\$30 per insurance contract will be set aside as this reserve, respectively. recognized as expenses in its own compulsory automobile liability insurance business. 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 Three Months Ended March 31, 2025							
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Total					
Beginning balance Provision Recovery	\$ 94,662 	\$ 308,499 - -	\$ 403,161					
Ending balance	<u>\$ 94,662</u>	<u>\$ 308,499</u>	<u>\$ 403,161</u>					
	For the Three	e Months Ended Ma	rch 31, 2024					
	For the Three Catastrophic Event	e Months Ended Ma Fluctuation of Risk	rch 31, 2024 Total					
Beginning balance Provision Recovery	Catastrophic	Fluctuation of	,					

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, there will be no material impact on the Group's income before tax and earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, the special reserve under liabilities would decrease by \$94,662 thousand and \$374,537 thousand, and the special reserve under equity increase by \$239,520 thousand.

d. Premium deficiency reserves

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

		March 3	31, 2025		
	Premium Defi	ciency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve		
Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	
Fire insurance	\$ 3,740	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,740	
Marine insurance	19	173	-	192	
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>\$ 3,759</u>	<u>\$ 173</u>	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$ 3,932</u>	

				Decembe	r 31, 202	4		
	Pren	nium Defic			Ceo Pren Defic	ded nium ciency erve		
Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business (1)		Reinsurance Inward Business (2)		Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)		Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	
Fire insurance	\$	409	\$	_	\$	-	\$	409
Marine insurance		20		143		-		163
Land and air insurance		-		120		-		120
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>	429	<u>\$</u>	263	<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$</u>	692
				March	31, 2024			
		. D. 61			Ceo Pren Defic	ded nium ciency		
		nium Defic				erve		
		irect rwriting		surance ward		ded urance		tained siness
Insurance Type		ness (1)		ness (2)		ess (3))+(2)-(3)
	*							
Fire insurance	\$	16	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- 16
Marine insurance		16		-		-		16
Land and air insurance Liability insurance		-		-		-		-
Guarantee insurance		-		-		-		-

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

				For the Thr	ee Months Ended Ma	rch 31, 2025			
	Direct Underw	riting Business		nward Business	Net Changes in Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Reinsur	rance Business	Net Changes in Ceded Premium Deficiency	Net Loss Recognized for Premium Deficiency
Insurance Type	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)	Reserve (9)=(5)-(8)
insurance Type	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)-(4)	(0)	(7)	(6)=(0)-(7)	(2)=(3)-(6)
Fire insurance	\$ 3,740	\$ 409	\$ -	S -	\$ 3,331	S -	S -	S -	\$ 3,331
Marine insurance	19	20	173	143	29	_	-		29
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	120	(120)	-	-	-	(120)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance Policy-oriented residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
earthquake insurance Compulsory automobile	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
liability insurance					-			-	-
	\$ 3,759	<u>\$ 429</u>	<u>\$ 173</u>	\$ 263	\$ 3,240	<u>s -</u>	<u>s -</u>	<u>s -</u>	\$ 3,240

				For the Thr	ee Months Ended Ma	rch 31, 2024			
		riting Business		nward Business	Net Changes in Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Reinsur		Net Changes in Ceded Premium Deficiency	Net Loss Recognized for Premium Deficiency
Insurance Type	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)	Reserve (9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Marine insurance	16	12		-	4				4
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance Policy-oriented residential	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
earthquake insurance Compulsory automobile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
liability insurance	-								
	\$ 16	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>s -</u>	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>s -</u>	<u>\$ 4</u>

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

	Fo	For the Three Months Ended March 31								
	20	25	20	24						
	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve						
Beginning balance Provision Recovery	\$ 692 3,932 (692)	\$ - - -	\$ 12 16 (12)	\$ - - -						
Ending balance	\$ 3,932	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16</u>	<u>\$ -</u>						

e. Policy reserve

1) Details of policy reserve and ceded policy reserve

March 31, 2025

	Policy 1	Reserve	Ceded Reserve			
	Direct	Reinsurance	Ceded	Retained		
Insurance Type	Underwriting Business (1)	Inward Business (2)	Reinsurance Business (3)	Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)		
Health insurance	\$ 26	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26		

December 31, 2024

	<u>December 31, 2024</u>					
		P	Policy Reserv	e	Ceded Reserve	
		Direc		nsurance	Ceded	Retained
	T (5)	Underwr	U	nward	Reinsurance	Business
	Insurance Type	Business	s (1) Bus	iness (2)	Business (3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Health insurance	<u>\$</u>	<u>28</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 28</u>
	March 31, 2024					
		P	Policy Reserv	e	Ceded Reserve	
		Direc		nsurance	Ceded	Retained
		Underwr	_	nward	Reinsurance	Business
	Insurance Type	Business	s (1) Bus	iness (2)	Business (3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
	Health insurance	\$	<u>\$1</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 81</u>
2)	Net changes in policy rese	erve and ceded	policy reserv	e		
	For the three months ende	ed March 31, 20	025			
						Net
						Changes in
		Direct Und	_	Reins	surance Inward	Policy
	_	Busin			Business	Reserve
	T 70	Provision	Recovery	Provisi	·	
	Insurance Type	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)-(4)
	Health insurance	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u> 2	\$		<u>\$ (2)</u>
						Net Changes
			~ .			in Ceded Policy
	T 70				nce Business (7)	Reserve
	Insurance Type		Provisi	on (6)	Recovery (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
	Health insurance		\$		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
	For the three months ende	ed March 31, 20	024			
						Net
						Changes in
		Direct Und	_	Reins	surance Inward	Policy
	-	Busin Provision		Provisi	Business	Reserve
	Insurance Type	(1)	Recovery (2)	(3)	on Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ $(3)-(4)$
	insurance Type	(1)	(=)	(0)	(-)	(0) (1)
	Health insurance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u> 7	\$	\$ -	<u>\$ (7)</u>
						Net Changes
			~ .	. D. 1		in Ceded Policy
	Insurance Type		Ceded Provisi		Recovery (7)	Reserve (8)=(6)-(7)
	Health insurance		<u>\$</u>	<u> </u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

22.

The pension expense of defined benefit plans was calculated based on the actuarially determined pension cost rate on December 31, 2024 and 2023, and recognized as follows:

For the Three Months Ended March 31

2024

2025

			2023	2024
G	eneral expenses		<u>\$ 6,679</u>	<u>\$ 6,342</u>
. Е	QUITY			
a.	Share capital			
		March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	Shares authorized (in thousands of shares) Shares authorized Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of	200,000 \$ 2,000,000	200,000 \$ 2,000,000	200,000 \$ 2,000,000
	shares issued and runy paid (in thousands of shares) Shares issued	200,000 \$ 2,000,000	<u>200,000</u> <u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	200,000 \$ 2,000,000
b.	Capital surplus			
		March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)			
	Issuance of ordinary shares	\$ 7,806,316	\$ 7,806,316	\$ 7,806,316
	May only be used to offset a deficit			
	Recognition of employee share options by the parent company	54,817	54,817	54,817
		\$ 7,861,133	\$ 7,861,133	\$ 7,861,133

¹⁾ The capital surplus from shares issued in excess of par (share premium from the issuance of ordinary shares) may be used to offset a deficit. In addition, when the Company has no deficit, such capital surplus may be distributed as cash dividends or transferred to share capital. However, under Rule No. 10202501991 issued by the FSC, the Company can distribute its capital surplus pursuant to Article 241 of the Company Act only if the Company's legal reserve exceeds its paid-in capital, other conditions requested under the Rule are met, and the related information is delivered and approved by the authority.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

Under the dividends policy as set forth in the 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 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, 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. Legal reserves 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, the Company can distribute its capital surplus pursuant to Article 241 of the Company Act only if the Company's legal reserve exceeds its paid-in capital, other conditions requested under the Rule are met and the related information is delivered and approved by the authority.

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 IFRS Accounting Standards", the Company should appropriate or reverse to a special reserve.

The appropriations of earnings for 2024 and 2023, which were resolved by the board of directors, which acted on behalf of the shareholders, separately on May 9, 2025 and April 30, 2024, was as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31			
		2024		2023
Legal reserve	\$	527,324	\$	249,102
Special reserve (according to the Regulations Governing the				
Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises)		634,193		694,129
Special reserve (FinTech development)		(707)		(631)
Special reserve (according to Rule No. 10904939031)		18,320		13,057
Cash dividends		1,457,492		289,854
Cash dividends per shares		7.29		1.45

d. Special reserve

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025				
		Special Reserve	!		_
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Others	Others	Total
Beginning balance Provision Recovered/reversal	\$ 1,046,427 - -	\$ 4,213,400 - -	\$ - - -	\$ 66,937	\$ 5,326,764
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,046,427</u>	\$ 4,213,400	<u>\$ -</u>	\$ 66,937	\$ 5,326,764

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024

		Special Reserve	!	_	
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Others	Others	Total
Beginning balance Provision Recovered/reversal	\$ 786,571 	\$ 3,839,063	\$ - - -	\$ 49,248	\$ 4,674,882
Ending balance	<u>\$ 786,571</u>	\$ 3,839,063	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 49,248</u>	<u>\$ 4,674,882</u>

According to the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises, the increased reserved amounts of special reserve for catastrophic events and the special reserve for fluctuation of risk should be recognized at the end of each year. This portion of retained earnings cannot be used for any purpose.

e. Other equity items

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

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ (232,46 5)	<u>\$ (329,230)</u>
Recognized for the period		
Exchange differences on the translating of the financial		
statements of foreign operations	7,865	11,236
Share from associates accounted for using the equity		
method	45,359	53,110
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	53,224	64,346
Ending balance	<u>\$ (179,241</u>)	<u>\$ (264,884</u>)

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

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 32,841	<u>\$ (79,179</u>)
Recognized for the period		
Unrealized (loss) gain - debt instruments	2,005	(9,388)
Adjustments of (loss) gain allowance in debt instruments	3	(2)
Shares from associates accounted for using the equity		
method	<u>(14,661</u>)	43,730
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	<u>(12,653</u>)	34,340
Changes from investments in associates and joint ventures		
accounted for by using equity method	(10,888)	_
Ending balance	<u>\$ 9,300</u>	<u>\$ (44,839</u>)

3) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Beginning balance Changes for the period	\$ (174,975) 	\$ (154,495) 	
Ending balance	<u>\$ (174,975</u>)	<u>\$ (154,495)</u>	

4) Other comprehensive income reclassified under the overlay approach

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 900,674	\$ 470,943
Recognized for the period	(545,054)	637,930
Reclassification adjustments		
Disposal of financial instruments	(395,835)	(350,091)
Tax effects	7,293	(5,314)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	(933,596)	<u>282,525</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ (32,922)</u>	<u>\$ 753,468</u>

23. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

a. Interest income

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Bank deposits	\$ 25,401	\$ 16,083
Financial instruments at FVTPL	67,999	45,267
Financial assets at amortized cost	113,157	104,750
Others	22,774	16,420
	<u>\$ 229,331</u>	<u>\$ 182,520</u>

b. Employee benefits expense

2025 \$ 893,946	2024
. ,	.
30,347 6,679 7,610 16,983	\$ 804,474 83,989 26,941 6,342 6,084 16,102
<u>\$ 1,053,439</u>	\$ 943,932
\$ 111,803 <u>941,636</u> \$ 1,053,439	\$ 106,452 837,480 \$ 943,932
	97,874 30,347 6,679 7,610 16,983 \$ 1,053,439 \$ 111,803

c. Compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors

According to the Company's Articles, the Company accrued compensation of employees 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, compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors. Estimated compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Compensation of employees Remuneration of directors and supervisors	0.1%	0.1%
Amount		
	For the Three Months Ended March 31	

	March 31		
	2025	2024	
Compensation of employees Remuneration of directors and supervisors	\$ 1,232 \$ -	\$ 1,006 \$ -	

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 compensation of employees and remuneration of directors and supervisors for 2024 and 2023 that were approved by the board of directors separately on March 5, 2025 and March 4, 2024 are as follows:

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024 Cash	For the Year Ended December 31, 2023 Cash
Compensation of employees	\$ 3,915	\$ 1,523
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,900

There is no difference between the actual amounts of compensation of employees and the remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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

d. Depreciation and amortization

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Right-of-use assets Property and equipment Intangible assets	\$ 41,786 41,491 16,194 \$ 99,471	\$ 39,752 38,808 17,198 \$ 95,758	
An analysis of depreciation by function Operating expenses	<u>\$ 83,277</u>	\$ 78,560	
An analysis of amortization by function Operating expenses	<u>\$ 16,194</u>	<u>\$ 17,198</u>	

24. INCOME TAX

a. Major components of income tax expense recognized are as follows

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Current tax			
In respect of the current period	\$ 161,028	\$ 115,594	
Deferred tax			
In respect of the current period	21,812	24,315	
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$ 182,840</u>	<u>\$ 139,909</u>	

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Three Months Ended March 31	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period: Other comprehensive (income) losses reclassified under overlay approach	<u>\$ (7,293)</u>	<u>\$ 5,314</u>

c. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns through 2018 of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

Net profit for the period

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Company	\$ 1,051,398	<u>\$ 867,754</u>	

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

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	200,000	200,000	

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

March 31, 2025

	Carrying Fair Value			Value	e		
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Financial assets							
Financial assets at amortized cost	<u>\$10,803,788</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$10,325,829</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$10,325,829</u>		
Other assets Domestic government bonds (deposits in the	ф. 200 7 05	¢.	¢ 205.770	•	ф. 205 77 0		
Central Bank)	<u>\$ 299,785</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 295,779</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 295,779</u>		

December 31, 2024

	Carrying	Fair Value			
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	<u>\$10,039,725</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 9,502,171	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 9,502,171</u>
Other assets Domestic government bonds (deposits in the Central Bank)	<u>\$ 299,749</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 294,726</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 294,726</u>
March 31, 2024					
	Carrying		Fair	Value	
	Amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost	<u>\$ 9,845,387</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 9,494,857</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 9,494,857</u>
Other assets Domestic government bonds (deposits in the Central Bank)	\$ 299,640	\$ -	\$ 293,331	\$ -	\$ 293,331
Continui Dunk)					

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

March 31, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL Listed shares Beneficiary certificates Domestic financial bonds	\$ 7,011,526 6,221,375 	\$ - 253,357 \$ 253,357	\$ - - - \$ -	\$ 7,011,526 6,221,375 253,357 \$ 13,486,258
Financial assets at FVTOCI Domestic government bonds	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 654,789</u>	<u>\$</u> _	<u>\$ 654,789</u>
Financial liabilities at FVTPL Derivative instruments	<u>\$</u>	\$ 230,110	<u>\$</u>	\$ 230,110

December 31, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL Listed shares Beneficiary certificates Domestic financial bonds	\$ 7,743,911 6,493,778 	\$ - 258,337 \$ 258,337	\$ - - - \$ -	\$ 7,743,911 6,493,778 258,337 \$ 14,496,026
Financial assets at FVTOCI Domestic government bonds	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 654,599</u>	<u>\$</u>	\$ 654,599
Financial liabilities at FVTPL Derivative instruments	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 224,161</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 224,161</u>
March 31, 2024				
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL Listed shares Beneficiary certificates Domestic financial bonds	\$ 6,653,127 5,168,625 	\$ - 262,062 \$ 262,062	\$ - - - \$ -	\$ 6,653,127 5,168,625 262,062 \$ 12,083,814
Listed shares Beneficiary certificates	5,168,625	262,062	<u>-</u>	5,168,625 262,062

There were no transfers between Levels 1 and 2 for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

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

Financial Instrument	Valuation Technique and Inputs
Derivatives - currency swaps contract	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 financial bonds	Quotation by Taipei Exchange
Domestic government bonds	Reference to quotation by the investment system

c. Categories of financial instruments

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Financial assets			
FVTPL			
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	\$ 13,486,258	\$ 14,496,026	\$ 12,083,814
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	25,742,925	25,196,331	23,569,230
Financial assets at FVTOCI			
Debt instruments	654,789	654,599	667,696
Financial liabilities			
FVTPL			
Held for trading	230,110	224,161	183,967
Amortized cost (2)	4,587,297	4,395,390	4,245,187

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

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 change. The Group calculates VaR on the next day (week or two weeks) at a 99% confidence level.

b) Stress testing

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

The Group conducts stress testing regularly on positions by simple sensitivity analysis tests 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 following 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 simulates 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 (+/-)	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Equity price risk (index)	-10%	\$ (1,292,594)	\$ (1,369,416)	\$ (1,157,257)
Interest rate risk (yield	+20bps			(160,160)
curve)		(168,726)	(166,666)	
Foreign currency risk	USD exchange NTD			(114,413)
(exchange rate)	devalue 1 dollar	(136,070)	(144,208)	

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 liabilities, 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) Price risk

The Group was exposed to equity price risk through its investments in listed shares and beneficiary certificates.

iii) Sensitivity analysis

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025				
Risk Factors	Variation (+/-)	Effect on Profit and Loss		Effect on Equity	
Foreign currency	USD appreciates 1%	\$	34,039	\$	7,570
risk sensitivity	CNY appreciates 1%		767		-
	HKD appreciates 1%		274		-
	EUR appreciates 1%		8		_
	VND appreciates 1%		_		7,452
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD): Upward				-
sensitivity	parallel shift by 1bp		(6,210)		
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward				
	parallel shift by 1bp		(15)		-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward				
	parallel shift by 1bp		(2,261)		(665)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price		-		129,259

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2024								
Risk Factors	Variation (+/-)		t on Profit nd Loss		fect on Equity				
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1% CNY appreciates 1% HKD appreciates 1% EUR appreciates 1% VND appreciates 1%	\$	33,506 747 58 9	\$	8,094 - 175 - 7,330				
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp		(5,610) (17) (2,080)		- - (700)				
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price		-		136,942				

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024 **Effect on Profit Effect on** and Loss **Risk Factors** Variation (+/-) **Equity** Foreign currency USD appreciates 1% 28.211 6.085 CNY appreciates 1% risk sensitivity 718 HKD appreciates 1% 229 EUR appreciates 1% 8 VND appreciates 1% 7,179 Interest rate risk Yield curve (USD): Upward (4,823)parallel shift by 1bp sensitivity Yield curve (CNY): Upward (21)parallel shift by 1bp Yield curve (NTD): Upward (2,350)(784)parallel shift by 1bp Equity securities Increases 1% in equity price 115,726 price sensitivity

- 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 includes issuer credit risk, counterparty credit risk and credit risk of underlying assets.
 - 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 financial instruments.

b) Credit concentration risk analysis

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

March 31, 2025

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia		Europe	Nor	th Americas	Others		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,578,362	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	322,654	\$ 10,901,016
Financial assets at FVTPL	253,357		-	-				-	253,357
Financial assets at FVTOCI	654,789		-	-		1		-	654,789
Financial assets at amortized									
cost	3,056,692		197,371	935,226		5,575,926		1,338,358	11,103,573
Total	\$ 14,543,200	\$	197,371	\$ 935,226	\$	5,575,926	\$	1,661,012	\$ 22,912,735
Proportion	63.47%		0.86%	4.08%		24.34%		7.25%	100.00%

December 31, 2024

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe		Nor	th Americas	Emerging Market and Others		Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,813,135	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1	\$	329,791	\$ 11,142,926	
Financial assets at FVTPL	258,337	-		-		1		-	258,337	
Financial assets at FVTOCI	654,599	-		-		1		-	654,599	
Financial assets at amortized										
cost	3,051,541	194,940		685,430		5,083,953		1,323,610	10,339,474	
Total	\$ 14,777,612	\$ 194,940	\$	685,430	\$	5,083,953	\$	1,653,401	\$ 22,395,336	
Proportion	65.99%	0.87%		3.06%		22.70%		7.38%	100.00%	

March 31, 2024

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia		Europe		Nor	th Americas	M	Emerging Market and Others		Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,190,084	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1	\$	309,220	\$	9,499,304
Financial assets at FVTPL	262,062		-		-		1		-		262,062
Financial assets at FVTOCI	667,696		-		-		-		-		667,696
Financial assets at amortized											
cost	3,039,832		190,032		989,423		4,176,786		1,748,954		10,145,027
Total	\$ 13,159,674	\$	190,032	\$	989,423	\$	4,176,786	\$	2,058,174	\$	20,574,089
Proportion	63.96%		0.92%		4.81%		20.30%		10.01%		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 rating, 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: 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 models.
- 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 when calculating the 12-month and lifetime expected credit losses.

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

ii. Consideration of forward-looking information

The Group takes forward-looking information into consideration when measuring expected credit losses of the financial assets.

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

i. Financial assets of the Group

			March	31, 2025		
	-			ge 3		
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Sia	Purchased or Originated Credit-	-	
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	impaired		
	Expected	Expected	Expected	Financial		Gross Carrying
Investment grade	Credit Losses	Credit Losses	Credit Losses	Assets	Loss Allowance	Amount
investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI Financial assets measured at	\$ 654,789	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 654,789
amortized cost	11,118,528	_	-	-	(14,955)	11,103,573
			Decembe	er 31, 2024		
				ge 3		
				Purchased or	-	
				Originated		
	Stage 1	Stage 2		Credit-		
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	impaired		
	Expected Credit Losses	Expected Credit Losses	Expected Credit Losses	Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade	Credit Losses	Credit Losses	Credit Losses	Assets	Loss Allowance	Amount
mvestment grade						
Debt instruments at						
FVTOCI Financial assets	\$ 654,599	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 654,599
measured at amortized cost	10,353,528				(14,054)	10,339,474
amortized cost	10,333,326	-	-	-	(14,034)	10,339,474
			March	31, 2024		
	-			ge 3		
				Purchased or	<u>-</u> '	
				Originated		
	Stage 1	Stage 2		Credit-		
	12-month	Lifetime	Lifetime	impaired		
	Expected Credit Losses	Expected Credit Losses	Expected Credit Losses	Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade	Credit Losses	Credit Losses	Credit Losses	Assets	Loss Allowance	Amount
mresument grade						
Debt instruments at						
FVTOCI	\$ 667,696	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 667,696
Financial assets						
measured at amortized cost	10,159,187	-	-	-	(14,160)	10,145,027

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

ii. Secured loans of the Group

			March 3	31, 2025		
	,		Sta	ge 3		
				Purchased or		
	Stage 1	Stage 2		Originated		
	12-month	Lifetime	-	Credit-		
	Expected	Expected	Lifetime	impaired		
	Credit	Credit	Expected	Financial		Gross Carrying
	Losses	Losses	Credit Losses	Assets	Loss Allowance	Amount
Secured loans	\$ 86,066	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	(1,224)	\$ 84,842

	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	r 31, 2024 ge 3 Purchased or Originated Credit- impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Secured loans	\$ 97,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	(1,399)	\$ 96,451
				31, 2024 ge 3		
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit- impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Secured loans	\$ 115,099	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,611)	\$ 113,488

g) Reconciliation for loss allowance is summarized below:

i. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

		Lifeti	me Expected Credit	Losses	
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit- impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit- impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2025 Changes in models/risk parameters	\$ 51 3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 51 3
March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 54</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u> _	<u> </u>	<u>\$ 54</u>
January 1, 2024 Changes in models/risk parameters	\$ 42 (2)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42 (2)
March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

		Lifeti	me Expected Credit	t Losses	
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit- impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit- impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2025 Changes in models/risk	\$ 14,054	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,054
parameters	901	-		-	901
March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 14,955</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,955</u>
January 1, 2024 Changes in models/risk	\$ 14,182	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,182
parameters	(22)				(22)
March 31, 2024	<u>\$ 14,160</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,160</u>

iii. Secured loans

			 Lifetim	e Expect		it Losses	<u> </u>			Imp	ference from pairment		
	Exp	month ected t Losses	ctively essed	Cre impa Fina	ased or nated dit- nired	Cre impa Fina	ased or nated edit- aired ncial sets	Impa Chai Acco	tal of irment ged in rdance IFRS 9	Gu for l Ass	arged in ordance with idelines Handling essment 'Assets		Total
January 1, 2025 Changes in models/	\$	10	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10	\$	1,389	\$	1,399
risk parameters Difference from impairment charged in accordance with guidelines for handling		1	-		-		-		1		-		1
assessment of assets			 							(<u>176</u>)	(<u>176</u>)
March 31, 2025	\$		\$ =	\$	_	\$		\$	11_	\$	1,213	\$	1,224
January 1, 2024 Changes in models/	\$	13	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13	\$	1,742	\$	1,755
risk parameters Difference from impairment charged in accordance with guidelines for handling		(2)	-		-		-		(2)		-		(2)
assessment of assets			 							_	(142)	_	(142)
March 31, 2024	\$	11	\$ 	\$		\$		\$	11	\$	1,600	\$	1,611

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

Measurement of loss allowance of the Group's notes receivable and premiums receivables which are in the scope of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9 are based upon the lifetime expected credit losses under the simplified approach. Loss allowance measured by a provision matrix under simplified approach is as follows:

March 31, 2025	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 1,934,821	\$ 959,417	\$ 2,894,238
Expected loss rate	0.99%	2.01%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	\$ 19,177	\$ 19,312	\$ 38,489
December 31, 2024	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 2,031,028	\$ 905,692	\$ 2,936,720
Expected loss rate	0.98%	2.03%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	\$ 19,924	\$ 18,353	\$ 38,277
March 31, 2024	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	\$ 2,357,117	\$ 790,179	\$ 3,147,296
Expected loss rate	1.03%	2.02%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	\$ 24,186	\$ 15,972	\$ 40,158

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 value when dealing with or offsetting positions held due to insufficient market depth or disorder.

b) Liquidity risk management

The Group established a completed 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.

March 31, 2025

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Payables Lease liabilities	\$ 4,475,543 74,172	\$ 42,266 18,443	\$ 21,067 22,196	\$ 41,760 34,927	\$ 6,661 16,065	
Derivative financial liabilities						
Currency swaps contract	2,781,160	2,606,292	-	-	-	
<u>December 31, 2024</u>						
	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Payables Lease liabilities	\$ 4,299,934 84,424	\$ 35,732 40,124	\$ 12,275 23,766	\$ 40,811 38,794	\$ 6,638 16,533	
Derivative financial liabilities						
Currency swaps contract	3,085,681	648,767	-	-	-	

March 31, 2024

	Less than 6 Months	6-1	2 Months	1-	2 Years	2-	5 Years	5-	+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities									
Payables Lease liabilities	\$ 4,130,648 77,180	\$	60,981 74,747	\$	44,700 68,828	\$	2,830 22,380	\$	6,028 17,937
Derivative financial liabilities									
Currency swaps contract	2,324,273		2,930,207		-		-		-

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

All transactions, account balances, incomes and expenses between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties of the Company, are eliminated upon consolidation and are therefore not disclosed in this note. Except as disclosed in other notes, the transactions between the Group and other related parties were as follows:

a. Related party name and category

Related Party Name	Related Party Category				
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	The Company's parent				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Securities Corporation	Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Subsidiary of the fellow subsidiary				
Indovina Bank Limited	Subsidiary of the fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Power Inc.	Subsidiary of the fellow subsidiary				
Tien-Chi Power Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of the fellow subsidiary				
Neo Cathay Power Corp.	Subsidiary of the fellow subsidiary				
Funds managed by Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Cathay Hospitality Consulting Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	Other related party				
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
TPIsoftware Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Supernova Energy Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
CMG International One Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Other related party				
Others (including directors, supervisors, key management and its spouse or relatives within second degree)	Other related parties				

b. Operating transactions

		For the Three Months Ended March 31				
Line Item	Related Party Catego	2025	2024			
Premium income	Fellow subsidiary					
	Cathay Life Insurance C	\$ 144,904	\$ 113,431			
	Cathay United Bank Co.		57,487	41,031		
	Other related parties	•	,	,		
	San Ching Engineering	596	11,596			
	Ally Logistic Property C	7,871	5,812			
	Cathay Hospitality Cons Ltd.	6,533	5,882			
	Cathay Hospitality Man Ltd.	5,149	5,346			
	CMG International One	Co., Ltd.	13	62,797		
			<u>\$ 222,553</u>	<u>\$ 245,895</u>		
Operating costs						
Marketing costs	Fellow subsidiary					
-	Cathay Life Insurance C	o., Ltd.	\$ 210,185	\$ 211,112		
	Cathay United Bank Co.	., Ltd.	29,747	29,616		
Processing fees	Fellow subsidiary					
C	Cathay United Bank Co	, Ltd.	40,083	<u>37,272</u>		
			<u>\$ 280,015</u>	\$ 278,000		
Operating expenses						
Group insurance	Fellow subsidiary					
expenses	Cathay Life Insurance C	o., Ltd.	\$ 8,800	\$ 8,037		
Other expenses	Other related party					
	Symphox Information C	o., Ltd.	10,224	10,559		
			<u>\$ 19,024</u>	<u>\$ 18,596</u>		
c. Receivables from rel	ated parties					
	Related Party	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,		
Line Item	Category/Name	2025	2024	2024		
Premiums receivable	•					
	subsidiary	¢ 140.002	¢ 1.241	ф 100		
	Cathay Life Insurance	\$ 140,803	\$ 1,241	\$ 180		
	Co., Ltd.	48,813	60,406	25 122		
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	40,013	00,400	25,132		
	Cathay Power Inc.	1	3,791	130		
	•					

<u>\$ 189,617</u>

<u>\$ 65,438</u>

\$ 25,442

d. Payables to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Other payables	The Company's parent Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (Note)	\$ 659,550	\$ 503,859	\$ 300,816
	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	79,851	92,803	92,616
	Other related party Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	3,374	1,582	4,483
		<u>\$ 742,775</u>	\$ 598,244	<u>\$ 397,915</u>

Note: Including (1) Income tax payable under the integrated income tax system. (2) Payable for remuneration of directors and supervisors.

e. Cash in bank

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Checking accounts and demand	Fellow subsidiary and its subsidiary			
deposits	Cathay United Bank	\$ 1,840,338	\$ 2,272,566	\$ 1,916,815
	Co., Ltd.			
	Indovina Bank Limited	10,157	45,721	11,138
Time deposits	Fellow subsidiary and its subsidiary			
	Cathay United Bank	20,110	20,110	20,059
	Co., Ltd.			
	Indovina Bank Limited	270,347	241,921	291,577
		\$ 2,140,952	\$ 2,580,318	\$ 2,239,589

As of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, time deposits pledged recognized in guarantee deposits were \$28,059 thousand, \$27,980 thousand and \$27,947 thousand, respectively.

f. Interest income

	For the Three Months Ended March 31			
Related Party Category/Name	2025	2024		
Fellow subsidiary and its subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	\$ 3,608	\$ 6,058		
Indovina Bank Limited	<u>3,746</u>	<u>4,506</u>		
	<u>\$ 7,354</u>	\$ 10,564		

g.	Financial	asset at FVT	PL (beneficiar	y certificates)
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	Related Party Category	/Name	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	Other related party Funds managed by Cathay Secu Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	rities	\$ 1,130,447	<u>\$ 1,208,040</u>	<u>\$ 742,407</u>
h.	Discretionary account managemen	t balance			
	Related Party Category	/Name	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Securities Investment Tr	rust Co., Ltd.	<u>\$ 1,698,841</u>	<u>\$ 1,930,158</u>	<u>\$ 1,773,482</u>
i.	Guarantee deposits				
	Related Party Category	/Name	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
	Fellow subsidiary and its subsidiar Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. Indovina Bank Limited	у	\$ 38,040 22,183 58,738 7,949 \$ 126,910	\$ 38,040 22,183 58,706 7,870 \$ 126,799	\$ 38,140 22,062 58,403 7,888 \$ 126,493
j.	Secured loans				
		For t	he Three Months	Ended March 31	, 2025
	Related Party Category/Name	Maximum Amount	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Income
	Other related parties	<u>\$ 11,442</u>	<u>\$ 11,411</u>	2.20%	<u>\$ 63</u>
		For t	he Three Months	Ended March 31	. 2024
	-	Maximum	Ending		Interest
	Related Party Category/Name	Amount	Balance	Interest Rate	Income
	Other related parties	<u>\$ 20,927</u>	<u>\$ 14,582</u>	2.07%	<u>\$ 85</u>
k.	Lease arrangements				
				For the Three M March	
	Related Party Category/Name		_	2025	2024
	Acquisitions of right-of-use assets				
	Fellow subsidiary Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.			<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,616</u>

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	M	larch 31, 2025	Dec	cember 31, 2024	M	arch 31, 2024
Lease liabilities	Fellow subsidiary						
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$	108,435	\$	140,854	\$	196,617
	Cathay United Bank		8,681		10,745		1,921
	Co., Ltd. Other related party						
	Cathay Real Estate Development Co.,						
	Ltd.		4,370		4,640		<u> </u>
		<u>\$</u>	121,486	<u>\$</u>	156,239	<u>\$</u>	198,538
				For	the Three M March		s Ended
Related Party Categ	ory/Name		_	2	2025		2024
Lease expense							
Fellow subsidiary							
Cathay Life Insurar	ice Co., Ltd.			\$	600	\$	3,626

1. Currency swaps contract

As of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the nominal amount of the derivative financial instruments transaction with related parties is listed below:

Related Party Category/Name	March 31,	December 31,	March 31,
	2025	2024	2024
Fellow subsidiary Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	US\$ 75,900	US\$ 75,900	US\$ 88,400

m. Remuneration of key management personnel

	For the Three Months Ended March 31		
	2025	2024	
Short-term employee benefits Post-employment benefits	\$ 21,459 	\$ 15,275 	
	<u>\$ 23,040</u>	<u>\$ 16,776</u>	

The remuneration of directors and key executives was 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 on 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. The Company

		December 31,	
Item of Assets	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024
Guarantee deposits - government bonds Guarantee deposits - time deposits	\$ 299,785 20,110	\$ 299,749 20,110	\$ 299,640 20,059
	\$ 319,895	\$ 319,859	\$ 319,699

The pledged assets are stated at book value. As of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the Company provided government bonds amounting to \$299,801 thousand, \$299,764 thousand and \$299,652 thousand to the Central Bank for insurance business in accordance with the Insurance Act, respectively. Loss allowance amounted to \$16 thousand, \$15 thousand and \$12 thousand, respectively which are in the scope of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9.

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

		December 31,	
Item of Assets	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024
Government deposits - time deposits	<u>\$ 7,949</u>	<u>\$ 7,870</u>	<u>\$ 7,888</u>

The pledged assets are stated at book value. As of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, according to the Insurance Act of Vietnam, Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) provides 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.

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 the RBC ratio as the management indicator for capital adequacy. The Company calculates the RBC ratio periodically and periodically to monitor the status of short- and mid-term capital adequacy and the calculation would serve as a reference for business objectives, asset allocation and dividend policy.

3) Management procedures

a) Periodical calculation

The Company provides an 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 ensures the soundness of capital structure and implements 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 arrangements, 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

		March 31, 2025	
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,936,733	\$ -	\$ 10,936,733
Receivables	3,381,754	- -	3,381,754
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	13,333,083	153,175	13,486,258
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	654,789	654,789
Financial assets at amortized cost	566,011	10,237,777	10,803,788
Investments accounted for using the equity			
method	-	2,482,925	2,482,925
Loans	267	84,575	84,842
Total investments	13,899,361	13,613,241	27,512,602
Reinsurance assets	4,154,944	17,451,551	21,606,495
Property and equipment	-	422,180	422,180
Right-of-use assets	-	160,088	160,088
Intangible assets	-	95,225	95,225
Deferred tax assets	-	4,587,022	4,587,022
Other assets	42,359	<u>565,869</u>	608,228
Total assets	\$ 32,415,151	\$ 36,895,176	\$ 69,310,327 (Continued)

	March 31, 2025				
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total		
Payables	\$ 4,517,809	\$ 69,488	\$ 4,587,297		
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	230,110	-	230,110		
Insurance liabilities					
Unearned premium reserve	16,081,248	4,020,318	20,101,566		
Loss reserve	-	22,212,585	22,212,585		
Policy reserve	-	26	26		
Special reserve	-	1,826,676	1,826,676		
Premium deficiency reserve	<u>-</u>	3,932	3,932		
Total insurance liabilities	16,081,248	28,063,537	44,144,785		
Provisions	-	298,535	298,535		
Lease liabilities	89,922	70,785	160,707		
Deferred tax liabilities	-	461,249	461,249		
Other liabilities	1,297,101	24,987	1,322,088		
Total liabilities	\$ 22,216,190	<u>\$ 28,988,581</u>	\$ 51,204,771		
			(Concluded)		

		December 31, 2024	
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,174,184	\$ -	\$ 11,174,184
Receivables	3,338,812	-	3,338,812
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	14,338,094	157,932	14,496,026
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	654,599	654,599
Financial assets at amortized cost	562,943	9,476,782	10,039,725
Investments accounted for using the equity			
method	-	2,406,891	2,406,891
Loans	96	96,355	96,451
Total investments	14,901,133	12,792,559	27,693,692
Reinsurance assets	2,557,071	14,755,653	17,312,724
Property and equipment	-	463,754	463,754
Right-of-use assets	-	197,399	197,399
Intangible assets	-	104,478	104,478
Deferred tax assets	-	4,585,963	4,585,963
Other assets	50,313	<u>582,127</u>	632,440
Total assets	\$ 32,021,513	<u>\$ 33,481,933</u>	\$ 65,503,446 (Continued)

		December 31, 2024	
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Payables Financial liabilities at FVTPL	\$ 4,335,666 224,161	\$ 59,724	\$ 4,395,390 224,161
Insurance liabilities Unearned premium reserve	15,705,631	3,853,254	19,558,885
Loss reserve	-	18,932,743	18,932,743
Policy reserve Special reserve	-	28 1,792,120	28 1,792,120
Premium deficiency reserve	-	1,792,120	692
Total insurance liabilities	15,705,631	24,578,837	40,284,468
Provisions	-	349,882	349,882
Lease liabilities	121,448	76,182	197,630
Deferred tax liabilities	-	445,671	445,671
Other liabilities	1,632,726	26,335	1,659,061
Total liabilities	\$ 22,019,632	\$ 25,536,631	<u>\$ 47,556,263</u>
			(Concluded)
		March 31, 2024	
	Recovery/ Settlement within 12	Recovery/ Settlement	
Items	Settlement	Recovery/	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040	Recovery/ Settlement	\$ 9,537,040
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables	Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ -	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - - 262,062	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - - 262,062 667,696	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - - 262,062	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - - 262,062 667,696 8,686,398	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - - 262,062 667,696	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752 - 1,158,989	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - - 262,062 667,696 8,686,398 2,418,398	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method Loans Total investments Reinsurance assets	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752 - 1,158,989	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ 262,062 667,696 8,686,398 2,418,398 113,337	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488 25,128,783 13,572,065
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method Loans Total investments Reinsurance assets Property and equipment	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752 1,158,989	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - 262,062 667,696 8,686,398 2,418,398 113,337 12,147,891 10,656,159 440,556	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488 25,128,783 13,572,065 440,556
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method Loans Total investments Reinsurance assets Property and equipment Right-of-use assets	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752 1,158,989	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488 25,128,783 13,572,065 440,556 254,119
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method Loans Total investments Reinsurance assets Property and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752 1,158,989	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - 262,062 667,696 8,686,398 2,418,398 113,337 12,147,891 10,656,159 440,556 254,119 110,316	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488 25,128,783 13,572,065 440,556 254,119 110,316
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method Loans Total investments Reinsurance assets Property and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets Deferred tax assets	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488 25,128,783 13,572,065 440,556 254,119 110,316 4,548,404
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method Loans Total investments Reinsurance assets Property and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 11,821,752 1,158,989	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$ - 262,062 667,696 8,686,398 2,418,398 113,337 12,147,891 10,656,159 440,556 254,119 110,316	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488 25,128,783 13,572,065 440,556 254,119 110,316
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables Investments Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at FVTOCI Financial assets at amortized cost Investments accounted for using the equity method Loans Total investments Reinsurance assets Property and equipment Right-of-use assets Intangible assets Deferred tax assets	Settlement within 12 Months \$ 9,537,040	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months \$	\$ 9,537,040 3,493,304 12,083,814 667,696 9,845,387 2,418,398 113,488 25,128,783 13,572,065 440,556 254,119 110,316 4,548,404

		March 31, 2024				
Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total			
Payables	\$ 4,191,629	\$ 53,558	\$ 4,245,187			
Financial liabilities at FVTPL Insurance liabilities	183,967	-	183,967			
Unearned premium reserve	14,728,403	3,139,954	17,868,357			
Loss reserve	-	14,713,140	14,713,140			
Policy reserve	-	81	81			
Special reserve	-	1,763,851	1,763,851			
Premium deficiency reserve		16	16			
Total insurance liabilities	14,728,403	19,617,042	34,345,445			
Provisions	-	329,993	329,993			
Lease liabilities	146,740	106,800	253,540			
Deferred tax liabilities	-	394,749	394,749			
Other liabilities	1,724,557	28,809	1,753,366			
Total liabilities	\$ 20,975,296	\$ 20,530,951	\$ 41,506,247			
			(Concluded)			

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:

March 31, 2025				
		Foreign		Carrying
Financial assets	C	urrency	Exchange Rate	Amount
1 munerar assets				
Monetary items				
USD	\$	261,106	33.182 (USD:NTD)	\$ 8,660,557
CNY		25,012	4.576 (CNY:NTD)	114,355
Non-monetary items				
USD		46,691	33.182 (USD:NTD)	1,549,295
SGD		4,829	24.747 (SGD:NTD)	119,497
Investments accounted for using the				
equity method				
CNY		542,621	4.576 (CNY:NTD)	2,482,925
TP: 1.11.1.11.2				
Financial liabilities				
Monetary items				
USD		5,425	33.182 (USD:NTD)	178,708
EUR		127	35.943 (EUR:NTD)	4,485
CNY		13,154	4.576 (CNY:NTD)	60,720
INR		30,731	0.400 (INR:NTD)	12,284
Non-monetary items				
Derivative instruments (Note)				
USD		194,600	33.182 (USD:NTD)	230,110

December 31, 2024

		oreign ırrency	Excha	nge Rate	Carrying Amount
<u>Financial assets</u>					
Monetary items USD	\$	235,498	32.781	(USD:NTD)	\$ 7,718,040
Non-monetary items					
USD HKD		47,219 4,136		(USD:NTD) (HKD:NTD)	1,547,884 17,465
SGD		4,130		(SGD:NTD)	107,042
Investments accounted for using the equity method		.,		(2021112)	107,012
CNY		535,901	4.491	(CNY:NTD)	2,406,891
<u>Financial liabilities</u>					
Monetary items					
USD		7,112		(USD:NTD)	232,271
EUR		100		(EUR:NTD)	3,510
CNY INR		9,063 30,731		(CNY:NTD) (INR:NTD)	41,517 12,136
Non-monetary items		30,731	0.373	(IIVIC.IVID)	12,130
Derivative instruments (Note)					
USD		173,600	32.781	(USD:NTD)	224,161
March 31, 2024					
		oreign ırrency	Excha	nge Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			Excha	inge Rate	
			Excha	inge Rate	
Financial assets Monetary items USD				inge Rate (USD:NTD)	
Monetary items	Cu	ırrency	31.990 34.450	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD)	Amount
Monetary items USD EUR CNY	Cu	233,692	31.990 34.450	(USD:NTD)	Amount \$ 7,473,962
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803	31.990 34.450 4.427	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (SGD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method CNY	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (SGD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method CNY Financial liabilities Monetary items USD	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117 546,062	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708 4.427	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (SGD:NTD) (CNY:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610 2,418,398
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method CNY Financial liabilities Monetary items USD EUR	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117 546,062	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708 4.427 31.990 34.450	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610 2,418,398
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method CNY Financial liabilities Monetary items USD EUR CNY	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117 546,062 6,094 440 4,168	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708 4.427 31.990 34.450 4.427	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610 2,418,398
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method CNY Financial liabilities Monetary items USD EUR CNY THB	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117 546,062 6,094 440 4,168 5,343	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708 4.427 31.990 34.450 4.427 0.880	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610 2,418,398 193,650 15,450 18,301 4,920
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method CNY Financial liabilities Monetary items USD EUR CNY THB INR	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117 546,062 6,094 440 4,168	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708 4.427 31.990 34.450 4.427 0.880	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610 2,418,398
Monetary items USD EUR CNY Non-monetary items USD SGD Investments accounted for using the equity method CNY Financial liabilities Monetary items USD EUR CNY THB	Cu	233,692 5,265 18,803 40,206 4,117 546,062 6,094 440 4,168 5,343	31.990 34.450 4.427 31.990 23.708 4.427 31.990 34.450 4.427 0.880	(USD:NTD) (EUR:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (CNY:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD) (USD:NTD)	\$ 7,473,962 181,665 83,329 1,286,183 97,610 2,418,398 193,650 15,450 18,301 4,920

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

For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 (realized and unrealized) net foreign exchange gains (losses) were \$103,302 thousand and \$279,612 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange (losses) gains by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

32. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

- a. Information on significant transactions and (b) 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)
- c. 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
 - a) 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.
 - b) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses.
 - c) The highest balance, the ending balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds.
 - d) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receipt of services.

- e) 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.
- d. 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 contract products, and it has no different channel, client type or supervision environment. The chief operating decision maker of the Group also allocates resources on an overall basis and therefore considers the Group as a single operating segment.

34. DISCLOSE OF INSURANCE CONTRACT

a. Retained earned premium

For the three months ended March 31, 2025

Insurance Type	Written Premium (1)	Reinsurance Premium (2)	Reinsurance Expenses (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Retained Earned Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$ 1,377,572	\$ 20,042	\$ 1,015,389	\$ 382,225	\$ 83,427	\$ 298,798
Marine insurance	376,519	3,831	246,175	134,175	27,217	106,958
Land and air insurance	4,000,078	7	280,519	3,719,566	69,447	3,650,119
Liability insurance	889,189	5,375	308,199	586,365	31,591	554,774
Guarantee insurance	26,315	695	17,402	9,608	(3,093)	12,701
Other property insurance	1,004,678	19,752	850,046	174,384	14,610	159,774
Accident insurance	1,159,959	1,890	73,849	1,088,000	(21,103)	1,109,103
Health insurance	111,126	-	-	111,126	2,413	108,713
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	124,086	15,968	124,086	15,968	(669)	16,637
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	720,030	198,271	303,135	615,166	(666)	615,832
	\$ 9,789,552	<u>\$ 265,831</u>	\$ 3,218,800	<u>\$ 6,836,583</u>	\$ 203,174	\$ 6,633,409

For the three months ended March 31, 2024

Insurance Type	Written Premium (1)	Reinsurance Premium (2)		Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Retained Earned Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$ 1,209,016	\$ 16,035	\$ 834,976	\$ 390,075	\$ 46,832	\$ 343,243
Marine insurance	376,247	3,127	311,534	67,840	(7,190)	75,030
Land and air insurance	3,702,322	872	206,242	3,496,952	133,855	3,363,097
Liability insurance	775,432	1,792	255,478	521,746	67,519	454,227
Guarantee insurance	20,456	393	13,203	7,646	(946)	8,592
Other property insurance	718,674	24,077	720,982	21,769	87,538	(65,769)
Accident insurance	1,060,707	2,524	80,930	982,301	(34,328)	1,016,629
Health insurance	87,680	-	-	87,680	(2,893)	90,573
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance Compulsory automobile	117,011	17,851	117,011	17,851	3,312	14,539
liability insurance	708,529	203,759	297,197	615,091	7,412	607,679
	<u>\$ 8,776,074</u>	\$ 270,430	\$ 2,837,553	\$ 6,208,951	<u>\$ 301,111</u>	\$ 5,907,840

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

For the three months ended March 31, 2025

Insurance Typ	o e	Written Premium (1)		nsurance mium (2)	Reinsurance Expenses (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance Non-compulsory insura			\$	198,271 67,560	\$ 303,135 2,915,665	\$ 615,166 6,221,417
		<u>\$ 9,789,552</u>	\$	265,831	\$ 3,218,800	\$ 6,836,583
	Di	remium Reserves under	· — –	Reinsurance	mium Reserves under e Inward Business	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve
Insurance Type	Provision (5	• • •		Provision (7)	Recovery (8)	(9)=(5)-(6)+(7)-(8)
Compulsory insurance Non-compulsory insurance	\$ 1,296,74 18,197,40			\$ 485,951 119,912	\$ 488,279 116,293	\$ 1,825 518,553
	\$ 19,494,15	<u>\$ 18,975,065</u>		\$ 605,863	\$ 604,572	520,378
		Unearned Prem	nium	Reserves	Net Changes in for Unearned Ceded	Retained
		under Ceded		surance	Premium	Premium
Insurance Typ	oe .	Busin Provision (10)		overy (11)	Reserve (12)=(10)-(11)	(13)=(4)- (9)+(12)
Compulsory insurance Non-compulsory insura	ance	\$ 778,048 6,050,827	\$	775,557 5,736,114	\$ 2,491 314,713	\$ 615,832 6,017,577
		<u>\$ 6,828,875</u>	\$ (<u>6,511,671</u>	\$ 317,204	\$ 6,633,409
For the three months en	nded March	n 31, 2024				
Insurance Typ	oe	Written Premium (1)		nsurance mium (2)	Reinsurance Expenses (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance		\$ 708,529	\$	203,759	\$ 297,197	\$ 615,091
Non-compulsory insura	ance	8,067,545		66,671	2,540,356	5,593,860
		\$ 8,776,074	<u>\$</u>	270,430	\$ 2,837,553	\$ 6,208,951
Insurance Type		remium Reserves under irect Business 5) Recovery (6)	· 		nium Reserves under e Inward Business Recovery (8)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (9)=(5)-(6)+(7)-(8)
Compulsory insurance Non-compulsory insurance	\$ 1,268,88 	34 \$ 1,267,647		\$ 481,069 117,663	\$ 474,151 115,875	\$ 8,155 <u>343,122</u>
	\$ 17,267,18	_		\$ 598,732	\$ 590,026	\$ 351,277

	Unearned Premium Reserves under Ceded Reinsurance Business			Retained Premium (13)=(4)-	
Insurance Type	Provision (10)	Recovery (11)	(12)=(10)-(11)	(9)+(12)	
Compulsory insurance Non-compulsory insurance	\$ 761,331 	\$ 760,588 4,781,921	\$ 743 49,423	\$ 607,679 5,300,161	
	\$ 5,592,675	\$ 5,542,509	\$ 50,166	\$ 5,907,840	

b. Retained claims

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 Claims **Loss Incurred** Recovered (Claims from Retained **Expense** Reinsurance Reinsurances Claims **Insurance Type** Included) (1) Claims (2) **(3)** (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)\$ 1,659,025 27,566 \$ 1,568,291 Fire insurance 118,300 Marine insurance 80,724 1,319 57,838 24,205 Land and air insurance 1,766,567 75,268 1,691,299 Liability insurance 243,261 1,395 37,198 207,458 Guarantee insurance 3,628 376 3,252 Other property insurance 64,979 4,546 46,600 22,925 303,579 Accident insurance 621 22,145 282,055 Health insurance 13,668 (48)13,716 Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance 606 606 Compulsory automobile liability insurance 476,708 181,914 281,981 376,641 \$ 4,612,139 \$ 217,967 \$ 2,089,649 \$ 2,740,457

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024

Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$ 202,474	\$ 75,612	\$ 116,648	\$ 161,438
Marine insurance	94,068	5,881	62,274	37,675
Land and air insurance	1,779,385	594	86,810	1,693,169
Liability insurance	290,088	507	72,688	217,907
Guarantee insurance	14,584	885	11,054	4,415
Other property insurance	142,161	5,888	113,190	34,859
Accident insurance	374,330	451	27,013	347,768
Health insurance	25,039	6	2,703	22,342
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile				
liability insurance	499,260	189,667	289,143	399,784
	\$ 3,421,389	<u>\$ 279,491</u>	<u>\$ 781,523</u>	\$ 2,919,357

Retained claims of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance:

Retained claims of compulsory	insurance and non-c	compulsory insura	ance:	
	For th	e Three Months	Ended March 31	1, 2025
Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance Non-compulsory insurance	\$ 476,708 4,135,431 \$ 4,612,139	\$ 181,914 36,053 \$ 217,967	\$ 281,981 	\$ 376,641 2,363,816 \$ 2,740,457
	For th	e Three Months	Ended March 31	1, 2024
Insurance Type	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance Non-compulsory insurance	\$ 499,260 2,922,129	\$ 189,667 <u>89,824</u>	\$ 289,143 492,380	\$ 399,784 2,519,573

\$ 279,491

\$ 781,523

\$ 2,919,357

\$ 3,421,389

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

Claims and payments recoverable for policyholders' claims filed and paid

	Cla	nims Filed and P	aid
		December 31,	
Insurance Type	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024
Fire insurance	\$ 430,542	\$ 155,589	\$ 45,509
Marine insurance	30,724	47,866	39,509
Land and air insurance	78,582	98,878	81,020
Liability insurance	25,675	85,357	76,937
Guarantee insurance	376	166	604
Other property insurance	39,504	64,031	48,635
Accident insurance	66,471	66,953	19,126
Health insurance	-	48	1,364
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	140,848	153,164	147,098
	812,722	672,052	459,802
Less: Loss allowance	(8,127)	(6,721)	(4,598)
Net amount	<u>\$ 804,595</u>	<u>\$ 665,331</u>	<u>\$ 455,204</u>

d. Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

Receivables

	Premiums Receivable									
	December 31,									
Insurance Type	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024							
Fire insurance	\$ 755,205	\$ 1,273,543	\$ 1,214,120							
Marine insurance	514,981	399,441	502,694							
Land and air insurance	195,999	184,170	182,355							
Liability insurance	517,106	151,132	510,287							
Guarantee insurance	19,717	26,554	48,937							
Other property insurance	491,871	515,376	327,273							
Accident insurance	154,476	137,054	142,893							
Health insurance	5,180	4,319	4,126							
Policy-oriented residential earthquake										
insurance	36,006	33,802	35,425							
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	11,391	19,129	12,528							
	2,701,932	2,744,520	2,980,638							
Less: Loss allowance	(36,441)	(36,113)	(38,321)							
Net amount	<u>\$ 2,665,491</u>	\$ 2,708,407	\$ 2,942,317							

Aging analysis of premiums receivable:

		December 31,				
	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024			
Up to 90 days Over 90 days	\$ 1,742,641 <u>959,291</u>	\$ 1,839,072 905,448	\$ 2,190,631 <u>790,007</u>			
	<u>\$ 2,701,932</u>	\$ 2,744,520	\$ 2,980,638			

The overdue amounts as of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 in the above premiums receivable were \$959,291 thousand, \$905,448 thousand and \$790,007 thousand, respectively, and loss allowance of \$19,186 thousand, \$18,109 thousand and \$15,800 thousand were provided, respectively.

Payables

	March 31, 2025								
Insurance Type	Commission Payable	Others	Total						
Fire insurance	\$ 41,657	\$ 15,318	\$ 56,975						
Marine insurance	19,839	16,189	36,028						
Land and air insurance	347,389	130,052	477,441						
Liability insurance	33,193	45,904	79,097						
Guarantee insurance	3,274	732	4,006						
Other property insurance	16,122	17,176	33,298						
Accident insurance	9,347	50,485	59,832						
Health insurance	539	4,527	5,066						
Policy-oriented residential earthquake									
insurance	366	4,020	4,386						
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	19,372		19,372						
	\$ 491,098	\$ 284,403	\$ 775,501						

	December 31, 2024								
Insurance Type	Commission Payable	Others	Total						
Fire insurance	\$ 38,242	\$ 15,142	\$ 53,384						
Marine insurance	17,081	13,408	30,489						
Land and air insurance	331,973	155,926	487,899						
Liability insurance	32,631	44,708	77,339						
Guarantee insurance	2,076	739	2,815						
Other property insurance	17,257	14,887	32,144						
Accident insurance	9,237	48,926	58,163						
Health insurance	482	3,574	4,056						
Policy-oriented residential earthquake									
insurance	329	3,706	4,035						
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	21,987	_	21,987						
	<u>\$ 471,295</u>	<u>\$ 301,016</u>	\$ 772,311						

		March 31, 2024						
	Commission							
Insurance Type	Payable	Others	Total					
Fire insurance	\$ 48,477	\$ 14,764	\$ 63,241					
Marine insurance	21,998	15,361	37,359					
Land and air insurance	281,070	126,823	407,893					
Liability insurance	40,082	42,836	82,918					
Guarantee insurance	5,137	610	5,747					
Other property insurance	14,388	15,488	29,876					
Accident insurance	10,033	49,143	59,176					
Health insurance	635	3,933	4,568					
Policy-oriented residential earthquake								
insurance	329	3,774	4,103					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	<u>17,802</u>		<u>17,802</u>					

<u>\$ 439,951</u> <u>\$ 272,732</u>

<u>\$ 712,683</u>

Due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies - reinsurance

	Marc	ch 31, 2025
	Due from Reinsurers an Ceding Companies	Due to d Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
AON	\$ 18,182	\$ 164,488
Central Re	12,658	156,277
Hannover Re in Shanghai	207,753	51,220
HOWDEN	314,002	856
Marsh	1,722,246	162,675
Richmond	209,847	14,367
Transatlantic Re	90,825	190,816
Association of the R.O.C.	142,520	369,770
Others (individually below 5%)	955,362	1,722,788
	3,673,395	2,833,257
Less: Loss allowance	(323,046)	<u> </u>
Net amount	\$ 3,350,349	\$ 2,833,257

	Decembe	er 31, 2024
	Due from	Due to
	Reinsurers and	Reinsurers and
	Ceding	Ceding
	Companies	Companies
AON	\$ 63,382	\$ 108,743
Central Re	11,847	160,704
Guy Carpenter	200,776	111,874
Hannover Re in Shanghai	200,397	51,145
Marsh	1,199,228	142,554
Swiss Re	39,636	271,859
Gallagher Re	142,430	380,486
Association of the R.O.C.	47,380	115,808
Others (individually below 5%)	295,138	746,913
	2,200,214	2,090,086
Less: Loss allowance	(308,474)	_
Net amount	<u>\$ 1,891,740</u>	<u>\$ 2,090,086</u>
	March	31, 2024
	Due from	Due to
	Reinsurers and	Reinsurers and
	Ceding	Ceding
	Companies	Companies
Central Re	\$ 124,063	\$ 289,253
Guy Carpenter	137,251	99,486
Hannover Re in Shanghai	200,573	53,282
Marsh	1,030,426	290,644
Munich Re	130,139	207,828
Association of the R.O.C.	145,464	344,213
Others (individually below 5%)	886,436	1,542,793
	2,654,352	2,827,499
Less: Loss allowance	(193,650)	

The overdue amounts as of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 in the above amounts due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies were \$1,222,327 thousand, \$1,225,883 thousand and \$1,206,393 thousand, respectively, and loss allowances of \$298,331 thousand, \$298,409 thousand and \$178,214 thousand, were provided, respectively.

\$ 2,460,702

\$ 2,827,499

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

e. Reserve required for specific assets

Net amount

The accounting of the compulsory automobile liability insurance ("CAL Insurance") held by the Company is 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 Article 5 of the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, for the special reserve set aside for CAL Insurance, the insurer should purchase treasury bills or deposit the reserve with a financial institution as a time deposit. Provided that with the approval of the competent authority, the insurer may purchase the following domestic securities:

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

The amount of treasury bills purchased or time deposits placed in a financial institution under the preceding paragraph shall not be less than 30% of the total amount of the Group's retained earned pure premiums for CAL Insurance in the most recent period, as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant. The competent authority may raise that percentage to a level they deem appropriate based on the Group's operating status.

If the balance of the Group's special reserve becomes less than 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 the special reserve mentioned above, held by an insurer for CAL 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 agreements.

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 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 this insurance by the other insurer or other 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 its 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 March 31, 2025											
Insurance Type		Commission Expenses		vice and andling Charge	Con	nsurance nmission epenses		Others		Total		
Fire insurance	\$	65,634	\$	817	\$	576	\$	8,335	\$	75,362		
Marine insurance		27,797		55		430		755		29,037		
Land and air insurance		444,497		-		1		157,989		602,487		
Liability insurance		89,249		-		1,232		13,987		104,468		
Guarantee insurance		2,490		-		-		310		2,800		
Other property insurance		42,505		31	5,689		2,154			50,379		
Accident insurance		129,741		-		2		47,045		176,788		
Health insurance		14,842		-		-		5,162		20,004		
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance		3,177		5		-		3,378		6,560		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		_		76,968		_		_		76,968		
	\$	819,932	\$	77,876	\$	7,930	\$	239,115	\$	1,144,853		

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024										
Insurance Type		Commission Expenses		vice and andling harge	Con	surance imission penses		Others		Total	
Fire insurance	\$	64,422	\$	1,326	\$	1,772	\$	9,146	\$	76,666	
Marine insurance		28,626		3		327		787		29,743	
Land and air insurance		416,411		-		135		161,429		577,975	
Liability insurance		79,674		6		139		13,187		93,006	
Guarantee insurance		2,117		(1)		(18)		280		2,378	
Other property insurance		44,428		215		6,209 2,283		2,283		53,135	
Accident insurance		120,798		-		155		45,665		166,618	
Health insurance		11,985		-		-		4,174		16,159	
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance		2,871		5		_		3,365		6,241	
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		-		76,531		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>		76,531	
	\$	771,332	\$	78,085	\$	8,719	\$	240,316	\$	1,098,452	

Acquisition costs of insurance contracts were not deferred.

g. Profit and loss analysis of insurance business

Direct underwriting business

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025										
Insurance Type	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve		Acquisition Costs of Insurance Contracts		Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)		Net Changes in Loss Reserve		Profit (Loss)	
Fire insurance	\$ 1,377,572	\$	(23,147)	\$	74,786	\$	1,659,025	\$	1,629,852	\$ (1,926,944)
Marine insurance	376,519		37,714	·	28,607		80,724		126,697		102,777
Land and air insurance	4,000,078		104,400		602,486		1,766,567		452,164		1,074,461
Liability insurance	889,189		141,620		103,236		243,261		144,486		256,586
Guarantee insurance	26,315		(6,230)		2,800		3,628		(16,125)		42,242
Other property insurance	1,004,678		243,786		44,690		64,979		806,039		(154,816)
Accident insurance	1,159,959		13,833		176,786		303,579		87,707		578,054
Health insurance	111,126		2,413		20,004		13,668		9,394		65,647
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance Compulsory automobile	124,086		545		6,560		-		-		116,981
liability insurance	720,030		4,153		76,968	_	476,708	_	27,596		134,605
	\$ 9.789.552	\$	519.087	\$	1.136.923	\$	4.612.139	\$	3.267.810	\$	253,593

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024										
Insurance Type	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Costs of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)					
Fire insurance	\$ 1,209,016	\$ (82,960)	\$ 74,894	\$ 202,474	\$ 60,208	\$ 954,400					
Marine insurance	376,247	52,329	29,416	94,068	(18,336)	218,770					
Land and air insurance	3,702,322	112,654	577,840	1,779,385	313,771	918,672					
Liability insurance	775,432	79,594	92,867	290,088	129,488	183,395					
Guarantee insurance	20,456	(14,309)	2,396	14,584	(7,262)	25,047					
Other property insurance	718,674	229,147	46,926	142,161	(172,626)	473,066					
Accident insurance	1,060,707	(30,768)	166,463	374,330	(12,641)	563,323					
Health insurance	87,680	(2,894)	16,159	25,039	(14,306)	63,682					
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	117,011	(1,459)	6,241	-	-	112,229					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	708,529	1,237	76,531	499,260	38,460	93,041					
	\$ 8,776,074	\$ 342,571	\$ 1,089,733	\$ 3,421,389	\$ 316,756	\$ 3,605,625					

Reinsurance inward business

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025											
Insurance Type	Reinsurance Premium		Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve		Reinsurance Commission Expense		Reinsurance Claim		Net Changes in Loss Reserve		Profit (Loss)	
Fire insurance	\$	20,042	\$	105	\$	576	\$	27,566	\$	(11,248)	\$	3,043
Marine insurance		3,831		926		430		1,319		6,341		(5,185)
Land and air insurance		7		(96)		1		-		(53)		155
Liability insurance		5,375		3,799		1,232		1,395		1,077		(2,128)
Guarantee insurance		695		278		-		-		(217)		634
Other property insurance		19,752		(529)		5,689		4,546		18,149		(8,103)
Accident insurance		1,890		(195)		2		621		386		1,076
Health insurance		-		-		-		-		632		(632)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance		15,968		(669)		-		606		1,286		14,745
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		198,271		(2,328)		<u>-</u>		181,914		(5,506)		24,191
	\$	265,831	\$	1,291	\$	7,930	\$	217,967	\$	10,847	\$	27,796

		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024											
Insurance Type	Und Reinsurance Pre		Premium Comn		nsurance nmission expense	nission Reinsurance		Net Changes in Loss Reserve		Pro	fit (Loss)		
Fire insurance	\$	16,035	\$	(8,501)	\$	1,772	\$	75,612	\$	(58,408)	\$	5,560	
Marine insurance		3,127		482		327		5,881		(9,394)		5,831	
Land and air insurance		872		(8)		135		594		2,904		(2,753)	
Liability insurance		1,792		728		139		507		(335)		753	
Guarantee insurance		393		(473)		(18)		885		612		(613)	
Other property insurance		24,077		6,183		6,209		5,888		(8,656)		14,453	
Accident insurance		2,524		65		155		451		(331)		2,184	
Health insurance		-		-		-		6		(169)		163	
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance Compulsory automobile		17,851		3,312		-		-		-		14,539	
liability insurance		203,759	_	6,918		<u> </u>		189,667	_	(8,639)		15,813	

<u>\$ 8,719</u>

\$ 279,491

<u>\$ (82,416)</u> <u>\$ 55,930</u>

\$ 8,706

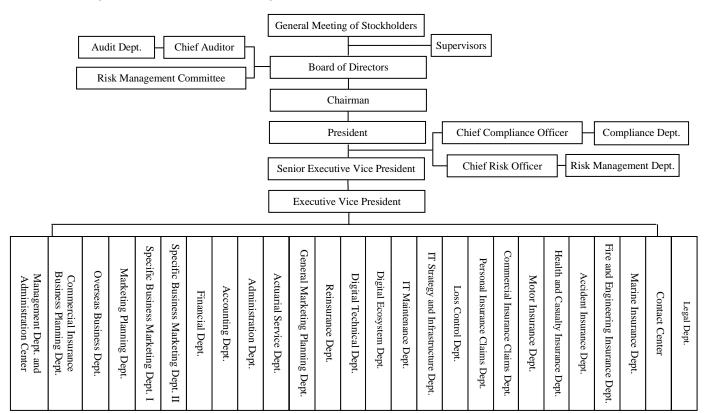
Reinsurance outward business

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025											
	Reinsurance	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium	Reinsurance Commission	Claims and Payments (Recovered from	Net Changes in Ceded Loss							
Insurance Type	Expenses	Reserve	Income	Reinsurers)	Reserve	Profit (Loss)						
Fire insurance Marine insurance Land and air insurance Liability insurance Guarantee insurance Other property insurance Accident insurance Health insurance Policy-oriented residential	\$ 1,015,389 246,175 280,519 308,199 17,402 850,046 73,849	\$ (106,469) 11,423 34,857 113,828 (2,859) 228,647 34,741	\$ 81,933 29,383 71,243 48,945 3,568 97,128 13,113	\$ 1,568,291 57,838 75,268 37,198 376 46,600 22,145 (48)	\$ 1,512,592 114,678 15,783 58,396 (13,975) 663,436 10,285 1,786	\$ (2,040,958) 32,853 83,368 49,832 30,292 (185,765) (6,4353) (1,738)						
earthquake insurance Compulsory automobile liability insurance	124,086 303,135	545 	<u> </u>	281,981	14,424	123,541 4,239						
	\$ 3,218,800	<u>\$ 317,204</u>	<u>\$ 345,313</u>	<u>\$ 2,089,649</u>	<u>\$ 2,377,405</u>	<u>\$ (1,910,771</u>)						

		For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024											
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)		
Marine 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	\$	834,976 311,534 206,242 255,478 13,203 720,982 80,930	\$	(138,293) 60,001 (21,210) 12,803 (13,835) 147,791 3,625 (1,459)	\$	83,197 26,125 61,497 40,328 2,683 99,344 16,162	\$	116,648 62,274 86,810 72,688 11,054 113,190 27,013 2,703	\$	(1,784) (17,169) 7,975 93,776 (7,138) (130,233) 1,040 (5,993)	\$	775,208 180,303 71,170 35,883 20,439 490,890 33,090 3,290 118,470	
liability insurance	\$	297,197 2,837,553	\$	743 50,166	\$	329,336	\$	289,143 781,523	\$	17,997 (41,529)	\$	(10,686) 1,718,057	

h. Organization chart and responsibilities of risk management

1) Organization chart of risk management



2) Responsibility of each department:

Board of directors

- a) The board of directors should be aware of the risks arising from operations, ensure the effectiveness of risk management and bear the ultimate responsibility for overall risk management.
- b) The board of directors should establish an appropriate risk management system and culture, ratify the appropriate risk management policy and allocate resources in the most effective manner.
- 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
 - 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 the 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 method according to changes in the 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 have the right to access any information which may affect the Company'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. the department is independent from the business units.
- ii. Responsibilities of the 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 their use by 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 the 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 and impacts.
 - ii. Regularly review various risks and their corresponding limits to ensure the effective implementation of risk limit policies within each business unit.
 - iii. Monitor risk exposures and report any breaches of risk limits, including the remedial actions taken by the respective business units.
 - iv. Assist to develop the risk model and ensure that the risk measurement, application of model, and the parameter settings are reasonable and consistent.
 - v. Ensure that internal control procedures are executed effectively to comply with applicable rules and the Company's risk management policies.
 - vi. 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 the Company.

- i. Risk reporting and range and nature of risk assessment for the property insurance business
 - 1) Risks management reporting
 - 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 the risk exposure exceeds the limit.
 - b) The risk management department summarizes the risk information provided by each department, tracks the uses of major risk limits, submits a monthly risk management report to the chairman, and submits quarterly reports 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 its parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings, 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 the investment department has acquired the information system related to the investment market. The risk management system focuses on risk quantification, which is needed by the middle-end department, and would only be accessible to authorized risk management personnel.

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

The risk management department of the Group is responsible for monitoring and integrating insurance risks as a whole, and setting up risk indicators, risk limits, and the managing mechanism. Each related department is the execution unit of insurance risk control and regularly reports execution to the risk management department in accordance with the 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, claims, and reserves. Proper management mechanisms are set up and executed thoroughly.

1. Methods to limit insurance risk exposure and avoid inappropriate concentration risk

When the Group undertakes a new 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 exposure and reduce the exposure.

In addition, for the reinsurance business, the 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 for undertaking risk are considered in developing the reinsurance risk management plan and the maximum of accumulated retained risks of each risk unit and each individual risk event for execution.

Accumulated risk assessment of 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 the contract limit or self-retained limit, risk is diversified through 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:

	For the Year Ended December 31					
Insurance Type	2025	2024				
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. Risk coordinated asset-liability management

1) Asset-liability coordinated with risk identification and measurement

Financial accounting and actuarial departments 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 coordinated asset-liability risk, and report to the risk management department and propose to the risk management committee an evaluation of the risk.

n. Procedures to manage, monitor and control a special event for which the 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 a 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 reaction 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 three months ended March 31, 2025

			Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate				
	Premium	Expected Loss	Before	After			
Insurance Type	Income	Rate	Reinsurance	Reinsurance			
Fire insurance	\$ 1,325,388	67.77%	\$ (66,269)	\$ (30,637)			
Marine insurance	374,442	75.06%	(18,722)	(5,723)			
Land and air insurance	3,933,428	57.38%	(196,671)	(188,858)			
Liability insurance	888,846	51.21%	(44,442)	(29,110)			
Guarantee insurance	26,315	8.80%	(1,316)	(764)			
Other property insurance	1,004,284	63.41%	(50,215)	(10,410)			
Accident insurance	1,147,976	37.70%	(57,400)	(51,114)			
Health insurance	111,126	34.67%	(5,556)	(5,505)			
Policy-oriented residential	124,086	13.40%	(6,204)	(6,204)			
earthquake insurance							
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	720,030	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable			
	\$ 9,655,921		<u>\$ (446,795)</u>	\$ (328,325)			

For the three months ended March 31, 2024

Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate Premium **Expected Loss** Before After **Insurance Type** Income Rate Reinsurance Reinsurance Fire insurance \$ 1,144,258 47.99% (57,213)(35,080)Marine insurance 373,587 72.93% (18,679)(7,036)Land and air insurance 3,637,970 59.06% (181,899)(175,923)Liability insurance 774,154 49.75% (38,708)(24,502)Guarantee insurance 20,456 11.29% (1,023)(307)Other property insurance 717,688 43.79% (35,883)(8,086)Accident insurance 1,045,956 41.88% (52,298)(47,454)Health insurance 87,680 37.61% (4,384)(4,012)Policy-oriented residential 117,011 0.47% (5,851)(5,851)earthquake insurance Compulsory automobile 708,529 Not applicable Not applicable Not applicable liability insurance \$ 8,627,289 \$ (395,938) \$ (308,251)

Note: Expected loss rate is calculated based on the simple average loss rate of the past five years, among the health insurance excludes the impact of epidemic prevention insurance.

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 three months ended March 31, 2025

			-	it or Loss of 5% ected Loss Rate		
Insurance Type	Premium	Expected Loss	Before	After		
	Income	Rate	Reinsurance	Reinsurance		
Automobile insurance Marine insurance Fire insurance Engineering insurance Accident insurance Liability insurance	\$ 66,650	14.32 %	\$ (3,332)	\$ (3,724)		
	2,077	14.14 %	(104)	(40)		
	52,184	32.49 %	(2,609)	(163)		
	394	21.28 %	(20)	(5)		
	11,983	36.48 %	(599)	(706)		
	343	2.52 %	(17)	(27)		
	<u>\$ 133,631</u>		<u>\$ (6,681)</u>	<u>\$ (4,665)</u>		

For the three months ended March 31, 2024

Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate Premium **Expected Loss** Before After **Insurance Type Income** Rate Reinsurance Reinsurance Automobile insurance 64,352 14.78% (3,218)(3,212)Marine insurance 2,660 12.54% (133)(43)Fire insurance 64,758 34.70% (3,238)(111)Engineering insurance 986 21.65% (42)(10)Accident insurance 14,751 36.88% (738)(736)Liability insurance 1,278 1.67% (50)<u>(71</u>) \$ 148,785 \$ (7,440) \$ (4,162)

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 March 31, 2025, commercial insurance products with low frequency of occurrence and enormous possible losses have been reviewed and discussed in compliance with the insurance risk management guidelines by the underwriting department, reinsurance department and risk management department or in a project meeting.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

As of March 31, 2025, there are no other unexpected changes in 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

Each unit of the Company has appointed a staff for compliance matters. In addition, before executing any external contracts, each unit is required to submit a "Legal Consultation Form" with specific legal questions to the Legal Department for legal advice first to minimize possible legal risk. As of March 31, 2025, 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, and 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". Besides, the Company implemented a business continuity management mechanism, under which the crisis handling team is set up in response to the event and executes emergency actions after ensuring employee safety, such as resource coordination, fund procurement monitoring changes in the financial market, and adjusting investment positions to protect the rights of insureds, insure the Company's continuous operation, and ensure financial stability.

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 rates took effect, the Company has conducted regular reviews in accordance with the regulations. When the actual loss rate exceeds the expected loss rate to a certain percentage, premium rates will be properly adjusted to avoid increased losses. In addition, the insurance department and actuarial department continuing observes the changes in trend of loss rates of each product 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 the major risk factors are identified and dealt with in a timely manner.

vi. Concentration of geographic regions and operating segments

The Company's catastrophe insurance for earthquakes, typhoons and floods is mainly in the areas of Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung, Pingtung, Hualian and Taitung.

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 for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 reinsurance by insurance type:

	F	or the Three M	onths Ended Ma	rch 31, 2025	
Insurance Type	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Fire insurance	\$ 1,325,388	\$ 15,475	\$ 964,596	\$ 376,267	5.57
Marine insurance	374,442	3,476	244,336	133,582	1.98
Land and air insurance	3,933,428	1	280,510	3,652,918	54.11
Liability insurance	888,846	5,073	307,870	586,049	8.68
Guarantee insurance	26,315	695	17,402	9,608	0.14
Other property insurance	1,004,284	19,628	849,808	174,104	2.58
Accident insurance	1,147,976	1,881	73,849	1,076,008	15.94
Health insurance	111,126	-	-	111,126	1.65
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	124,086	15,968	124,086	15,968	0.24
Compulsory automobile					
liability insurance	720,030	198,271	303,135	615,166	9.11
Total	\$ 9,655,921	\$ 260,467	\$ 3,165,592	\$ 6,750,796	100.00

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024										
Insurance Type	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%						
Fire insurance	\$ 1,144,258	\$ 12,045	\$ 771,869	\$ 384,434	6.29						
Marine insurance	373,587	3,043	309,624	67,006	1.09						
Land and air insurance	3,637,970	752	206,225	3,432,497	56.07						
Liability insurance	774,154	1,233	254,099	521,288	8.52						
Guarantee insurance	20,456	393	13,203	7,646	0.12						
Other property insurance	717,688	23,014	719,829	20,873	0.34						
Accident insurance	1,045,956	2,065	80,930	967,091	15.80						
Health insurance	87,680	-	-	87,680	1.43						
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	117,011	17,851	117,011	17,851	0.29						
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	708,529	203,759	297,197	615,091	10.05						
Total	\$ 8,627,289	\$ 264,155	\$ 2,769,987	\$ 6,121,457	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, the Company assesses the risk of natural disasters and special insured items (for example, high-tech factory, power plant, and traffic engineering), transfers these risks through reinsurance, control cumulative risks according to retention limits, and 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 March 31, 2025, 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 meetings.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

As of March 31, 2025, due to the impact of Typhoon Yagi in September, the fire insurance loss ratio increased. However, there has been no impact on business risk at present, and Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) will continue monitoring the changes in 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 claims. In addition, each unit has appointed staff for compliance matters to minimize possible legal risk. As of March 31, 2025, 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, and 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 an emergency team is set up in response to the event and executes emergency actions such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and the Company and to maintain financial stability. As of March 31, 2025, 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 is 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 Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)'s concentration of risk before and after for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 insurance types:

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2025									
Insurance Type	Premium	Reinsurance	Reinsurance	Net Premium	%					
	Income	Premium	Expenses	Income	/0					
Automobile insurance	\$ 66,650	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 66,648	77.69					
Flood insurance	2,077	355	1,839	593	0.69					
Fire insurance	52,184	6,466	52,692	5,958	6.95					
Engineering insurance	394	124	238	281	0.33					
Accident insurance	11,983	9	-	11,992	13.98					
Liability insurance	343	302	329	315	0.36					
Total	\$ 133,631	\$ 7,263	\$ 55,107	\$ 85,787	100.00					

	For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024									
Insurance Type	Premium	Reinsurance	Reinsurance	Net Premium	%					
	Income	Premium	Expenses	Income	70					
Automobile insurance	\$ 64,352	\$ 120	\$ 17	\$ 64,455	73.67					
Flood insurance	2,660	84	1,910	834	0.95					
Fire insurance	64,758	4,209	63,326	5,641	6.45					
Engineering insurance	986	1,063	1,153	896	1.02					
Accident insurance	14,751	459	-	15,210	17.38					
Liability insurance	1,278	559	1,379	458	0.53					
Total	\$ 148,785	\$ 6,494	\$ 67,785	\$ 87,494	100.00					

3) Disclosure of the past performance of property insurance businesses regarding management risks with low frequency of occurrence but enormous impact to the users of financial statements to assess the uncertainty of cash flows related to risks.

Catastrophes, such as typhoons and floods along with related huge claims, result in tremendous impact on 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 trend of claims

1) The Company

March 31, 2025

Accident Year	≤2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024	2025	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	s -	\$ 10,190,448	\$ 9,508,911	\$ 10,259,775	\$ 43,545,821	\$ 14.539.239	\$ 18,967,938	\$ 8,610,277	
After the first year	-	10,063,196	11,023,615	10,637,168	44.819.446	14,066,286	17,884,366		
After the second year	-	9,915,122	11,009,236	10,420,320	44,403,185	13,935,050	-	-	
After the third year	-	9,900,713	10,856,229	10,393,667	44,356,297	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	10,203,863	10,941,749	10,378,088		-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	10,188,477	10,943,555	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	10,190,329	-			-			
Final estimated claim payments	-	10,190,329	10,943,555	10,378,088	44,356,297	13,935,050	17,884,366	8,610,277	
Accumulated claims disbursed		10,149,782	10,821,213	9,863,831	43,480,212	12,420,602	10,750,297	359,765	
	277,934	40,547	122,342	514,257	876,085	1,514,448	7,134,069	8,250,512	\$ 18,730,194
Adjustment								312,740	312,740
Amount recognized in balance sheet	\$ 277.034	\$ 40.547	\$ 122.342	\$ 514.257	\$ 876.085	\$ 1514.448	\$ 7 134 069	\$ 8 563 252	\$ 19.042.934

December 31, 2024

Accident Year	≤2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	\$ -	\$ 9,090,990	\$ 10,190,448	\$ 9,508,911	\$ 10,259,775	\$ 43,545,821	\$ 14,539,239	\$ 18,967,938	
After the first year	-	8,574,948	10,063,196	11,023,615	10,637,168	44,819,446	14,066,286	-	
After the second year	-	8,479,083	9,915,122	11,009,236	10,420,320	44,403,185	-	-	
After the third year	-	8,447,631	9,900,713	10,856,229	10,393,667			-	
After the fourth year	-	8,413,409	10,203,863	10,941,749				-	
After the fifth year	-	8,415,865	10,188,476	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	8,418,544		-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payments	-	8,418,544	10,188,476	10,941,749	10,393,667	44,403,185	14,066,286	18,967,938	
Accumulated claims disbursed	-	8,394,163	10,134,579	10,818,573	9,842,058	43,283,596	12,274,525	7,393,524	
	263,210	24,381	53,897	123,176	551,609	1,119,589	1,791,761	11,574,414	\$ 15,502,037
Adjustment								276,361	276,361
Amount recognized in balance sheet	\$ 263,210	\$ 24,381	\$ 53,897	\$ 123,176	\$ 551,609	\$ 1,119,589	\$ 1,791,761	\$ 11,850,775	\$ 15,778,398

March 31, 2024

Accident Year	≤2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2023	2024	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	\$ -	\$ 9,090,990	\$ 10,190,448	\$ 9,508,911	\$ 10,259,775	\$ 43,545,821	\$ 14,539,239	\$ 3,676,661	
After the first year		8,574,948	10,063,196	11,023,615	10,637,168	44,819,446	13,984,603		
After the second year	-	8,479,083	9,915,122	11,009,236	10,420,320	44,801,602	-	-	
After the third year	-	8,447,631	9,900,713	10,856,229	10,439,214	-	-	-	
After the fourth year		8,413,409	10,203,863	10.947.303					
After the fifth year	-	8,415,865	10,182,145	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	8,419,597	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payments	-	8,419,597	10,182,145	10,947,303	10,439,214	44,801,602	13,984,603	3,676,661	
Accumulated claims disbursed		8,389,534	9,911,975	10,595,096	9,701,333	42,382,612	10.112.296	343,487	
	246,320	30,063	270,170	352,207	737,881	2.418.990	3,872,307	3,333,174	\$ 11.261.112
Adjustment								236,065	236,065
Amount recognized in balance sheet	\$ 246,320	\$ 30,063	\$ 270,170	\$ 352,207	\$ 737,881	\$ 2,418,990	\$ 3,872,307	\$ 3,569,239	<u>\$ 11,497,177</u>

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

Note 2: The above tables exclude direct loss reserve of compulsory insurance, policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance and inward loss reserve of \$1,485,425thousand and \$1,394,787 thousand as of March 31, 2025, \$1,457,829 thousand and \$1,383,940 thousand as of December 31, 2024, \$1,604,365 thousand and \$1,429,476 thousand as of March 31, 2024.

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 is 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 the credit risk of insurance contracts is the 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 insurance enterprises choose to have a certain level of credit rating and are qualified for the reinsurance business. The Group regularly monitors the net changes in the credit rating of these enterprises. The Group discloses its transactions with unqualified ceded reinsurers as follows, based on Regulations for the Management of the Reserve for Unqualified Reinsurance.

1) The summary of unqualified reinsurance contracts and related insurance type are listed below:

March 31, 2025

Name	Туре
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company B.S.C.	Treaty reinsurance of marine insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
<u>December 31, 2024</u>	
Name	Туре
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company B.S.C.	Treaty reinsurance of marine insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
March 31, 2024	
Name	Туре
Tugu Insurance Company HK	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company B.S.C.	Treaty reinsurance of marine insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

- 2) For the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, the unqualified ceded reinsurance expense is \$0 thousand and \$14,747 thousand, respectively.
- 3) The reserves for unauthorized reinsurance consist of:

	December 31, March 31, 2025 2024				March 31, 2024		
Unearned premium reserve Claims recoverable from reinsurers of	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,374	
paid claims overdue in nine months Claims recoverable from reinsurers which		146		168		166	
were reported but unpaid		87		92		120	
	\$	233	\$	260	<u>\$</u>	<u>7,660</u>	

35. INFORMATION OF DISCRETIONARY INVESTMENTS

		December 31,					
	March 31, 2025	2024	March 31, 2024				
Listed stocks	\$ 2,031,800	\$ 2,871,807	\$ 2,574,204				
Bank deposit	776,564	460,526	566,202				
Future margins	<u>38,646</u>	38,646	38,437				
	<u>\$ 2,847,010</u>	\$ 3,370,979	\$ 3,178,843				

The fair values of the financial assets operated discretionarily by securities investment trust enterprises are equal to their carrying amounts.

As of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024 the discretionary investment limits is \$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. As of March 31, 2025, December 31, 2024 and March 31, 2024, the carrying amounts of the Group's assets related to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities are disclosed as follows:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
Securitization vehicle Financial assets at FVTPL Financial assets at amortized cost	\$ 327,178 293,021	\$ 318,557 322,496	\$ 331,492 322,493
	\$ 620,199	\$ 641,053	\$ 653,98 <u>5</u>

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

Items		Amount		Items		Amount		
Assets	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	Liabilities	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	March 31, 2024	
Cash and bank deposits Notes receivable Premiums receivable	\$ 2,964,291 6,099 2,466	\$ 2,911,612 5,646 6,690	\$ 2,598,920 5,919 5,187	Notes payable Claims payable Reinsurance indemnity	\$ - -	\$ -	\$ - -	
Claims recoverable from reinsures Due from reinsurers and	140,848	153,164	147,098	payable Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	215,282	233,123	193,409	
ceding companies Other receivables Financial assets at	131,083	131,607	129,846	Unearned premium reserves Loss reserves	1,782,698 2,144,007	1,780,873 2,121,917	1,749,953 2,249,266	
FVTOCI Ceded unearned premium reserve	654,789 778,048	654,599 775,557	667,696 761,331	Special reserves Temporary receipts and suspense accounts	1,423,515	1,388,959	1,080,815	
Ceded loss reserve Temporary payments and suspense accounts Other assets	884,835 3,043	870,411 15,586	950,485 6,961	Other liabilities	-	-	-	
Total assets	\$ 5,565,502	\$ 5,524,872	\$ 5,273,443	Total liabilities	\$ 5,565,502	\$ 5,524,872	\$ 5,273,443	

OPERATING REVENUE AND COST OF COMPULSORY AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY (In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Item	For the Three Mare	Months Ended ch 31
	2025	2024
Operating revenues	<u>\$ 406,930</u>	<u>\$ 398,692</u>
Written premium	505,225	495,328
Reinsurance premium	<u>198,271</u>	203,759
Premiums income	703,496	699,087
Less: Reinsurance expenses	(303,135)	(297,197)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	<u>666</u>	(7,412)
Earned retained premium	401,027	394,478
Interest income	5,903	4,214
Operating costs (Note)	418,863	422,123
Retained claims payments	476,708	499,260
Reinsurance claims payments	181,914	189,667
Less: Claim and payments recoverable from reinsurers	<u>(281,981</u>)	(289,143)
Retained claims payments	376,641	399,784
Net change in loss reserve	7,666	11,824
Net change in special reserve	34,556	10,515

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 \$30 per insurance policy on a monthly basis starting from April 1, 2021; Pursuant to Instruction Jin-Guan-Bao-Chan-Zi No. 11304922071, the Company is required to make reserve (recognized as expenses) in relation to this particular service at \$15 per insurance policy on a monthly basis starting from October 1, 2024.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES INVOLVING MAIN BUSINESS ITEMS REACHING NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF PAID-IN CAPITAL OR MORE FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

The Company Involving Main Business Items	Related Party	Relationship		Transaction Details				al Transaction (Note 1)	Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note
	Related Farty		Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	(Note 2)
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Premiums income	\$ 144,904	1.44	Based on agreement	\$ -	-	\$ 140,803	4.86	

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 are 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.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT\$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

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

						Overdue	Amount	Allowance for
Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance (Note 1)	Turnover Rate (Times)	Amount	Actions Taken	Received in Subsequent Period	Impairment Loss
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	\$ 140,803	8.16	\$ -	-	\$ 140,800	\$ -

Note: It is mainly related to premiums receivable.

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

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

					Transaction	Transaction Details			
No. (Note 1		Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms	% of Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)		
0	Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	a	Reinsurance premium	\$ 1,899	Based on agreement	0.02		

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.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025

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

Investor Company			Main Businesses and	Original Invest	Original Investment Amount		f March 31, 2	2025	Net Income	Share of Profit	
	Investee Company	Location	Products	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount	(Loss) of the Investee	(Loss)	Note
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Vietnam	Property insurance businesses	\$ 845,585	\$ 845,585	-	100	\$ 745,197	\$ 4,321	\$ 4,321	Note

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

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2025 (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, 2025	Remittand Outward	e of Funds Inward	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of March 31, 2025	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 3)	Carrying Amount as of March 31, 2025	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of March 31, 2025
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Property insurance businesses	\$ 12,196,844 (CNY 2,632,653 thousand)		\$ 2,964,730	-	\$	\$ 2,964,730	\$ 185,045	24.5	\$ 45,336	\$ 2,482,925	\$ -

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of March 31, 2025	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 (CNY645,000 thousand)	\$2,964,730 (CNY645,000 thousand)	\$10,863,333			

- Note 1: The investment amount is calculated based on historic exchange rate, and other columns are disclosed based on the exchange rate on March 31, 2025.
- 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. 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. As of March 31, 2025, the Company has remitted US\$97,292 thousand in total.
- Note 6: The relevant information about Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China) is as follows:
 - a. The location: Shanghai, China.
 - b. Status of capital operation and related income: As of March 31, 2025, the assets for investments of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China) were \$7,527,947 thousand, and the net investment loss was \$133,008 thousand.

(Continued)

c. Reserves recognized and balances of reserves:

As of March 31, 2025, the balances of reserves of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China) were as follows:

March 31, 2025

Unearned premium reserve \$ 8,408,751 Loss reserve \$ 4,766,972 \$ 13,175,723

Reserves recognized as follows:

- 1) Unearned premium reserve: For an unexpired in-force contract with a policy period shorter than one year, the calculation of the unearned premium reserve is based on the unexpired risk.
- 2) Loss reserve: The reserve for claims filed but not yet paid is assessed based on the actual relevant information of each case and provided by insurance type. The reserve for claims not yet filed is provided based on past experiences with actual claims and expenses in line with actuarial principles.
- 3) Policy reserve: Reserve in accordance with the life table and interest rates by reserves regulations and laws of the mainland China and Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises.
- d. Percentage of the premium income: For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the premium income is 53.84%.
- e. Percentage of insurance claim and payments: For the three months ended March 31, 2025, the insurance claim and payments of Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China) amounted to \$3,518,597 thousand, and the percentage of the Company's insurance claim and payments is 73.33%.

(Concluded)