Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Nine-month Periods Ended
30 September 2017 and 2016
With Independent Auditors' Review Report

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

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Index to consolidated financial statements

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Review Report of Independent Auditors

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

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

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of 30 September 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to issue a review report on these consolidated interim financial statements based on our reviews.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with Statements of Auditing Standards No.36 "Review of Financial statements" of the Republic of China. A review consists principally of inquiries, comparison and analytical procedures. A review was substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" which is endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") of the Republic of China.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young
Taipei, Taiwan
The Republic of China
7 November 2017

Notice to Readers:

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

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets

As at 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016

(30 September 2017 and 2016 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6,51,52	$305,273,752	$148,761,072	$245,167,276
Receivables	4,5,7,51,52	58,260,401	70,613,079	73,812,948
Current tax assets	4,5,40,51	39,327	-	124,701
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,8,51	33,529,190	39,081,972	51,481,560
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,5,9,51,57(4)	1,432,020,873	1,421,616,409	1,383,021,789
Derivative financial assets for hedging	4,5,10,51	268,938	232,269	456,539
Investments accounted for using the equity method – Net	4,5,11,51	31,553,265	31,130,963	24,527,505
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	4,5,12,51,52,57(4)	2,337,496,759	2,126,182,349	1,912,349,364
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,5,13,51,57(4)	47,319,022	27,775,410	26,499,799
Other financial assets – Net	4,5,14,51	4,500,000	7,661,395	7,500,000
Investment property	4,5,16,51,52	458,374,496	452,751,907	451,636,035
Investment property under construction	4,5,16,51,52	3,900,628	3,300,843	5,893,714
Prepayments for buildings and land – Investments	4,5,16,51,52	283,959	383,904	295,003
Loans	4,17,51,52	603,897,089	607,647,075	610,096,450
Reinsurance assets	4,18,51,52	843,632	738,779	844,377
Property and equipment	4,19,51,52	31,115,569	29,498,116	29,400,097
Intangible assets	4,20,51	47,035,956	49,045,554	49,448,257
Deferred tax assets	4,5,40,51	26,173,541	12,640,191	14,120,047
Other assets	4,21,22,51,52,53	25,927,479	29,874,976	28,210,349
Separate account product assets	4,42,51	549,806,578	498,014,211	496,548,030
Total assets		$5,997,620,454	$5,556,950,474	$5,411,433,840

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated balance sheets - (continued)

As at 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016

(30 September 2017 and 2016 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and equity	Notes	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Short-term debts	51	$-	$46,444	$117,558
Payables	23,51,52	59,194,999	24,352,689	23,622,371
Current tax liabilities	4,5,40,51	140,393	185,413	127,308
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,24,51	9,490,306	26,982,208	1,367,020
Bonds payable	25,51,52	70,000,000	35,000,000	-
Preferred stock liability	26,51,52	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Insurance liabilities	4,5,27,51	4,811,779,485	4,547,132,223	4,419,205,746
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	4,5,27,51	8,523,525	10,320,750	19,937,602
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	4,5,27,51	9,465,865	9,871,478	10,231,206
Provisions	4,5,29,51	432,027	424,226	398,280
Deferred tax liabilities	4,5,40,51	35,282,710	28,848,843	34,544,397
Other liabilities	30,31,51,52	9,776,267	6,788,069	6,677,549
Separate account product liabilities	4,42,51	549,806,578	498,014,211	496,548,030
Total liabilities		5,568,892,155	5,192,966,554	5,027,777,067
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent				
Capital stock				
Common stock	32	53,065,274	53,065,274	53,065,274
Capital surplus	33	13,767,663	13,768,468	13,767,440
Retained earnings	34			
Legal capital reserve		33,208,919	27,183,187	27,183,187
Special capital reserve		257,161,056	242,737,539	241,036,447
Unappropriated retained earnings		30,979,195	28,427,568	25,111,932
Other equity		34,900,630	(3,886,875)	21,026,056
Non-controlling interests	34	5,645,562	2,688,759	2,466,437
Total equity		428,728,299	363,983,920	383,656,773
Total liabilities and equity		$5,997,620,454	$5,556,950,474	$5,411,433,840

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the three-month and nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016

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

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

Items	Notes	1 July – 30 September 2017	1 July – 30 September 2016	1 January – 30 September 2017	1 January – 30 September 2016
Operating revenue	4,52				
Direct premium income	35	$147,703,026	$148,545,486	$439,572,206	$443,035,107
Reinsurance premium income	35	48,095	45,288	144,972	155,663
Premium income	35	147,751,121	148,590,774	439,717,178	443,190,770
Deduct: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	35	(378,779)	(315,409)	(1,009,110)	(892,186)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	27,35	(243,234)	(60,852)	(171,066)	(115,549)
Retained earned premium	35	147,129,108	148,214,513	438,537,002	442,183,035
Reinsurance commission earned		7,891	(3,271)	294,491	358,427
Handling fees earned	42	2,301,344	1,369,972	6,912,194	4,096,202
Net investment profits and losses					
Interest income		35,282,331	31,324,219	102,506,298	95,027,421
Gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		1,444,200	32,576,875	68,209,271	56,867,374
Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets		23,124,666	18,262,647	56,985,022	36,895,844
Realized gains from debt instrument investments for which no active market exists		4,496,873	16,925,268	14,805,792	22,207,128
Realized losses from held-to-maturity financial assets		(4,576)	-	(5,118)	-
Share of the gains of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		411,228	195,889	1,050,316	757,425
Foreign exchange losses		(4,193,931)	(42,987,036)	(91,237,666)	(79,067,632)
Changes in foreign exchange volatility reserve	27	(2,448,585)	3,120,881	405,613	5,795,243
Gains from investment property		2,858,391	2,529,868	7,954,214	13,202,508
Impairment losses on investments and gains on reversal of impairment losses		4,646	-	(3,224)	(62,762)
Gains from other investments – Net		89,052	60,889	138,367	500,851
Other operating revenue		1,302,186	1,259,935	3,771,006	3,640,038
Separate account product revenue	4,42	15,730,521	12,819,479	36,252,291	32,727,109
Subtotal		227,535,345	225,670,128	646,575,869	635,128,211
Operating costs	4,52				
Insurance claim payments	36	(69,226,107)	(72,531,063)	(211,286,984)	(215,242,452)
Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsures	36	130,156	120,611	371,192	386,746
Retained claim payments	36	(69,095,951)	(72,410,452)	(210,915,792)	(214,855,706)
Changes in insurance liabilities	27	(110,989,399)	(104,520,983)	(319,444,117)	(304,771,716)
Changes in reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	27	234,583	(224,105)	259,933	(171,581)
Brokerage expenses	37	(3,936,228)	(4,507,546)	(12,061,737)	(13,641,358)
Commission expenses	37	(3,549,747)	(5,726,104)	(10,990,619)	(14,711,326)
Other operating costs		(1,754,741)	(1,363,377)	(4,602,005)	(4,568,888)
Finance costs		(606,249)	(200,330)	(1,373,038)	(364,560)
Separate account product expenses	4,42	(15,730,521)	(12,819,479)	(36,252,291)	(32,727,109)
Subtotal		(205,428,253)	(201,772,376)	(595,379,666)	(585,812,244)
Operating expenses	4,37,52				
Business expenses		(2,959,861)	(1,756,434)	(8,715,328)	(8,935,759)
Administrative and general expenses		(4,103,032)	(3,948,993)	(12,464,664)	(12,330,526)
Employee training expenses		(14,795)	(15,479)	(31,971)	(34,097)
Subtotal		(7,077,688)	(5,720,906)	(21,211,963)	(21,300,382)
Operating income		15,029,404	18,176,846	29,984,240	28,015,585
Non-operating income and expenses	4,38,52	299,200	425,779	1,018,144	1,394,225
Income from continuing operations before income tax		15,328,604	18,602,625	31,002,384	29,409,810
Income tax expense	4,5,40	(592,412)	(1,055,146)	(51,750)	(4,044,753)
Net income from continuing operations		14,736,192	17,547,479	30,950,634	25,365,057
Net income		14,736,192	17,547,479	30,950,634	25,365,057
Other comprehensive income	39				
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Revaluation surplus		-	-	235,064	-
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		2,607	9,860	5,959	6,802
Income taxes relating to not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(443)	(1,676)	(47,255)	(1,156)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations		687,302	(2,591,525)	(824,367)	(7,060,038)
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets		8,048,667	22,916,509	43,675,531	30,916,247
Effective portion of (losses) gains on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges		(13,889)	(63,749)	36,615	7,582
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(168,533)	(618,004)	(1,295,776)	(896,256)
Income taxes relating to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(2,109,247)	(727,722)	(3,102,934)	1,422,704
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		6,446,464	18,923,693	38,682,837	24,395,885
Total comprehensive income		$21,182,656	$36,471,172	$69,633,471	$49,760,942
Net income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		$14,744,305	$17,501,205	$30,979,195	$25,111,932
Non-controlling interests		$(8,113)	$46,274	$(28,561)	$253,125
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Equity holders of the parent		$21,166,489	$36,504,264	$69,766,700	$49,794,921
Non-controlling interests		$16,167	$(33,092)	$(133,229)	$(33,979)
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	41				
Net income		$2.78	$3.30	$5.84	$4.73

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent												
				Retained earnings			Other equity							
Items	Notes	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Legal capital reserve	Special capital reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	Effective portion of gains on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Revaluation surplus	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance on 1 January 2016		$53,065,274	$13,028,012	$19,560,283	$227,412,391	$36,498,070	$253,184	$(3,883,850)	$371,523	$(397,790)	$-	$345,907,097	$2,327,656	$348,234,753
Special capital reserve recovered in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10402029580		-	-	-	(10,000,000)	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve recovered in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10502023110		-	-	-	(2,700,000)	2,700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation and distribution of earnings for the year 2015	34													
Legal capital reserve		-	-	7,622,904	-	(7,622,904)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve		-	-	-	26,324,056	(26,324,056)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common stock		-	-	-	-	(15,251,110)	-	-	-	-	-	(15,251,110)	-	(15,251,110)
Changes in other capital surplus														
Changes in amount of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		-	739,428	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	739,428	-	739,428
Net income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		-	-	-	-	25,111,932	-	-	-	-	-	25,111,932	253,125	25,365,057
Other comprehensive income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016	39	-	-	-	-	-	(7,601,251)	32,272,301	6,293	5,646	-	24,682,989	(287,104)	24,395,885
Total comprehensive income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		-	-	-	-	25,111,932	(7,601,251)	32,272,301	6,293	5,646	-	49,794,921	(33,979)	49,760,942
Changes in non-controlling interests	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,760	172,760
Balance on 30 September 2016		$53,065,274	$13,767,440	$27,183,187	$241,036,447	$25,111,932	$(7,348,067)	$28,388,451	$377,816	$(392,144)	$-	$381,190,336	$2,466,437	$383,656,773
Balance on 1 January 2017		$53,065,274	$13,768,468	$27,183,187	$242,737,539	$28,427,568	$(7,574,401)	$3,200,616	$191,533	$295,377	$-	$361,295,161	$2,688,759	$363,983,920
Special capital reserve recovered in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10602902460		-	-	-	(5,042,545)	5,042,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriation and distribution of earnings for the year 2016	34													
Legal capital reserve		-	-	6,025,732	-	(6,025,732)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve		-	-	-	19,466,062	(19,466,062)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends on common stock		-	-	-	-	(7,978,319)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,978,319)	-	(7,978,319)
Changes in other capital surplus														
Changes in amount of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		-	(805)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(805)	-	(805)
Net income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		-	-	-	-	30,979,195	-	-	-	-	-	30,979,195	(28,561)	30,950,634
Other comprehensive income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017	39	-	-	-	-	-	(1,776,312)	40,339,658	30,391	4,947	188,821	38,787,505	(104,668)	38,682,837
Total comprehensive income for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		-	-	-	-	30,979,195	(1,776,312)	40,339,658	30,391	4,947	188,821	69,766,700	(133,229)	69,633,471
Changes in non-controlling interests	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,090,032	3,090,032
Balance on 30 September 2017		$53,065,274	$13,767,663	$33,208,919	$257,161,056	$30,979,195	$(9,350,713)	$43,540,274	$221,924	$300,324	$188,821	$423,082,737	$5,645,562	$428,728,299

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Notes	1 January – 30 September 2017	1 January – 30 September 2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income before tax		$31,002,384	$29,409,810
Adjustments:			
Revenue and expense items			
Depreciation	37	551,869	553,014
Amortization	37	1,968,803	1,914,551
Provision for bad debt expenses		55,807	776,004
Net gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(68,019,760)	(56,562,905)
Net gains from available-for-sale financial assets		(34,607,618)	(16,285,237)
Net gains from debt instrument investments for which no active market exists		(14,805,792)	(22,207,128)
Net loss from held-to-maturity financial assets		5,118	-
Interest expenses		87,815	42,936
Interest income		(102,506,298)	(95,027,421)
Dividend income		(22,566,915)	(20,915,076)
Changes in insurance liabilities		264,647,262	261,117,759
Changes in reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments		(1,797,225)	(34,065,363)
Changes in foreign exchange volatility reserve		(405,613)	(5,795,243)
Share of the gains of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(1,050,316)	(757,425)
Gains on disposal or scrapping of property and equipment		(4,437)	(246,810)
Gains on disposal of investment property		(77,366)	(860,045)
Impairment losses on financial assets		15,032	62,762
Gains on reversal of impairment losses		(11,808)	-
Losses (gains) on valuation of investment property		449,193	(4,151,898)
Other		2,258	(50,378)
Subtotal		21,930,009	7,542,097
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		78,117,292	86,848,994
Increase in derivative financial assets for hedging		(54)	(1,630)
Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets		67,863,653	4,480,789
Increase in debt instrument investments for which no active market exists		(196,508,617)	(47,181,958)
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets		(19,535,167)	(1,332,227)
(Increase) decrease in premiums receivable		(30,191)	41,277
Decrease in notes receivable		1,314,740	644,009
(Decrease) increase in other accounts receivable		9,661,621	(11,424,355)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other prepayments		(1,267,148)	(2,537,882)
Decrease in guarantee deposits paid		1,314,731	921
Increase in reinsurance assets		(104,853)	(180,323)
Decrease in other financial assets		3,161,395	10,500,000
Decrease in other assets		2,572,899	1,751,946
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(20,709,637)	(83,176,363)
Increase (decrease) in notes payable		3,880,908	(1,538)
Increase in life insurance proceeds payable		53,427	31,258
Increase (decrease) in other payables		31,926,591	(970,430)
Decrease in due to reinsurers and ceding companies		(38,798)	(132,976)
Decrease in commissions payable		(2,536,326)	(797,000)
Decrease in accounts collected in advance		(60,601)	(171,681)
Increase in guarantee deposits received		88,402	45,226
Increase (decrease) in provisions		7,801	(66,809)
Decrease in deferred handling fees		(12,011)	(11,564)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities		2,972,409	(958,818)
Decrease in provision for employee benefits		-	(4,200,353)
Subtotal		(37,867,534)	(48,801,487)
Cash generated from (used in) operating activities		15,064,859	(11,849,580)
Interest received		99,212,846	90,930,816
Dividends received		22,545,411	21,259,476
Interest paid		(75,248)	(59,700)
Income taxes paid		(4,489,667)	(739,862)
Net cash provided by operating activities		132,258,201	99,541,150
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method		(1,321,974)	(616,752)
Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method		2,843	-
Acquisition of subsidiaries (net of cash received)	43	-	(4,708,708)
Disinvestment of investments accounted for using the equity method		247,965	47,811
Acquisition of property and equipment		(2,326,012)	(2,805,293)
Disposal of property and equipment		20,421	315,176
Acquisition of intangible assets		(113,118)	(59,122)
Decrease in loans		3,699,120	27,361,999
Acquisition of investment property		(5,487,180)	(2,407,478)
Disposal of investment property		165,128	1,068,000
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(5,112,807)	18,195,633
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from bond issuance		35,000,000	-
(Decrease) increase in notes and bonds with repurchase agreements		(46,444)	56,454
Cash dividends paid		(7,978,319)	(15,251,110)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		26,975,237	(15,194,656)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2,392,049	1,727,730
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		156,512,680	104,269,857
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the periods		148,761,072	140,897,419
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the periods		$305,273,752	$245,167,276

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

1. Organizations and business scope

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Taiwan on 23 October 1962, under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China ("R.O.C."). The Company mainly engages in the business of life insurance. On 31 December 2001, the Company became a subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Financial Holdings") by adopting the stock conversion method under the R.O.C. Financial Holding Company Act and other pertinent acts of the R.O.C. in order to benefit from synergistic operation and enhance the Company's competitiveness in the financial market. The Company's registered office and the main business location is at No. 296, Jen Ai Road, Section 4, Taipei, Republic of China (R.O.C.).

The Company has participated and won the public auction, which is held by Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund, for assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The Company entered into the acquisition contract on 27 March 2015. The Company assumed all assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd., except for their reserved assets and liabilities on 1 July 2015. Upon obtaining approval from the competent authorities, the Company started business on 5 August 2015 following receiving permits and business license for its offshore insurance unit.

The parent company and ultimate parent company of the Company is Cathay Financial Holdings.

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Company and Subsidiaries") for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 7 November 2017.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

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

The Company and Subsidiaries applied for the first time International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations issued, revised or amended which are endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The nature and the impact of each new standard and amendment that has a material effect on the Company and Subsidiaries is described below:

IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets (Amendment)*
This amendments relate to the amendments issued in May 2011 and require entities to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The amendments also require detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed, including valuation techniques used, level of fair value hierarchy of assets and key assumptions used in measurement. The Company and Subsidiaries evaluated that the amendment only affected the related disclosure.

(2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Company and Subsidiaries at the date of issuance of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial statements are listed below:

A. IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

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

Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer
Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract
Step 3: Determine the transaction price
Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
Step 5: Recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

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

B. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

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

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

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

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

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Consequential amendments on the related disclosures also become effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

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

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

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

The effective date of the amendments has been postponed indefinitely, but early adoption is allowed.

D. IAS 12 *Income Taxes – Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

The amendments clarify how to account for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

E. *Disclosure Initiative* – Amendment to IAS 7 *Statement of Cash Flows*

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

F. IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* – Clarifications to IFRS 15

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

G. IFRS 2 *Shared-Based Payment* – Amendments to IFRS 2

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

H. Applying IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* with IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts* – Amendments to IFRS 4

The amendments help to resolve issues arising from the different effective dates for IFRS 9 “*Financial Instruments*” (1 January 2018) and the new insurance contracts standard about to be issued by the IASB (not before 1 January 2021). The amendments allow entities issuing insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 to mitigate certain effects of applying IFRS 9 “*Financial Instruments*” before the IASB’s new insurance contracts standard becomes effective. The amendments introduce two approaches: an overlay approach and a temporary exemption. The overlay approach allows an entity applying IFRS 9 to remove from profit or loss the effects of some of the accounting mismatches that may occur from applying IFRS 9 before the new insurance contracts standard is applied. The temporary exemption enables eligible entities to defer the implementation date of IFRS 9 until the effective date of new insurance contracts standard (these entities that defer the application of IFRS 9 will continue to apply IAS 39).

I. *Transfers of Investment Property* – Amendments to IAS 40

The amendments relate to the transfers of investment property. The amendments clarify that a change in use occurs when the property meets, or ceases to meet, the definition of investment property and there is evidence of the change in use, the entity should transfer property into and out of investment property accordingly. A mere change in management’s intentions for the use of a property does not provide evidence of a change in use. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

J. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2014–2016 cycle)*:

IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards*
The amendments revise and amend transition requirements relating to certain standards and delete short-term exemptions under Appendix E for first-time adopter. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
The amendments clarify that the disclosure requirements in IFRS 12, other than those in paragraphs B10–B16, apply to an entity’s interests that are classified as held for sale or discontinued operations. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*
The amendments clarify that when an investment in an associate or a joint venture is held by, or is held indirectly through, an entity that is a venture capital organisation, or a mutual fund, unit trust and other qualifying entities including investment-linked insurance funds, the entity may elect to measure that investment at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" on an investment-by-investment basis. Besides, if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, elect to retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries on an investment-by-investment basis. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

K. IFRIC 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

The interpretation clarifies that when applying paragraphs 21 and 22 of IAS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it), the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognizes the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC at the date of issuance of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial statements, so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Company and Subsidiaries are currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations.

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

A. IFRS 16 *Leases*

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

B. IFRIC 23 *Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments*

The Interpretation clarifies application of recognition and measurement requirements in IAS 12 *Income Taxes* when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

C. IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*

IFRS 17 supersedes IFRS 4 and establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. IFRS17 requires an entity to divide a portfolio of insurance contracts issued into a minimum of a group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, a group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, and a group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio. An entity shall recognise a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following: the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts, the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due, and for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

On initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise of the following:

a. estimates of future cash flows;
b. discount rate: an adjustment to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to the future cash flows, to the extent that the financial risks are not included in the estimates of the future cash flows; and
c. a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

In addition to general model, the Standard required investment contracts with discretionary participation features to apply variable fee approach (VFA), a modification of general model. If certain criteria are met, an entity may apply the premium allocation approach (PAA), a simplified measurement approach, to measure the carrying amount of the liability for remaining coverage.

IFRS 17 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021.

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

The amendments clarify that an entity applies IFRS 9 to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture before it applies IAS 28, and in applying IFRS 9, does not take account of any adjustments that arise from applying IAS 28. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

E. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – Amendments to IFRS 9

The amendment allows financial assets with prepayment features that permit or require a party to a contract either to pay or receive reasonable compensation for the early termination of the contract, to be measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Company and Subsidiaries' financial statements were authorized for issue, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Company and Subsidiaries are currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and Subsidiaries for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises ("the Regulations") and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* which is endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

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

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership interest		
			2017.9.30	2016.12.31	2016.9.30
The Company	Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Lujiazui Life")	Life insurance	50.00	50.00	50.00
The Company	Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Life (Vietnam)")	Life insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. ("Lin Yuan")	Office equipment leasing	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Conning Holdings Limited	Holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning Asset Management Ltd.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning (Germany) GmbH	Risk management software services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning Asia Pacific Ltd. (Note)	Asset management services	50.00	50.00	50.00
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning Japan Ltd.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership interest		
			2017.9.30	2016.12.31	2016.9.30
Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Conning Holdings Corp.	Holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning Holdings Corp.	Conning & Company	Holding company	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning & Company	Conning Inc.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning & Company	Goodwin Capital Advisers, Inc.	Asset management services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning & Company	Conning Investment Products, Inc.	Securities services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Conning & Company	Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Investment consulting services	82.05	82.05	82.05
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Multi-Strategy Corporate Credit GP, LLC	Fund management services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Funds GP LLC	Fund management services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Funds GP II LLC	Fund management services	100.00	100.00	100.00
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Funding I, LLC	Fund management services	100.00	-	-
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Funds II, LLC	Fund management services	100.00	-	-

Note: Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd. has been renamed as Conning Asia Pacific Ltd. on 18 April 2016.

The consolidated financial statements exclude the following:

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership interest			Notes
			2017.9.30	2016.12.31	2016.9.30	
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	Class 3 general business insurers and Class C long-term insurer	100.00	100.00	100.00	The consolidated financial statements do not include Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) because its total assets and operating revenue were insignificant to the total assets and operating revenue of the Company.

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership interest			Notes
			2017.9.30	2016.12.31	2016.9.30	
The Company	Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Securities investment consulting services	100.00	100.00	100.00	The consolidated financial statements do not include Cathay Securities Investment Consulting because its total assets and operating revenue were insignificant to the total assets and operating revenue of the Company.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and the resulting exchange differences are recognized in profit or loss for the period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured. When a gain or loss on the non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. When a gain or loss on the non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

While preparing the Company and Subsidiaries' consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into NT$ at the closing rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their income and expenses are translated at an average rate for the period. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in other comprehensive income. On the disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount of the exchange differences relating to that foreign operation, recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the separate component of equity, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the gain or loss on disposal is recognized. The partial disposals are accounted for as disposals when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation and when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

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

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

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Company and Subsidiaries classify time deposits as cash equivalents when they have maturities of less than 12 months and can be readily convertible to known amounts of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Dividends or interests on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss (including those received during the period of initial investment). Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are categorized as held for trading and financial assets or liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss by its nature

Financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

If a contract contains one or more embedded derivatives, the entire hybrid (combined) contract may be designated as a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss; or a financial asset may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss when doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

a. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or
b. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the key management personnel.

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

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

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

B. Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

C. Derivative financial assets and liabilities for hedging

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

D. Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

E. Loans and receivables

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

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

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

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

F. Financial liabilities

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

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A. Financial assets

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

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

B. Financial liabilities

The Company and Subsidiaries remove all or part of a financial liability when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

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

D. If, as a result of a change in intention or ability, it is no longer appropriate to classify an investment as held to maturity, it shall be reclassified as available for sale and remeasured at fair value, and the difference between its carrying amount and fair value shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.
E. If, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, there have been sales or reclassification of more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments, any remaining held-to-maturity investments shall be reclassified as available for sale.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Other loss events may include:

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

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10402506096, the Company shall increase its allowance for bad debt to loans ratio to at least 1.5% and therefore enhance its ability against specific loan loss exposure. The Company has met the requirement by the end of 2016.

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

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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

Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value of derivatives that no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting are taken directly to profit or loss for the period.

Hedging relationships consist of three types:

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

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

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

A. Fair value hedges

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

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

B. Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

C. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

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

(8) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) Investments accounted for using the equity method

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

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

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

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

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

In accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, the Company and Subsidiaries determine at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Company and Subsidiaries calculate the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognize the amount in the "share of profit or loss of an associate" in the statement of comprehensive income as required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. If using the investment's value in use as the recoverable amount, the Company and Subsidiaries determine the value in use based on the following estimates:

A. Future cash flows that the Company and Subsidiaries expect to derive from the investment in the associate or joint venture, including cash flows from the operation of the associate or joint venture and from the ultimate disposal of such investment, or
B. Present value of the future cash flows from dividends expected to be received from the associate or joint venture and from the disposal of the investment.

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

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

(10) Property and equipment

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

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

Buildings and construction	5～70 years
Computer equipment	3～5 years
Communication and transportation equipment	3～5 years
Other equipment	2～15 years
Leasehold improvements	5 years or lease term
Leased assets	3～5 years

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

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

(11) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially recognized at cost, including transaction costs. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met and excludes the costs of day-to-day servicing of an investment property. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, and gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with the requirements of IAS 40 *Investment Property*, other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of derecognition.

Assets are transferred to or from investment properties when there is a change in use.

(12) Leases

The Company and Subsidiaries as a lessee

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

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

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

The Company and Subsidiaries as a lessor

Leases in which the Company and Subsidiaries do not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The depreciation policy for depreciable leased assets is consistent with the Company and Subsidiaries' normal depreciation policy for similar assets, and depreciation is calculated in accordance with IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*.

Lease income from operating leases is recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term, unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which use benefit derived from the leased asset is diminished.

(13) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

Franchises: the franchises were acquired in business combination. The franchises value is amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life (6.5 and 20 years).

Customer relationships: customer relationships were acquired in business combination and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life (5 to 14 years).

Computer software: the cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (3 to 10 years).

Other intangible assets: other intangible assets were acquired in business combination and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life (3 to 6 years).

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

A cash-generating unit, or groups of cash-generating units, to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, irrespective of whether there is any indication of impairment. If an impairment loss is to be recognized, it first reduces the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of units) and then to the other assets of the unit (group of units) pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit (group of units). Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods for any reason.

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

(15) Guaranteed depository insurance payment

A. The Company

According to Article 141 of the R.O.C. Insurance Act (the "Insurance Act"), an amount equal to 15% of the Company's capital stock must be deposited in the form of a bond with the Central Bank of the Republic of China (the "Central Bank") as the "Guaranteed Depository Insurance".

B. Cathay Lujiazui Life

Per the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, an amount equal to 20% of the capital must be deposited in the form of time deposits as deposit for capital recognizance.

C. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

Per the Ministry of Finance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam ("Vietnam"), an amount equal to 2% of the legal capital must be deposited in the form of time deposits as deposit for capital recognizance.

(16) Insurance liabilities, reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments and foreign exchange volatility reserve

A. The Company

Business reserved funds for insurance contracts and financial instruments whether with or without discretionary participation feature are made in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises." Furthermore, they have been validated by the certified actuarial professionals approved by FSC. The required amount to be reserved for short-term group insurance is based upon the greater of premium received or calculated premium following the regulations established by the authorities. Reserved amount for the rest of other provisions is addressed below:

Moreover, an insurance contract with discretionary participation feature is classified as liability.

a. Unearned premium reserve

For the insurance policy which period is within one year and has not met the due date or injury insurance policy over one year, the amount of reserve required is based upon the risk calculation.

b. Reserve for claims

It is mainly a reserve for the unpaid claims and unreported claims. The unpaid claims reserve is assessed upon the basis that the relevant information of each case and the amount deposited is further classified by the type of insurance. Unreported claims reserve is calculated and deposited based upon the past experiences and expenses occurred and in accordance with the actuarial principles for each injury insurance and health or life insurance with a policy period within 1 year.

c. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

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

Starting from policy year 2003, for valid insurance contract whose bonus calculation is stipulated by the regulations established by the competent authorities, the downward adjustments of bonus due to the offset between mortality gain (loss) and gain (loss) from difference of interest rates should be calculated and recognized according to the regulations provided by the competent authorities.

In accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10102500530 announced on 19 January 2012, life insurance enterprises shall reclassify allowance for doubtful account originally recognized in special reserve to “life insurance reserve - allowance for doubtful account pertinent to 3% of business tax cut” account. The allowance was recognized as a result of the 3% business tax cut. Also, life insurance enterprises shall reclassify the recoverable special reserve for major incidents defined in Article 19 of “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” to “life insurance reserve - recover from major incident reserve” account.

When an insurer that opts to measure investment property at fair value, the value of its insurance liabilities at the same time must also be measured at fair value. If the results of the measurements indicate that the fair value of the insurance liabilities exceeds book value, the life insurer must set aside the difference to reserve for life insurance liabilities and decrease retained earnings. The Company changes its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from year of 2014. The value of insurance liabilities at the same time is measured at fair value in accordance with rules issued by the FSC on 21 March 2014. The results of the measurements indicate that the fair value of the insurance liabilities doesn’t exceed book value, therefore insurance liabilities doesn’t have to be increased.

d. Special reserve

(A) For the retained businesses with policy period within 1 year and injury insurance with policy period longer than 1 year, the special reserve is classified into 2 categories, “Special Capital Reserve - Special Reserve for Major Incidents” and “Special Capital Reserve - Special Reserve for Fluctuation of Risks.” The dollar amount of reserve required is addressed as follows:

(a) Special capital reserve - Special reserve for major incidents

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

(b) Special capital reserve - Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

When the actual amount paid for indemnity minus the offsetting amount from special reserve for major incidents is less than the anticipated dollar amount need to be paid, the 15% of this difference should be reserved in special reserve for fluctuation of risks.

When the actual amount paid for indemnity minus the offsetting amount from special reserve for major incidents is greater than the anticipated dollar amount need to be paid, the exceeded amount can be used to write down the special reserve for fluctuation of risks. If the total amount of special reserves for fluctuation of risks is not enough to be written down, special reserve for major incidents for other types of insurance can be used. Also, the type of insurance and total dollar amount written-down should be reported to the authority for inspection purpose. When accumulative dollar amount of special reserve for fluctuation of risks exceeds 30% of self-retention earned premium within one year, the exceeded amount will be recovered. To promote the sustainable development of insurance industry, the authority may designate or restrict the use of the recovered amount. The post-tax amount of written-down or recovery determined in accordance with IAS 12 *Income Taxes* can be recorded in the special capital reserve for fluctuation of risks under equity.

For special reserves addressed previously, the balance of the annual reserve net of tax needs to be recorded in special capital reserve under equity.

(B) The Company sells participating life insurance policy. According to the "Rule Governing application of revenue and expenses related to participating / non-participating policy", the Company is required to set aside special reserve for dividend participation based on income before tax and dividend. On the date of declaration, dividend should be withdrawn from this account. The excess dividend should be accounted as special reserve for dividend risks.

(C) According to Article 32 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, if there are increments after estimating property in fair value, in addition to offsetting adverse effects of the first-time adoption of TIFRS on other accounts, the excess should be recognized as special reserve for revaluation increments of property under liabilities.

According to the regulations established by the authorities on 30 November 2012, the aforementioned special reserve for revaluation increments of property can be transferred to the reserve for life insurance liabilities - fair value of insurance contract liabilities after strengthening the reserve for life insurance liabilities calculated based on the regulations established by the authorities on 27 November 2012. If there is excess, 80% of it can be recovered in the first year or next five years and reserved to special capital reserve under equity. The amount which can be recovered and reserved to special capital reserve under equity each year, is limited to $10 billion.

e. Premium deficiency reserve

For the contracts over one year of life insurance, health insurance, or annuities contracts commencing on 1 January 2001, the following rules apply: When the gross premium is less than the valuation net premium, a deficiency reserve is required to set aside with the value of an annuity, the amount of which shall equal the difference between such premiums and the term of which in years shall equal the number of future annual payments due on such insurance at the date of the valuation. Also, the premium deficiency reserve of each life insurance category should be calculated and recorded according to the specific method reported to the competent authority.

In addition, for the insurance policy which period is within one year and has not met the due date or accidental insurance policy over one year, the following rules apply: If the probable indemnities and expenses are greater than the aggregate of unearned premium reserves and collectable premiums in the future, the premium deficiency reserve is set aside based on the difference thereof.

f. Other reserve

Pursuant to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, the Company and Subsidiaries will recognize other reserve in a business combination to reflect the fair value of life insurance contract assumed as long as the identifiable assets and assumed liabilities acquired from the business combination are recognized at fair value.

g. Liability adequacy reserve

This is the reserve that is set aside based on the adequacy test of liability required by IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts.*

h. Reserves for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments

Reserve for non-separate account insurance product that is also classified as financial products without discretionary participation features follows “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” and Depository Accounting.

i. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

The beginning balance of foreign exchange volatility reserve is $4,511,406 thousand which was appropriated in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” and “Direction for foreign exchange volatility reserve by Life Insurance Enterprises”. As of 30 September 2017, the amount set aside was $7,017,280 thousand.

j. Liability adequacy test

Liability adequacy test is based on integrated insurance contract and related regulations following “ASP of IFRS 4 - *Contract classification and liability adequacy test*”. This test compares reserve for insurance contract net with deferred acquisition cost and related intangible assets and anticipated present value of insurance contract cash flow at each reporting date. If net book value is insufficient, recognize all insufficient amounts as expense and loss at that period is applicable.

B. Cathay Lujiazui Life

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

C. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

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

(17) Insurance premium income and expenses

A. The Company

For the Company’s insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation features, the initial and renewal premium are only recognized as revenue after collection and underwriting procedures finished, and subsequent session of collection, respectively. In terms of the acquisition cost such as commission expenses and brokerage expenses, the related expenses will be recognized in that period after commencement of the insurance contract.

For non-separate account insurance product that is also classified as financial products without discretionary participation features, the insurance revenue collected is recognized on the balance sheet as “reserves for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments”.

For separate account insurance product that is also classified as financial products without discretionary participation features, the balance of insurance revenue collected less preprocess expense or investment management fee, etc., is fully recognized on the balance sheet as separate account product liabilities. In terms of the investment management related deferred acquisition costs such as commissions and incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new type of contracts, the amount is recognized on the balance sheet as “deferred acquisition costs” and amortized on a straight-line basis over the service period. The amortization is recognized as an expense under “other operating costs”.

B. Cathay Lujiazui Life

In accordance with "The General Accounting System for Insurance Companies" issued by local government, Cathay Lujiazui Life records direct premiums as income at the time of cash receipts. Related expenses (commissions, brokerage fees, etc.) are recognized on an accrual basis.

C. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

In accordance with the local government's accounting guidance applicable to insurance companies, Cathay Life (Vietnam) records direct premiums as income at the time of cash receipts. Related expenses (commissions, brokerage fees, etc.) are recognized on accrual basis.

(18) Product categories

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

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

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

Insurance contracts and insurance contracts with features of financial instruments can be further broken down into separate categories depending on whether the contracts have discretionary participation feature or not. To have discretionary participation feature means a guaranteed payment from the contract plus contractual rights to receive additional payments. These contractual rights have the following characteristics:

A. Additional payments as a percentage of total contractual payments may be more significant and take up a bigger portion.
B. In accordance with the contract, the amount and date of payment for additional payments are at the Company and Subsidiaries' discretion.
C. In accordance with the contract, additional payments are handed out based on one of the following matters:

   a. Special combination of contracts or specific type of contractual performance.
   b. The Company and Subsidiaries hold return on investment from a portfolio of specific assets.
   c. Profit and loss from the Company and Subsidiaries, funds, or other entities.

When embedded derivative products' economic characteristics and risks are no longer closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the primary contracts, it should be listed separately from the primary contracts and use fair value method to determine its fair value. Also the profit or loss determined by the fair value method should be recognized in the current period. However, if the embedded derivative product meets the definition of an insurance contract or the whole contract is measured by the fair value method and the profit or loss is recognized in the current period, the Company and Subsidiaries will not need to separately list the embedded derivative product and the insurance contract.

(19) Reinsurance

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

The Company and Subsidiaries hold the right over re-insurer for reinsurance reserve assets, claims recoverable from reinsurers - net and due from reinsurers and ceding companies, and regularly assess if impairment has occurred to such rights or the rights can no longer be recovered. When objective evidences demonstrate that such rights after initial recognition may lead to the Company and Subsidiaries not recovering all contractual terms of the amount due; and the above events can be recovered from reinsurers at the impacted amount, then the Company and Subsidiaries can retrieve an amount that is less than the carrying value of the aforementioned rights, and recognize impairment losses.

For the classification of reinsurance contracts, the Company and Subsidiaries assess whether the transfer of significant insurance risk to the re-insurer has occurred. If the transfer of significant insurance risk is not apparent, then the contract is recognized and evaluated with deposit accounting.

For reinsurance contracts that have their significant insurance risk transferred, if the Company and Subsidiaries can separate the individual elements and measure their savings, then the reinsurance contracts need to be recognized separately as the insurance's element and the saving's element. That is, the Company and Subsidiaries receive (or pay) the contract's value minus the insurance element, recognizing it as either financial liabilities (or assets), and not as incomes (or expenses). The financial liabilities (or assets) are recognized with the fair value method and uses the present value of future cash flow as the basis for the fair value method.

(20) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company and Subsidiaries have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which probably leads to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company and Subsidiaries expect some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

(21) Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

(22) Income taxes

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

A. Current income tax

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

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

B. Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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

In accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act, the Company and its parent company jointly filed corporation income tax returns and 10% surcharge on undistributed retained earnings since 2002 under the integrated income tax system. Such effects on current tax and deferred tax are accounted for as receivables or payables.

Effective from 1 January, 2006, the Company has considered the impact of the “Alternative Minimum Tax Act” to estimate its income tax liabilities.

(23)Separate account products

The Company and Subsidiaries sell separate account products, of which the applicant pays the premium according to the agreement amount less the expenses incurred by the insurer. In addition, the investment distribution is approved by the applicant and then transferred to specific accounts as requested by the applicant. In accordance with the relevant regulations, the value of these specific accounts is determined based on their fair value on the applicable date.

In accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, assets and liabilities under the dedicated book, whether arising from an insurance contract or insurance policy with features of financial instruments, are to be accounted for separately as “separate account product assets” and “separate account product liabilities”. To record related revenue and expenditures, this method is consistent with the definition of income and expenses of separate account insurance products in IFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts*, separately recognizing as “separate account product revenue” and “separate account product expenses”.

(24)Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at acquisition date fair value. For each business combination, the acquirer measures any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s proportionate share of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and are classified under administrative expenses.

When the Company and Subsidiaries acquire a business, they assess the assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognized in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. However, if the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it should not be remeasured until it is finally settled within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured as the amount of the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the non-controlling interest over the net fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If this aggregate is lower than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized in profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company and Subsidiaries' cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated represents the lowest level within the Company and Subsidiaries at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purpose and is not larger than an operating segment before aggregation.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this circumstance is measured based on the relative recoverable amounts of the operation disposed of and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

(1) Judgment

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

A. Categories of financial assets

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

B. Investment property

Certain properties of the Company and Subsidiaries comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is owner-occupied. If these portions could be sold separately, the Company and Subsidiaries account for the portions separately as investment property and property and equipment. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is classified as investment property in its entirety only if the portion that is owner-occupied is under 5% of the total property.

C. Operating lease commitment – the Company and Subsidiaries as the lessor

The Company and Subsidiaries have entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Company and Subsidiaries have determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, that it retains all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

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

A. Fair value of financial instruments

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

B. Fair value of investment property

The fair value of investment property is derived from valuation techniques, including earning value method (such as discounted cash flow model) and market method, etc., and assumptions which are used in applying valuation techniques will have impacts on the fair value of investment property.

C. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

D. Post-employment benefits

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

E. Insurance contract liabilities (including investment contract liabilities with discretionary participation feature of financial instruments)

The liability for insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation feature of financial instruments is either based on current assumptions or on assumptions established at the inception of the contract, reflecting the best estimate at the time. All contracts are subject to a liability adequacy test, which reflects management's best current estimate of future cash flows. The main assumptions used relate to mortality, morbidity, investment returns, expenses and surrender rates. The Company bases its assumptions on the standards published by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China, adjusted when appropriate to reflect the Company's unique risk exposure, product characteristics and own experiences from target markets.

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

Best estimates of future investment income from the assets backing such contracts are based on current market returns, as well as expectations about future economic developments. Assumptions on future expense are based on current expense levels, adjusted for expected expense inflation, if appropriate. Surrender rates are based on the Company’s historical experience.

F. Income taxes

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

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

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$236,428	$206,716	$219,596
Cash in banks	109,761,929	88,880,818	107,026,005
Time deposits	163,012,493	47,493,560	110,436,040
Cash equivalents	32,262,902	12,179,978	27,485,635
Total	$305,273,752	$148,761,072	$245,167,276

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

7. Receivables

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Notes receivable – Net	$380,419	$1,695,159	$1,426,583
Premium receivable – Net	121,271	85,249	40,115
Other receivable – Net			
Other receivable	57,761,380	68,836,962	72,345,265
Less: Allowance for bad debts –			
Other receivable	(3,626)	(4,309)	(3,556)
Overdue receivable	18,975	12,412	12,961
Less: Allowance for bad debts –			
Overdue receivable	(18,018)	(12,394)	(8,420)
Total	$58,260,401	$70,613,079	$73,812,948

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

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
1 January 2017	$16,488	$215	$16,703
Charge (reversal) for the current period	8,460	(198)	8,262
Write off	(3,311)	-	(3,311)
Exchange differences	(10)	-	(10)
30 September 2017	$21,627	$17	$21,644

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
1 January 2016	$78,971	$1,524	$80,495
Charge (reversal) for the current period	14,331	(1,405)	12,926
Write off	(81,445)	-	(81,445)
30 September 2016	$11,857	$119	$11,976

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

8. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition			
Beneficiary certificates	$157,275	$80,102	$-
Overseas stocks	90,915	-	-
Subtotal	248,190	80,102	-
Held for trading			
Domestic stocks	5,182,477	6,970,835	6,244,416
Beneficiary certificates	15,357,378	24,328,937	14,913,678
Exchange traded funds	1,090,233	292,726	281,115
Overseas bonds	3	4	3,751,410
Corporate bonds	2,012,663	2,217,257	1,661,814
Government bonds	-	1,302,284	1,792,250
Derivative financial instruments	9,638,246	1,614,164	20,565,431
Structured time deposits	-	2,275,663	2,271,446
Subtotal	33,281,000	39,001,870	51,481,560
Total	$33,529,190	$39,081,972	$51,481,560

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

9. Available-for-sale financial assets

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Domestic stocks	$390,660,615	$360,282,256	$344,709,082
Overseas stocks	252,317,502	246,659,267	224,649,220
Beneficiary certificates	309,908,381	278,276,840	280,612,761
Exchange traded funds	7,899,013	5,589,191	6,062,178
Real estate investment trust	11,452,345	19,079,885	18,423,533
Financial debentures	45,507,379	57,703,349	62,448,588
Corporate bonds	17,397,193	17,165,025	17,335,256
Government bonds	118,875,574	136,074,531	143,858,023
Overseas bonds	279,093,389	302,734,897	286,919,495
Subtotal	1,433,111,391	1,423,565,241	1,385,018,136
Less: Litigation deposits	(59,881)	(78,797)	(76,442)
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(1,030,637)	(1,870,035)	(1,919,905)
Total	$1,432,020,873	$1,421,616,409	$1,383,021,789

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

An impairment provision is recognized as some objective evidences are identified showing impairment indicators associated with domestic stocks and beneficiary certificates held by the Company and Subsidiaries. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries have recognized accumulated impairment losses amounting to $185,995 thousand, $202,271 thousand and $202,097 thousand, respectively.

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

10. Derivative financial assets for hedging

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
IRS	$268,938	$232,269	$456,539

The derivative financial assets for hedging held by the Company and Subsidiaries were not pledged.

11. Investments accounted for using the equity method

(1) Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries:

Investees	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$123,708	$129,896	$123,515
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	228,468	249,902	220,361
Total	$352,176	$379,798	$343,876

(2) Investments in associates:

Investees	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
WK Technology Fund VI Co., Ltd.	$83,174	$148,680	$150,635
IBT Venture Capital Corp.	-	3,916	3,916
Da Sheng Venture Inc.	1,328,988	1,455,635	1,410,237
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	420,567	433,635	440,200
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	848,230	907,187	1,013,407
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	13,444,449	13,622,794	13,342,021
PT Bank Mayapada Internasional Tbk	11,588,594	11,740,568	6,101,626
CMG International One Co., Ltd.	675,606	675,258	675,124
CMG International Two Co., Ltd.	675,055	674,959	675,466
CM Energy Co., Ltd.	56,485	53,959	13,481
KHL IV Venture Capital Co. Ltd.	730,285	360,729	357,516
Hsin Jih Tai Corporation	672,366	673,845	-
Cathay Sunrise Corporation	677,290	-	-
Total	$31,201,089	$30,751,165	$24,183,629

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

As the Company and Subsidiaries' investments in associates are not significant, the related financial information is disclosed aggregately. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the carrying amount of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $31,201,089 thousand, $30,751,165 thousand and $24,183,629 thousand, respectively. The aggregate amount of the Company and Subsidiaries' share of the investments in associates is as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net profit from continuing operations	$391,402	$169,569	$973,156	$677,019
Other comprehensive losses, net of tax	(165,443)	(604,502)	(1,281,856)	(882,765)
Total comprehensive income (losses)	$225,959	$(434,933)	$(308,700)	$(205,746)

The carrying amount of investments accounted for under the equity method in investees whose financial statements were unaudited amounted to $30,352,859 thousand and $23,170,222 thousand, as at 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the (losses) gains of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $400,008 thousand and $151,624 thousand for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the other comprehensive (losses) income of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $(149,023) thousand and $(567,710) thousand for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the (losses) gains of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $1,011,839 thousand and $839,340 thousand for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the other comprehensive (losses) income of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $(1,262,767) thousand and $(793,156) thousand for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively.

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

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

12. Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Domestic stocks	$2,190,715	$2,664,643	$3,664,643
Overseas stocks	3,052	3,250	3,159
Corporate bonds	13,804,106	13,809,187	8,410,302
Financial debentures	38,457,727	37,781,644	37,490,087
Overseas bonds	2,280,447,934	2,068,756,583	1,859,610,313
Time deposits	323,536	337,864	341,852
Trust beneficiary right of real estate	-	300,000	300,000
Asset-backed securities	2,269,689	2,529,178	2,529,008
Total	$2,337,496,759	$2,126,182,349	$1,912,349,364

An impairment provision is recognized as some objective evidences are identified showing impairment indicators associated with overseas bonds held by the Company and Subsidiaries. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries have recognized accumulated impairment losses amounting to $393,965 thousand, $419,627 thousand and $407,758 thousand, respectively.

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

13. Held-to-maturity financial assets

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Corporate bonds	$2,697,440	$2,697,190	$2,697,107
Government bonds	41,213,032	32,364,375	30,870,944
Overseas bonds	12,783,493	1,224,159	1,440,921
Subtotal	56,693,965	36,285,724	35,008,972
Less: Litigation deposits	(1,348,101)	(1,348,913)	(1,348,247)
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(7,169,579)	(7,161,401)	(7,160,926)
Less: Collateral	(857,263)	-	-
Total	$47,319,022	$27,775,410	$26,499,799

An impairment provision is recognized as some objective evidences are identified showing impairment indicators associated with overseas bonds held by the Company and Subsidiaries. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries have recognized accumulated impairment losses amounting to $16,176 thousand, $29,740 thousand and $0 thousand, respectively

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

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

14. Other financial assets

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Structured time deposits	$4,500,000	$7,661,395	$7,500,000

The other financial assets held by the Company and Subsidiaries were not pledged.

15. Structured notes

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$2	$4	$3,139,431
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	26,092,605	24,564,319	16,812,176
Total	$26,092,607	$24,564,323	$19,951,607

16. Investment property, Investment property under construction and Prepayments for buildings and land – Investments

	Investment property			Investment property under construction	Prepayments for buildings and land – Investments
	Land	Buildings	Total		
1 January 2017	$341,749,465	$111,002,442	$452,751,907	$3,300,843	$383,904
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	-	2,121,171	3,283,052
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	83,568	-
Transfers from property and equipment	204,284	170,976	375,260	-	-
Transfers from (to) investment property under construction and prepayments for buildings and land	3,381,908	1,605,432	4,987,340	(1,604,954)	(3,382,997)
Losses generated from fair value adjustments	(183,724)	(265,469)	(449,193)	-	-
Disposals	(87,762)	-	(87,762)	-	-
Exchange differences	344,732	452,212	796,944	-	-
30 September 2017	$345,408,903	$112,965,593	$458,374,496	$3,900,628	$283,959

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

	Investment property			Investment property under construction	Prepayments for buildings and land – Investments
	Land	Buildings	Total		
1 January 2016	$339,220,920	$114,075,563	$453,296,483	$3,308,553	$2,758,288
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	-	2,595,577	2,193,011
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	84,071	-
Transfers from (to) investment property under construction and prepayments for buildings and land	2,191,115	94,487	2,285,602	(94,487)	(4,656,296)
Gains (losses) generated from fair value adjustments	4,275,908	(124,010)	4,151,898	-	-
Disposals	(207,955)	-	(207,955)	-	-
Exchange differences	(2,814,619)	(5,075,374)	(7,889,993)	-	-
30 September 2016	$342,665,369	$108,970,666	$451,636,035	$5,893,714	$295,003

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Rental income from investment property	$2,875,048	$2,656,555	$8,326,041	$7,987,994
Less:				
Direct operating expenses from investment property generating rental income	(122,948)	(115,930)	(480,744)	(434,055)
Direct operating expenses from investment property without generating rental income	(27,004)	(30,382)	(101,827)	(119,548)
Total	$2,725,096	$2,510,243	$7,743,470	$7,434,391

The investment property are held mainly for lease business. All the lease agreements of the Company and Subsidiaries' lease business are operating leases and the primary terms of lease agreements are the same with general lease agreement. Rents from investment property are received annually, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly or in lump sum. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, investment property held by the Company and Subsidiaries were not pledged.

Valuation has been performed by appraisers from professional valuation agencies based on Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal, and valuation dates are 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016. The appraisers have reviewed the original valuation reports issued on 30 June 2017 and 2016 and clarified that the valuation reports are in effect on 30 September 2017 and 2016. Please refer to original financial report for detail information of the appraisers and agencies.

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

The recognized fair value is supported by observable evidence in the market. The main appraisal approaches applied include sales comparison approach, income approach – direct capitalization method, income approach – discounted cash flow method, cost approach and the method of land development analysis. Commercial office buildings and residences are valued by sales comparison approach and income approach mostly because of the market liquidity and comparable sales and rental cases in the neighboring areas. Hotels, department stores and marketplaces are valued by income approach – direct capitalization method and income approach – discounted cash flow method mostly because of the stable rental income in the long run. Industrial plants for lease are valued by sales comparison approach and income approach – direct capitalization method. Wholesale stores located in industrial district are valued by cost approach since the buildings are constructed for specific purposes, thus seldom similar transactions could be referred in the market. Vacant land and buildings under construction of logistics parks located in industrial and commercial integrated district are valued by cost approach. Urban renewal land with permit of construction is valued based on value of real estate right arises from urban renewal program. The real estate right may include but not limited to right for long-held buildings and hotels.

The main inputs used are as follows:

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Direct capitalization rate (Net)	0.22%~6.74%	0.83%~5.73%	0.45%~5.76%
Discount rate	3.14%~5.58%	3.14%~4.1%	3.2%~4.1%

External appraisers use market extraction method, search several comparable properties which are identical with or similar to the subject property, consider the liquidity risk and risk premium when disposed of in the future, and then decide the direct capitalization rate and discount rate.

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

17. Loans

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Policy loans	$153,725,706	$158,008,746	$156,906,310
Automatic premium loans	10,545,072	10,532,683	10,333,566
Secured loans	439,626,311	439,105,646	442,856,574
Total	$603,897,089	$607,647,075	$610,096,450

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

(1) Policy loans were secured by policies issued by the Company and Subsidiaries.

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

(3) Secured loans

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Secured loans	$444,596,076	$443,903,591	$447,275,470
Secured loans – Related parties	911,729	1,018,137	988,800
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(6,069,130)	(5,998,355)	(5,672,099)
Subtotal	439,438,675	438,923,373	442,592,171
Overdue receivables	285,770	300,325	481,298
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(98,134)	(118,052)	(216,895)
Subtotal	187,636	182,273	264,403
Total	$439,626,311	$439,105,646	$442,856,574

Secured loans are secured by government bonds, stocks, corporate bonds and real estate.

The movements in the provision for impairment of secured loans and overdue receivables are as follows (please refer to Note 47 for credit risk disclosure):

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
1 January 2017	$103,451	$6,012,956	$6,116,407
Charge for the current period	23,107	51,100	74,207
Write off	(15,600)	(7,741)	(23,341)
Exchange differences	-	(9)	(9)
30 September 2017	$110,958	$6,056,306	$6,167,264

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
1 January 2016	$184,533	$4,859,938	$5,044,471
Charge for the current period	7,616	844,915	852,531
Write off	-	(8,008)	(8,008)
30 September 2016	$192,149	$5,696,845	$5,888,994

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

18. Reinsurance assets

(1)

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	$2,297	$1,985	$2,386
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	260,531	266,517	328,886
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	271,011	199,829	236,678
Ceded reserve for claims	9,730	41,683	45,631
Ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities	300,063	228,765	230,796
Subtotal	580,804	470,277	513,105
Total	$843,632	$738,779	$844,377

Reinsurance assets held by the Company and Subsidiaries were not impaired.

(2) CNY co-reinsurance business

Authorized by FSC under Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10302112370, the Company signed a CNY co-reinsurance contract with Central Reinsurance Corporation in the year 2014. The Company discloses the succeeding information following related regulations:

A. Purpose, rationalization and expected benefit

Restricted by CNY investment amount limitation of Taiwan, the Company cedes partial of its CNY insurance through co-reinsurance to increase the Company’s liquidity, raise the ability to insure and transfer relevant risk. The Company will transfer 50% of its insurance risk to Central Reinsurance Corporation.

B. Premiums ceded to reinsurers, claims recovered from reinsures and commission

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	$74,161
Claims recovered from reinsures	5,298
Reinsurance commission earned	3,499

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

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

Reinsurance gains of $5,934 thousand has occurred in the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017 from CNY co-reinsurance business. The amount is calculated as follows:

Reinsurance commission earned $3,499 thousand + Claims recovered from reinsurers $5,298 thousand + Net change of reinsurance reserve assets $72,375 thousand – Foreign exchange losses $1,077 thousand – Premiums ceded to reinsurers $74,161 thousand.

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

E. Accounting treatment for ceded CNY co-reinsurance business

On its balance sheet, the Company recognizes ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities, ceded premium deficiency reserve and related reinsurance reserve assets for asset, while it recognizes direct business reserve for liability. All ceded reserve should be eliminated at the time the co-reinsurance contract ceased.

F. Other notes designated by authorities: None.

19. Property and equipment

Cost:	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
1 January 2017	$17,892,247	$21,802,657	$2,444,386	$11,634	$3,674,531	$274,527	$276,170	$216,280	$46,592,432
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	206,793	1,387	114,059	14,719	-	1,953,199	2,290,157
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,855	35,855
Transfers	2,053,724	(203,304)	-	-	-	-	-	(2,080,759)	(230,339)
Disposals	(5,284)	(18,509)	(59,888)	(1,015)	(12,795)	-	-	-	(97,491)
Exchange differences	-	(24,875)	(16,077)	(64)	(573)	26,915	(30)	-	(14,704)
30 September 2017	$19,940,687	$21,555,969	$2,575,214	$11,942	$3,775,222	$316,161	$276,140	$124,575	$48,575,910

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

Cost:	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
1 January 2016	$15,948,783	$21,467,788	$2,284,584	$12,800	$3,548,460	$233,695	$276,166	$8,865	$43,781,141
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	160,642	-	86,196	84,943	-	558	332,339
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,774	7,774
Transfers	1,995,478	480,132	(981)	-	-	3,559	-	(10,787)	2,467,401
Disposals	(52,014)	(23,111)	(29,276)	(800)	(14,646)	-	-	-	(119,847)
Exchange differences	-	(113,217)	(26,930)	(319)	(2,637)	(22,527)	-	(9)	(165,639)
30 September 2016	$17,892,247	$21,811,592	$2,388,039	$11,681	$3,617,373	$299,670	$276,166	$6,401	$46,303,169

Depreciation and impairment:	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
1 January 2017	$(105,610)	$(11,320,231)	$(2,019,214)	$(8,849)	$(3,196,586)	$(168,045)	$(275,781)	$-	$(17,094,316)
Transfers	-	(316,055)	(124,746)	(1,068)	(80,614)	(29,305)	(81)	-	(551,869)
Depreciation	-	90,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,143
Disposals	2,476	14,354	51,589	913	12,175	-	-	-	81,507
Exchange differences	-	1,682	8,712	58	33	3,700	9	-	14,194
30 September 2017	$(103,134)	$(11,530,107)	$(2,083,659)	$(8,946)	$(3,264,992)	$(193,650)	$(275,853)	$-	$(17,460,341)

Depreciation and impairment:	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
1 January 2016	$(105,610)	$(10,914,835)	$(1,907,775)	$(7,920)	$(3,118,624)	$(148,162)	$(235,469)	$-	$(16,438,395)
Depreciation	-	(316,083)	(110,740)	(944)	(65,095)	(19,865)	(40,287)	-	(553,014)
Transfers	-	-	360	-	-	(3,559)	-	-	(3,199)
Disposals	-	8,901	28,256	78	14,246	-	-	-	51,481
Exchange differences	-	7,925	17,905	211	1,272	12,738	4	-	40,055
30 September 2016	$(105,610)	$(11,214,092)	$(1,971,994)	$(8,575)	$(3,168,201)	$(158,848)	$(275,752)	$-	$(16,903,072)

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

Net carrying amount as at:	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
30 September 2017	$19,837,553	$10,025,862	$491,555	$2,996	$510,230	$122,511	$287	$124,575	$31,115,569
31 December 2016	$17,786,637	$10,482,426	$425,172	$2,785	$477,945	$106,482	$389	$216,280	$29,498,116
30 September 2016	$17,786,637	$10,597,500	$416,045	$3,106	$449,172	$140,822	$414	$6,401	$29,400,097

Property and equipment held by the Company and Subsidiaries were not pledged.

Components of building that have different useful lives are the main building structures, air conditioning units and elevators, which are depreciated over 50 years, 8 years and 15 years, respectively.

20. Intangible assets

Cost:	Franchises	Trademarks	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Computer software	Other intangible assets	Total
1 January 2017	$37,659,600	$423,468	$10,306,443	$3,804,532	$1,881,975	$225,146	$54,301,164
Addition－Acquired separately	-	-	-	-	113,118	-	113,118
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(305)	-	(305)
Exchange differences	-	(25,897)	(511,537)	(232,663)	(7,523)	(13,769)	(791,389)
Other	-	-	597,618	-	-	-	597,618
30 September 2017	$37,659,600	$397,571	$10,392,524	$3,571,869	$1,987,265	$211,377	$54,220,206

Cost:	Franchises	Trademarks	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Computer software	Other intangible assets	Total
1 January 2016	$37,659,600	$218,864	$8,272,925	$2,095,194	$1,785,122	$230,636	$50,262,341
Addition－Acquired separately	-	-	-	-	59,122	-	59,122
Additions through business combinations	-	175,084	2,963,598	1,465,318	-	-	4,604,000
Exchange differences	-	(23,233)	(471,262)	(207,989)	(17,006)	(11,858)	(731,348)
Other	-	-	(200,488)	-	-	-	(200,488)
30 September 2016	$37,659,600	$370,715	$10,564,773	$3,352,523	$1,827,238	$218,778	$53,993,627

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

Amortization and impairment:	Franchises	Trademarks	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Computer software	Other intangible assets	Total
1 January 2017	$(3,119,075)	$-	$-	$(441,545)	$(1,624,913)	$(70,077)	$(5,255,610)
Amortization	(1,559,537)	-	-	(297,876)	(72,551)	(38,839)	(1,968,803)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	305	-	305
Exchange differences	-	-	-	29,990	5,193	4,675	39,858
30 September 2017	$(4,678,612)	$-	$-	$(709,431)	$(1,691,966)	$(104,241)	$(7,184,250)

Amortization and impairment:	Franchises	Trademarks	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Computer software	Other intangible assets	Total
1 January 2016	$(1,039,692)	$-	$-	$(45,634)	$(1,555,189)	$(15,848)	$(2,656,363)
Amortization	(1,559,537)	-	-	(258,608)	(55,208)	(41,198)	(1,914,551)
Exchange differences	-	-	-	11,147	12,181	2,216	25,544
30 September 2016	$(2,599,229)	$-	$-	$(293,095)	$(1,598,216)	$(54,830)	$(4,545,370)

Net carrying amount as at:	Franchises	Trademarks	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Computer software	Other intangible assets	Total
30 September 2017	$32,980,988	$397,571	$10,392,524	$2,862,438	$295,299	$107,136	$47,035,956
31 December 2016	$34,540,525	$423,468	$10,306,443	$3,362,987	$257,062	$155,069	$49,045,554
30 September 2016	$35,060,371	$370,715	$10,564,773	$3,059,428	$229,022	$163,948	$49,448,257

Amortization expense of intangible assets under the statements of comprehensive income:

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Operating costs	$235	$-	$653	$-
Operating expenses – Business expenses	$19,702	$12,997	$54,574	$37,019
Operating expenses – Administrative and general expenses	$636,997	$629,489	$1,913,576	$1,877,532

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

As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the book value of goodwill was $10,392,524 thousand, $10,306,443 thousand and $10,564,773 thousand, respectively. The goodwill arose from the acquisition of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. on 1 July 2015, the acquisition of 100% of Conning Holdings Limited on 18 September 2015 and 82.05% of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC through Conning & Company, a 100% subsidiary of the Company on 1 February 2016.

An annual impairment test for goodwill is performed regularly. The Company and Subsidiaries estimated the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit that the goodwill is allocated to for the purpose of impairment test. The recoverable amount is calculated by applying a proper discount rate. Considering that the recoverable amount is higher than the book value of the cash-generating unit that the goodwill was allocated to, no impairment recognition is necessary for goodwill.

21. Other assets

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Prepayment	$5,380,917	$4,087,984	$3,116,990
Deferred acquisition costs	18,772	25,112	27,225
Guarantee deposits paid	19,036,793	21,704,201	23,391,589
Other assets – Other	1,490,997	4,057,679	1,674,545
Total	$25,927,479	$29,874,976	$28,210,349

22. Deferred acquisition costs

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

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$25,112	$33,565
Amortization	(6,340)	(6,340)
Ending balance	$18,772	$27,225

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

23. Payables

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Notes payable	$3,881,959	$1,051	$1,071
Life insurance proceeds payable	693,684	640,257	533,972
Commissions payable	1,253,791	3,790,117	1,332,706
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	436,674	475,472	493,867
Other payables	52,928,891	19,445,792	21,260,755
Total	$59,194,999	$24,352,689	$23,622,371

24. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Held for trading			
Derivatives that are not designated hedging			
Forward	$1,976,877	$4,297,640	$489,131
CS	7,435,512	22,574,860	704,440
IRS	77,917	103,404	150,943
Option	-	6,304	22,506
Total	$9,490,306	$26,982,208	$1,367,020

25. Bonds payable

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Corporate bonds payable	$70,000,000	$35,000,000	$-

(1) Pursuant to Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10502133020 by the FSC, the Company issued 1st perpetual non-cumulative subordinated financial debentures on 13 December 2016 through private placement. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

A. Issue amount: $35,000,000 thousand.

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

C. Years to maturity: Perpetual.

D. Coupon rate: From the issue date to the tenth year, the coupon rate is 3.6%; from the day following the tenth year maturity and on every tenth year maturity from then on, if the bonds are not redeemed, the coupon rate will be adjusted to a fixed annual rate of Taiwan Ten- Year Government Bond plus the issue spread.

E. Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date. The Company may stop making interest payments and such interest payments will not be cumulated or deferred under the following circumstances: 1) the Company has no earnings or the earnings are insufficient to make interest payments; 2) the Company would fail to meet the required risk-based capital ratio or other minimum requirements from the authorities if making those interest payments; 3) the Company has other essential considerations.

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

G. Forms of bonds: Physical certificate.

(2) Pursuant to Order No. Securities-TPEx-Bond-10600099421 of the Taipei Exchange, the Company issued 1st perpetual cumulative subordinated financial debentures on 12 May 2017 through public offering. Key terms and conditions are as follows:

A. Issue amount: $35,000,000 thousand.

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

C. Years to maturity: Perpetual.

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

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

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

G. Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.

26. Preferred stock liabilities

(1) In accordance with the resolution made at the Board of Directors' meeting held on 29 October 2009, acting on behalf of the shareholders, the Company issued 200,000 thousand shares of Class B preferred stocks at par value of $10 per share through private offerings. The offering was approved by Insurance Bureau on 14 December 2009. Key terms and conditions of the privately offered Class B preferred stocks are listed as follows:

A. Issuance period covers from 16 December 2009, the issue date, to 16 December 2016, seven years in total.

B. Dividend yield is 2.90% per year based on the actual issue price of $50 per share. Unpaid dividends will accumulate and shall be paid in full with priority after class A in the year with earnings.

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

D. The preference shares are not entitled to be sold back. With the approval from the competent authorities, the Company redeemed all the Class B preferred stocks on 8 October 2016.

(2) In accordance with the resolution made at the Board of Directors' meeting held on 7 October 2011, acting on behalf of the shareholders, the Company issued 125,000 thousand shares of Class C preferred stocks at par value of $10 per share through private offerings. The offering was approved by Insurance Bureau on 26 October 2011. Key terms and conditions of the privately offered Class C preferred stocks are listed as follows:

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

B. Dividend yield is 1.86% per year based on the actual issue price of $40 per share. Unpaid dividends will accumulate and shall be paid in full with priority after class A and class B in the year with earnings.

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

D. The preference shares are not entitled to be sold back. Five years after issuance, the Company may redeem the shares with the approval from the competent authorities.

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

27. Insurance liabilities, reserve for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments, and foreign exchange volatility reserve

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

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

(1) The Company

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance (Note)	$4,125,739,959	$1,331,445	$4,127,071,404
Injury insurance	7,593,768	-	7,593,768
Health insurance	568,046,842	-	568,046,842
Annuity insurance	1,388,728	33,613,913	35,002,641
Investment-linked insurance	539,471	-	539,471
Total	4,703,308,768	34,945,358	4,738,254,126
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:			
Life insurance	300,063	-	300,063
Net	$4,703,008,705	$34,945,358	$4,737,954,063

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance (Note)	$3,901,312,393	$2,015,303	$3,903,327,696
Injury insurance	7,719,298	-	7,719,298
Health insurance	520,453,768	-	520,453,768
Annuity insurance	1,377,249	37,577,532	38,954,781
Investment-linked insurance	660,250	-	660,250
Total	4,431,522,958	39,592,835	4,471,115,793
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:			
Life insurance	228,765	-	228,765
Net	$4,431,294,193	$39,592,835	$4,470,887,028

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

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance (Note)	$3,790,041,442	$2,242,554	$3,792,283,996
Injury insurance	7,682,955	-	7,682,955
Health insurance	503,713,036	-	503,713,036
Annuity insurance	1,391,633	39,989,138	41,380,771
Investment-linked insurance	698,280	-	698,280
Total	4,303,527,346	42,231,692	4,345,759,038
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:			
Life insurance	230,796	-	230,796
Net	$4,303,296,550	$42,231,692	$4,345,528,242

Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$4,431,522,958	$39,592,835	$4,471,115,793
Reserve	493,547,408	61,697	493,609,105
Recover	(167,331,526)	(4,739,402)	(172,070,928)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(54,430,072)	30,228	(54,399,844)
Ending balance	4,703,308,768	34,945,358	4,738,254,126
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:			
Beginning balance – Net	228,765	-	228,765
Increase	72,375	-	72,375
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(1,077)	-	(1,077)
Ending balance – Net	300,063	-	300,063
Total	$4,703,008,705	$34,945,358	$4,737,954,063

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$4,029,237,366	$53,505,125	$4,082,742,491
Reserve	484,229,503	81,312	484,310,815
Recover	(166,941,248)	(11,327,502)	(178,268,750)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(42,998,275)	(27,243)	(43,025,518)
Ending balance	4,303,527,346	42,231,692	4,345,759,038
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:			
Beginning balance – Net	162,951	-	162,951
Increase	82,657	-	82,657
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(14,812)	-	(14,812)
Ending balance – Net	230,796	-	230,796
Total	$4,303,296,550	$42,231,692	$4,345,528,242

Note: Allowance for doubtful account pertinent to 3% of business tax cut and recovery from major incident reserve are included.

B. Unearned premium reserve

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$623,112	$-	$623,112
Individual injury insurance	5,402,412	-	5,402,412
Individual health insurance	7,798,710	-	7,798,710
Group insurance	944,448	-	944,448
Investment-linked insurance	107,062	-	107,062
Total	14,875,744	-	14,875,744
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	214,402	-	214,402
Individual injury insurance	5,560	-	5,560
Individual health insurance	50,655	-	50,655
Group Insurance	394	-	394
Total	271,011	-	271,011
Net	$14,604,733	$-	$14,604,733

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

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$577,903	$-	$577,903
Individual injury insurance	5,407,855	-	5,407,855
Individual health insurance	7,873,045	-	7,873,045
Group insurance	773,372	-	773,372
Investment-linked insurance	107,249	-	107,249
Total	14,739,424	-	14,739,424
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	191,241	-	191,241
Individual injury insurance	4,581	-	4,581
Total	195,822	-	195,822
Net	$14,543,602	$-	$14,543,602

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$552,547	$-	$552,547
Individual injury insurance	5,233,420	-	5,233,420
Individual health insurance	7,382,328	-	7,382,328
Group insurance	910,358	-	910,358
Investment-linked insurance	103,217	-	103,217
Total	14,181,870	-	14,181,870
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	215,260	-	215,260
Individual injury insurance	5,657	-	5,657
Group insurance	450	-	450
Total	221,367	-	221,367
Net	$13,960,503	$-	$13,960,503

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

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$14,739,424	$-	$14,739,424
Reserve	14,875,743	-	14,875,743
Recover	(14,739,424)	-	(14,739,424)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	1	-	1
Ending balance	14,875,744	-	14,875,744
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance – Net	195,822	-	195,822
Increase	75,189	-	75,189
Ending balance – Net	271,011	-	271,011
Total	$14,604,733	$-	$14,604,733

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$14,095,377	$-	$14,095,377
Reserve	14,181,870	-	14,181,870
Recover	(14,095,377)	-	(14,095,377)
Ending balance	14,181,870	-	14,181,870
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance – Net	165,694	-	165,694
Increase	55,673	-	55,673
Ending balance – Net	221,367	-	221,367
Total	$13,960,503	$-	$13,960,503

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

C. Reserve for claims

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	$884,082	$2,389	$886,471
–Unreported claim	58,559	-	58,559
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	83,388	-	83,388
–Unreported claim	1,608,327	-	1,608,327
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	795,558	-	795,558
–Unreported claim	2,570,804	-	2,570,804
Group insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	38,818	-	38,818
–Unreported claim	896,102	-	896,102
Investment-linked insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	50,364	-	50,364
–Unreported claim	1,657	-	1,657
Total	6,987,659	2,389	6,990,048
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual health insurance	1,456	-	1,456
Group insurance	2,286	-	2,286
Total	3,742	-	3,742
Net	$6,983,917	$2,389	$6,986,306

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

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	$784,305	$1,056	$785,361
–Unreported claim	62,034	-	62,034
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	80,075	-	80,075
–Unreported claim	1,423,114	-	1,423,114
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	598,282	-	598,282
–Unreported claim	2,278,264	-	2,278,264
Group insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	25,157	-	25,157
–Unreported claim	861,011	-	861,011
Investment-linked insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	63,850	-	63,850
–Unreported claim	1,570	-	1,570
Total	6,177,662	1,056	6,178,718
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual life insurance	34,765	-	34,765
Individual health insurance	1,130	-	1,130
Group insurance	4,177	-	4,177
Total	40,072	-	40,072
Net	$6,137,590	$1,056	$6,138,646

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

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	$120,824	$1,056	$121,880
–Unreported claim	100,094	-	100,094
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	86,444	-	86,444
–Unreported claim	1,488,009	-	1,488,009
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	183,104	-	183,104
–Unreported claim	2,371,359	-	2,371,359
Group insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	31,048	-	31,048
–Unreported claim	881,485	-	881,485
Investment-linked insurance			
–Unreported claim	2,609	-	2,609
Total	5,264,976	1,056	5,266,032
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual life insurance	31,379	-	31,379
Individual health insurance	1,179	-	1,179
Group insurance	9,669	-	9,669
Total	42,227	-	42,227
Net	$5,222,749	$1,056	$5,223,805

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

Reserve for claims is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$6,177,662	$1,056	$6,178,718
Reserve	6,989,150	2,389	6,991,539
Recover	(6,177,662)	(1,056)	(6,178,718)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(1,491)	-	(1,491)
Ending balance	6,987,659	2,389	6,990,048
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Beginning balance – Net	40,072	-	40,072
Decrease	(36,330)	-	(36,330)
Ending balance – Net	3,742	-	3,742
Total	$6,983,917	$2,389	$6,986,306

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$4,795,257	$1,056	$4,796,313
Reserve	5,265,315	1,056	5,266,371
Recover	(4,795,257)	(1,056)	(4,796,313)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(339)	-	(339)
Ending balance	5,264,976	1,056	5,266,032
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Beginning balance – Net	34,947	-	34,947
Increase	7,280	-	7,280
Ending balance – Net	42,227	-	42,227
Total	$5,222,749	$1,056	$5,223,805

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

D. Special reserve

	30 September 2017			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	$(63,860)	$-	$-	$(63,860)
Provision for risk of bonus	64,490	-	-	64,490
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	11,083,324	11,083,324
Total	$630	$-	$11,083,324	$11,083,954

	31 December 2016			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	$(67,018)	$-	$-	$(67,018)
Provision for risk of bonus	68,657	-	-	68,657
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	15,416,619	15,416,619
Total	$1,639	$-	$15,416,619	$15,418,258

	30 September 2016			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	$(64,619)	$-	$-	$(64,619)
Provision for risk of bonus	65,983	-	-	65,983
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	17,946,619	17,946,619
Total	$1,364	$-	$17,946,619	$17,947,983

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

Special reserve is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	$1,639	$-	$15,416,619	$15,418,258
Reserve for participating policies dividends reserve	11,335	-	-	11,335
Recover from participating policies dividends reserve	(8,177)	-	-	(8,177)
Reserve for provision for risk of bonus	(4,167)	-	-	(4,167)
Recover from special reserve for revaluation increments of property (Note)	-	-	(4,333,295)	(4,333,295)
Ending balance	$630	$-	$11,083,324	$11,083,954

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	$1,354	$-	$25,416,619	$25,417,973
Reserve for participating policies dividends reserve	(27,333)	-	-	(27,333)
Recover from participating policies dividends reserve	(898)	-	-	(898)
Reserve for provision for risk of bonus	28,241	-	-	28,241
Recover from special reserve for revaluation increments of property (Note)	-	-	(7,470,000)	(7,470,000)
Ending balance	$1,364	$-	$17,946,619	$17,947,983

Note: In pursuant of Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10600400550 issued on 2 February 2017 by the FSC, the Company can recover special reserve for revaluation increments of property by month, and the total recovered amount in 2017 is $4.33 billion. In pursuant of Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10500400250 issued on 30 January 2016 by the FSC, the Company can recover special reserve for revaluation increments of property by month, and the total recovered amount in 2016 is $10 billion.

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

E. Special capital reserve for major incidents and fluctuation of risks

	30 September 2017			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Individual life insurance	$148,738	$-	$-	$148,738
Individual injury insurance	4,550,926	-	-	4,550,926
Individual health insurance	5,613,473	-	-	5,613,473
Group insurance	3,980,743	-	-	3,980,743
Total	$14,293,880	$-	$-	$14,293,880

	31 December 2016			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Individual life insurance	$148,738	$-	$-	$148,738
Individual injury insurance	4,550,926	-	-	4,550,926
Individual health insurance	5,613,473	-	-	5,613,473
Group insurance	3,980,743	-	-	3,980,743
Total	$14,293,880	$-	$-	$14,293,880

	30 September 2016			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Individual life insurance	$140,928	$-	$-	$140,928
Individual injury insurance	3,873,019	-	-	3,873,019
Individual health insurance	5,376,802	-	-	5,376,802
Group insurance	3,738,294	-	-	3,738,294
Total	$13,129,043	$-	$-	$13,129,043

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

F. Premium deficiency reserve

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$26,169,633	$-	$26,169,633
Individual health insurance	1,678,117	-	1,678,117
Group insurance	172	-	172
Total	$27,847,922	$-	$27,847,922

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$27,998,318	$-	$27,998,318
Individual health insurance	1,762,497	-	1,762,497
Group insurance	266	-	266
Total	$29,761,081	$-	$29,761,081

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$24,869,501	$-	$24,869,501
Individual health insurance	1,803,508	-	1,803,508
Group insurance	401	-	401
Total	$26,673,410	$-	$26,673,410

Premium deficiency reserve is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$29,761,081	$-	$29,761,081
Reserve	720,625	-	720,625
Recover	(2,118,206)	-	(2,118,206)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(515,578)	-	(515,578)
Ending balance	$27,847,922	$-	$27,847,922

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$22,242,577	$-	$22,242,577
Reserve	5,160,566	-	5,160,566
Recover	(355,446)	-	(355,446)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(374,287)	-	(374,287)
Ending balance	$26,673,410	$-	$26,673,410

G. Other reserve

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Other	$1,920,792	$-	$1,920,792

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Other	$1,938,792	$-	$1,938,792

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Other	$1,939,890	$-	$1,939,890

Other reserve is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$1,938,792	$-	$1,938,792
Recover	(18,000)	-	(18,000)
Ending balance	$1,920,792	$-	$1,920,792

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$1,967,824	$-	$1,967,824
Recover	(27,934)	-	(27,934)
Ending balance	$1,939,890	$-	$1,939,890

H. Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$4,738,254,126	$4,471,115,793	$4,345,759,038
Unearned premium reserve	14,875,744	14,739,424	14,181,870
Premium deficiency reserve	27,847,922	29,761,081	26,673,410
Other reserve	1,920,792	1,938,792	1,939,890
Total	$4,782,898,584	$4,517,555,090	$4,388,554,208
Book value of insurance liabilities	$4,782,898,584	$4,517,555,090	$4,388,554,208
Estimated present value of cash flows	$4,093,739,822	$3,543,343,439	$3,498,722,095
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$-	$-	$-

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

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

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

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

Liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

		30 September 2017
Test method		Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups		Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1)	Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 30 September 2017.
	(2)	Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on 30 June 2017, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2016, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

		31 December 2016
Test method		Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups		Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1)	Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2016.
	(2)	Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on 30 September 2016, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2015, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

		30 September 2016
Test method		Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups		Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1)	Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 30 September 2016.
	(2)	Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on 30 June 2016, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2015, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

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

I. Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments

The Company issues financial instruments without discretionary participation feature. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments is summarized below:

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Life insurance	$136,208	$4,339,921	$14,493,112
Investment-linked insurance	249,012	52,836	48,296
Total	$385,220	$4,392,757	$14,541,408

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$4,392,757	$49,123,102
Insurance claim payments	(4,299,941)	(35,076,526)
Net provision of statutory reserve	292,943	495,165
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(539)	(333)
Ending balance	$385,220	$14,541,408

J. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

a. The hedge strategy and risk exposure

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

b. Adjustment in foreign exchange volatility reserve

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$9,871,478	$16,026,449
Reserve		
Compulsory reserve	3,257,194	3,113,279
Extra reserve	2,581,153	364,986
Subtotal	5,838,347	3,478,265
Recover	(6,243,960)	(9,273,508)
Ending balance	$9,465,865	$10,231,206

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

c. Effects due to foreign exchange volatility reserve

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
Items	Inapplicable amount (1)	Applicable amount (2)	Effects (2) - (1)
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	$30,642,537	$30,979,195	$336,658
Earnings per share	5.77	5.84	0.07
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	9,465,865	9,465,865
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	426,988,834	423,082,737	(3,906,097)

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
Items	Inapplicable amount (1)	Applicable amount (2)	Effects (2) - (1)
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	$20,301,881	$25,111,932	$4,810,051
Earnings per share	3.83	4.73	0.90
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	10,231,206	10,231,206
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	385,731,666	381,190,336	(4,541,330)

(2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$7,866,977	$-	$7,866,977
Health insurance	713,278	-	713,278
Investment-linked insurance	3,273	-	3,273
Net	$8,583,528	$-	$8,583,528

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

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$5,649,735	$-	$5,649,735
Health insurance	524,915	-	524,915
Investment-linked insurance	3,641	-	3,641
Total	$6,178,291	$-	$6,178,291

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$5,280,127	$-	$5,280,127
Health insurance	457,403	-	457,403
Investment-linked insurance	3,805	-	3,805
Total	$5,741,335	$-	$5,741,335

Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$6,178,291	$-	$6,178,291
Reserve	2,832,455	-	2,832,455
Recover	(352,973)	-	(352,973)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(74,245)	-	(74,245)
Ending balance	$8,583,528	$-	$8,583,528

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$5,389,116	$-	$5,389,116
Reserve	1,597,662	-	1,597,662
Recover	(794,602)	-	(794,602)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(450,841)	-	(450,841)
Ending balance	$5,741,335	$-	$5,741,335

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

B. Unearned premium reserve

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$7,928	$-	$7,928
Individual health insurance	17,460	-	17,460
Group insurance	346,479	-	346,479
Total	$371,867	$-	$371,867

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$8,186	$-	$8,186
Individual health insurance	7,751	-	7,751
Group insurance	281,261	-	281,261
Total	297,198	-	297,198
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Group insurance	4,007	-	4,007
Net	$293,191	$-	$293,191

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$8,013	$-	$8,013
Individual health insurance	429	-	429
Group insurance	314,907	-	314,907
Total	323,349	-	323,349
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	2,223	-	2,223
Individual injury insurance	427	-	427
Individual health insurance	5,829	-	5,829
Group insurance	6,832	-	6,832
Total	15,311	-	15,311
Net	$308,038	$-	$308,038

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

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$297,198	$-	$297,198
Reserve	366,019	-	366,019
Recover	(287,133)	-	(287,133)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(4,217)	-	(4,217)
Ending balance	371,867	-	371,867
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance – Net	4,007	-	4,007
Decrease	(3,871)	-	(3,871)
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(136)	-	(136)
Ending balance – Net	-	-	-
Total	$371,867	$-	$371,867

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$264,157	$-	$264,157
Reserve	339,639	-	339,639
Recover	(256,236)	-	(256,236)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(24,211)	-	(24,211)
Ending balance	323,349	-	323,349
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance – Net	16,631	-	16,631
Decrease	(50)	-	(50)
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(1,270)	-	(1,270)
Ending balance – Net	15,311	-	15,311
Total	$308,038	$-	$308,038

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

C. Reserve for claims

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	$8	$-	$8
–Unreported claim	2,220	-	2,220
Individual injury insurance			
–Unreported claim	1,130	-	1,130
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	3,347	-	3,347
–Unreported claim	22,052	-	22,052
Group insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	6,995	-	6,995
–Unreported claim	289,259	-	289,259
Total	325,011	-	325,011
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual life insurance	2	-	2
Individual health insurance	5,983	-	5,983
Group insurance	3	-	3
Total	5,988	-	5,988
Net	$319,023	$-	$319,023

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Unreported claim	$3,733	$-	$3,733
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	59	-	59
–Unreported claim	689	-	689
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	3,296	-	3,296
–Unreported claim	17,444	-	17,444
Group insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	30,713	-	30,713
–Unreported claim	263,067	-	263,067
Total	319,001	-	319,001
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual health insurance	1,611	-	1,611
Net	$317,390	$-	$317,390

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

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$146	$-	$146
–Unreported claim	6,532	-	6,532
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	390	-	390
–Unreported claim	1,197	-	1,197
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	5,091	-	5,091
–Unreported claim	15,057	-	15,057
Group insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	27,288	-	27,288
–Unreported claim	271,443	-	271,443
Total	327,144	-	327,144
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual health insurance	3,404	-	3,404
Net	$323,740	$-	$323,740

Reserve for claims is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$319,001	$-	$319,001
Reserve	244,187	-	244,187
Recover	(232,485)	-	(232,485)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(5,692)	-	(5,692)
Ending balance	325,011	-	325,011
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Beginning balance – Net	1,611	-	1,611
Increase	4,338	-	4,338
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	39	-	39
Ending balance – Net	5,988	-	5,988
Total	$319,023	$-	$319,023

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$379,539	$-	$379,539
Reserve	259,270	-	259,270
Recover	(283,803)	-	(283,803)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(27,862)	-	(27,862)
Ending balance	327,144	-	327,144
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Beginning balance – Net	3,686	-	3,686
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(282)	-	(282)
Ending balance – Net	3,404	-	3,404
Total	$323,740	$-	$323,740

D. Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$8,583,528	$6,178,291	$5,741,335
Unearned premium reserve	371,867	297,198	323,349
Total	$8,955,395	$6,475,489	$6,064,684
Book value of insurance liabilities	$8,955,395	$6,475,489	$6,064,684
Estimated present value of cash flows	$7,164,316	$5,180,390	$4,851,748
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$-	$-	$-

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

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

Note 3: There are no instances of merger or transfer of insurance contract for Cathay Lujiazui Life. As such, the book value of related intangible assets shall not be deducted from book value of insurance liability for liability adequacy reserve test.

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

Liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

	30 September 2017
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 30 September 2017. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2016, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

	31 December 2016
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2016. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2015, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

	30 September 2016
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 30 September 2016. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2015, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

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

E. Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments

Cathay Lujiazui Life issues financial instruments without discretionary participation feature. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments is summarized below:

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Life insurance	$8,138,305	$5,927,993	$5,396,194

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$5,927,993	$4,879,863
Premiums received	3,041,272	1,363,745
Insurance claim payments	(205,314)	(105,648)
Net recovery of statutory reserve	(552,876)	(323,584)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(72,770)	(418,182)
Ending balance	$8,138,305	$5,396,194

(3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$1,517,192	$-	$1,517,192

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$1,177,110	$-	$1,177,110

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$1,038,754	$-	$1,038,754

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

Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$1,177,110	$-	$1,177,110
Reserve	418,107	-	418,107
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(78,025)	-	(78,025)
Ending balance	$1,517,192	$-	$1,517,192

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$786,995	$-	$786,995
Reserve	263,705	-	263,705
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(11,946)	-	(11,946)
Ending balance	$1,038,754	$-	$1,038,754

B. Unearned premium reserve

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$3,798	$-	$3,798
Individual health insurance	3,701	-	3,701
Total	$7,499	$-	$7,499

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$3,282	$-	$3,282
Individual health insurance	3,130	-	3,130
Total	$6,412	$-	$6,412

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

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$2,788	$-	$2,788
Individual health insurance	2,585	-	2,585
Total	$5,373	$-	$5,373

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$6,412	$-	$6,412
Reserve	1,496	-	1,496
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(409)	-	(409)
Ending balance	$7,499	$-	$7,499

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$4,380	$-	$4,380
Reserve	1,040	-	1,040
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(47)	-	(47)
Ending balance	$5,373	$-	$5,373

C. Reserve for claims

	30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	$697	$-	$697
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	4	-	4
–Unreported claim	471	-	471
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	148	-	148
–Unreported claim	482	-	482
Total	$1,802	$-	$1,802

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

	31 December 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	$1,151	$-	$1,151
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	152	-	152
–Unreported claim	354	-	354
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	134	-	134
–Unreported claim	354	-	354
Total	$2,145	$-	$2,145

	30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	$650	$-	$650
Individual injury insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	216	-	216
–Unreported claim	318	-	318
Individual health insurance			
–Reported but not paid claim	70	-	70
–Unreported claim	314	-	314
Total	$1,568	$-	$1,568

Reserve for claims is summarized below:

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$2,145	$-	$2,145
Reserve	(220)	-	(220)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(123)	-	(123)
Ending balance	$1,802	$-	$1,802

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$1,245	$-	$1,245
Reserve	338	-	338
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(15)	-	(15)
Ending balance	$1,568	$-	$1,568

D. Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$1,517,192	$1,177,110	$1,038,754
Unearned premium reserve	7,499	6,412	5,373
Total	$1,524,691	$1,183,522	$1,044,127
Book value of insurance liabilities	$1,524,691	$1,183,522	$1,044,127
Estimated present value of cash flows	$1,115,265	$195,644	$189,271
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$-	$-	$-

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

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

Note 3: There are no instances of merger or transfer of insurance contract for Cathay Life (Vietnam). As such, the book value of related intangible assets shall not be deducted from book value of insurance liability for liability adequacy reserve test.

Note 4: The expense assumption under estimated present value of cash flows started to adopt actual expense in the calculation of estimated present value of cash flows from 30 June 2017.

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

28. Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $252,847 thousand and $299,513 thousand, respectively. Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $801,524 thousand and $832,150 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefit plan

Expenses under the defined benefit plan for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $54,556 thousand and $83,645 thousand, respectively. Expenses under the defined benefit plan for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $163,667 thousand and $250,936 thousand, respectively.

29. Provisions

	Litigation liability	Contingent liability	Total
1 January 2017	$56,245	$367,981	$424,226
Reserve	-	30,612	30,612
Gains on foreign exchange	-	(22,811)	(22,811)
30 September 2017	$56,245	$375,782	$432,027

30. Other liabilities

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Accounts collected in advance	$366,347	$426,948	$354,345
Deferred handling fees	33,138	45,149	49,783
Guarantee deposits received	2,904,783	2,816,382	2,802,959
Other liabilities – Other	6,471,999	3,499,590	3,470,462
Total	$9,776,267	$6,788,069	$6,677,549

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

31. Deferred handling fees

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

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$45,149	$61,347
Amortization	(11,192)	(11,521)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(819)	(43)
Ending balance	$33,138	$49,783

32. Common stock

As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the total authorized thousand shares were all 5,306,527 at par value of $10.

33. Capital surplus

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Additional paid-in capital	$13,000,000	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Differences between share price and book value from acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	29,142	29,142	29,142
Changes in amount of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	738,521	739,326	738,298
Total	$13,767,663	$13,768,468	$13,767,440

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

34. Retained earnings

(1) Legal capital reserve

Pursuant to the Insurance Act, 20% of the Company's after-tax net income in the current year must be appropriated as legal capital reserve until the total amount of the legal capital reserve equals the issued share capital. Prior to 2007, this legal capital reserve was appropriated by 10% of the Company's after-tax net income according to the R.O.C. Company Act. When the Company incurs no loss, it may distribute the portion of its legal capital reserve which exceeds 25% of the issued share capital by issuing new shares or by cash to its original shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

On 29 June 2017, the Company's Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of $6,025,732 thousand. On 27 April 2016, the Company's Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of $7,622,904 thousand.

(2) Special capital reserve

Pursuant to Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises, the after-tax amount of released provision from the special claim reserves for contingency according to Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises are appropriated as special capital reserve when approved by stockholders' meeting in the following year.

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

According to Article 17 of Regulations Governing the Acquisition and Disposal of Assets by Public Companies, when the company acquires real estates from its related parties, the differences between transaction price and valuation cost shall be recognized as special capital reserve.

After adopting IFRS, the Company followed the rule issued on 5 June 2012 by FSC. The rule indicates that the entity shall recognized additional special capital reserve at the time the entity distributes distributable earnings. The additional special capital reserve shall be recognized at the amount of the balance of special capital reserve recognized when first adopting IFRS less the net of deduction part of other equity recognized when first adopting IFRS. The entity could reverse partial of the recognized distributable retained earnings if the deduction part of other equity reverses.

The Company has elected to use the fair value of certain investment properties on the transition date to TIFRS as their deemed costs. In accordance with Article 32 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, the incremental value from fair value revaluation can be used to offset the negative impact from transition and shall be set aside an equal amount of retained earnings; the residual amount should be recognized under special reserve. According to Order No. 10202508140 issued by Insurance Bureau, the abovementioned amount $2,994,565 thousand shall be set aside under special capital reserve in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10102508861.

The Company changes its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from year of 2014. In order to ensure the soundness and stability of the financial structure, the FSC as of 23 January 2015 requires insurance companies to set aside special capital reserve equal to the amount of the increase in retained earnings net of the increase in reserve for life insurance liabilities resulting from valid contracts' fair value approved by the authority. The amount set aside by the Company is $124,002,466 thousand. The amount could only be used as a surplus to reserve for life insurance liability accessed and approved by authorities as inadequate and the surplus to reserve when the Company applies Phase II of IFRS 4 *Insurance Contract* to stabilize financial structure. On 29 June 2017, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, recognized special capital reserve of $1,159,795 thousand, which is from the gain from fair value change in 2016.

In accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10402029590, the Company recognized special capital reserve amount to $34,764,311 thousand. The amount was originally recognized in insurance liabilities.

On 29 June 2017, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, recognized special capital reserves of $21,167,154 thousand, among which special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks in the amount of $1,701,092 thousand had been recognized at the end of 2016 in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises". The rest of the special capital reserve will be recognized in year 2017.

(3)Undistributed retained earnings

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's annual earnings, after paying tax and offsetting deficits, if any, shall be appropriated as legal capital reserve and special capital reserve according to law. The total remaining amount plus beginning undistributed earnings are the distributable earnings. The distributable earnings must be appropriated in accordance with the resolution by the stockholders' meeting.

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

C. According to the addition of Article 235-1 of the Company Act announced on 20 May 2015, the Company shall provide a fixed amount or percentage of the actual profit for a year to be distributed as "employee remuneration". The Company's Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, passed the resolution of amending the Articles of Incorporation on 17 March 2016.

Please refer to Note 37 for details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors.

D. The Company's distribution of 2016 retained earnings has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders. For related information please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

E. Special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks are recorded as special capital reserve under equity at the end of this year. As of 30 September 2017, the decrease amount was $517,192 thousand.

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

(4) Non-controlling interests

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$2,688,759	$2,327,656
Net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interests	(28,561)	253,125
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(101,292)	(191,679)
Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets	(3,376)	(95,425)
Other	3,090,032	172,760
Ending balance	$5,645,562	$2,466,437

35. Retained earned premium

(1) The Company

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$145,626,707	$38,070	$145,664,777	$147,292,505	$23,803	$147,316,308
Reinsurance premium income	48,095	-	48,095	45,288	-	45,288
Premium income	145,674,802	38,070	145,712,872	147,337,793	23,803	147,361,596
Less:						
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(336,203)	-	(336,203)	(302,838)	-	(302,838)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(129,984)	-	(129,984)	27,317	-	27,317
Subtotal	(466,187)	-	(466,187)	(275,521)	-	(275,521)
Retained earned premium	$145,208,615	$38,070	$145,246,685	$147,062,272	$23,803	$147,086,075

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$433,831,862	$78,264	$433,910,126	$439,653,841	$113,673	$439,767,514
Reinsurance premium income	144,972	-	144,972	155,663	-	155,663
Premium income	433,976,834	78,264	434,055,098	439,809,504	113,673	439,923,177
Less:						
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(963,140)	-	(963,140)	(878,674)	-	(878,674)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(61,130)	-	(61,130)	(30,820)	-	(30,820)
Subtotal	(1,024,270)	-	(1,024,270)	(909,494)	-	(909,494)
Retained earned premium	$432,952,564	$78,264	$433,030,828	$438,900,010	$113,673	$439,013,683

(2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$1,872,992	$-	$1,872,992	$1,114,833	$-	$1,114,833
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium income	1,872,992	-	1,872,992	1,114,833	-	1,114,833
Less:						
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(42,576)	-	(42,576)	(12,571)	-	(12,571)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(112,556)	-	(112,556)	(87,670)	-	(87,670)
Subtotal	(155,132)	-	(155,132)	(100,241)	-	(100,241)
Retained earned premium	$1,717,860	$-	$1,717,860	$1,014,592	$-	$1,014,592

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$5,218,799	$-	$5,218,799	$2,942,933	$-	$2,942,933
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium income	5,218,799	-	5,218,799	2,942,933	-	2,942,933
Less:						
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(45,970)	-	(45,970)	(13,512)	-	(13,512)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(108,440)	-	(108,440)	(83,689)	-	(83,689)
Subtotal	(154,410)	-	(154,410)	(97,201)	-	(97,201)
Retained earned premium	$5,064,389	$-	$5,064,389	$2,845,732	$-	$2,845,732

(3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$165,257	$-	$165,257	$114,345	$-	$114,345
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium income	165,257	-	165,257	114,345	-	114,345
Less:						
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(694)	-	(694)	(499)	-	(499)
Subtotal	(694)	-	(694)	(499)	-	(499)
Retained earned premium	$164,563	$-	$164,563	$113,846	$-	$113,846

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$443,281	$-	$443,281	$324,660	$-	$324,660
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium income	443,281	-	443,281	324,660	-	324,660
Less:						
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(1,496)	-	(1,496)	(1,040)	-	(1,040)
Subtotal	(1,496)	-	(1,496)	(1,040)	-	(1,040)
Retained earned premium	$441,785	$-	$441,785	$323,620	$-	$323,620

36. Retained claim payments

(1) The Company

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$67,553,424	$1,353,527	$68,906,951	$69,635,386	$2,574,499	$72,209,885
Reinsurance claim payments	42,230	-	42,230	23,814	-	23,814
Insurance claim payments	67,595,654	1,353,527	68,949,181	69,659,200	2,574,499	72,233,699
Less:						
Claims recovered from reinsures	(112,762)	-	(112,762)	(115,614)	-	(115,614)
Retained claim payments	$67,482,892	$1,353,527	$68,836,419	$69,543,586	$2,574,499	$72,118,085

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$205,880,534	$4,441,710	$210,322,244	$205,627,662	$8,383,321	$214,010,983
Reinsurance claim payments	73,923	-	73,923	116,577	-	116,577
Insurance claim payments	205,954,457	$4,441,710	210,396,167	205,744,239	8,383,321	214,127,560
Less:						
Claims recovered from reinsures	(353,352)	-	(353,352)	(372,620)	-	(372,620)
Retained claim payments	$205,601,105	$4,441,710	$210,042,815	$205,371,619	$8,383,321	$213,754,940

(2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$261,568	$-	$261,568	$286,793	$-	$286,793
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	261,568	-	261,568	286,793	-	286,793
Less:						
Claims recovered from reinsures	(17,394)	-	(17,394)	(4,997)	-	(4,997)
Retained claim payments	$244,174	$-	$244,174	$281,796	$-	$281,796

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$850,361	$-	$850,361	$1,091,511	$-	$1,091,511
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	850,361	-	850,361	1,091,511	-	1,091,511
Less:						
Claims recovered from reinsures	(17,840)	-	(17,840)	(14,126)	-	(14,126)
Retained claim payments	$832,521	$-	$832,521	$1,077,385	$-	$1,077,385

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

(3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$15,358	$-	$15,358	$10,571	$-	$10,571
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	15,358	-	15,358	10,571	-	10,571
Less:						
Claims recovered from reinsures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained claim payments	$15,358	$-	$15,358	$10,571	$-	$10,571

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$40,456	$-	$40,456	$23,381	$-	$23,381
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	40,456	-	40,456	23,381	-	23,381
Less:						
Claims recovered from reinsures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained claim payments	$40,456	$-	$40,456	$23,381	$-	$23,381

37. Personnel expenses, depreciation and amortization – The Company and Subsidiaries

Items	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses						
Salary and wages	$5,904,677	$1,368,628	$7,273,305	$7,366,768	$1,306,823	$8,673,591
Labor and health insurance expenses	454,793	199,471	654,264	488,254	207,682	695,936
Pension expenses	248,450	58,953	307,403	312,112	71,046	383,158
Other expenses	387,668	592,313	979,981	368,050	591,533	959,583
Depreciation	4,866	180,053	184,919	2,425	181,321	183,746
Amortization	235	656,699	656,934	-	642,486	642,486

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

Items	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017			For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses						
Salary and wages	$18,181,020	$4,123,739	$22,304,759	$22,491,164	$4,366,566	$26,857,730
Labor and health insurance expenses	1,427,656	656,842	2,084,498	1,450,148	631,416	2,081,564
Pension expenses	787,113	178,078	965,191	885,423	197,663	1,083,086
Other expenses	1,140,085	1,807,504	2,947,589	1,041,435	1,827,096	2,868,531
Depreciation	9,061	542,808	551,869	4,898	548,116	553,014
Amortization	653	1,968,150	1,968,803	-	1,914,551	1,914,551

According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, 0.01% to 0.1% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no more than 0.1% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors and supervisors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

Based on the profit of the three-month period ended 30 September 2017, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 30 September 2017 to be 0.01% of profit of the current three-month period and no more than 0.1% of profit of the current three-month period, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 30 September 2017, recognized under salary expenses, amounted to $1,513 thousand and $1,425 thousand, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017, recognized under salary expenses, amounted to $3,078 thousand and $4,275 thousand, respectively. Based on the profit of the three-month period ended 30 September 2016, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 30 September 2016 to be 0.01% of profit of the current three-month period and no more than 0.1% of profit of the current three-month period, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the three-month period ended 30 September 2016, recognized under salary expenses, amounted to $1,840 thousand and $1,800 thousand, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016, recognized under salary expenses, amounted to $2,899 thousand and $5,400 thousand, respectively.

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

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 8 March 2017 to distribute $2,800 thousand and $7,200 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2016, respectively. No differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2016.

38. Non-operating income and expenses

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Gains on disposal of property and equipment	$4,952	$4,274	$4,437	$246,810
Dividend on preferred stock liabilities	(23,441)	(96,273)	(69,559)	(286,727)
Other	317,689	517,778	1,083,266	1,434,142
Total	$299,200	$425,779	$1,018,144	$1,394,225

39. Components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2017				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax expense	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	$2,607	$-	$2,607	$(443)	$2,164
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	687,302	-	687,302	-	687,302
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	15,300,019	(7,251,352)	8,048,667	(2,139,137)	5,909,530
Effective portion of losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	20,779	(34,668)	(13,889)	2,361	(11,528)
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	(168,533)	-	(168,533)	27,529	(141,004)
Total	$15,842,174	$(7,286,020)	$8,556,154	$(2,109,690)	$6,446,464

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

	For the three-month period ended 30 September 2016				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax expense	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	$9,860	$-	$9,860	$(1,676)	$8,184
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(2,591,525)	-	(2,591,525)	89,464	(2,502,061)
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	27,445,964	(4,529,455)	22,916,509	(827,889)	22,088,620
Effective portion of losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	(17,371)	(46,378)	(63,749)	10,837	(52,912)
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	(618,004)	-	(618,004)	(134)	(618,138)
Total	$24,228,924	$(4,575,833)	$19,653,091	$(729,398)	$18,923,693

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax expense	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Revaluation surplus	$235,064	$-	$235,064	$(46,243)	$188,821
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	5,959	-	5,959	(1,012)	4,947
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(824,367)	-	(824,367)	-	(824,367)
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	78,156,109	(34,480,578)	43,675,531	(3,307,851)	40,367,680
Effective portion of gains on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	140,293	(103,678)	36,615	(6,224)	30,391
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	(1,295,776)	-	(1,295,776)	211,141	(1,084,635)
Total	$76,417,282	$(34,584,256)	$41,833,026	$(3,150,189)	$38,682,837

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	$6,802	$-	$6,802	$(1,156)	$5,646
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(7,060,038)	-	(7,060,038)	123,657	(6,936,381)
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	46,946,962	(16,030,715)	30,916,247	1,294,507	32,210,754
Effective portion of gains on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	138,977	(131,395)	7,582	(1,289)	6,293
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method – to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	(896,256)	-	(896,256)	5,829	(890,427)
Total	$39,136,447	$(16,162,110)	$22,974,337	$1,421,548	$24,395,885

40. Income taxes

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

Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Current income tax expense (benefit)		
Current income tax charge	$1,293,570	$6,978,933
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(177)	-
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Deferred tax benefit relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(700,981)	(8,269,779)
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	-	2,367,903
Other		
Tax effect under consolidated income tax systems	-	(21,911)
Total income tax expense	$592,412	$1,055,146

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

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Current income tax expense (benefit)		
Current income tax charge	$10,909,777	$7,639,449
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	78,101	85,508
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Deferred tax benefit relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(10,936,128)	(3,680,204)
Total income tax expense	$51,750	$4,044,753

Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	$2,139,137	$827,889
Effective portion of losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	(2,361)	(10,837)
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(27,086)	(87,654)
Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income	$2,109,690	$729,398

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Revaluation surplus	$46,243	$-
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	3,307,851	(1,294,507)
Effective portion of gains on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	6,224	1,289
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(210,129)	(128,330)
Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income	$3,150,189	$(1,421,548)

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

Income taxes charged to equity

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Capital surplus	$-	$151,143
Income taxes relating to components of equity	$-	$151,143

	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Capital surplus	$3	$151,147
Income taxes relating to components of equity	$3	$151,147

Imputation credit information

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Balances of imputation credit amounts	$442,778	$2,100,557	$158,528

The actual creditable ratio for 2016 and 2015 were 6.59%and 4.50%, respectively.

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

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 30 September 2017, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

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

The Company has filed administrative remedial due to disagreements on assessment of premiums on bonds investment amortized to interest revenue and the foreign withholding tax recognition for fiscal years 2007 and 2011, respectively.

41. Earnings per share

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

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

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Basic earnings per share				
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$14,744,305	$17,501,205	$30,979,195	$25,111,932
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	5,306,527	5,306,527	5,306,527	5,306,527
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	$2.78	$3.30	$5.84	$4.73

If foreign exchange volatility reserve was not applied, basic earnings per share would be $3.16 and $2.81 for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively. If foreign exchange volatility reserve was not applied, basic earnings per share would be $5.77 and $3.83 for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively. If gains from recovery of special reserve for revaluation increment of property was not included, basic earnings per share would be $2.78 and $2.82 for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively. If gains from recovery of special reserve for revaluation increment of property was not included, basic earnings per share would be $5.02 and $3.32 for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, respectively.

42. Separate account insurance products

(1) The Company

A. Separate account insurance products – Assets and liabilities

	Assets		
Items	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Cash in bank	$1,217,067	$1,890,327	$2,368,605
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	540,610,468	491,662,050	489,522,533
Other receivables	7,839,788	4,303,425	4,493,394
Total	$549,667,323	$497,855,802	$496,384,532

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

	Liabilities		
Items	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Other payables	$1,164,324	$1,077,195	$758,998
Reserve for separate account – Insurance contracts	265,732,673	299,663,763	306,308,248
Reserve for separate account – Investment contracts	282,770,326	197,114,844	189,317,286
Total	$549,667,323	$497,855,802	$496,384,532

B. Separate account insurance products – Revenue and expenses

	Expenses			
	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Items	2017	2016	2017	2016
Insurance claim payments	$13,583,269	$2,920,503	$32,698,525	$8,740,814
Cash surrender value	11,137,504	8,106,293	34,692,810	23,264,903
Dividends	9	19	107	129
(Recovery of) provision for separate account reserve	(9,912,802)	854,641	(33,824,258)	(2,059,564)
Administrative expenses	945,828	960,189	2,756,237	2,875,842
Non-operating income and expenses	(29,619)	(29,389)	(83,592)	(85,970)
Total	$15,724,189	$12,812,256	$36,239,829	$32,736,154

	Revenue			
	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Items	2017	2016	2017	2016
Premium income	$7,669,502	$6,717,648	$20,519,817	$15,838,896
Interest income	394	162	1,030	646
Gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	10,440,066	12,566,514	29,856,371	26,315,041
Foreign exchange losses	(2,385,773)	(6,472,068)	(14,137,389)	(9,418,429)
Total	$15,724,189	$12,812,256	$36,239,829	$32,736,154

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

C. The commission earned for the sales of separate account insurance products from counterparties for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $266,837 thousand and $270,856 thousand, respectively. The commission earned for the sales of separate account insurance products from counterparties for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $827,301 thousand and $970,358 thousand, respectively.

(2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

A. Separate account insurance products – Assets and liabilities

	Assets		
Items	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Cash in bank	$13,679	$15,729	$11,323
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	125,534	142,542	152,094
Interest receivable	42	78	81
Other	-	60	-
Total	$139,255	$158,409	$163,498

	Liabilities		
Items	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Other payables	$9	$8	$134
Reserve for separate account	125,540	144,302	148,994
Other	13,706	14,099	14,370
Total	$139,255	$158,409	$163,498

B. Separate account insurance products – Revenue and expenses

	Expenses			
	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Items	2017	2016	2017	2016
Cash surrender value	$9,929	$7,653	$26,572	$13,703
Administrative expenses	461	514	1,372	1,642
Tax expenses	(514)	-	-	-
Recovery of separate account reserve	(3,544)	(944)	(15,482)	(24,390)
Total	$6,332	$7,223	$12,462	$9,045

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

	Revenue			
	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Items	2017	2016	2017	2016
Premium income	$120	$308	$391	$918
Interest income	26	18	84	71
Tax expenses	37	552	37	1,599
Gains (losses) from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6,149	6,345	11,950	(11,633)
Total	$6,332	$7,223	$12,462	$(9,045)

43. Business combinations

On 1 February 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries acquired 80% of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC through Conning & Company, a 100% subsidiary of the Company, with $4,708,746 thousand of cash and obtained control of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC. On the acquisition date, the Company and Subsidiaries acquired additional 2.05% of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC through Conning & Company, with $673,400 thousand of cash and the Company and Subsidiaries thereby held 82.05% of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC.

The fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the subsidiaries mentioned above as at the date of acquisition were disclosed as follows:

	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date
Cash and cash equivalents	$38
Receivables	286,708
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	82,603
Held-to-maturity financial assets	357,388
Intangible assets (Except for goodwill)	2,053,870
Other assets	44,166
Payables	(114,616)
Provisions	(367,003)
Other liabilities	(57,820)
Identifiable net assets	$2,285,334

	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date
Goodwill of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC is as follows:	
Purchase consideration	$4,708,746
Add: Non-controlling interests at fair value	530,467
Less: Identifiable net assets at fair value	(2,285,334)
Goodwill	$2,953,879

44. Risk management for insurance contracts and financial instruments

Risk management objectives, policies, procedures and methods:

(1) Objectives of risk management

The Company's risk management policy aims to promote operational efficiency, to ensure assets safety, to increase shareholder value, and to comply with any and all applicable laws and regulations for the purpose of steady growth and sustainable management.

(2) Framework of risk management, organization structure and responsibilities

A. Board of Directors

a. The Board of Directors should establish appropriate risk management framework and culture, ratify appropriate risk management policy and allocate resources in the most effective manner.
b. The Board of Directors together with senior management should promote and execute risk management policies and standards. Furthermore, they should keep the policies and standards in line with the Company's operational objective and strategy.
c. The Board of Directors should be aware of the risk arising from daily operations, ensure the effectiveness of risk management and bear the ultimate responsibility for risk management.
d. The Board of Directors should delegate authority to risk management department to deal with violation of risk limits by other departments.

B. Risk management committee

a. The committee should develop the risk management policies, framework and organizational function and establish quantitative and qualitative risk management standards. The committee is also responsible for reporting the results of implementing such policies and standards to the board regularly and making necessary suggestions for improvement.
b. The committee should execute the risk management decisions made by the Board of Directors and evaluate the results of developing and executing risk management mechanisms.
c. The committee should assist and monitor the risk management activities.
d. The committee should adjust the risk category, risk limits and risk taking tendency according to the change of the environment.
e. The committee should enhance cross-department interaction and communication.

C. Chief Risk Officer

a. The Chief Risk Officer should maintain independence and should not concurrently play a business or financial role nor hold a position in any profit center of the Company.
b. The Chief Risk Officer should be able to access any and all information which may have an impact on risk overview of the Company.
c. The Chief Risk Officer should be in charge of overall risk management of the Company.
d. The Chief Risk Officer should participate in the company's important decision-making process and express opinions from a risk management perspective.

D. Risk management department

a. The department is responsible for monitoring, measuring and evaluating daily risks and should perform its duties independently.

b. The department should perform the following functions with regard to different business activities:

(A) Propose and execute the risk management policies set by the Board of Directors.
(B) Suggest the risk limits based on risk appetite.
(C) Summarize the risk information provided by all departments, facilitate the execution of the policies and discuss the risk limits with departments respectively.
(D) Regularly generate risk management related reports.
(E) Regularly review all department's risk limits and cope with the violation of such limits.
(F) Execute stress testing.
(G) Execute back testing if necessary.
(H) Manage other risk management related issues.

E. Business Units

a. Each business unit shall assign a risk management coordinator to assist with the risk management of each business unit.

b. The duites of the risk management includes the following:

(A) Identify and measure risks and report risk exposure and potential influence against the Company on time.
(B) Regularly review the risk limits and in the event of any excess of such limits, the designated person shall report such excess along with what actions have been taken against it.
(C) Assist to develop the risk model and to ensure that risk measurement, application of the model and the parameter settings are reasonable and consistent.
(D) Ensure that internal control procedures are executed effectively to comply with applicable laws and regulations and the Company's risk management policies.
(E) Assist to collect operational risk related data.
(F) Manager(s) of each business unit shall be responsible for daily risk management and risk reporting of such unit if necessary and take necessary measures in response to such risks.
(G) Manager(s) of each business unit shall procure such unit to disclose risk management related information regularly to the risk management department.

F. Audit department

The department is required to oversee risk management policies execution among all departments pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations and the Company's risk management policies.

Each subsidiary's risk management department or related unit should develop risk management policies based on each subsidiary's operating nature and needs, and should provide risk management report to the Company's risk management department periodically. The Company's risk management department will summarize all subsidiaries' reports and provide them to risk management committee for future reference at regular intervals.

(3) The range and types of risk assessment and reporting

The Company's procedures for risk management include risk identification, risk measurement, risk control and risk reporting. The Company sets its management standards for a broad variety of risks as specified below, i.e. market risk, credit risk, sovereign risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, insurance risk, and assets/liability management, as well as for capital adequacy. The Company also develops methods of assessment and evaluation, monitors its risks and regularly provides the risk management reports.

A. Market risk

This risk can be defined as the risk of losses in value of the Company's financial assets arising from adverse movements in market prices of financial instruments. The measurements that the Company uses are based on value-at-risk (VaR) and the Company examines the measurements regularly. The Company also uses back testing to ensure the accuracy of the market risk model regularly. Furthermore, the Company applies scenario analysis and stress testing to evaluating the change in value of certain asset groups due to significant domestic and/or international events. In response to the enforcement of foreign exchange volatility reserve, the Company determines the ceiling of foreign exchange risk, implements warning system and monitors foreign exchange risk regularly.

B. Credit risk

This risk refers to the Company's losses due to the default of debtors. The Company applies credit rating, concentration and annual value-at-risk (VaR) as measurements and examined the measurements regularly. Furthermore, the Company applies scenario analysis and stress testing to evaluating the change in value of the asset groups due to significant domestic and/or international events.

C. Sovereign risk

Sovereign risk is the risk that the Company suffers losses from loans, financial investments and long-term investments in a specific country as a consequence of market price fluctuation or default of security issuers or debtors stemming from local political and/or economic situations. The Company measures the risk by certain ratio. The ratio could be calculated as follows: the total investment amount of certain country or specific area divided by total foreign investment amount or adjusted net asset. The Company reviews and adjusts the indicator on a regular basis.

D. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes “Funding liquidity risk” and “Market liquidity risk”. The former is the risk of insufficient funding to meet the Company’s commitment when due. The Company has established risk measurement indicators of capital liquidity risk and reviews the indicators regularly. Also, funding reporting system has been established and the risk management department manages funding liquidity based on the information provided by relevant business units. Furthermore, cash flow analysis model has been applied and monitored regularly. Improvements will be made once unusual events occur. Cash flow analysis model is also applied to set the annual assets allocation plan to better maintain the liquidity of assets. “Market liquidity risk” occurs when drastic change of market price is triggered by market turmoil or lack of market depth. The Company has established a liquidity threshold for investment. All investment departments have evaluated the market trading volumes and adequacy of holding positions based on the characteristics and objectives of current investment portfolio.

E. Operational risk

Operational risk occurs when there are errors caused by internal process, employee(s), system breakdown or external issues such as legal risk; however, strategic risk and reputation risk are excluded. The Company has set the standard operating procedure based on the nature of the operations and established losses reporting system as well to collect and manage information with respect to losses resulting from operational risk. To maintain the Company’s operation and ability to provide customer services while minimizing the losses under emergency events, the Company has established emergency handling mechanism and information system damage preparedness.

F. Insurance risk

The Company assumes that certain risks transfer from policy holders to the Company after collecting premiums from policy holders and, as a result, the Company may bear a loss for paying a claim due to unexpected changes. This risk generally happens because of the policy design, pricing risk, underwriting risk, reinsurance risk, catastrophe risk, claim risk and reserve-related risk.

G. Asset and liability matching risk

It happens when the changes in the value of assets and liabilities are not equal. The Company measures the risk with capital costs, duration, cash flow management and scenario analysis.

H. Risk-based capital (RBC) ratio

The RBC ratio regulated under the Insurance Act and the Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies is the total capital of the Company divided by the Company's risk-based capital. The Company regards such ratio as an indicator for capital adequacy.

(4) The process of assuming, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks and the way to determine a proper risk classification, a premium level and underwriting policies

A. The process of assuming, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks

a. Promulgate the Company's risk management standards including the definitions and range of risks, management structure, risk management indexes and other risk management measures.
b. Establish methods to evaluate insurance risks.

c. Regularly provide the insurance risk management report to be reviewed by the risk management committee and as a reference to developing insurance risk management strategies.
d. When an exceptional risk event occurs, the affected departments should propose possible solutions to the risk management committee in the Company and that in the Cathay Financial Holdings.

B. The way to determine a proper risk classification, a premium level and underwriting policies

a. Underwriters should, at all times, comply with certain relevant rules of financial underwriting which includes checking insurance notification database for exceptional cases and consider the amount insured, type of insurance, age, family status, reason for insurance, employment status, financial situation etc. to determine whether an insurance policy is suitable and affordable for the potential policyholder.
b. The Company has an underwriting team dealing with controversial cases with regard to new contracts and changes of the terms and conditions and having the right to interpret relevant underwriting standards.
c. The Company has a special panel for major insurance projects to enhance risk management over such projects and avoid adverse selection and moral hazard.

(5) The scope of insurance risk assessment and management from a company-wise perspective

A. Insurance risk assessment covers the following topics:

a. Product design and pricing risk: This risk arises from improper design of products, terms and conditions and pricing attributable to using the unsuitable and/or inconsistent information and/or facing unexpected changes.
b. Underwriting risk: Unexpected losses arise from soliciting business, underwriting activities and approval, other expenditure activities, etc.
c. Reinsurance risk: This risk occurs when a company fails to reinsure the excess risk or a reinsurer fails to fulfill its responsibility that results in losses in premium, claims or non-reimbursed expenses.
d. Catastrophe risk: This risk arises from accidents which lead to considerable losses in one or more categories of insurance and the aggregate amount of such losses is huge enough to affect the Company's credit rating and solvency.
e. Claim risk: This risk arises from mishandling claims.
f. Risk of insufficient reserve: It happens when the Company does not have sufficient reserves to fulfill its obligations owing to underestimating its liabilities.

B. The scope of management of insurance risk

a. Build up a top-down framework of the Company's insurance risk management and empower relevant parties to execute risk management.
b. Establish the Company's insurance risk management standards including the definitions and types of risks, management of the structure, risk management indexes and other risk management measures.
c. Develop action plans in consideration of the Company's growth strategy and the global financial environment.
d. Determine methods to measure insurance risks.
e. Regularly provide insurance risk management report for supervision and as a reference to initiate insurance management strategy.
f. Manage other risk management issues.

(6) The method to limit or transfer insurance risk exposure and to avoid inappropriate concentration risk

The method that the Company mainly uses to limit or transfer insurance risk exposure and to avoid inappropriate concentration risk is the reinsurance management plan which is made considering the Company's risk taking ability, risk profiling and legal issues factors. In order to maintain safety of risk transfer and to control the risk of reinsurance transactions, the Company has established reinsurer selection standards.

(7) Asset/liability management

A. The Company has an asset/liability management committee to establish management structure, to ensure full application of the management policy, to integrate human capital and resources, to review the strategy and practice regularly and, furthermore, to reduce all types of risks.
B. Authorized departments will review the measurement of asset/liability management regularly and report to the asset/liability management committee regularly; following that, the results will be sent to the risk management committee of the Company. Furthermore, the annual report should be delivered to the risk management committee of the Cathay Financial Holdings.
C. When an exceptional situation occurs, the affected departments should propose possible solutions to the asset/liability management committee, the risk management committee in the Company and that in the Cathay Financial Holdings.

(8) The procedure to manage, monitor and control a special event which results in extra liability to be taken or extra owner equity to be committed

Pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations, the Company is required to maintain a certain Risk-based capital (RBC) ratio. In order to enhance the Company’s capital management and to comply with such RBC ratio, the Company has established a set of capital adequacy management standards as follows:

A. Capital adequacy management

a. Regularly provide capital adequacy management reports and analysis to the finance department of the Cathay Financial Holdings.
b. Regularly provide the risk management committee the capital adequacy management analysis report.
c. Conduct scenario analysis to figure out how the use of funding, the changes of the financial environment or the amendments of applicable laws and regulations can affect RBC ratio.
d. Regularly review RBC ratio and related control standards to ensure a solid capital adequacy management.

B. Exception management process

When RBC ratio exceeds the standard given or other exceptions occur, the Company is required to notify the risk management department and finance department of the Cathay Financial Holdings together with the capital adequacy analysis report and possible solution(s).

(9) Risk mitigation and avoidance policies and risk monitoring procedures

A. The Company enters into derivative transactions to reduce market risk and credit risk of the assets. The derivative contracts such as stock index options, index futures, interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, currency forwards, cross currency swaps and credit default swaps are applied to hedge risks arising from investments, such as equity risk, interest rate risk, cash flow risk, foreign exchange risk and credit risk; however, the derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

B. Hedging instrument against risks and implementation are made preliminarily in consideration of the risk tolerance levels. The Company executes hedge and exercises authorized financial instruments to adjust the overall risk level to the tolerance levels based on the market dynamics, business strategies, the characteristics of products and risk management policies.

C. The Company assesses and reviews the effectiveness of the hedge instruments and hedged items regularly. The assessment report is issued and forwarded to the management which is delegated by Board of Directors; meanwhile, a copy of the assessment report is delivered to the audit department for future reference.

(10) The policies and procedures against the concentration of credit and investment risks

Considering the credit risk factors, the Company has set credit and investment limits by business groups, industries and countries. When such limits has been reached or breached as a result of any increase of the credit line or investment, the Company shall not grant loans or make investment in general. However, if the Company has to undertake the business under certain circumstances, the Company shall follow the internal regulations, including but not limited to “Guidelines for sovereign risk management”, “Guidelines for securities investment risk limit” and “Guidelines for credit and investment risk management on conglomerate and other juristic person institute”.

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

45. Information of insurance risk

(1) Sensitivity of insurance risk – Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features

A. The Company

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Scenarios	Changes in income before tax	Changes in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	1,869,306	1,551,524
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	2,071,417	1,719,276
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	292,769	242,998
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 3,686,922	Increase 3,060,145
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 3,689,645	Decrease 3,062,406

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Scenarios	Changes in income before tax	Changes in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	1,754,889	1,456,558
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	2,418,196	2,007,103
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	315,897	262,194
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 3,404,345	Increase 2,825,606
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 3,406,858	Decrease 2,827,692

B. Cathay Lujiazui Life

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Scenarios	Changes in income before tax	Changes in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	113,263	84,947
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	55,869	41,902
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	83,091	62,318
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 213,994	Increase 160,496
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 234,429	Decrease 175,822

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Scenarios	Changes in income before tax	Changes in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	209,938	157,453
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	123,699	92,774
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	107,711	80,784
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 394,101	Increase 295,576
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 429,046	Decrease 321,784

C. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
	Scenarios	Changes in income before tax	Changes in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	396	317
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	15,309	12,247
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	2,507	2,005
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 5,116	Increase 4,092
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 5,119	Decrease 4,095

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
	Scenarios	Changes in income before tax	Changes in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	192	154
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	11,260	9,008
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	1,017	813
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 3,922	Increase 3,137
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 3,924	Decrease 3,140

a. Changes in income before tax listed above refer to the effects of income before tax arising from the assumption for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016. The influence on equities of the Company, Cathay Lujiazui Life and Cathay Life (Vietnam) is assumed that the income tax is calculated on pre-tax income at rates of 17%, 25% and 20% individually.

b. An increase (decrease) of 0.1% on discount rate applied to liability adequacy test has no impact on income before tax and equity. The result of the test shows the Company's adequacy. However, if the discount rate keeps declining significantly, income before tax and equity will probably be affected.

c. Sensitivity Test

(A) Mortality/Morbidity test is executed by multiplying mortality, morbidity and the occurrence rate of injury insurance by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.
(B) Expense sensitivity is executed by multiplying all expense items listed in statements of comprehensive income (Note 1) by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.
(C) Surrender rate sensitivity test is executed by multiplying surrender rate by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.
(D) The rate of returns sensitivity test is executed by multiplying the rate of returns (Note 2) increases (decreases) by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

Note 1: Expense items includes underwriting expenses, commission expenses, other operating expenses included in operating costs as well as business expenses, administration expenses and training expenses included in operating expenses.
Note 2: The rate of returns is measured by 2 x (net profits or losses on investment – finance costs) / (the beginning balance of usable capital + the ending balance of usable capital - net profits or losses on investment + finance costs) and it needs to be annualized.

(2) Interpretation of concentration of insurance risks

The Company's insurance business is mainly in Taiwan, Republic of China. All the insurance policies have similar risks of exposure, for example, the exposure of the unexpected changes in trend (ex: mortality, morbidity, and lapse rate), the exposure of multiple insurance contracts caused by single specific event (ex: the simultaneous exposure of life insurance, health insurance, and accidental insurance caused by one earthquake). The Company reduces the risk of exposure not only by monitoring risks consistently, but also by arranging reinsurance contracts.

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

The Company reviews the profits and losses on compensation and the capability of assuming risk as a whole periodically. The Company will also evaluate the retention amount according to the risk features and approve by competent authority. For the excess of retention amount, the Company cedes this portion of amounts to reinsurers. At the same time, the Company takes the possibility of unexpected human and natural disasters into account periodically and estimates the reasonable maximum amount of losses from retained risks. The Company determines whether it is necessary to adjust the reinsured amount or catastrophe reinsurance according to the range of losses. Hence, the insurance risk to some extent has been diversified to reduce the potential impact on unexpected losses.

Furthermore, according to “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises”, the annual increase of after-tax amount of special capital reserve for major incidents and fluctuation of risks for the abnormal changes of the loss ratio of each type of insurance and claims needs to be recognized and recorded in special capital reserve of equity in accordance with IAS 12.

(3) Claim development trend

A. The Company

a. Direct business development trend

	Development year								Reserve for
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unreported claim	unreported claim
2010Q4~2011Q3	15,233,476	18,831,060	19,164,207	19,235,321	19,288,407	19,327,396	19,348,919	-	-
2011Q4~2012Q3	15,251,573	18,520,845	18,846,133	18,924,014	18,975,981	19,014,744	19,034,491	19,747	19,786
2012Q4~2013Q3	14,247,265	17,629,490	17,941,782	17,995,716	18,035,760	18,067,403	18,084,143	48,383	48,480
2013Q4~2014Q3	14,397,906	17,761,748	18,098,010	18,192,255	18,232,673	18,263,388	18,279,751	87,496	87,671
2014Q4~2015Q3	14,692,623	18,265,362	18,613,904	18,682,441	18,723,161	18,754,012	18,770,285	156,381	156,694
2015Q4~2016Q3	15,684,432	19,355,665	19,690,625	19,765,167	19,808,077	19,840,560	19,857,887	502,222	503,226
2016Q4~2017Q3	16,765,826	20,515,803	20,864,151	20,940,639	20,985,864	21,019,914	21,037,951	4,272,125	4,280,669

Expected future payment	$5,096,526
Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim	38,923
Reserve for unreported claim	5,135,449
Add: Reported but not paid claim	1,854,599
Claims reserve balance	$6,990,048

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

b. Retained business development trend

	Development year								Reserve for
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unreported claim	unreported claim
2010Q4~2011Q3	15,317,675	18,950,137	19,291,062	19,362,802	19,416,468	19,455,960	19,477,619	-	-
2011Q4~2012Q3	15,341,494	18,672,588	19,000,277	19,079,071	19,131,523	19,170,565	19,190,476	19,911	19,950
2012Q4~2013Q3	14,391,265	17,798,304	18,115,783	18,170,536	18,210,873	18,242,998	18,259,923	49,050	49,149
2013Q4~2014Q3	14,481,334	17,884,873	18,224,513	18,319,416	18,360,212	18,391,278	18,407,775	88,359	88,536
2014Q4~2015Q3	14,807,297	18,415,225	18,766,319	18,835,647	18,876,821	18,908,095	18,924,531	158,212	158,529
2015Q4~2016Q3	15,792,380	19,487,309	19,826,203	19,901,448	19,944,763	19,977,623	19,995,094	507,785	508,800
2016Q4~2017Q3	16,838,442	20,614,025	20,965,308	21,042,321	21,087,847	21,122,179	21,140,324	4,301,882	4,310,485

Note: Retained business equals direct business plus assumed reinsurance business less ceded reinsurance business.

Expected future payment	$5,135,449
Add: Reported but not paid claim	1,850,857
Retained claims reserve balance	$6,986,306

In accordance of Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10402133590 issued on 22 December 2015 by the FSC, the Company recognizes reserve for claims by aggregating reserve for unreported claim and reported but not paid claim. Reserve for unreported claim is determined based on reported claim and adjusted to related expenses; reported but not paid claim is reserved on a case by case basis. Due to uncertainty, estimation, and judgment involved in recognition, there is a high degree of complexity in reserving for claim. Any changes of the estimation or judgment are treated as the changes of the accounting estimates and can be recognized as profit and loss in current year. Some claims are delayed in notifying the Company. Also, the expected payment for unreported claims involves major subjective judgment and estimation on the past experiences. Thus, uncertainty exists that the estimated claims reserve for claim payments on the balance sheet date will not be equal to the final settled amount of claim payments. The claims reserve recorded on the book is estimated based upon the currently available information. However, the final amount probably will deviate from the original estimates because of the follow-up developments of the claim events.

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

The chart above has shown the development trend of claim payments. The event year is the actual year for the occurrence of the insurance claim events; The x-axis is the year of the development for the settlement cases; the dollar amount showing above the diagonal line represents the settlement cases in that specific event year with the corresponding accumulated claim amounts and reported but not paid claim at the end of the year; the dollar amount shown below the diagonal line represents the accumulated estimated dollar amounts need to be paid for each event year as time passes. It is possible that the circumstances and trends affecting dollar amount of recognition for the claims reserve in current year will be different from that in the future. Thus, the expected future payment amount for the settlement cases cannot be determined by this chart.

B. Cathay Lujiazui Life

a. Direct business development trend

	Development year							Expected future payment
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2010Q4~2011Q3	235,910	436,579	462,660	462,660	478,328	478,328	478,328	-
2011Q4~2012Q3	251,268	490,713	530,349	534,385	534,385	534,385	534,385	-
2012Q4~2013Q3	371,507	597,222	634,664	644,451	644,451	644,451	644,451	-
2013Q4~2014Q3	218,040	408,088	436,739	644,451	644,451	644,451	644,451	-
2014Q4~2015Q3	258,732	443,988	436,739	447,318	447,318	447,318	447,318	10,579
2015Q4~2016Q3	266,185	443,988	467,258	487,539	487,539	487,539	487,539	43,551
2016Q4~2017Q3	266,185	468,766	493,335	533,214	533,214	533,214	533,214	267,029

Expected future payment	$321,159
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	(6,498)
Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim	-
Reserve for unreported claim	314,661
Add: Reported but not paid claim	10,350
Claims reserve balance	$325,011

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

b. Retained business development trend

	Development year							Expected future payment
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2010Q4~2011Q3	231,757	436,222	462,660	462,660	469,701	469,701	469,701	-
2011Q4~2012Q3	245,616	489,471	530,327	534,363	469,701	469,701	469,701	-
2012Q4~2013Q3	315,471	588,529	625,929	635,713	635,713	635,713	635,713	-
2013Q4~2014Q3	195,402	385,026	413,654	635,713	635,713	635,713	635,713	-
2014Q4~2015Q3	256,122	440,995	413,654	424,198	424,198	424,198	424,198	10,544
2015Q4~2016Q3	253,938	440,995	460,966	482,310	482,310	482,310	482,310	41,315
2016Q4~2017Q3	253,938	471,373	492,720	517,250	517,250	517,250	517,250	263,312

Note: Retained business equals direct business plus assumed reinsurance less ceded reinsurance business.

Expected future payment	$315,171
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	(6,498)
Add: Reported but not paid claim	10,350
Retained claims reserve balance	$319,023

Cathay Lujiazui Life recognizes claims reserve for reported claims (reported but not paid) and unreported claims (incurred but not reported). Due to uncertainty, estimation, and judgment involved in recognition, there is a high degree of complexity in reserving for claim. Any changes of the estimation or judgment are treated as the changes of the accounting estimates and can be recognized as profit and loss in current year. Some claims are delayed in notifying Cathay Lujiazui Life. Also, the expected payment for unreported claims involves major subjective judgment and estimation on the past experiences. Thus, uncertainty exists that the estimated claims reserve for claim payments on the balance sheet date will not be equal to the final settled amount of claim payments. The claims reserve recorded on the book is estimated based upon the currently available information. However, the final amount probably will deviate from the original estimates because of the follow-up developments of the claim events.

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

The chart above has shown the development trend of claim payments. The event year is the actual year for the occurrence of the insurance claim events; The x-axis is the year of the development for the settlement cases; the dollar amount showing above the diagonal line represents the settlement cases in that specific event year with the corresponding accumulated dollar amounts in the end of the year; the dollar amount shown below the diagonal line represents the accumulated estimated dollar amounts need to be paid for each event year as time passes. It is possible that the circumstances and trends affecting dollar amount of recognition for the claims reserve in current year will be different from that in the future. Thus, the expected future payment amount for the settlement cases cannot be determined by this chart.

C. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

Direct business development trend (and retained business development trend)

Accident year	Development year				
	1	2	3	4	5
2012Q4~2013Q3	804	881	881	881	881
2013Q4~2014Q3	633	725	725	725	725
2014Q4~2015Q3	1,174	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
2015Q4~2016Q3	1,136	1,286	1,286	1,286	1,286
2016Q4~2017Q3	933	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059

The chart above has shown the development trend of claim payments. The event year is the actual year for the occurrence of the insurance claim events; The x-axis is the year of the development for the settlement cases; the dollar amount shown above the diagonal line represents the settlement cases in that specific event year with the corresponding accumulated dollar amounts has been paid in the end of the year; the dollar amount shown below the diagonal line represents the accumulated estimated dollar amounts that need to be paid for each event year as time passes.

Cathay Life (Vietnam) recognizes claims reserve for reported claims (reported but not paid) and unreported claims (incurred but not reported). The estimation method of unreported claims is earned premium multiplied by the loss ratio based upon the past loss experiences instead of loss triangle method, which was approved by Vietnam local authorities. Thus, the expected future payment amount for the settlement cases cannot be determined by this chart. Also, the expected payment for unreported claims involves major subjective judgment and estimation on the past experiences. Thus, uncertainty exists that the estimated claims reserve for claim payments on the balance sheet date will not be equal to the final settled amount of claim payments.

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

46. Credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk for insurance contracts

(1) Credit risk

This risk represents the Company's financial loss due to the default of reinsurers; therefore, may cause impairment of reinsurance assets.

Due to the nature of reinsurance market and the regulations on qualified reinsurers, the insurers in Taiwan sustain certain degree of concentration of credit risk in reinsurers. To reduce this risk, the Company chooses the reinsurance counterparty, reviews its credit rating periodically, monitors and controls the risk of reinsurance transactions properly in accordance with the Company's "Reinsurance Risk Management Plan" and "Evaluation Standards for Reinsurers".

The credit ratings of the Company's reinsurers are satisfactory and above certain level, complying with the Company's internal rules and relevant legal requirements in Taiwan. Furthermore, reinsurance assets are relatively immaterial to the Company in terms of assets; therefore, no significant credit risks exist.

(2) Liquidity risk

The chart below is the analysis (undiscounted) of insurance contracts and net cash flows of liabilities of financial instruments with discretionary participation features. The figures shown in this chart are the total insurance payments and expenses of valid insurance contracts at specific times in the future on the balance sheet date. The actual future payment amounts will not be the same as expected due to the difference between the actual and expected experiences.

Unit: Billion

	Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features		
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
30 September 2017	$(147.9)	$(2)	$16,992
31 December 2016	(221.3)	(136.5)	17,034.1
30 September 2016	(185.3)	(119.2)	16,519.2

Note: Separate account products are not included.

(3) Market risk

When the Company measures insurance liabilities, the discounted rate required by the regulator is applied. The regulator reviews the discount rate assumption which has been used for reserves periodically. However, the discount rate assumption does not move at the same time in the same direction with the market price and interest rate, and is only applied to new businesses. Thus, those possible variables in market risk to the Company's valid insurance contacts have slight impact on profit and loss or equity. When the regulator changes the discount rate assumption possibly and reasonably, this change will have the impact of different range on profit and loss or equity depending upon the level of change it has been made and the overall company product portfolio. Furthermore, the reasonably possible change on the market risk will probably have impact on the future cash flows of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features, which are estimated based on available information at the balance sheet date and are used for assessing the adequacy of recognized insurance liabilities via adequacy test. Based upon the reasonably possible changes of current market risk, it has little impact on the adequacy of current recognized insurance liabilities.

47. Credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk of financial instrument

(1) Credit risk analysis

A. Sources of credit risk

Credit risks from financial transactions include issuer credit risk, counterparty risk and underlying assets credit risk:

a. Issuer credit risk represents a risk that the Company may suffer financial losses for holding debt instruments or bank savings because the issuers (guarantors) or banks are not able to repay due to default, bankruptcy, liquidation or any other similar circumstances.
b. Counterparty credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations to perform or pay as and when due and, as a result, the Company will bear financial losses.
c. Underlying asset credit risk means the risk that the Company may suffer losses arising from deterioration of the credit quality and/or credit rating, increase of credit risk premium or breach of any contract terms of any underlying assets to certain financial instruments.

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

B. Concentration risk

Regional distribution of credit risk exposure for financial assets of the Company:

30 September 2017

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$222,412,842	$72,266	$95,471	$56,535,450	$12,957,405	$292,073,434
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,076,678	901,984	3,583,417	3,087,383	-	11,649,462
Available-for-sale financial assets	180,689,628	24,129,847	38,904,360	123,994,554	133,370,521	501,088,910
Derivative financial assets for hedging	105,671	-	1,342	161,925	-	268,938
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	99,785,310	141,529,286	466,139,991	1,036,192,033	582,341,588	2,325,988,208
Held-to-maturity financial assets	35,392,792	-	-	6,539,187	-	41,931,979
Other financial assets	1,000,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	4,500,000
Total	$543,462,921	$166,633,383	$512,224,581	$1,226,510,532	$728,669,514	$3,177,500,931
Proportion	17.1%	5.3%	16.1%	38.6%	22.9%	100.0%

31 December 2016

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$87,108,982	$154,207	$214,434	$50,897,880	$2,250,356	$140,625,859
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,912,042	159,986	436,867	900,477	-	7,409,372
Available-for-sale financial assets	208,994,073	21,188,062	47,296,352	146,039,840	132,691,256	556,209,583
Derivative financial assets for hedging	70,905	-	6,036	155,328	-	232,269
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	79,879,337	131,219,394	422,728,136	939,595,037	543,161,710	2,116,583,614
Held-to-maturity financial assets	26,551,251	-	-	-	-	26,551,251
Other financial assets	4,161,395	-	3,500,000	-	-	7,661,395
Total	$412,677,985	$152,721,649	$474,181,825	$1,137,588,562	$678,103,322	$2,855,273,343
Proportion	14.5%	5.3%	16.6%	39.8%	23.8%	100.0%

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

30 September 2016

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$136,011,283	$75,187	$110,015	$73,014,064	$28,330,374	$237,540,923
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	13,012,313	488,951	10,345,483	5,583,624	611,980	30,042,351
Available-for-sale financial assets	221,645,520	20,381,390	54,192,124	120,495,659	134,021,907	550,736,600
Derivative financial assets for hedging	163,970	-	9,417	283,152	-	456,539
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	91,718,704	118,138,309	385,863,687	826,230,438	482,870,389	1,904,821,527
Held-to-maturity financial assets	25,058,878	-	-	-	-	25,058,878
Other financial assets	4,000,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	7,500,000
Total	$491,610,668	$139,083,837	$454,020,726	$1,025,606,937	$645,834,650	$2,756,156,818
Proportion	17.9%	5.0%	16.5%	37.2%	23.4%	100.0%

C. Credit Quality

Classification of credit quality for financial assets of the Company:

30 September 2017

Financial assets	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or unrated				
Cash and cash equivalents	$292,073,434	$-	$-	$-	$-	$292,073,434
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10,040,604	1,608,858	-	-	-	11,649,462
Available-for-sale financial assets	428,538,214	72,550,696	-	-	-	501,088,910
Derivative financial assets for hedging	268,938	-	-	-	-	268,938
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	2,266,081,868	59,906,340	-	393,965	(393,965)	2,325,988,208
Held-to-maturity financial assets	41,931,979	-	-	-	-	41,931,979
Other financial assets	4,500,000	-	-	-	-	4,500,000
Total	$3,043,435,037	$134,065,894	$-	$393,965	$(393,965)	$3,177,500,931
Proportion	95.8%	4.2%	-	-	-	100.0%

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

31 December 2016

Financial assets	Normal assets: Investment grade	Normal assets: Non-investment grade or unrated	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$140,625,859	$-	$-	$-	$-	$140,625,859
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	5,596,015	1,813,357	-	-	-	7,409,372
Available-for-sale financial assets	489,718,539	66,491,044	-	-	-	556,209,583
Derivative financial assets for hedging	232,269	-	-	-	-	232,269
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	2,047,651,043	68,932,571	-	419,627	(419,627)	2,116,583,614
Held-to-maturity financial assets	26,551,251	-	-	-	-	26,551,251
Other financial assets	7,661,395	-	-	-	-	7,661,395
Total	$2,718,036,371	$137,236,972	$-	$419,627	$(419,627)	$2,855,273,343
Proportion	95.2%	4.8%	-	-	-	100.0%

30 September 2016

Financial assets	Normal assets: Investment grade	Normal assets: Non-investment grade or unrated	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$237,540,923	$-	$-	$-	$-	$237,540,923
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	28,433,405	1,608,946	-	-	-	30,042,351
Available-for-sale financial assets	484,371,070	66,365,530	-	-	-	550,736,600
Derivative financial assets for hedging	456,539	-	-	-	-	456,539
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,851,153,259	53,668,268	-	407,758	(407,758)	1,904,821,527
Held-to-maturity financial assets	25,058,878	-	-	-	-	25,058,878
Other financial assets	7,500,000	-	-	-	-	7,500,000
Total	$2,634,514,074	$121,642,744	$-	$407,758	$(407,758)	$2,756,156,818
Proportion	95.6%	4.4%	-	-	-	100.0%

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

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

D. Regional distribution of credit risk exposure for secured loans and overdue receivables:

30 September 2017

Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	$316,023,705	$50,119,641	$77,209,705	$2,154,754	$445,507,805
Overdue receivables	203,140	23,126	59,504	-	285,770
Total	$316,226,845	$50,142,767	$77,269,209	$2,154,754	$445,793,575
Proportion	71%	11%	17%	1%	100%

31 December 2016

Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	$317,414,591	$49,707,033	$77,800,104	$-	$444,921,728
Overdue receivables	202,100	22,926	75,299	-	300,325
Total	$317,616,691	$49,729,959	$77,875,403	$-	$445,222,053
Proportion	71%	11%	18%	-	100%

30 September 2016

Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	$315,965,834	$50,288,982	$82,009,454	$-	$448,264,270
Overdue receivables	272,019	112,320	96,959	-	481,298
Total	$316,237,853	$50,401,302	$82,106,413	$-	$448,745,568
Proportion	71%	11%	18%	-	100%

E. Secured loans and overdue receivables

30 September 2017

Secured loans and overdue receivables	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR Principal)	Provision for impairment	Net
	Excellent	Good	Normal					
Consumer finance	$297,248,724	$77,489,667	$35,259,849	$222,764	$3,251,807	$413,472,811	$5,906,477	$407,566,334
Corporate finance	26,869,338	4,919,804	448,002	-	83,620	32,320,764	260,787	32,059,977
Total	$324,118,062	$82,409,471	$35,707,851	$222,764	$3,335,427	$445,793,575	$6,167,264	$439,626,311

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

31 December 2016

Secured loans and overdue receivables	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR Principal)	Provision for impairment	Net
	Excellent	Good	Normal					
Consumer finance	$243,209,527	$117,269,110	$52,440,764	$198,646	$3,336,620	$416,454,667	$5,873,070	$410,581,597
Corporate finance	23,812,636	4,239,528	616,002	-	99,220	28,767,386	243,337	28,524,049
Total	$267,022,163	$121,508,638	$53,056,766	$198,646	$3,435,840	$445,222,053	$6,116,407	$439,105,646

30 September 2016

Secured loans and overdue receivables	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR Principal)	Provision for impairment	Net
	Excellent	Good	Normal					
Consumer finance	$245,168,108	$118,213,485	$52,863,073	$291,691	$3,468,978	$420,005,335	$5,567,190	$414,438,145
Corporate finance	23,500,172	4,296,742	616,001	97,266	230,052	28,740,233	321,804	28,418,429
Total	$268,668,280	$122,510,227	$53,479,074	$388,957	$3,699,030	$448,745,568	$5,888,994	$442,856,574

F. Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired secured loans and overdue receivables:

Based on the historical default rate, the Company believes that provision for loans past due within a month is not necessary unless indicator of impairment exists.

	Past due but not impaired		
	Due in 1~2 months	Due in 2~3 months	Total
30 September 2017	$198,304	$24,460	$222,764
31 December 2016	164,117	34,529	198,646
30 September 2016	314,285	74,672	388,957

(2) Liquidity risk analysis

A. Sources of liquidity risk

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

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

B. Liquidity risk management

The Company assesses the characteristics of business, monitors short-term cash flows, and constructs the completed mechanism of liquidity risk management. Furthermore, the Company manages market liquidity risk cautiously by considering market trading volumes and adequacy of holding positions with symmetric.

The Company uses cash flow model and stress testing to assess cash flow risk based on actual management needs or special situation. Also, for abnormal and urgent financing needs, the Company makes an emergency management operating procedure to deal with significant liquidity risks.

C. Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The analysis of cash outflows to the Company and Subsidiaries is listed below and based on the residual term to maturity on balance sheet date. The disclosed amounts are in conformity of contract cash flows and the results of the differences from the disclosed amounts on consolidated balance sheet.

a. Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities:

30 September 2017	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	$53,693,777	$1,459,440	$98,429	$70,543	$3,872,810	$59,194,999
Payables	252,179	705,670	2,415,000	7,245,000	82,074,821	92,692,670
Preferred stock liability	-	-	5,103,447	-	-	5,103,447

31 December 2016	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	$46,444	$-	$-	$-	$-	$46,444
Payables	24,023,143	161,436	97,186	70,924	-	24,352,689
Bonds payable	-	1,260,000	1,260,000	3,780,000	41,234,411	47,534,411
Preferred stock liability	-	-	5,173,005	-	-	5,173,005

30 September 2016	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	$117,558	$-	$-	$-	$-	$117,558
Payables	22,388,924	1,101,373	78,966	53,108	-	23,622,371
Preferred stock liability	10,008,716	23,377	93,000	5,080,005	-	15,205,098

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

b. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liability:

30 September 2017	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	$31,682	$19,651	$29,642	$(774)	$-	$80,201
Forward	1,816,926	725,393	-	-	-	2,542,319
CS	9,167,706	3,153,270	-	-	-	12,320,976

31 December 2016	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	$30,094	$25,847	$47,231	$3,278	$-	$106,450
Forward	3,439,114	1,524,029	92,750	-	-	5,055,893
CS	25,588,589	294,288	-	-	-	25,882,877
Option	6,304	-	-	-	-	6,304

30 September 2016	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	$30,437	$29,582	$73,176	$21,386	$-	$154,581
Forward	600,497	-	-	-	-	600,497
CS	1,261,975	-	-	-	-	1,261,975
Option	22,506	-	-	-	-	22,506

(3) Market risk analysis

A. Sources of market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses or decrease in value of portfolio in positions arising from movements in exchange rate, product price, interest rate, credit spread, and stock price.

B. The Company and Subsidiaries assess, monitors, and manages market risks completely and effectively by applying Value at Risk ("VaR") and stress testing consistently.

a. Value at Risk

Value-at-Risk ("VaR") is the maximum loss on the portfolio with a given probability defined as the confidence level, over a given period of time. The Company and Subsidiaries use one-week 95% and 99% VaR to measures market risk.

b. Stress testing

The Company and Subsidiaries measure and evaluate potential risks of the occurrence of extreme and abnormal events regularly in addition to Value at Risk models.

The Company and Subsidiaries perform position stress testing regularly by using "Simple Sensitivity" and "Scenario Analysis" methods. The test is capable of representing the position loss resulted from the movement of a specific risk factor under different kinds of historical scenarios:

(A) Simple Sensitivity

Simple Sensitivity is to measure the dollar amount change for the portfolio value from the movement of specific risk factors.

(B) Scenario Analysis

Scenario Analysis is to measure the dollar amount changes for the total value of investment positions if possible future events occur. The types of scenario include:

(a) Historical scenario

In consideration of the fluctuation of risk factors when a specific historical event happened, the Company simulates what the dollar amount of losses for the current investment portfolio would be in the same period of time.

(b) Hypothetical scenario

The Company makes hypothesis with rational expectations from the extreme market movements to assess the dollar amount of losses for the investment position by taking into consideration the movement of relevant risk factors.

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

Table of Stress Testing
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Price)	Price decreases by 10%	$(62,858,233)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	The main yield curve shifts up by 100 bps	(40,908,908)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	Appreciation of NTD to all foreign currencies by 1%	(7,392,593)

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

Table of Stress Testing
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Price)	Price decreases by 10%	$(55,625,780)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	The main yield curve shifts up by 100 bps	(41,011,181)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	Appreciation of NTD to all foreign currencies by 1%	(6,713,274)

Note 1: Impacts of credit spread changes are not included.
Note 2: Effects of hedging are considered.
Note 3: Information of subsidiaries is excluded considering the insignificant impact from subsidiaries.

c. Sensitivity Analysis

Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017

Risk Factors	Variables (+/-)		Changes in Income	Changes in Equity
Foreign currency risk	USD/NTD	appreciates 1%	$2,684,672	$4,781,847
	CNY(CNH)/USD	appreciates 1%	801,353	461,004
	HKD/USD	appreciates 1%	8,377	393,385
	EUR/USD	appreciates 1%	(60,462)	111,700
	GBP/USD	appreciates 1%	(3,061)	12,025
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	(3,169)	(195,081)
	Yield curve (AUD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(3,205)
	Yield curve (EUR)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	(762)	(3,028)
	Yield curve (NTD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	1,612	(180,103)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%		75,105	6,200,334

Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis
For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016

Risk Factors	Variables (+/-)		Changes in Income	Changes in Equity
Foreign currency risk	USD/NTD	appreciates 1%	$2,246,621	$4,533,767
	CNY(CNH)/USD	appreciates 1%	1,059,594	243,029
	HKD/USD	appreciates 1%	14,952	566,456
	EUR/USD	appreciates 1%	14,204	138,487
	GBP/USD	appreciates 1%	9,667	17,588
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	(824)	(157,634)
	Yield curve (AUD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(56)
	Yield curve (EUR)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(15,744)
	Yield curve (NTD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	294	(205,959)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%		9,854	5,559,466

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

Note 1: Impacts of credit changes are not included.

Note 2: Effects of hedging are considered.

Note 3: Impacts of changes in income are not included in the calculation of changes in equity.

Note 4: Profit and loss on the changes in foreign currency risk sensitivity does not consider the impact from reserving or reversing foreign exchange volatility reserve.

Note 5: Information of subsidiaries is excluded considering the insignificant impact from subsidiaries.

48. Information of financial instruments

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

Items	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition	$248,190	$80,102	$-
Held for trading	33,281,000	39,001,870	51,481,560
Subtotal	33,529,190	39,081,972	51,481,560
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,432,020,873	1,421,616,409	1,383,021,789
Derivative financial assets for hedging	268,938	232,269	456,539
Held-to-maturity financial assets	47,319,022	27,775,410	26,499,799
Loans and receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note)	305,037,324	148,554,356	244,947,680
Receivables	58,260,401	70,613,079	73,812,948
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	2,337,496,759	2,126,182,349	1,912,349,364
Other financial assets	4,500,000	7,661,395	7,500,000
Loans	603,897,089	607,647,075	610,096,450
Guarantee deposits paid	19,036,793	21,704,201	23,391,589
Subtotal	3,328,228,366	2,982,362,455	2,872,098,031
Total	$4,841,366,389	$4,471,068,515	$4,333,557,718

Note: Exclude cash on hand and revolving funds.

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

Financial liabilities

Items	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Held for trading	$9,490,306	$26,982,208	$1,367,020
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Short-term debts	-	46,444	117,558
Payables	59,194,999	24,352,689	23,622,371
Bonds payable	70,000,000	35,000,000	-
Preferred stock liability	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Guarantee deposits received	2,904,783	2,816,382	2,802,959
Subtotal	137,099,782	67,215,515	41,542,888
Total	$146,590,088	$94,197,723	$42,909,908

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

a. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, short-term debts and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.

b. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.

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

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

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

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

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

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value

Other than cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loans, guarantee deposits paid, short-term debts, payables, bonds payable, preferred stock liability and guarantee deposits received, the items whose carrying amount approximate their fair value, the fair value of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial instruments which are not measured at fair value are listed in the table below:

	Carrying amount		
	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Financial assets			
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	$2,337,496,759	$2,126,182,349	$1,912,349,364
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	56,693,965	36,285,724	35,008,972
Other financial assets	4,500,000	7,661,395	7,500,000

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

	Fair value		
	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Financial assets			
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	$2,403,401,594	$2,105,543,457	$1,996,178,308
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	60,481,255	39,199,654	41,340,173
Other financial assets	4,532,582	7,720,518	7,522,718

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(3) Hedge accounting disclosures

Cash flow hedges

The following table summarizes the terms of the Company and Subsidiaries' interest rate swaps for bonds used as hedging instruments as of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016:

30 September 2017

Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Fair Value	Expected period of cash flow	Expected period of profit and loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income
Floating rate bonds	IRS	$268,938	25 July 2017~26 May 2024	25 July 2017 ~26 May 2024

31 December 2016

Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Fair Value	Expected period of cash flow	Expected period of profit and loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income
Floating rate bonds	IRS	$232,269	25 January 2017~26 May 2024	25 January 2017~26 May 2024

30 September 2016

Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Fair Value	Expected period of cash flow	Expected period of profit and loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income
Floating rate bonds	IRS	$456,539	24 October 2016~26 May 2024	24 October 2016~26 May 2024

The terms of interest rate swap agreements are established based on the terms of the bonds hedged.

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

The Company and Subsidiaries' interest rate swap agreements are considered to be highly effective cash flow hedges. Amount of effective hedging instrument in cash flow hedges is as follows:

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	$(13,889)	$(63,749)	$36,615	$7,582
Amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss	(278)	225	54	1,630

(4) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company and Subsidiaries own financial instruments that do not offset in accordance with IAS 32 but it executed enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements with counterparties. Financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements could be settled at net amount as chosen by the counterparties, or the financial instruments could be settled at gross amount if not. However, if one of the counterparty defaults, the other party could choose to settle the transaction at net amount.

Information related to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities is disclosed as follows:

30 September 2017

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
				Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	Net amount
Derivative financial instrument	$9,905,734	$-	$9,905,734	$(6,080,948)	$(58,852)	$3,765,934

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

30 September 2017

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	$9,490,306	$-	$9,490,306	$(5,527,337)	$(612,464)	$3,350,505

31 December 2016

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	$1,846,433	$-	$1,846,433	$(1,846,433)	$-	$-

31 December 2016

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	$26,975,904	$-	$26,975,904	$(1,846,433)	$-	$25,129,471

30 September 2016

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	$20,996,838	$-	$20,996,838	$(1,344,514)	$-	$19,652,324

30 September 2016

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet: Financial instruments (Note)	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet: Cash collateral pledged	Net amount
Derivative financial instrument	$1,344,514	$-	$1,344,514	$(1,344,514)	$-	$-

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

49. Fair value measurement hierarchy

(1) Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

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

(2) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company and Subsidiaries' assets and liabilities

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

	30 September 2017			
Items	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition				
Stocks	$90,915	$90,915	$-	$-
Other	157,275	-	157,275	-
Held for trading				
Stocks	5,182,477	5,182,477	-	-
Bonds	2,012,666	2,012,664	2	-
Other	16,447,611	16,447,611	-	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	642,978,117	630,958,605	3,047,473	8,972,039
Bonds (Note 1)	460,873,535	28,224,024	432,649,511	-
Other	329,259,739	264,889,499	16,487,055	47,883,185
Investment property (Note 2)	451,694,801	-	-	451,694,801
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,638,246	1,450	9,636,796	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	268,938	-	268,938	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	9,490,306	-	9,490,306	-

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

Items	31 December 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition				
Other	$80,102	$-	$80,102	$-
Held for trading				
Stocks	6,970,835	6,970,835	-	-
Bonds	3,519,545	2,217,257	1,302,288	-
Other	26,897,326	24,621,664	2,275,662	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	606,941,523	595,839,280	2,477,887	8,624,356
Bonds (Note 1)	513,677,802	40,845,964	472,831,838	-
Other	302,945,916	248,458,142	14,032,097	40,455,677
Investment property (Note 2)	447,175,243	-	-	447,175,243
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,614,164	-	1,614,164	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	232,269	-	232,269	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	26,982,208	6,304	26,975,904	-

Items	30 September 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Held for trading				
Stocks	$6,244,416	$6,244,416	$-	$-
Bonds	7,205,474	1,661,814	5,543,660	-
Other	17,466,239	15,194,793	2,271,446	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	569,358,302	557,997,697	2,161,155	9,199,450
Bonds (Note 1)	510,561,362	14,490,258	496,071,104	-
Other	305,098,472	253,788,094	14,164,474	37,145,904
Investment property (Note 2)	445,157,470	-	-	445,157,470
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	20,565,431	25,132	20,540,299	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	456,539	-	456,539	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,367,020	22,506	1,344,514	-

Note 1: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

Note 2: Amount of investment property excludes the parts which were measured at cost.

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

A. Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017, the Company and Subsidiaries transferred stocks held for trading which were measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from Level 2 to Level 1. A total of $19,229 thousand was transferred as its market price was obtainable. For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries transferred stocks held for trading which were measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from Level 2 to Level 1. A total of $143,013 thousand was transferred as its market price was obtainable.

B. Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 for movements

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016	
	Available-for-sale financial assets	Investment property	Available-for-sale financial assets	Investment property
Beginning balance	$49,080,033	$447,175,243	$40,719,087	$448,801,078
Total gains (losses) recognized				
Amount recognized in profit or loss				
Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	2,277,722	-	1,269,020	-
(Losses) gains from investment property	-	(449,193)	-	4,151,898
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income				
Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets	(333,693)	-	(1,673,321)	-
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	796,944	-	(7,889,993)
Acquisitions or issuances	12,925,451	-	11,069,526	-
Transfers from property and equipment	-	375,260	-	-
Transfers from investment property under construction	-	1,604,343	-	94,487
Transfers from prepayments for buildings and land – Investments	-	1,089	-	-
Transfers from investment property measured at cost	-	2,191,115	-	-
Disposals or settlements	(6,802,633)	-	(4,901,229)	-
Transfers to Level 3	281,685	-	29,792	-
Transfers out of Level 3	(573,341)	-	(167,521)	-
Ending balance	$56,855,224	$451,694,801	$46,345,354	$445,157,470

Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss in the table above contain unrealized gains and losses related to assets on hand as of 30 September 2017 and 2016 in the amount of $(449,193) thousand and $4,151,898 thousand, respectively.

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

C. Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

30 September 2017

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Available-for-sale financial assets	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
		Growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax	-48%~57%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks
		Dividend payout ratio	80%~140%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Refer to Note 16			

31 December 2016

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Available-for-sale financial assets	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
		Growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax	-50%~235%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks
		Dividend payout ratio	50%~100%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Refer to Note 16			

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

	30 September 2016			
	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Available-for-sale financial assets	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	10%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	Discount for lack of marketability	15%~17%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
		Growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax	-74%~131%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks
		Dividend payout ratio	80%~90%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Refer to Note 16			

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

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

(3) Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company and Subsidiaries' assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

	30 September 2017			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed				
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	$2,403,401,594	$323,536	$2,403,075,006	$3,052
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	60,481,255	22,329	55,862,479	4,596,447
Other financial assets	4,532,582	-	4,532,582	-

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

	31 December 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed				
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	$2,105,543,457	$337,864	$2,105,202,343	$3,250
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	39,199,654	22,694	38,801,873	375,087
Other financial assets	7,720,518	-	7,720,518	-

	30 September 2016			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed				
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	$1,996,178,308	$341,852	$1,995,833,297	$3,159
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	41,340,173	139,447	40,792,972	407,754
Other financial assets	7,522,718	-	7,522,718	-

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

50. Exchange rates used to translate material financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies

The following information of material foreign assets and liabilities is disclosed aggregately based on the functional currency of each consolidated entities:

	30 September 2017		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	$84,808,693	30.305000	$2,570,127,446
AUD	2,037,547	23.775788	48,444,287
CNH	15,117,993	4.559028	68,923,356
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	11,617,553	30.305000	352,069,943
HKD	10,139,220	3.879835	39,338,496
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	186,048	4.559200	848,230
USD	4,082	30.305000	123,708
PHP	22,535,114	0.596600	13,444,449
IDR	5,145,912,078	0.002252	11,588,594
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary Items			
USD	1,303,737	30.305000	39,509,758

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

	31 December 2016		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	$71,400,397	32.279000	$2,304,733,421
AUD	1,587,161	23.302210	36,984,357
CNH	18,365,459	4.621883	84,883,001
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	11,858,753	32.279000	382,788,693
HKD	17,501,775	4.162213	72,846,112
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	195,312	4.644800	907,187
USD	4,024	32.279000	129,896
PHP	20,906,682	0.651600	13,622,794
IDR	4,889,865,889	0.002401	11,740,568

	30 September 2016		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	$67,869,414	31.366000	$2,128,792,032
AUD	1,354,182	23.849138	32,296,067
GBP	751,179	40.615833	30,509,778
CNH	19,572,557	4.694947	91,892,113
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	11,640,866	31.366000	365,127,397
HKD	14,003,748	4.045060	56,645,998
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	215,504	4.702500	1,013,407
USD	3,938	31.366000	123,515
PHP	20,475,784	0.651600	13,342,021
IDR	2,532,845,994	0.002409	6,101,626
Financial Liabilities			
Monetary Items			
USD	999,140	31.366000	31,339,010

Note: The Company and Subsidiaries evaluated that foreign currencies other than functional currencies of each consolidated entities do not have material impact; thus, the related amount are excluded from the disclosure.

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

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

	30 September 2017		
Items	Recovery within 12 months	Recovery more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$305,273,752	$-	$305,273,752
Receivables	57,991,112	269,289	58,260,401
Current tax assets	39,327	-	39,327
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,942,567	23,586,623	33,529,190
Available-for-sale financial assets	32,812,785	1,399,208,088	1,432,020,873
Derivative financial assets for hedging	26,493	242,445	268,938
Investments accounted for using the equity method – Net	-	31,553,265	31,553,265
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	32,671,713	2,304,825,046	2,337,496,759
Held-to-maturity financial assets	5,219	47,313,803	47,319,022
Other financial assets – Net	-	4,500,000	4,500,000
Investment property	-	458,374,496	458,374,496
Investment property under construction	-	3,900,628	3,900,628
Prepayments for buildings and land – Investments	-	283,959	283,959
Loans	163,086	603,734,003	603,897,089
Reinsurance assets	-	843,632	843,632
Property and equipment	-	31,115,569	31,115,569
Intangible assets	-	47,035,956	47,035,956
Deferred tax assets	-	26,173,541	26,173,541
Other assets	5,899,823	20,027,656	25,927,479
Separate account product assets	9,070,576	540,736,002	549,806,578
Total assets			$5,997,620,454

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

	30 September 2017		
Items	Settlement within 12 months	Settlement more than 12 months	Total
Payables	$55,153,217	$4,041,782	$59,194,999
Current tax liabilities	140,393	-	140,393
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	9,433,201	57,105	9,490,306
Bonds payable	-	70,000,000	70,000,000
Preferred stock liability	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Insurance liabilities	-	4,811,779,485	4,811,779,485
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	8,523,525	8,523,525
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	9,465,865	9,465,865
Provisions	375,782	56,245	432,027
Deferred tax liabilities	-	35,282,710	35,282,710
Other liabilities	303,131	9,473,136	9,776,267
Separate account product liabilities	1,164,332	548,642,246	549,806,578
Total liabilities			$5,568,892,155

	31 December 2016		
Items	Recovery within 12 months	Recovery more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$148,761,072	$-	$148,761,072
Receivables	70,372,693	240,386	70,613,079
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,404,143	34,677,829	39,081,972
Available-for-sale financial assets	60,284,138	1,361,332,271	1,421,616,409
Derivative financial assets for hedging	19,956	212,313	232,269
Investments accounted for using the equity method – Net	-	31,130,963	31,130,963
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	25,677,843	2,100,504,506	2,126,182,349
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	27,775,410	27,775,410
Other financial assets – Net	1,661,395	6,000,000	7,661,395
Investment property	-	452,751,907	452,751,907
Investment property under construction	-	3,300,843	3,300,843
Prepayments for buildings and land – Investments	-	383,904	383,904
Loans	102,607	607,544,468	607,647,075
Reinsurance assets	-	738,779	738,779
Property and equipment	-	29,498,116	29,498,116
Intangible assets	-	49,045,554	49,045,554
Deferred tax assets	-	12,640,191	12,640,191
Other assets	4,804,280	25,070,696	29,874,976
Separate account product assets	6,209,559	491,804,652	498,014,211
Total assets			$5,556,950,474

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

	31 December 2016		
Items	Settlement within 12 months	Settlement more than 12 months	Total
Short-term debts	$46,444	$-	$46,444
Payables	24,184,579	168,110	24,352,689
Current tax liabilities	185,413	-	185,413
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	26,846,814	135,394	26,982,208
Bonds payable	-	35,000,000	35,000,000
Preferred stock liability	-	5,000,000	5,000,000
Insurance liabilities	-	4,547,132,223	4,547,132,223
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	10,320,750	10,320,750
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	9,871,478	9,871,478
Provisions	-	424,226	424,226
Deferred tax liabilities	-	28,848,843	28,848,843
Other liabilities	366,379	6,421,690	6,788,069
Separate account product liabilities	1,077,203	496,937,008	498,014,211
Total liabilities			$5,192,966,554

	30 September 2016		
Items	Recovery within 12 months	Recovery more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$245,167,276	$-	$245,167,276
Receivables	73,518,985	293,963	73,812,948
Current income tax assets	124,701	-	124,701
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	26,440,710	25,040,850	51,481,560
Available-for-sale financial assets	65,406,381	1,317,615,408	1,383,021,789
Derivative financial assets for hedging	2,949	453,590	456,539
Investments accounted for using the equity method – Net	-	24,527,505	24,527,505
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	22,758,124	1,889,591,240	1,912,349,364
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	26,499,799	26,499,799
Other financial assets – Net	1,500,000	6,000,000	7,500,000
Investment property	-	451,636,035	451,636,035
Investment property under construction	-	5,893,714	5,893,714
Prepayments for buildings and land – Investments	-	295,003	295,003
Loans	86,035	610,010,415	610,096,450
Reinsurance assets	-	844,377	844,377
Property and equipment	-	29,400,097	29,400,097
Intangible assets	-	49,448,257	49,448,257
Deferred tax assets	-	14,120,047	14,120,047
Other assets	3,832,762	24,377,587	28,210,349
Separate account product assets	6,873,403	489,674,627	496,548,030
Total assets			$5,411,433,840

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

	30 September 2016		
Items	Settlement within 12 months	Settlement more than 12 months	Total
Short-term debts	$117,558	$-	$117,558
Payables	23,490,297	132,074	23,622,371
Current income tax liabilities	127,308	-	127,308
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,216,077	150,943	1,367,020
Preferred stock liability	10,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Insurance liabilities	-	4,419,205,746	4,419,205,746
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	19,937,602	19,937,602
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	10,231,206	10,231,206
Provisions	-	398,280	398,280
Deferred tax liabilities	-	34,544,397	34,544,397
Other liabilities	287,005	6,390,544	6,677,549
Separate account product liabilities	759,131	495,788,899	496,548,030
Total liabilities			$5,027,777,067

52. Related party transactions

A. Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Company and Subsidiaries during the financial reporting period is as follows:

Name	Nature of the relationship
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Parent company
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	Associate
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	Associate
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of associates
Cathay United Bank	Other related party
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	Other related party

Name	Nature of the relationship
Cathay Venture Inc.	Other related party
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Indovina Bank Limited	Other related party
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary of associates (Note)
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Charity Foundation	Other related party
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	Other related party
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Other (including directors, supervisors, managers, chairman of the board, general manager and their spouses and relatives within the second-degree of kinship)	Other related party

Note: Seaward Card Co., Ltd., originally held by Cathay United Bank, was sold to Symphox Information Co., Ltd. on 21 July 2017. Thus, the relationship between the Company and its Subsidiaries with Seaward Card Co., Ltd. has changed from other related party to Subsidiary of associates.

B. Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Property transactions

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

a. Significant transactions of undertaking contracted projects with related parties are listed below:

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

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017	
Name	Items	Amount
Associate and its subsidiary		
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc.	$787,033
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	9,127
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	THSR Taoyuan Commercial Park, etc.	85,783
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Minsheng Jingguo Building, etc.	1,016,330
Subtotal		1,111,240
Total		$1,898,273

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016	
Name	Items	Amount
Associate and its subsidiary		
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc.	$1,129,862
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Dunnan Xinyi Building, etc.	29,035
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	437,567
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Minsheng Jingguo Building, etc.	322,203
Subtotal		788,805
Total		$1,918,667

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, between the Company and Subsidiaries and Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd. were $3,383,783 thousand, $3,383,783 thousand and $3,383,783 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, between the Company and Subsidiaries and Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd. were $0 thousand, $17,252 thousand and $17,252 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, between the Company and Subsidiaries and San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. were $1,853,190 thousand, $1,853,332 thousand and $1,853,332 thousand, respectively.

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

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, between the Company and Subsidiaries and Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. were $1,742,250 thousand, $1,742,250 thousand and $1,742,250 thousand, respectively.

b. Real-estate rental income (from related parties)

	Rental income			
	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Name	2017	2016	2017	2016
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$15,254	$9,407	$39,779	$28,038
Subsidiary				
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	2,225	2,276	6,675	6,730
Associate and its subsidiary				
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	7,380	9,219	27,370	26,483
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	94,427	46,360	225,668	110,985
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	6,848	4,748	20,259	14,755
Subtotal	108,655	60,327	273,297	152,223
Other related party				
Cathay United Bank	157,952	129,564	424,747	350,831
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	26,690	25,876	78,552	77,292
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	11,291	11,239	33,841	33,780
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	9,692	8,351	28,395	24,323
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,402	1,402	4,207	4,207
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	1,524	1,507	4,539	4,493
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	11,671	11,442	104,201	101,486
Cathay Venture Inc.	1,183	965	3,548	2,858
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,142	4,485	14,443	12,931
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	14,008	14,068	42,023	41,623
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	56,521	51,933	168,683	152,963
Subtotal	296,076	260,832	907,179	806,787
Total	$422,210	$332,842	$1,226,930	$993,778

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

	Guarantee deposits received		
Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$12,588	$10,086	$8,046
Subsidiary			
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	2,089	4,108	4,108
Associate and its subsidiary			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	10,324	9,617	8,870
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	55,669	55,649	55,649
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	7,148	7,282	5,278
Subtotal	73,141	72,548	69,797
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	157,730	157,492	157,440
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	26,647	24,469	24,220
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	10,093	10,093	10,093
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	8,826	8,442	8,442
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	10,844	10,801	10,655
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	3,686	3,998	3,998
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	13,157	13,157	12,775
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	216,557	214,825	214,437
Subtotal	447,540	443,277	442,060
Total	$535,358	$530,019	$524,011

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

c. Real-estate rental expenses (to related parties)

	Rental expense			
	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Name	2017	2016	2017	2016
Other related party				
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	$1,853	$1,853	$5,559	$5,559
Cathay United Bank	15,444	15,521	46,337	46,549
Total	$17,297	$17,374	$51,896	$52,108

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

	Guarantee deposits paid		
Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	$15,367	$15,455	$15,455

According to contracts, leasing periods are generally 1 to 2 years, and rentals are usually paid on a monthly basis.

(2) Cash in banks

Name	Items	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Other related party				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit	$2,078,763	$2,069,040	$98,580
	Cash in bank	19,122,728	24,819,057	16,666,819
Indovina Bank Limited	Cash in bank	4,470	33,928	24,986
	Time deposit	13,340	21,270	-
Total		$21,219,301	$26,943,295	$16,790,385

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $8,049 thousand and $4,254 thousand, respectively; interest income from Cathay United Bank for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $19,920 thousand and $14,446 thousand, respectively.

Interest income from Indovina Bank Limited for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $984 thousand and $63 thousand, respectively; interest income from Indovina Bank Limited for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $1,236 thousand and $230 thousand, respectively.

As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, time deposit pledged were $3,000 thousand, $4,482 thousand and $4,482 thousand, respectively.

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

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$-	$-	$100,000

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

(4) Secured loans

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2017		
Name	Maximum amount	Rate	Ending balance
Other related party			
Other	$967,122	1.03%~3.44%	$911,729

	For the nine-month period ended 30 September 2016		
Name	Maximum amount	Rate	Ending balance
Other related party			
Other	$1,054,532	1.11%~3.53%	$988,800

Interest income from Other for the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $2,913 thousand and $4,187 thousand, respectively; interest income from Other for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016 were $10,778 thousand and $12,185 thousand, respectively.

(5) Balance of beneficiary certificates purchased from related parties

Name		30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Other related party				
Cathay Securities Investment	Market value	$-	$101,392	$100,084
Trust Co., Ltd. managed funds	Cost	$-	$100,000	$100,000

(6) Discretionary account management balance

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Other related party			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$237,825,023	$183,588,745	$192,982,915

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

(7) Other receivables

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (Note)	$-	$4,953,921	$311,265
Other related party			
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	76,088	152,623	273,761
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	46,848	39,460	38,605
Subtotal	122,936	192,083	312,366
Total	$122,936	$5,146,004	$623,631

Note: Receivables are refundable tax under the consolidated income tax system.

(8) Reinsurance assets

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Subsidiary			
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$13,316	$13,245	$8,391

(9) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Other related party			
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	$1,508,463	$1,200,485	$2,046,686

For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, the imputed interest income of guarantee deposits paid from Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. were $278 thousand and $446 thousand, respectively; for the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, the imputed interest income of guarantee deposits paid from Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. were $734 thousand and $1,432 thousand, respectively.

(10) Guarantee deposits received

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Associate and its subsidiary			
Ally Logistic Property Co., Ltd.	$374,074	$382,618	$382,618
Other related party			
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	5,000	5,000	5,000
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	661,181	297,261	297,433
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	120,257	120,257	120,257
Subtotal	786,438	422,518	422,690
Total	$1,160,512	$805,136	$805,308

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

(11) Other payables

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (Note)	$2,606,044	$158,410	$286,727
Subsidiary			
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	11,197	-	-
Associate and its subsidiary			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	53,013	28,762	33,228
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	365,870	549,934	384,193
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,930	8,856	6,062
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	13,787	9,834	9,484
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	19,734	1,290	47,965
Subtotal	401,321	569,914	447,704
Total	$3,071,575	$757,086	$767,659

Note: The payables consist of tax payable under the consolidated income tax system, dividends and bonus payables and interest expenses accrued from bonds payable and preferred stock liability.

(12) Preferred stock liability

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$5,000,000	$5,000,000	$15,000,000

(13) Bonds payable

Name	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$35,000,000	$35,000,000	$-

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

(14) Premium income

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2016
Other related party				
Cathay United Bank	$17,888	$21,463	$55,601	$57,830
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,770	4,726	14,347	12,687
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	2,046	1,886	6,024	5,534
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	10,676	10,573	32,421	31,862
Other	61,673	64,598	204,423	151,192
Total	$97,053	$103,246	$312,816	$259,105

(15) Handling fees earned

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2016
Other related party				
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$46,642	$38,608	$132,243	$99,666

(16) Insurance expenses

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2016
Other related party				
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$5,578	$7,102	$102,020	$108,997

(17) Indemnity income

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2016
Other related party				
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$90	$3,162	$3,090	$7,688

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

(18) Reinsurance income

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016
Subsidiary				
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$32,757	$31,581	$95,271	$98,255

On 1 April 2000, Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd. engaged in the reinsurance business providing reinsurance for RGA Global Reinsurance Company and Central Reinsurance Corporation's accidental insurance. For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017 and 2016, the Company assumed 90% of the reinsurance business from Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.

(19) Reinsurance service expenses

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016
Subsidiary				
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$1,827	$1,777	$6,750	$7,242

(20) Reinsurance claim payments

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016
Subsidiary				
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$38,145	$20,735	$62,732	$104,953

(21) Finance costs

Name	For the three-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016	For the nine-month periods ended 30 September 2017	2016
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$317,589	$-	$942,411	$-

Finance costs consist of interest expenses accrued from bonds payable.

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

(22) Other operating costs

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Name	2017	2016	2017	2016
Other related party				
Cathay United Bank	$209,143	$178,503	$689,969	$542,889
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	41,793	28,826	109,089	80,162
Total	$250,936	$207,329	$799,058	$623,051

(23) Operating expenses

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Name	2017	2016	2017	2016
Associate and its subsidiary				
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	$72,201	$80,955	$228,736	$285,560
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	21,514	22,671	68,598	70,207
Subtotal	93,715	103,626	297,334	355,767
Other related party				
Cathay United Bank	1,351,761	1,770,330	4,696,183	6,273,658
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	-	-	8,450	-
Cathay Venture Inc.	-	-	13,440	-
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	196,616	185,417	590,222	561,766
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	1,079	1,774	4,270	5,352
Cathay Futures Co. Ltd.	960	708	2,995	3,139
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	13,340	5,739	26,238	12,182
Cathay Medical Care Corp.	1,489	546	2,830	7,266
Cathay Charity Foundation	-	-	5,550	5,703
Subtotal	1,565,245	1,964,514	5,350,178	6,869,066
Total	$1,658,960	$2,068,140	$5,647,512	$7,224,833

(24) Non-operating income

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Name	2017	2016	2017	2016
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$653	$385	$3,815	$3,009
Other related party				
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	157,536	315,248	413,349	961,140
Cathay United Bank	40,791	37,772	129,943	113,193
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	3,898	1,823	10,578	4,196
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	4,062	5,142	12,823	14,344
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	799	798	3,195	3,180
Subtotal	207,086	360,783	569,888	1,096,053
Total	$207,739	$361,168	$573,703	$1,099,062

Non-operating income is mainly generated from the Company and Subsidiaries' integrated marketing activities.

(25) Non-operating expense

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
Name	2017	2016	2017	2016
Parent company				
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$23,441	$96,273	$69,559	$286,727

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

(26) Other

As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the nominal amounts of the financial instruments transactions with Cathay United Bank are summarized as below (USD in thousands):

Item	30 September 2017		31 December 2016		30 September 2016	
CS contracts	USD	2,954,000	USD	3,269,000	USD	3,019,000

(27) Key management personnel compensation

	For the three-month periods ended 30 September		For the nine-month periods ended 30 September	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Short-term employee benefits	$12,908	$10,460	$46,829	$51,628
Post-employment benefits	343	430	895	1,291
Total	$13,251	$10,890	$47,724	$52,919

The management of the Company includes chairman, directors, president, senior executive vice president, senior vice general managers and the above.

53. Pledged assets

(1) The Company

The Company provided cash, time deposits and government bonds as guarantees for investments and bonds pledged with courts in legal as guarantee of litigations. Moreover, pursuant to Article 141 of the Insurance Act, the Company deposited 15% of its capital in the Central Bank as the Guaranteed Depository Insurance. Pledged assets are summarized based on the net carrying amounts. Details are as follows:

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Guarantee deposits paid – Government bonds	$10,465,461	$10,459,146	$10,505,520
Guarantee deposits paid – Time deposits	481,400	608,982	608,582
Guarantee deposits paid – Others	56,163	53,487	27,149
Total	$11,003,024	$11,121,615	$11,141,251

(2) Cathay Lujiazui Life

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

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Guarantee deposits paid – Time deposits	CNY 320,000	CNY 320,000	CNY 320,000

(3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

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

	30 September 2017	31 December 2016	30 September 2016
Guarantee deposits paid – Time deposits	VND 12,000,000	VND 12,000,000	VND 12,000,000

54. Commitment and Contingencies

(1) Legal claim contingency

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

(2) Investment commitment for private equity fund

As of 30 September 2017, the maximum remaining capital commitment for the contracted private equity fund of the Company was USD 1,854,872 thousand and EUR 214,170 thousand, and GBP 1,557 thousand.

55. Significant disaster damages

None.

56. Significant subsequent events

None.

57. Other matters

(1) Discretionary account management

A. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the Company contracts with securities investment trust business for discretionary investments management. The investment details are disclosed as follows:

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

	30 September 2017	
Items	Carrying amount	Fair value
Domestic stocks	$134,447,432	$134,447,432
Overseas stocks	48,432,720	48,432,720
Reverse repurchase bonds	14,529,800	14,529,800
Cash in banks	39,169,918	39,169,918
Beneficiary certificates	1,125,124	1,125,124
Futures and options	120,029	120,029
Total	$237,825,023	$237,825,023

	31 December 2016	
Items	Carrying amount	Fair value
Domestic stocks	$111,615,056	$111,615,056
Overseas stocks	43,865,191	43,865,191
Reverse repurchase bonds	8,570,400	8,570,400
Cash in banks	18,580,579	18,580,579
Beneficiary certificates	710,198	710,198
Futures and options	247,321	247,321
Total	$183,588,745	$183,588,745

	30 September 2016	
Items	Carrying amount	Fair value
Domestic stocks	$118,061,151	$118,061,151
Overseas stocks	44,434,852	44,434,852
Reverse repurchase bonds	12,147,023	12,147,023
Cash in banks	18,657,593	18,657,593
Futures and options	991,506	991,506
Total	$194,292,125	$194,292,125

B. As of 30 September 2017, the Company entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of NTD 107,000,000 thousand, USD 1,495,000 thousand and HKD 2,750,000 thousand. As of 31 December 2016, the Company entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of NTD 90,748,903 thousand, USD 1,185,000 thousand and HKD 1,780,000thousand. As of 30 September 2016, the Company entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of NTD 102,000,000 thousand, USD 1,185,000 thousand and HKD 1,780,000 thousand.

(2) Revenue and expenses arising from business transactions, promotion activities and information sharing between parent company and other subsidiaries are directly recognized or allocated to the Company and its affiliates by using reasonable allocation method based on the attribution of the transactions.

(3) Capital management

A. Objectives

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

B. Policies

In order to assume all types of risks, the Company applies capital adequacy ratio as the indicator for capital adequacy. The Company calculates capital adequacy ratio periodically and aperiodically to monitor the status of capital adequacy in the short and mid-term. The Company sets business objectives and plans asset allocation based on the ratio.

C. Procedures

a. Periodically

The Company regularly reviews the capital adequacy ratio. The Company uses assets and liabilities model based on cash flow of current contracts and assets, expected new contracts, and the best estimated scenario to estimate the capital adequacy ratio in the future year and analyzes solvency. If the expected ratio deviates from related control standards, the Company decreases the risk exposures or increases capital.

b. Aperiodically

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

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

D. Capital adequacy ratio

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

(4) Structured entities

A. Consolidated structured entities

The Company owns real estate investment and management organizations as consolidated structured entities. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the Company and Subsidiaries provided loans amounting to GBP 345,000 thousand, GBP 345,000 thousand and GBP 345,000 thousand to the consolidated structured entities for operation and investment, respectively.

B. Unconsolidated structured entities

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

Types of structured entity	Nature and purpose	Interests owned
Private equity fund	Investment in private equity funds to receive returns	Investment in shares or limited partnership interests issued by the fund
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed security to receive returns	Investment in securitization vehicles issued by the entity

b. As of 30 September 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 September 2016, the carrying amount of assets recognized by the Company and Subsidiaries relating to their interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	30 September 2017	
	Private equity funds	Asset-backed securities
Available-for-sale financial assets	$47,883,185	$76,970,477
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	-	120,398,657
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	4,567,626
Total	$47,883,185	$201,936,760

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

	31 December 2016	
	Private equity funds	Asset-backed securities
Available-for-sale financial assets	$40,455,678	$100,957,444
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	-	106,571,086
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	342,391
Total	$40,455,678	$207,870,921

	30 September 2016	
	Private equity funds	Asset-backed securities
Available-for-sale financial assets	$37,145,904	$103,255,177
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	-	109,641,678
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	431,566
Total	$37,145,904	$213,328,421

58. Information regarding investment in Mainland China

On 25 December 2002 and 24 July 2003, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to remit USD 22,850 thousand and USD 27,150 thousand, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou). The total amount of the registered capital was revised from USD 50,000 thousand to USD 48,330 thousand approved by MOEAIC on 20 December 2010. Also, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit USD 59,000 thousand as the registered capital again on 16 May 2008. MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit USD 3,400 thousand as the registered capital again on 2 April 2012. MOEAIC also authorized the revision of the amount of USD 32,520 thousand of unexecuted project to CNY 200,000 thousand to avoid currency risk on 14 September 2013. The total registered capital was USD 110,730 thousand. On 25 September 2003, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou) to change its location from Guangzhou to Shanghai. The Company's subsidiary, Cathay Life Insurance Ltd. (China) has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 29 December 2004 and changed its name to Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Ltd. following approval by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 12 August 2014. The Company has remitted USD 48,330 thousand to the subsidiary as of 31 December 2009. The Company injected additional USD 29,880 thousand on 29 September 2010, CNY 200,000 thousand on 8 May 2014 and CNY 700,000 thousand on 20 September 2017. As of 30 September 2017, the Company's remittances to the subsidiary totaled approximately CNY 900,000 thousand and USD 78,210 thousand.

On 17 October 2007, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit USD 26,390 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based general insurance subsidiary (in the form of a joint venture with Cathay Century Insurance) of which was also approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 8 October 2007. On 6 March 2008, MOEAIC authorized the Company to increase the remittances from USD 26,390 thousand to USD 28,960 thousand. On 15 August 2008, MOEAIC further authorized the Company to revise the remittance from USD 28,960 thousand to USD 28,140 thousand. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established by the Company and Cathay Century Insurance in Shanghai has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 26 August 2008. On 28 May 2013, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY 200,000 thousand to increase the share capital. As of 30 September 2017, the Company’s remittances to this general insurance company totaled approximately CNY 200,000 thousand and USD 28,140 thousand.

On 1 November 2011 and 11 April 2012, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY 300,000 (USD 47,000) thousand and CNY 500,000 (USD 80,000) thousand, respectively. A total of USD 127,000 thousand was used as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. The Company’s subsidiary, Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 15 August 2012. On 1 April 2013, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY 700,000 (USD 111,000) thousand to increase the share capital. As of 30 September 2017, the Company’s remittances to Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. totaled approximately CNY 1,500,000 thousand.

59. Segment information

The Company and Subsidiaries abide by the provisions of insurance law for insurance business operations. In accordance with IFRS 8, the Company and Subsidiaries provide insurance policy products and the overall business decision-makers make decisions based on resource allocation of the Company as a whole, making the entire company one functioning entity.