

**Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**For The Years Ended**  
**31 December 2018 and 2017**  
**With Independent Auditors' Report**

The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. These consolidated 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by the FSC. If there is any conflict between these consolidated financial statements and the Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese language consolidated financial statements shall prevail.

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**Independent Auditors' Report**  
English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

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

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, and its consolidated financial performance for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, in conformity with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise, and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (the "Norm"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Norm. Based on our audits, we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Key Audit Matters**

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit for the year ended 31 December 2018 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

**Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**  
English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

Measurement of insurance liabilities

The measurement of the Company and its subsidiaries' insurance liabilities are dependent on the calculations based on different assumptions. Partial of the assumptions followed the regulations issued by the authorities while partial of the assumptions followed the professional judgements of internal specialists, and thus resulting in high complexity. Therefore, we determined measurement of insurance liabilities as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included (but not limited to) evaluating and testing the effectiveness of internal controls around insurance liabilities, including management's decision and approval of the methods and assumptions used in setting aside various reserves and controls for changing the methods and assumptions and examining the data of calculating insurance liabilities. Meanwhile, we involved internal specialists in our audit procedures, including assessing the reasonableness of the actuarial judgements and actuarial assumption models made by management.

Please refer to Notes 4, 5.2 and 6.15 for information about the Company and its subsidiaries' insurance liabilities.

Valuation of financial instruments

The Company and its subsidiaries determine the fair value of financial instrument investments for which no active market exists by applying valuation techniques. The Company and its subsidiaries involve internal valuation model to determine the fair value for partial of the financial instruments. The underlying assumptions of the valuation model will significantly impact the fair value of the reported financial instruments. Therefore, we determined valuation of financial instruments as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included (but not limited to) assessing and testing the effectiveness of internal controls related to financial instrument valuation, including managements' decision and approval of the valuation model and related assumptions, the controls related to the valuation model and change of assumptions, and management's valuation review process. We used internal valuation specialists to assist in reviewing the valuation techniques, understanding and assessing the rationality of key valuation assumptions, performing independent valuation calculation, and determining whether the valuation differences are acceptable.

Please refer to Notes 4, 5.2 and 7 for information about the Company and its subsidiaries' financial instruments valuation.

**Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**  
English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

**Emphasis of Matter – Applying for New Accounting Standards**

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

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise, and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance, including audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Company and its subsidiaries.

**Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements**

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

## **Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Company and its subsidiaries.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern of the Company and its subsidiaries. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company and its subsidiaries to cease to continue as a going concern.

## **Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**

### English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the accompanying notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company and its subsidiaries to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit for the year ended 31 December 2018 consolidated financial statements and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

**Independent Auditors' Report (continued)**  
English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

**Other**

We have audited and expressed the unqualified opinion with emphasis and unqualified opinion on the parent company only financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

CHANG, CHENG-TAO

HSU, JUNG-HUANG

Ernst & Young, Taipei, Taiwan  
20 March 2019

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 audit such consolidated financial statements are those generally accepted and applied in the Republic of China.

The reader is advised that these consolidated financial statements have been prepared originally in Chinese. These consolidated 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 International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by the FSC. If there is any conflict between these consolidated financial statements and the Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese language consolidated financial statements shall prevail.



English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

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

**Consolidated balance sheets**

**As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6(1)	\$10,185,921	\$7,548,335
Receivables	4,6(2)	2,358,780	2,150,260
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,6(3)	5,887,384	90,521
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,6(4)	1,451,444	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,6(5)	-	11,050,902
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,6(6)	8,526,240	-
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Net	4,6(7)	1,070,814	1,150,114
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	4,6(8)	-	2,008,580
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,6(9)	-	6,606,306
Loans	4,6(10)	236,816	251,770
Reinsurance assets	4,6(11)	6,104,797	6,478,686
Property and equipment	4	122,185	75,145
Intangible assets	4	65,395	48,846
Capital Increased by Cash	4,6(25)	147,546	174,813
Other assets	4,6(12)	1,798,718	716,412
Total assets		<u>\$37,956,040</u>	<u>\$38,350,690</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

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

**Consolidated balance sheets - (contiued)**

**As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

<u>Liabilities and equity</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Payables	4,6(13)	\$2,622,777	\$2,542,406
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,6(3)	50,041	3,238
Preferred stock liabilities	4,6(14)	-	1,000,000
Insurance liabilities	4,6(15)	23,785,675	22,986,373
Provisions	4,6(16)	440,082	426,446
Deferred tax liabilities	4,6(25)	299,048	254,895
Other liabilities		733,341	620,011
Total liabilities		<u>27,930,964</u>	<u>27,833,369</u>
Equity attributable to owners of parent			
Capital stock	4,6(17)	3,057,052	3,057,052
Capital surplus	6(18)	502,500	502,500
Retained earnings	4,6(19)		
Legal capital reserve		2,436,306	2,064,679
Special capital reserve		3,934,250	3,680,566
Undistributed earnings		907,615	1,511,512
Other equity		(812,647)	(298,988)
Total equity		<u>10,025,076</u>	<u>10,517,321</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>\$37,956,040</u>	<u>\$38,350,690</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

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

**Consolidated statements of comprehensive income**

**For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017**

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

Items	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017
Operating revenues			
Direct premium income	4,6(20)	\$21,808,037	\$20,675,815
Reinsurance premium income	4,6(20)	1,378,184	1,201,806
Premium income		23,186,221	21,877,621
Deduct: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	4,6(20)	(5,389,012)	(5,267,616)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	4,6(20)	(447,722)	(266,203)
Retained earned premium		17,349,487	16,343,802
Reinsurance commission earned		555,924	488,908
Handling fees earned		42,969	41,588
Net investment profit and loss		640,135	892,302
Interest income		558,966	547,114
Gains (losses) on financial asset and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(646,035)	364,925
Realized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets		-	588,330
Realized gains (losses) on held-to-maturity financial assets		-	17,413
Gains (losses) on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost		15,668	-
Capital Increased by Cash		(47,260)	(106,595)
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange		138,195	(518,885)
Expected credit impairment losses and gains on reversal on investments	4,6(22)	54	-
Gains (losses) from reclassification using overlay approach		620,547	-
Subtotal		18,588,515	17,766,600
Operating costs			
Insurance claims payments	4,6(21)	(11,511,332)	(12,646,459)
Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsurers	4,6(21)	2,103,178	3,508,187
Retained claim payments		(9,408,154)	(9,138,272)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	4,6(15)	(406,370)	10,043
Commission expenses		(2,998,619)	(2,783,471)
Other operating costs		(44,714)	(75,406)
Subtotal		(12,857,857)	(11,987,106)

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
**Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**  
**Consolidated statements of comprehensive income - (continued)**  
**For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017**  
**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	Notes	1 January - 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017
Operating expenses			
Business expenses		\$(3,116,362)	\$(2,899,929)
Administrative and general expenses		(713,154)	(696,517)
Employee training expenses		(18,514)	(12,740)
Subtotal		<u>(3,848,030)</u>	<u>(3,609,186)</u>
Operating income		1,882,628	2,170,308
Non-operating income and expenses		(23,780)	(15,496)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		1,858,848	2,154,812
Income tax expense	4,6(25)	(349,012)	(296,675)
Profit from continuing operations		<u>1,509,836</u>	<u>1,858,137</u>
Net income		<u>1,509,836</u>	<u>1,858,137</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)	4,6(23)		
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		(12,964)	(54,661)
Income taxes relating to the component not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		8,340	16,131
Valuation gains or losses on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		(33,000)	-
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		(21,234)	(64,569)
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets		-	345,025
Net Cash flows (used in) from investing activities			
- to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(5,753)	(5,460)
Income taxes relating to the components to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		23,517	(12,227)
Gains or losses on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,203	-
Other comprehensive gains or losses reclassified using overlay approach		(620,547)	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>(659,438)</u>	<u>224,239</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u><u>\$850,398</u></u>	<u><u>\$2,082,376</u></u>
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		<u>\$1,509,836</u>	<u>\$1,858,137</u>
Non-controlling interests		<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		<u>\$850,398</u>	<u>\$2,082,376</u>
Non-controlling interests		<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>
Basic earnings per share			
Net income (In dollars)	4,6(26)	<u>\$4.94</u>	<u>\$6.32</u>

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

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

**Consolidated statements of changes in equity**

**For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent										Total equity
	Retained earnings					Other equity					
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal capital reserve	Special capital reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	Other comprehensive gains and losses reclassified using overlay approach	
Balance on 1 January 2017	\$2,889,552	\$-	\$1,570,584	\$3,173,384	\$2,105,688	\$(143,070)	\$-	\$(259,662)	\$(120,495)	\$-	\$9,215,981
Appropriations and distribution of earnings for the year 2016											
Legal capital reserve	-	-	494,095	-	(494,095)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve	-	-	-	160,557	(160,557)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,451,036)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,451,036)
Reserve for Special Liability Reserve	-	-	-	346,625	(346,625)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Increased by Cash	167,500	502,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670,000
Net income for the year period ended 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	1,858,137	-	-	-	-	-	1,858,137
Other comprehensive income for the year period ended 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	-	(64,569)	-	327,338	(38,530)	-	224,239
Total comprehensive income for the year period ended 31 December 2017	-	-	-	-	1,858,137	(64,569)	-	327,338	(38,530)	-	2,082,376
Balance on 31 December 2017	3,057,052	502,500	2,064,679	3,680,566	1,511,512	(207,639)	-	67,676	(159,025)	-	10,517,321
Effects on retrospective application and restatement	-	-	-	-	(133,589)	-	(116,730)	(67,676)	-	330,185	12,190
Balance on 1 January 2018 (Adjusted)	3,057,052	502,500	2,064,679	3,680,566	1,377,923	(207,639)	(116,730)	-	(159,025)	330,185	10,529,511
Appropriations and distribution of earnings for the year 2017											
Legal capital reserve	-	-	371,627	-	(371,627)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital recover	-	-	-	(214,948)	214,948	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-	-	(1,354,833)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,354,833)
Reserve for Special Liability Reserve	-	-	-	468,632	(468,632)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2018	-	-	-	-	1,509,836	-	-	-	-	-	1,509,836
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018	-	-	-	-	-	(21,234)	(36,550)	-	(4,624)	(597,030)	(659,438)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2018	-	-	-	-	1,509,836	(21,234)	(36,550)	-	(4,624)	(597,030)	850,398
Balance on 31 December 2018	\$3,057,052	\$502,500	\$2,436,306	\$3,934,250	\$907,615	\$(228,873)	\$(153,280)	\$-	\$(163,649)	\$(266,845)	\$10,025,076

Note: 1.For the year ended 2017, the remuneration to directors and supervisors in the amount of \$4,500 and the employees' compensation in the amount of \$2,157 thousand have been deducted from the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

2.For the year ended 2018, the remuneration to directors and supervisors in the amount of \$4,474 and the employees' compensation in the amount of \$1,861 thousand have been deducted from the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

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

English Translation of Consolidated Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

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

**Consolidated statements of cash flows**

**For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017**

**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	1 January - 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Profit before income tax	\$1,858,848	\$2,154,812
Adjustments:		
Income and other adjustments with no cash flow effects		
Depreciation expenses	23,768	52,552
Amortization expenses	31,357	20,501
Reverse for bad debt expense	-	(57)
Net gains on financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	646,035	(364,925)
Net gains on available-for-sale financial assets	-	(588,330)
Net gains on derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(15,668)	-
Net gains on held-to-maturity financial assets	-	(17,413)
Interest income	(558,966)	(547,114)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	796,282	(1,307,728)
Expected credit impairment losses	(54)	-
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	47,260	106,595
Other comprehensive income or loss reclassified using overlay approach	(620,547)	-
Loss on disposal and scrapping of property and equipment	-	2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in notes receivable	19,592	44,526
Increase in premiums receivable	(20,431)	(195,610)
Increase in other accounts receivable	(195,223)	(21,705)
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,948,949	1,098,096
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost	150,676	-
Decrease in reinsurance assets	376,067	1,529,262
Increase in available-for-sale financial assets	-	(1,095,547)
Decrease in debt instrument for which no active market exists	-	509,464
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets	-	(510,816)
Increase in other assets	(1,089,512)	(41,270)
Decrease in claims outstanding	-	(1,847)
Increase (decrease) in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	155,372	(45,255)
Decrease in commissions payable	(1,570)	(6,592)
Decrease in other payables	(272,523)	(384,866)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	672	(133)
Increase in other liabilities	113,330	261,549
Cash flows from operating activities	<u>4,393,714</u>	<u>648,151</u>
Interest received	553,071	553,009
Dividends received	193,721	177,548
Interest paid	(29,548)	(19,636)
Income taxes paid	(17,816)	(16,716)
Net Cash flows from operating activities	<u>5,093,142</u>	<u>1,342,356</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(87,804)	(41,197)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(29,487)	(26,061)
Decrease in loans	14,954	103,042
Net Cash flows (used in) from investing activities	<u>(102,337)</u>	<u>35,784</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Cash dividends paid	(1,354,833)	(1,451,036)
Issuance of common stock for cash	-	670,000
Repayment of preferred stock liabilities	(1,000,000)	-
Net cash flows used in financing activities	<u>(2,354,833)</u>	<u>(781,036)</u>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,614	(10,624)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,637,586	586,480
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of periods	7,548,335	6,961,855
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	<u>\$10,185,921</u>	<u>\$7,548,335</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese  
**Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries**  
**Notes to consolidated financial statements**  
**For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017**  
**(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars unless otherwise specified)**

## **1. History and organization**

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

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and Subsidiaries (the “Consolidated Company”) For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were authorized for issue by the Company’s board of directors on 20 March 2019.

## **3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations**

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

(E) Effects on the date of initial application

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

a. Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

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Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

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

(a) Beneficiary certificates

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

(b) Stocks

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

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(c) Bonds

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Impairment assessment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

From available-for-sale financial assets (Classification under IAS 39) reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost	31 December 2018
Ending balance of the fair value in current period	\$926,812
Other comprehensive income in current period if not reclassified	(8,248)

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

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

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

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

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
A	IFRS 16 “ <i>Leases</i> ”	January 1, 2019
B	IFRIC 23 “ <i>Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments</i> ”	January 1, 2019
C	IAS 28 “ <i>Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> — Amendments to IAS 28”	January 1, 2019
D	<i>Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2015-2017 cycle)</i>	January 1, 2019
E	<i>Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement</i> (Amendments to IAS 19)	January 1, 2019

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A. IFRS 16 “*Leases*”

The new standard requires short-term leases and leases of low-value items under a single on-balance sheet model (subject to certain exemptions), recognizing right-of-use asset and lease liability on balance sheets, and also recognizing depreciation and interest expenses related to lease on statements of comprehensive income. Lessor accounting who still uses the dual classification approach: operating lease and finance lease, needs to provide more informations of disclosure.

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.

C. 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.

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

IFRS 3 “*Business Combinations*”

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

IFRS 11 “*Joint Arrangements*”

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

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IAS 12 “*Income Taxes*”

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

IAS 23 “*Borrowing Costs*”

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

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

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

The above-mentioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and endorsed by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Apart from item, the remaining standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Consolidated Company:

(1) IFRS 16 “*Leases*”

IFRS 16 “*Leases*” replaces IAS 17 “*Leases*”, IFRIC 4 “*Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*”, SIC-15 “*Operating Leases - Incentives*” and SIC-27 “*Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*”. The impact arising from the adoption of IFRS 16 on the Group are summarized as follows:

A. For the definition of a lease, the Consolidated Company elects not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the date of initial application (1 January 2019) in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16. Instead, the Consolidated Company is permitted to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were previously identified as leases applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4 but not to apply IFRS 16 to contracts that were not previously identified as containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.



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The Consolidated Company is a lessee and elects not to restate comparative information in accordance with the transition provision in IFRS 16. Instead, the Consolidated Company recognizes the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other component of equity, as appropriate) at the date of initial application.

(a) Leases classified as operating leases

For leases that were classified as operating leases applying IAS 17, the Consolidated Company expects to measure and recognize those leases as lease liability on 1 January 2019 at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019 and; the Consolidated Company chooses, on a lease-by-lease basis, to measure the right-of-use asset at either:

- i. its carrying amount as if IFRS 16 had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019; or
- ii. an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognized in the balance sheet immediately before 1 January 2019.

B. The Consolidated Company expects the right-of-use asset will increase by \$125,904 thousand and the lease liability will increase by \$125,904 thousand on 1 January 2019.

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

Items	New, Revised or Amended Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date issued by IASB
A	IFRS 10 " <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> " and IAS 28 " <i>Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures</i> " — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures	To be determined by IASB
B	IFRS 17 " <i>Insurance Contracts</i> "	January 1, 2021
C	Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)	January 1, 2020
D	Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)	January 1, 2020

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A. 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 loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture.

B. IFRS 17 “*Insurance Contracts*”

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

- (1) estimates of future cash flows;
- (2) 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
- (3) a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims.

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Other than the General Model, the standard also provides:

- (1) a specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the Variable Fee Approach)
- (2) a simplified approach (Premium Allocation Approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

C. Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)

The amendments clarify the definition of a business in IFRS 3 Business Combinations. The amendments are intended to assist entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. IFRS 3 continues to adopt a market participant's perspective to determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business. The amendments clarify the minimum requirements for a business; add guidance to help entities assess whether an acquired process is substantive; and narrow the definitions of a business and of outputs; etc.

D. Definition of a Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and 8)

The main amendment is to clarify new definition of material. It states that "information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements, which provide financial information about a specific reporting entity." The amendments clarify that materiality will depend on the nature or magnitude of information. An entity will need to assess whether the information, either individually or in combination with other information, is material in the context of the financial statements. A misstatement of information is material if it could reasonably be expected to influence decisions made by the primary users.

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

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#### 4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Consolidated Company for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises (“the Regulations”) and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed and became effective by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

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

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

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

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(4) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

- A. Exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings for an acquisition of a qualifying asset to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs are included in the borrowing costs that are eligible for capitalization.
- B. Foreign currency items within the scope of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* which replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are accounted for based on the accounting policy for financial instruments.
- C. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation is recognized initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

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

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(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

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

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

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

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(7) Financial assets and financial liabilities

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

A. Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are:

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



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

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

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

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

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

- a. The financial assets are held in respect of activities related to IFRS 4.
- b. The financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss applying IFRS 9, but would not have been measured at fair value through profit or loss in its entirety applying under IAS 39.
- c. The financial assets designated to apply overlay approach at initial recognition when an entity first applies IFRS 9 or when a new financial asset is initially recognized or when a financial asset newly meets the criteria having previously not met.

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income are:

- a. debt instrument investments that meet both of the following conditions:
  - (a) The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and for sale.
  - (b) The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- b. equity instruments investments that are not held for trading, for which an irrevocable election at initial recognition is made and whose subsequent changes in fair value are presented in other comprehensive income.

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

(C) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- a. The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows.

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- b. The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

(D) Financial assets and financial liabilities for hedging

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

(E) Financial liabilities

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

The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 are as follows:

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

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

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

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

Financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

(B) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

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

(D) Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

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(E) Loans and receivables

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

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

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

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

(F) Financial liabilities

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

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

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

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B. Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

(A) Financial assets

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

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

(B) Financial liabilities

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

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

C. Reclassification of financial assets

The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:

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

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

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The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 are as follows:

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

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

**D. Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

**E. Impairment of financial assets**

The accounting policies from 1 January 2018 are as follows:

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



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

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

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

(B) Debt instruments measured at amortized cost

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

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

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

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

The accounting policies before 1 January 2018 are as follows:

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

Other loss events include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Derivatives and hedge accounting

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

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The accounting policy from 1 January 2018 as follow:

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

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

Hedging relationships consist of three types:

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

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

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

(A) Fair value hedges

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

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

(B) Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

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

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

(8) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

(9) Investments accounted for using the equity method

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

(10) Property and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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(11) Leases

The Consolidated Company as a lessee

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

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

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

(12) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

Computer software

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

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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(14) Separation requirement for specific assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- A. Treasury bills.
- B. Negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.
- C. Government bonds in a repo transaction.

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

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

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

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

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(15) Insurance contract categories

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

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

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

(16) Reinsurance contracts assets

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

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

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(17) Insurance liabilities

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

A. Unearned premium reserve

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

B. Claims reserve

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

C. Special reserve

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



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

(A) Special reserve for major incident

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

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

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

(B) Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

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

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

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

D. Premiums deficiency reserve

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

E. Liability reserve

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

(18) Insurance premium revenues and the acquisition costs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(19) Insurance claim costs

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

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

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

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

Claim reserve is not discounted to its present value.

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

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

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

(20) Liability adequacy test

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

(21) Salvage and subrogation

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

(22) Reinsurance ceded

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(24) Contribution to the stabilization funds

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

(25) Post-employment benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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(26) Income taxes

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

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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## 5. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

### (1) Judgement

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

#### A. Categories of financial assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The risk ratio of reinsurance policy =  $(\Sigma \text{PV amount to assumed reinsurer occur net loss} \times \text{the ratio of occurrence} / \text{PV of premium that assumed reinsurer expected}) \times 100\%$

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

(2) Estimates and assumptions

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

A. Fair value of financial instruments

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

B. Impairment loss estimation on debt instruments investments

Starting from 1 January 2018

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

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Before 1 January 2018

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

C. Impairment of non-financial assets

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

D. Post-employment benefits

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

E. Insurance contract liabilities

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

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F. Income taxes

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

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

**6. Contents of significant accounts**

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Petty cash and cash on hand	\$18,928	\$19,232
Cash in banks	2,641,308	1,394,774
Time deposits	6,186,918	5,244,249
Cash equivalents	1,338,767	890,080
Total	<u>\$10,185,921</u>	<u>\$7,548,335</u>

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(2) Receivables

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Notes receivable - Net	\$230,594	\$250,186
Premiums receivable - Net	1,685,940	1,665,509
Other receivable - Net	442,246	234,565
Total	<u>\$2,358,780</u>	<u>\$2,150,260</u>

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

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
		(Note)
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Stocks	\$3,433,971	
Beneficiary certificates	1,667,453	
Financial debentures	779,680	
Derivative instruments	6,280	
Total	<u>\$5,887,384</u>	
	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
	(Note)	
Held for trading		
Derivative instruments		<u>\$90,521</u>

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

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

	31 December 2018
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	
Stocks	\$3,433,971
Beneficiary certificates	1,667,453
Financial debentures	779,680
Total	\$5,881,104

For the year end 31 December 2018, none of financial assets held by the Insurance subsidiaries has changed conditions, released designation or been terminated.

Reclassification from profit or loss to other comprehensive income of the financial assets designated to apply overlay approach for the year ended 31 December 2018 is addressed below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2018
Gains due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	\$(492,005)
Less: Gains if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	(128,542)
(Gains) from reclassification using overlay approach	\$(620,547)

According to the adjustment by applying overlay approach, Loss from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were \$646,035 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2018. Gains from reclassification using overlay approach were \$620,547 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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

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	31 December 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		
Held for trading		
Derivative instruments	\$50,041	\$3,238

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

Foreign exchange swaps

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

	Nominal Amount	Maturity Period
<u>31 December 2018</u>		
Foreign exchange swaps	Sell USD186,600	9 January 2019-29 May 2019
Foreign exchange swaps	Sell EUR2,750	22 January 2019-5 March 2019
 <u>31 December 2017</u>		
Foreign exchange swaps	Sell USD195,600	10 January 2018-20 November 2018
Foreign exchange swaps	Sell EUR6,850	31 January 2018-21 May 2018

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

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

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017 (Note)
Equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Stocks	\$405,600	
Debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Financial debentures	300,251	
Government bonds	745,593	
Subtotal	1,045,844	
Total	<u>\$1,451,444</u>	

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

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

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

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

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



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(5) Available-for-sale financial assets

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	(Note)	
Listed stocks		\$5,927,394
Foreign stocks		276,747
Beneficiary certificates		2,990,779
Corporate bonds		201,904
Financial debentures		605,242
Government bonds		1,331,446
Overseas bonds		301,220
Subtotal		11,634,732
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds		(583,830)
Total		<u>\$11,050,902</u>

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

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

(6) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
		(Note)
Government bonds	\$519,346	
Corporate bonds	1,599,988	
Overseas bonds	6,929,795	
Subtotal	9,049,129	
Less: allowance impairment loss	(3,587)	
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(519,302)	
Total	<u>\$8,526,240</u>	

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

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The Consolidated Company's bonds disposed of stemming from repayments due resulted in gains on disposal amounting to \$15,668 for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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

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

Investment in associates

Information of material associates was as follows:

Company: Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)

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

Main business office/ Country of registry: Mainland China

There was no quoted price for above associates.

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

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Total Assets	\$14,479,825	\$7,134,447
Total Liabilities	<u>(11,579,697)</u>	<u>(3,945,897)</u>
Equity	2,900,128	3,188,550
Percentage of ownership	24.50%	24.50%
Subtotal	710,531	781,195
Goodwill	360,283	368,919
Carrying value of the investment	<u>\$1,070,814</u>	<u>\$1,150,114</u>

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	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Operating revenues	\$15,794,670	\$5,857,783
Profit from continuing operations	(192,899)	(435,083)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(24,790)	(22,112)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	(217,689)	(457,195)

The share of the (losses) gains of these associates accounted for under the using the equity method were unaudited amounted to \$(47,260) thousand and \$(106,595) thousand for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively. The share of the other comprehensive (losses) income of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$(32,040) thousand and \$(24,331) thousand for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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

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

	31 December 2018 (Note)	31 December 2017
Corporate bonds		\$350,000
Bank debentures		750,000
Overseas bonds		898,068
Time deposits		10,512
Total		<u>\$2,008,580</u>

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

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

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(9) Held-to-maturity financial assets

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
	(Note)	
Corporate bonds		\$999,987
Overseas bonds		5,606,319
Total		<u>\$6,606,306</u>

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

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

(10) Loans

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Loans	\$239,701	\$254,894
Less: Allowance for Loss allowance	(2,885)	(3,124)
Total	<u>\$236,816</u>	<u>\$251,770</u>

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

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

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

	Individually Impaired	Collectively Impaired	Total
1 January 2017	\$315	\$3,798	\$4,113
Reversal for the current period	(113)	(876)	(989)
Write off	-	-	-
31 December 2017	<u>\$202</u>	<u>\$2,922</u>	<u>\$3,124</u>

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

(11) Reinsurance assets

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Claims recoverable from reinsurers -Net	\$345,635	\$539,842
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies-Net	448,406	572,453
Reinsurance reserve assets		
Ceded unearned premium reserve	2,965,729	2,889,339
Ceded claims reserve	2,345,027	2,474,474
Ceded premium deficiency reserve	-	2,578
Subtotal	<u>5,310,756</u>	<u>5,366,391</u>
Total	<u><u>\$6,104,797</u></u>	<u><u>\$6,478,686</u></u>

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the loss allowance from reinsurance assets amounted to \$21,309 thousand and \$34,169 thousand, respectively.

(12) Other assets

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Prepayment	\$1,111,145	\$12,861
Guarantee deposits paid	650,666	662,107
Other assets - Other	36,907	41,444
Total	<u><u>\$1,798,718</u></u>	<u><u>\$716,412</u></u>

Please refer to Note 7 for related information of loss allowance and credit risk for the year ended 31 December 2018.

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

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(13) Payables

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Commissions payable	\$115,180	\$116,750
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,499,224	1,343,852
Other payables	1,008,373	1,081,804
Total	<u>\$2,622,777</u>	<u>\$2,542,406</u>

(14) Preferred stock liabilities

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

- A. Issuance period covers from 11 November 2011, the issue date, to 10 November 2018, seven years in total.
- B. Dividend yield is 1.86% per year based on the actual issue price of \$32 per share. Unpaid dividends will accumulate and shall be paid in full with priority in the year with earnings.
- C. The preference shares are not convertible to common stocks. When the shares are mature, the Company shall repurchase the shares at the issue price in compliance with R.O.C. Company Law. If the company is not able to repurchase all or a portion of the issued preferred stocks due to force majeure, the terms of the preferred stocks remain the same until the Company repurchases all outstanding shares. Dividends will be calculated at the original rate based on the actual extended period. Preferred shareholders' rights shall not be violated.
- D. Preferred shareholders do not have rights to require the Company to redeem the shares. Five years after issuance, the Company can redeem the shares with the approval from the governing authorities.

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

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On 14 March 2018, Board of Directors resolved in compliance with R.O.C. Company Law 158 and the Company's Article of Incorporation, redeeming the shares of Class A in advance in July 2018. The reduction of preferred stocks was approved by the FSC's Insurance bureau on 11 June 2018 and the record date for reduction of share capital on 12 July 2018.

(15) Insurance liabilities

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Unearned premium reserve	\$12,027,482	\$11,502,792
Claims reserve	8,474,319	8,082,584
Special reserve	3,272,479	3,388,317
Premiums deficiency reserve	11,347	12,625
Liability reserve	48	55
Total	<u>\$23,785,675</u>	<u>\$22,986,373</u>

A. Unearned premium reserve

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

	31 December 2018			
	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$1,876,580	\$202,282	\$1,131,256	\$947,606
Marine insurance	160,920	7,893	105,301	63,512
Land and air insurance	4,958,232	1,117	207,212	4,752,137
Liability insurance	741,928	998	266,606	476,320
Bonding insurance	51,296	680	36,484	15,492
Other property insurance	676,105	76,291	387,989	364,407
Accident insurance	1,463,714	5,146	74,007	1,394,853
Health insurance	62,309	9,562	-	71,871
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,261,457	470,972	756,874	975,555
Total	<u>\$11,252,541</u>	<u>\$774,941</u>	<u>\$2,965,729</u>	<u>\$9,061,753</u>

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

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended 31 December 2017	
	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve
Beginning balance	\$11,502,792	\$2,889,339	\$11,100,264	\$2,752,276
Other	-	-	3,566	-
Reserve	12,026,512	2,965,186	11,506,609	2,891,151
Recover	(11,503,079)	(2,889,475)	(11,098,759)	(2,749,504)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	1,257	679	(8,888)	(4,584)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$12,027,482</b>	<b>\$2,965,729</b>	<b>\$11,502,792</b>	<b>\$2,889,339</b>



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B. Claims reserve

(a) Claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

31 December 2018				
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Direct business	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	\$3,670,166	\$330,733	\$1,231,776	\$2,769,123
Unreported claims	4,026,955	446,465	1,113,251	3,360,169
Total	\$7,697,121	\$777,198	\$2,345,027	\$6,129,292
31 December 2017				
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Direct business	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Reported but not paid claim	\$3,557,040	\$286,595	\$1,342,214	\$2,501,421
Unreported claims	3,796,257	442,692	1,132,260	3,106,689
Total	\$7,353,297	\$729,287	\$2,474,474	\$5,608,110

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

For the year ended 31 December 2018								
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims reserve
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	(5)=(1)-(2) +(3)-(4)	Reserve	Recover	(8)=(6)-(7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	
Reported but not paid								
claim	\$3,669,107	\$3,557,618	\$330,733	\$286,595	\$155,627	\$1,230,864	\$1,342,737	\$(111,873)
Unreported claims	4,026,858	3,796,287	446,465	442,692	234,344	1,113,202	1,132,273	(19,071)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,695,965</b>	<b>\$7,353,905</b>	<b>\$777,198</b>	<b>\$729,287</b>	<b>\$389,971</b>	<b>\$2,344,066</b>	<b>\$2,475,010</b>	<b>\$(130,944)</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2017								
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims reserve
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	(5)=(1)-(2) +(3)-(4)	Reserve	Recover	(8)=(6)-(7)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	
Reported but not paid								
claim	\$3,564,752	\$5,923,908	\$286,595	\$235,435	\$(2,307,996)	\$1,349,185	\$3,252,095	\$(1,902,910)
Unreported claims	3,796,651	3,257,979	442,692	417,005	564,359	1,132,442	937,807	194,635
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,361,403</b>	<b>\$9,181,887</b>	<b>\$729,287</b>	<b>\$652,440</b>	<b>\$(1,743,637)</b>	<b>\$2,481,627</b>	<b>\$4,189,902</b>	<b>\$(1,708,275)</b>

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

	31 December 2018		
	Claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$801,557	\$15,818	\$817,375
Marine insurance	238,811	2,757	241,568
Land and air insurance	1,385,474	1,329,879	2,715,353
Liability insurance	432,229	737,982	1,170,211
Bonding insurance	70,043	67,414	137,457
Other property insurance	414,592	155,267	569,859
Accident insurance	131,876	557,243	689,119
Health insurance	2,058	48,746	50,804
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	524,259	1,558,314	2,082,573
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,000,899</b>	<b>\$4,473,420</b>	<b>\$8,474,319</b>

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

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

	31 December 2018		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Reported but not paid claim	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$354,864	\$7,644	\$362,508
Marine insurance	146,021	675	146,696
Land and air insurance	75,958	38,139	114,097
Liability insurance	259,524	258,328	517,852
Bonding insurance	32,831	40,365	73,196
Other property insurance	151,157	51,462	202,619
Accident insurance	4,764	34,967	39,731
Health insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	206,657	681,671	888,328
Total	<u>\$1,231,776</u>	<u>\$1,113,251</u>	<u>\$2,345,027</u>

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

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended 31 December 2017	
	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve
Beginning balance	\$8,082,584	\$2,474,474	\$9,843,664	\$4,198,314
Other	-	-	367	170
Reserve	8,473,163	2,344,066	8,090,690	2,481,627
Recover	(8,083,192)	(2,475,010)	(9,834,327)	(4,189,902)
Effects of exchange rate changes	1,764	1,497	(17,810)	(15,735)
Ending balance	<u>\$8,474,319</u>	<u>\$2,345,027</u>	<u>\$8,082,584</u>	<u>\$2,474,474</u>

C. Special reserve

(a) Special reserve - Compulsory automobile liability insurance

	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Beginning balance	\$1,575,128	\$1,530,609
Reserve	116,093	121,427
Recover	(213,205)	(76,908)
Ending balance	<u>\$1,478,016</u>	<u>\$1,575,128</u>

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		
	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total
Beginning balance	\$468,172	\$1,345,017	\$1,813,189
Reserve	-	-	-
Recover	(18,726)	-	(18,726)
Ending balance	<u>\$449,446</u>	<u>\$1,345,017</u>	<u>\$1,794,463</u>

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	For the year ended 31 December 2017		
	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total
Beginning balance	\$486,899	\$1,345,017	\$1,831,916
Reserve	-	-	-
Recover	(18,727)	-	(18,727)
Ending balance	\$468,172	\$1,345,017	\$1,813,189

When the Consolidated Company does not apply to “Precautions of strengthening disaster insurance of property insurance industry (commercial earthquake and typhoons flood insurance)”, “Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance” and “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for the nuclear Insurance”, the impact on the Consolidated Company’s profit or loss, liabilities’ special reserve and equity’s special capital reserve are decrease of \$18,727 thousand, decrease of \$1,485,963 thousand and increase of \$508,108 thousand. Earnings per share decrease of \$0.05 when the Consolidated Company does not apply to the precautions.

D. Premium deficiency reserve

(a) Premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	31 December 2018			
	Premium deficiency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve		Retained business
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Marine insurance	2,253	714	-	2,967
Land and air insurance	7,512	868	-	8,380
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Total	\$9,765	\$1,582	\$-	\$11,347

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

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2018								
	Direct underwriting business		Assumed Reinsurance business		Net change for premium deficiency reserve	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded premium deficiency reserve	Recognized net loss (gain) for premium deficiency reserve
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover		Reserve	Recover		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(6)-(7)	(9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Marine insurance	2,253	1,144	714	103	1,720	-	-	-	1,720
Land and air insurance	7,512	8,446	868	2,932	(2,998)	-	2,578	(2,578)	(420)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,765</b>	<b>\$9,590</b>	<b>\$1,582</b>	<b>\$3,035</b>	<b>\$(1,278)</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$2,578</b>	<b>\$(2,578)</b>	<b>\$1,300</b>

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For the year ended 31 December 2017

	Direct underwriting business		Assumed Reinsurance business		Net change for premium deficiency reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded premium deficiency reserve (8)=(6)-(7)	Recognized net loss (gain) for premium deficiency reserve (9)=(5)-(8)
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover		Reserve	Recover		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)		
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Marine insurance	1,144	-	103	-	1,247	-	-	-	1,247
Land and air insurance	8,446	1,640	2,932	8,893	845	2,578	-	2,578	(1,733)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,590</b>	<b>\$1,640</b>	<b>\$3,035</b>	<b>\$8,893</b>	<b>\$2,092</b>	<b>\$2,578</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$2,578</b>	<b>\$(486)</b>

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended 31 December 2017	
	Premium deficiency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve	Premium deficiency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve
Beginning balance	\$12,625	\$2,578	\$10,533	\$-
Reserve	11,347	-	12,625	2,578
Recover	(12,625)	(2,578)	(10,533)	-
Ending balance	<b>\$11,347</b>	<b>\$-</b>	<b>\$12,625</b>	<b>\$2,578</b>



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(d) Effects for the change of estimation and assumption

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

E. Liability reserve

(a) Liability reserve and liability-ceded reserve :

31 December 2018				
Liability reserve		Liability-ceded reserve		
Direct written business	Reinsurance ceded-in	Reinsurance ceded-out	Retention	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	
Health insurance	\$48	\$-	\$-	\$48
Total	\$48	\$-	\$-	\$48

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

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

For the year ended 31 December 2018								
	Direct written business		Reinsurance ceded-in		Net change for liability reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)- (4)	Reinsurance ceded-out		Net change for liability reserve ceded (8)=(6)-(7)
	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve		Reserve	Reserve	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	
Health insurance	\$21	\$28	\$-	\$-	\$(7)	\$-	\$-	\$-
Total	\$21	\$28	\$-	\$-	\$(7)	\$-	\$-	\$-

  

For the year ended 31 December 2017								
	Direct written business		Reinsurance ceded-in		Net change for liability reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)- (4)	Reinsurance ceded-out		Net change for liability reserve ceded (8)=(6)-(7)
	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve	Reserve		Reserve	Reserve	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)	
Health insurance	\$25	\$12	\$-	\$-	\$13	\$-	\$-	\$-
Total	\$25	\$12	\$-	\$-	\$13	\$-	\$-	\$-

(16) Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plan

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

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

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were \$80,770 thousand and \$77,063 thousand, respectively.

Defined benefit plans

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the last month of the service year. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contributes an amount equivalent to 3.14% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee.

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The Ministry of Labor is in charge of establishing and implementing the fund utilization plan in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund. The pension fund is invested in-house or under mandation, based on a passive-aggressive investment strategy for long-term profitability. The Ministry of Labor establishes checks and risk management mechanism based on the assessment of risk factors including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, in order to maintain adequate manager flexibility to achieve targeted return without over-exposure of risk. With regard to utilization of the pension fund, the minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks. Treasury Funds can be used to cover the deficits after the approval of the competent authority. As the Company does not participate in the operation and management of the pension fund, no disclosure on the fair value of the plan assets categorized in different classes could be made in accordance with paragraph 142 of IAS 19. The Company expects to contribute \$40,589 thousand to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after 31 December 2018.

The defined benefits plan obligation will expire in 2032 and 2031 as of 31 December 2018 and 2017.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017:

	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Current period service costs	\$36,227	\$27,463
Net interest of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan	4,959	5,664
Total	<u>\$41,186</u>	<u>\$33,127</u>

Changes in the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	1 January 2017
Defined benefit obligation	\$907,137	\$868,373	\$813,394
Plan assets at fair value	(467,055)	(441,927)	(433,236)
Other non-current liabilities - Accrued pension liabilities recognized on the consolidated balance sheets	<u>\$440,082</u>	<u>\$426,446</u>	<u>\$380,158</u>

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Reconciliation of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	Defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Benefit liability (asset)
1 January 2017	\$813,394	\$(433,236)	\$380,158
Current period service costs	27,463	-	27,463
Net interest expense (income)	12,629	(6,965)	5,664
Subtotal	40,092	(6,965)	33,127
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	39,663	-	39,663
Experience adjustments	3,445	-	3,445
Return on plan assets	-	11,553	11,553
Subtotal	43,108	11,553	54,661
Payments from the plan	(28,221)	28,221	-
Contributions by employer	-	(33,260)	(33,260)
Other	-	(8,240)	(8,240)
31 December 2017	868,373	(441,927)	426,446
Current period service costs	36,227	-	36,227
Net interest expense (income)	10,363	(5,404)	4,959
Subtotal	46,590	(5,404)	41,186
Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset):			
Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	16,024	-	16,024
Experience adjustments	(708)	-	(708)
Return on plan assets	-	(2,352)	(2,352)
Subtotal	15,316	(2,352)	12,964
Payments from the plan	(23,142)	23,142	-
Contributions by employer	-	(40,514)	(40,514)
31 December 2018	<u>\$907,137</u>	<u>\$(467,055)</u>	<u>\$440,082</u>

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The following significant actuarial assumptions are used to determine the present value of the defined benefit obligation:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Discount rate	1.05%	1.21%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.50%	1.50%

A sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as of 31 December 2018 and 2017 is shown below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2018		For the year ended 31 December 2017	
	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation	Increase defined benefit obligation	Decrease defined benefit obligation
Discount rate increase by 0.5%	\$-	\$59,871	\$-	\$59,918
Discount rate decrease by 0.5%	65,314	-	65,996	-
Expected rate of salary increase by 0.5%	63,500	-	63,391	-
Expected rate of salary decrease by 0.5%	-	58,964	-	59,049

The sensitivity analyses above are based on a change in a significant assumption (for example: change in discount rate or Expected rate of salary), keeping all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses compared to the previous period.

(17) Common stock

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

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(18) Capital surplus

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

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

(19) Retained earnings

A. Legal capital reserve

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

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

B. Special capital reserve

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

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

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

On 25 April 2018 and 26 April 2017, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, recognized special capital reserves of \$131,677 thousand and \$525,340 thousand, among which special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks in the amount of \$346,625 thousand and \$364,783 thousand had been recognized at the end of 2017 and 2016 in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises.” The rest of the special capital reserve will be recognized in year 2018 and 2017.

C. Undistributed earnings

- (a) According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's annual earnings, after paying tax and offsetting deficits, if any, shall be appropriated as legal capital reserve and special capital reserve according to law. The total remaining amount plus beginning undistributed earnings are the distributable earnings. The distributable earnings must be appropriated in accordance with the resolution by the shareholders' meeting. The dividends go first to preferred shareholders for current year dividends and any dividends that have been omitted in the past.
- (b) If there is any surplus earnings of current year not distributed by a profit-seeking enterprise, an additional profit-seeking income tax shall be levied at the rate of 10% on such undistributed surplus earnings. Before the year 2004, the term “undistributed surplus earnings” as referred to in the preceding paragraph means the approved income. Beginning from the year 2005, the term shall denote the amount of income after tax as calculated by a profit-seeking enterprise in accordance with the Commercial Accounting Act. The income tax will only be levied on the undistributed surplus earnings once. The corporate income surtax on undistributed retained earnings has changed from 10% to 5%.

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

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

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

(e) Special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks are recorded as special capital reserve under equity at the end of this year. As of 31 December 2018, the reserves amounted to \$3,613,618 thousand.

(20) Retained earned premium

	For the year ended 31 December 2018					
	Direct premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Premium ceded to reinsures	Retained premium	Net change in unearned premium reserve	Retained earned premium
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	(5)	(6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$3,263,438	\$406,033	\$2,096,301	\$1,573,170	\$21,469	\$1,551,701
Marine insurance	685,174	41,780	462,526	264,428	6,183	258,245
Land and air insurance	9,087,689	2,460	371,859	8,718,290	327,554	8,390,736
Liability insurance	1,422,172	2,230	482,676	941,726	42,679	899,047
Bonding insurance	125,947	1,457	92,472	34,932	32	34,900
Other property insurance	775,603	142,632	443,898	474,337	56,778	417,559
Accident insurance	3,174,156	10,880	223,010	2,962,026	(3,948)	2,965,974
Health insurance	349,362	17,485	-	366,847	14,354	352,493
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,924,496	753,227	1,216,270	2,461,453	(17,379)	2,478,832
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,808,037</b>	<b>\$1,378,184</b>	<b>\$5,389,012</b>	<b>\$17,797,209</b>	<b>\$447,722</b>	<b>\$17,349,487</b>



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	For the year ended 31 December 2017					
	Direct premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premium ceded to reinsures (3)	Retained premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (5)	Retained earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	\$3,214,850	\$267,647	\$2,143,707	\$1,338,790	\$122,785	\$1,216,005
Marine insurance	587,704	33,381	391,748	229,337	15,427	213,910
Land and air insurance	8,542,485	4,173	375,007	8,171,651	185,546	7,986,105
Liability insurance	1,257,867	1,758	438,822	820,803	35,048	785,755
Bonding insurance	146,173	1,453	107,333	40,293	575	39,718
Other property insurance	627,754	96,839	347,946	376,647	(67,512)	444,159
Accident insurance	3,039,299	8,806	233,051	2,815,054	(27,199)	2,842,253
Health insurance	288,144	12,180	-	300,324	5,389	294,935
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,971,539	775,569	1,230,002	2,517,106	(3,856)	2,520,962
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,675,815</b>	<b>\$1,201,806</b>	<b>\$5,267,616</b>	<b>\$16,610,005</b>	<b>\$266,203</b>	<b>\$16,343,802</b>

(21) Retained claim payment

	For the year ended 31 December 2018			
	Insurance claims paid (1)	Reinsurance claims paid (2)	Claims recovered from reinsurers (3)	Retained claim paid (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$(718,581)	\$(155,461)	\$(290,325)	\$(583,717)
Marine insurance	(293,862)	(21,785)	(203,307)	(112,340)
Land and air insurance	(5,264,574)	(659)	(197,008)	(5,068,225)
Liability insurance	(563,950)	(344)	(162,174)	(402,120)
Bonding insurance	(15,273)	(1,746)	(8,162)	(8,857)
Other property insurance	(394,911)	(57,751)	(165,344)	(287,318)
Accident insurance	(1,235,385)	(1,591)	(81,671)	(1,155,305)
Health insurance	(101,948)	(16,045)	-	(117,993)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(1,697,508)	(969,958)	(995,187)	(1,672,279)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$(10,285,992)</b>	<b>\$(1,225,340)</b>	<b>\$(2,103,178)</b>	<b>\$(9,408,154)</b>

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	For the year ended 31 December 2017			
	Insurance	Reinsurance	Claims recovered	Retained
	claims paid	claims paid	from reinsurers	claim paid
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	\$(2,107,435)	\$(53,239)	\$(1,687,729)	\$(472,945)
Marine insurance	(245,903)	(1,113)	(152,248)	(94,768)
Land and air insurance	(5,338,115)	(1,420)	(188,800)	(5,150,735)
Liability insurance	(513,993)	(715)	(122,422)	(392,286)
Bonding insurance	(463)	(149)	23,135	(23,747)
Other property insurance	(291,789)	(24,240)	(98,281)	(217,748)
Accident insurance	(1,190,374)	(232)	(80,143)	(1,110,463)
Health insurance	(110,564)	(2,717)	-	(113,281)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(2,079,105)	(684,893)	(1,201,699)	(1,562,299)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$(11,877,741)</b>	<b>\$(768,718)</b>	<b>\$(3,508,187)</b>	<b>\$(9,138,272)</b>

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

	For the years ended	
	31 December	
	2018	2017(Note)
Operating income – Expected credit impairment losses and (gains) on reversal of investments		
Debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		\$(2)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		(29)
Other Assets		(23)
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$(54)</b>

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

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

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(23) Components of other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 December 2018				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(12,964)	\$-	\$(12,964)	\$8,340	\$(4,624)
Valuation losses or gains on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(33,000)	-	(33,000)	-	(33,000)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(21,234)	-	(21,234)	-	(21,234)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(5,753)	-	(5,753)	-	(5,753)
Losses or gains on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,203	-	2,203	-	2,203
Other comprehensive losses or gains reclassified using overlay approach	(492,005)	(128,542)	(620,547)	23,517	(597,030)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$(562,753)</b>	<b>\$(128,542)</b>	<b>\$(691,295)</b>	<b>\$31,857</b>	<b>\$(659,438)</b>

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	For the year ended 31 December 2017				
	Reclassification	Other		Income tax	Other
	adjustments	Other	Income tax	comprehensive	
Arising during	during the	comprehensive	benefit	income, net of	
the period	period	income	(expense)	tax	
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods					
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$(54,661)	\$-	\$(54,661)	\$16,131	\$(38,530)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(64,569)	-	(64,569)	-	(64,569)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets	756,307	(411,282)	345,025	(12,227)	332,798
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(5,460)	-	(5,460)	-	(5,460)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$631,617</b>	<b>\$(411,282)</b>	<b>\$220,335</b>	<b>\$3,904</b>	<b>\$224,239</b>

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2018			For the year ended 31 December 2017		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salary and wages	\$301,179	\$1,960,264	\$2,261,443	\$294,874	\$1,839,694	\$2,134,568
Labor & health insurance	-	212,689	212,689	-	202,878	202,878
Pension expenses	-	121,956	121,956	-	110,190	110,190
Director's remuneration	-	20,223	20,223	-	15,275	15,275
Other employee benefits	-	46,495	46,495	-	40,745	40,745
Depreciation	-	23,768	23,768	-	52,552	52,552
Amortization	-	31,357	31,357	-	20,501	20,501

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The number of the Consolidated Company's average employees were 2,198 and 2,145 for the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively, and the directors not serve as employees were both 8, and employees were 2,225 and 2,181 as of 31 December 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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

Based on profit of the year ended 31 December 2018, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2018 to be 1 ‰ of profit of the current year and no more than 15 ‰ of profit of the current year, respectively. The employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2018, recognized under salary expenses, amounted to \$1,861 thousand and \$4,474 thousand, respectively.

A resolution was passed at a board of directors meeting held on 14 March 2018 to distribute \$2,157 thousand and \$4,500 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors of 2017, respectively. No differences exist between the estimated amount and the actual distribution of the employee compensation and remuneration to directors and supervisors for the year ended 31 December 2017.

(25) Income tax

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

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

Income tax expense (income) recognized in profit or loss

	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2018</u>	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2017</u>
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$229,992	\$348,016
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	15,100	1,017
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense (income) related to origination and reversal of temporary differences	85,901	(44,119)
Deferred tax benefit relating to changes in tax rate	18,019	-
Others	-	(8,239)
Total income tax expense	<u>\$349,012</u>	<u>\$296,675</u>

Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income

	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2018</u>	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2017</u>
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax on change of income rate	\$(4,235)	\$-
Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for- sale financial assets	(Note)	12,227
Other comprehensive losses reclassified using overlay approach	(25,029)	-
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	(2,593)	(16,131)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	<u>\$(31,857)</u>	<u>\$(3,904)</u>

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

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Reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	\$1,858,848	\$2,154,812
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	\$371,770	\$366,318
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,160	3,883
Tax effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(63,667)	(88,823)
Other income tax adjustments	5,609	14,282
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	21	(2)
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	33,119	1,017
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	<u>\$349,012</u>	<u>\$296,675</u>

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

	For the year ended 31 December 2018						Ending balance
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Reclassified under IFRS 9	Change in tax rate	Exchange differences	
Temporary differences							
Revaluations of available-for-sale investments to fair value	\$(7,165)	\$-	\$-	\$7,165	\$-	\$-	\$-
Other comprehensive losses or gains reclassified using overlay approach	-	(1,655)	25,029	(7,165)	(1,264)	-	14,945
Revaluations of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(17,318)	46,583	-	-	(3,056)	-	26,209
Provisions for employee benefits liability	74,554	134	2,593	-	13,372	-	90,653
Impairment losses	11,951	539	-	-	2,109	-	14,599
Unrealized exchange gain or loss	87,876	(131,501)	-	-	15,526	(1)	(28,100)
Gain from disposal of subsidiaries	(230,306)	-	-	-	(40,642)	-	(270,948)
Other	326	(1)	-	-	57	-	382
Expected credit losses	-	-	-	644	114	-	758
Deferred tax income expense		<u>\$(85,901)</u>	<u>\$27,622</u>	<u>\$644</u>	<u>\$(13,784)</u>	<u>\$(1)</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$(80,082)</u>						<u>\$(151,502)</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:							
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$174,813</u>						<u>\$147,546</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(254,895)</u>						<u>\$(299,048)</u>

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	For the year ended 31 December 2017				
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Exchange differences	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Revaluations of available-for-sale investments to fair value	\$5,062	\$-	\$(12,227)	\$-	\$(7,165)
Revaluations of financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(30,179)	12,861	-	-	(17,318)
Provisions for employee benefits liability	66,685	(8,262)	16,131	-	74,554
Bad debt losses	13,692	(1,741)	-	-	11,951
Unrealized exchange gain	46,633	41,239	-	4	87,876
Gain from disposal of subsidiaries	(230,306)	-	-	-	(230,306)
Other	304	22	-	-	326
Deferred tax income expense		<u>\$44,119</u>	<u>\$3,904</u>	<u>\$4</u>	
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	<u>\$(128,109)</u>				<u>\$(80,082)</u>
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	<u>\$132,376</u>				<u>\$174,813</u>
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$(260,485)</u>				<u>\$(254,895)</u>

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of 31 December 2018 and 2017, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset taxable profits amount to \$205,125 thousand and \$165,001 thousand, respectively.

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 December 2018, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Consolidated Company is as follows:

	<u>The assessment of income tax returns</u>
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2014

(26) Earnings per share

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

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



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	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2018</u>	<u>For the year ended 31 December 2017</u>
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousand)	<u>\$1,509,836</u>	<u>\$1,858,137</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousand)	<u>305,705</u>	<u>293,865</u>
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	<u>\$4.94</u>	<u>\$6.32</u>

Other transactions related to the number of common stock outstanding and potential common stock have no significant changes from reporting period to the approval date of financial statements.

## **7. Risk management for insurance contracts and financial instruments**

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

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

(A) Board of directors

- a. To recognize various risks associated with insurance business, assure effectiveness of risk management and take ultimate responsibility for risk management as a whole.
- b. To establish appropriate mechanism and culture for risk management, ratify appropriate risk management policies and optimize resource allocation.
- c. To consider the aggregate effect of various risks from the perspective of the Consolidated Company as a whole, at the same time take into account the regulatory capital requirements from the competent authority and other related capital allocation regulations regarding finance and business.

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(B) Risk management committee

- a. To formulate risk management policies, frameworks, and organizations; to build quantitative and qualitative management standards, regularly report to board of directors, reflect timely the execution of risk management and propose necessary steps for improvement.
- b. To execute risk management decisions from board of directors and review development, establishment and effectiveness of risk management mechanism for the Consolidated Company as a whole on a regular basis.
- c. To assist and supervise various departments in risk management activities.
- d. To adjust risk category, allotment, and attribution in response to changes in the environment.
- e. To coordinate the interaction and communication of risk management function across departments.

(C) Chief Risk Officer

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

- a. Overall management of the Consolidated Company's overall risk management related business.
- b. Discuss important company decisions and risk management point of view to give appropriate recommendations.

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(D) Risk management department

- a. Risk management department is established independent of sales function to take charge of tasks such as the supervision and evaluation of various major risks.
- b. Responsibility of risk management division:
  - (a) To assist in drafting risk management policies and the execution when ratified by the Board of Directors.
  - (b) To assist in setting up risk limits according to the risk appetite.
  - (c) To compile risk information from various departments, coordinate and communicate with them to execute policies and limits.
  - (d) To propose risk management related reports on a regular basis.
  - (e) To supervise risk limit and its use in each business unit on a regular basis.
  - (f) To assist in stress tests and conduct back-testing when necessary.
  - (g) To conduct other risk management related tasks.

(E) Business unit

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

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(F) Audit department

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

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

(A) Risks reporting

- a. Each business unit within the Consolidated Company should pass risk information to risk management unit for overseeing purpose, and propose over-limit report and responding measures when risk exposure is over limit.
- b. Risk management unit compiles risk information from each department, examine and track the use of major risk limit, submit a monthly risk management report to the general manager, and make quarterly report to the risk management committee and Board of Director to oversee risks on a regular basis.

(B) Scope and nature of risk evaluation system

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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F. Methods of asset / liability management

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

A. Receivables of insurance contracts

	Premiums receivable (Note)	
	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Fire insurance	\$683,291	\$751,065
Marine insurance	280,529	231,980
Land and air insurance	161,746	130,372
Liability insurance	209,834	251,238
Bonding insurance	30,796	22,206
Other property insurance	253,298	202,333
Accident insurance	113,629	118,032
Health insurance	7,979	6,159
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	19,090	14,866
Total	1,760,192	1,728,251
Less: Loss allowance	(74,252)	(62,742)
Net	\$1,685,940	\$1,665,509

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Aging analysis of account receivables:

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
≤ 90days	\$1,533,285	\$1,530,976
> 90days	226,907	197,275
Total	<u>\$1,760,192</u>	<u>\$1,728,251</u>

Note: As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the receivables included overdue receivables amounted to \$226,131 thousand and \$197,203 thousand, respectively. Loss allowance amounted to \$58,942 thousand, and \$47,475 thousand, respectively.

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

	<u>Claims reported and paid off</u>	
	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Fire insurance	\$44,225	\$18,931
Marine insurance	12,631	25,499
Land and air insurance	46,598	41,553
Liability insurance	53,431	33,210
Bonding insurance	188	305
Other property insurance	19,525	18,812
Accident insurance	18,497	15,473
Health insurance	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	154,031	391,512
Total	<u>349,126</u>	<u>545,295</u>
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(3,491)</u>	<u>(5,453)</u>
Net	<u>\$345,635</u>	<u>\$539,842</u>

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C. Payables of insurance contracts

	31 December 2018		
	Commissions		
	payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$24,649	\$12,551	\$37,200
Marine insurance	7,297	16,492	23,789
Land and air insurance	26,313	91,261	117,574
Liability insurance	12,332	23,479	35,811
Bonding insurance	3,787	491	4,278
Other property insurance	4,734	12,983	17,717
Accident insurance	8,661	28,501	37,162
Health insurance	2,590	2,564	5,154
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	24,817	-	24,817
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$115,180</b>	<b>\$188,322</b>	<b>\$303,502</b>

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



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

	31 December 2018	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$135,160	\$351,019
AON	29,292	65,670
Cathay(China)	36,346	796
Central Re	6,555	78,273
EverApex	859	78,547
FP Marine Risks	33,838	8,187
Guy Carpenter	33,344	18,508
Marsh	12,879	225,517
Willis	32,241	45,542
Others	145,710	627,165
Total	466,224	1,499,224
Less: Loss allowance	(17,818)	-
Net	\$448,406	\$1,499,224

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

Note: As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the due from reinsurers and ceding companies included overdue receivables amounted to \$13,169 thousand and \$22,912 thousand, respectively. Loss allowance amounted to \$13,169 thousand and \$22,912 thousand, respectively.

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(3) Information of management achievements

A. Acquisition cost for insurance contracts

	For the year ended 31 December 2018				
	Commission		Reinsurance commission		Total
	expenses	Surcharge	expenses	Other cost	
Fire insurance	\$177,507	\$9,230	\$72,638	\$13,253	\$272,628
Marine insurance	65,878	1,116	9,376	1,345	77,715
Land and air insurance	1,006,097	1	662	382,851	1,389,611
Liability insurance	162,331	102	335	13,236	176,004
Bonding insurance	13,341	6	83	96	13,526
Other property insurance	71,896	3,597	33,600	2,622	111,715
Accident insurance	388,149	210	582	103,373	492,314
Health insurance	61,385	437	2,226	13,065	77,113
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	387,993	-	-	387,993
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,946,584</b>	<b>\$402,692</b>	<b>\$119,502</b>	<b>\$529,841</b>	<b>\$2,998,619</b>

	For the year ended 31 December 2017				
	Commission		Reinsurance commission		Total
	expenses	Surcharge	expenses	Other cost	
Fire insurance	\$173,119	\$6,158	\$45,312	\$10,150	\$234,739
Marine insurance	50,082	803	7,593	1,185	59,663
Land and air insurance	949,245	2	736	346,703	1,296,686
Liability insurance	145,173	62	737	9,489	155,461
Bonding insurance	12,966	4	48	-	13,018
Other property insurance	61,370	2,506	22,528	2,512	88,916
Accident insurance	370,623	28	381	97,666	468,698
Health insurance	51,548	304	1,218	10,538	63,608
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	402,682	-	-	402,682
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,814,126</b>	<b>\$412,549</b>	<b>\$78,553</b>	<b>\$478,243</b>	<b>\$2,783,471</b>

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B. Disclosure for insurance cost benefit analysis

a. Cost benefit analysis for direct underwriting

	For the year ended 31 December 2018					
	Direct	Net change	Acquisition	Insurance	Net change for	
	premium	for unearned	cost for	claims	claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
	income	premium	insurance	payments		
		reserve	contracts			
Fire insurance	\$3,263,438	\$23,599	\$(199,990)	\$(718,581)	\$407,044	\$2,775,510
Marine insurance	685,174	(21,178)	(68,339)	(293,862)	63,969	365,764
Land and air insurance	9,087,689	(309,591)	(1,388,949)	(5,264,574)	(465,243)	1,659,332
Liability insurance	1,422,172	(92,340)	(175,669)	(563,950)	(143,579)	446,634
Bonding insurance	125,947	(5,742)	(13,443)	(15,273)	7,308	98,797
Other property insurance	775,603	(52,437)	(78,115)	(394,911)	(24,111)	226,029
Accident insurance	3,174,156	(13,407)	(491,732)	(1,235,385)	(95,192)	1,338,440
Health insurance	349,362	(10,135)	(74,887)	(101,948)	(137)	162,255
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,924,496	8,860	(387,993)	(1,697,508)	(92,119)	755,736
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,808,037</b>	<b>\$(472,371)</b>	<b>\$(2,879,117)</b>	<b>\$(10,285,992)</b>	<b>\$(342,060)</b>	<b>\$7,828,497</b>

	For the year ended 31 December 2017					
	Direct	Net change	Acquisition	Insurance	Net change for	
	premium	for unearned	cost for	claims	claims reserve	Net gain(loss)
	income	premium	insurance	payments		
		reserve	contracts			
Fire insurance	\$3,214,850	\$(117,616)	\$(189,427)	\$(2,107,435)	\$1,860,861	\$2,661,233
Marine insurance	587,704	(16,724)	(52,070)	(245,903)	(18,157)	254,850
Land and air insurance	8,542,485	(134,071)	(1,295,950)	(5,338,115)	240,421	2,014,770
Liability insurance	1,257,867	(71,576)	(154,724)	(513,993)	(180,853)	336,721
Bonding insurance	146,173	(9,418)	(12,970)	(463)	(86,804)	36,518
Other property insurance	627,754	7,745	(66,388)	(291,789)	8,828	286,150
Accident insurance	3,039,299	33,041	(468,317)	(1,190,374)	(24,352)	1,389,297
Health insurance	288,144	(46)	(62,390)	(110,564)	2,339	117,483
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,971,539	19,201	(402,682)	(2,079,105)	18,201	527,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$20,675,815</b>	<b>\$(289,464)</b>	<b>\$(2,704,918)</b>	<b>\$(11,877,741)</b>	<b>\$1,820,484</b>	<b>\$7,624,176</b>

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b. Cost benefit analysis for assumed reinsurance business

	For the year ended 31 December 2018					
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$406,033	\$(46,475)	\$(72,638)	\$(155,461)	\$2,811	\$134,270
Marine insurance	41,780	(736)	(9,376)	(21,785)	(19,882)	(9,999)
Land and air insurance	2,460	1,545	(662)	(659)	683	3,367
Liability insurance	2,230	192	(335)	(344)	1,150	2,893
Bonding insurance	1,457	201	(83)	(1,746)	(1,299)	(1,470)
Other property insurance	142,632	(13,559)	(33,600)	(57,751)	(42,702)	(4,980)
Accident insurance	10,880	(1,859)	(582)	(1,591)	(347)	6,501
Health insurance	17,485	(4,219)	(2,226)	(16,045)	(733)	(5,738)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	753,227	13,848	-	(969,958)	12,408	(190,475)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,378,184</b>	<b>\$(51,062)</b>	<b>\$(119,502)</b>	<b>\$(1,225,340)</b>	<b>\$(47,911)</b>	<b>\$(65,631)</b>

	For the year ended 31 December 2017					
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expenses	Reinsurance claims payments	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$267,647	\$(73,671)	\$(45,312)	\$(53,239)	\$(37,395)	\$58,030
Marine insurance	33,381	1,245	(7,593)	(1,113)	(6,642)	19,278
Land and air insurance	4,173	4,562	(736)	(1,420)	1,235	7,814
Liability insurance	1,758	(489)	(737)	(715)	(2,009)	(2,192)
Bonding insurance	1,453	(81)	(48)	(149)	(279)	896
Other property insurance	96,839	(40,748)	(22,528)	(24,240)	(5,348)	3,975
Accident insurance	8,806	(782)	(381)	(232)	(111)	7,300
Health insurance	12,180	(5,343)	(1,218)	(2,717)	(701)	2,201
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	775,569	(3,079)	-	(684,893)	(25,597)	62,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,201,806</b>	<b>\$(118,386)</b>	<b>\$(78,553)</b>	<b>\$(768,718)</b>	<b>\$(76,847)</b>	<b>\$159,302</b>

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c. Recognized gain (loss) for reinsurance contracts purchased

	For the year ended 31 December 2018							
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded		Reinsurance commission earned		Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	\$2,096,301	\$(1,407)	\$(125,934)	\$(290,325)	\$194,633	\$1,873,268		
Marine insurance	462,526	(15,731)	(59,700)	(203,307)	44,587	228,375		
Land and air insurance	371,859	19,508	(110,911)	(197,008)	23,955	107,403		
Liability insurance	482,676	(49,469)	(104,025)	(162,174)	(68,977)	98,031		
Bonding insurance	92,472	(5,509)	(16,390)	(8,162)	34,295	96,706		
Other property insurance	443,898	(9,218)	(83,189)	(165,344)	(41,720)	144,427		
Accident insurance	223,010	(19,214)	(55,775)	(81,671)	970	67,320		
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	324	324		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,216,270	5,329	-	(995,187)	(57,123)	169,289		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,389,012</b>	<b>\$(75,711)</b>	<b>\$(555,924)</b>	<b>\$(2,103,178)</b>	<b>\$130,944</b>	<b>\$2,785,143</b>		

  

	For the year ended 31 December 2017							
	Reinsurance expenses	Net change for unearned premium reserve ceded		Reinsurance commission earned		Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	\$2,143,707	\$(68,502)	\$(102,255)	\$(1,687,729)	\$1,824,676	\$2,109,897		
Marine insurance	391,748	(52)	(46,706)	(152,248)	(3,666)	189,076		
Land and air insurance	375,007	56,037	(105,327)	(188,800)	(10,259)	126,658		
Liability insurance	438,822	(37,017)	(96,185)	(122,422)	(66,838)	116,360		
Bonding insurance	107,333	(8,924)	(16,696)	23,135	(69,806)	35,042		
Other property insurance	347,946	(100,515)	(62,577)	(98,281)	24,190	110,763		
Accident insurance	233,051	5,060	(59,162)	(80,143)	8,343	107,149		
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	449	449		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,230,002	12,266	-	(1,201,699)	1,186	41,755		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$5,267,616</b>	<b>\$(141,647)</b>	<b>\$(488,908)</b>	<b>\$(3,508,187)</b>	<b>\$1,708,275</b>	<b>\$2,837,149</b>		

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(4) Sensitivity of insurance risk

A. The Company

	Premium income	Expected loss ratio	Changes in income when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
			Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$3,097,429	45.56%	\$(154,872)	\$(109,497)
Marine insurance	675,187	58.26%	(33,759)	(10,072)
Land and air insurance	8,976,691	64.11%	(448,835)	(427,149)
Liability insurance	1,421,248	53.41%	(71,062)	(47,084)
Bonding insurance	125,947	20.71%	(6,297)	(1,662)
Other property insurance	771,966	62.19%	(38,598)	(30,711)
Accident insurance	3,150,754	40.56%	(157,538)	(146,409)
Health insurance	349,362	48.34%	(17,468)	(17,421)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,924,496	NA	NA	NA

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

B. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

	Premium income	Expected loss ratio	Changes in income when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
			Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Automobile insurance	\$110,998	40.76%	\$(5,550)	\$(5,544)
Flood insurance	9,987	23.50%	(499)	(119)
Fire insurance	166,009	113.69%	(8,300)	(6,378)
Engineering insurance	3,637	0%	(182)	(7)
Accident insurance	23,402	32.48%	(1,170)	(1,170)
Liability insurance	924	48.07%	(46)	(14)

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

(5) Interpretation of concentration of insurance risk

A. The Company

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

a. Single insurance contract or few related contracts

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

b. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the loss rates of the rest insurance categories are still within reasonable range.

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

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

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d. Correlation and mutual influence between different risks

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

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

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

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

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

f. Concentration risks in geographic regions and operating segments

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



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(B) Following table summarizes the concentration risk of the Company before and after reinsurance by types of insurance:

Insurance type	For the year ended 31 December 2018				
	Direct premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premium income	%
Fire insurance	\$3,097,429	\$415,548	\$1,955,508	\$1,557,469	8.83%
Marine insurance	675,187	44,024	458,295	260,916	1.48%
Land and air insurance	8,976,691	2,460	371,779	8,607,372	48.79%
Liability insurance	1,421,248	2,196	482,082	941,362	5.33%
Bonding insurance	125,947	1,457	92,472	34,932	0.20%
Other property insurance	771,966	142,673	441,657	472,982	2.68%
Accident insurance	3,150,754	10,880	223,010	2,938,624	16.66%
Health insurance	349,362	17,485	-	366,847	2.08%
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,924,496	753,227	1,216,270	2,461,453	13.95%
Total	\$21,493,080	\$1,389,950	\$5,241,073	\$17,641,957	100.00%

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

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

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

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B. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Ltd.

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

a. Single insurance contract or few related contracts

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

b. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

For the year ended 31 December 2018, the loss rates of the rest insurance categories are still within reasonable range.

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

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

d. Correlation and mutual influence between different risks

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

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e. Concentration risks in geographic regions and operating segments

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

(B) Following table summarizes the concentration risk of Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) before and after reinsurance by types of insurance:

Insurance type	For the year ended 31 December 2018				
	Direct premium income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premium income	%
Automobile insurance	\$110,998	\$-	\$80	\$110,918	71.45%
Flood insurance	9,987	-	6,475	3,512	2.26%
Fire insurance	166,009	1,622	151,930	15,701	10.11%
Engineering insurance	3,637	-	2,282	1,355	0.87%
Accident insurance	23,402	-	-	23,402	15.07%
Liability insurance	924	34	594	364	0.24%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$314,957</b>	<b>\$1,656</b>	<b>\$161,361</b>	<b>\$155,252</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

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

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

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(6) Claim development trend

A. The Company

	1 January 2013- 31 December 2012	1 January 2014- 31 December 2013	1 January 2015- 31 December 2014	1 January 2016- 31 December 2015	1 January 2017- 31 December 2016	1 January 2018- 31 December 2017	1 January 2018- 31 December 2018	Total
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred:								
At end of underwriting year	\$14,191,384	\$5,773,901	\$7,066,945	\$7,559,012	\$12,235,424	\$8,134,147	\$9,090,990	
One year later	16,228,104	6,109,827	7,217,836	7,418,703	11,455,620	8,025,062		
Two year later	15,809,160	6,169,858	7,156,309	7,548,387	10,970,548			
Three year later	17,231,439	6,103,460	7,135,341	7,495,745				
Four year later	17,113,138	6,135,016	7,133,873					
Five year later	17,113,708	6,114,405						
Six year later	17,315,392							
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred	17,315,392	6,114,405	7,133,873	7,495,745	10,970,548	8,025,062	9,090,990	\$66,146,015
Cumulative payment to date	17,073,434	6,060,027	6,845,350	7,343,375	10,666,232	7,252,286	5,018,516	60,259,220
Subtotal	241,958	54,378	288,523	152,370	304,316	772,776	4,072,474	5,886,795
Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	-	-	135,861	135,861
Recorded in balance sheet	\$241,958	\$54,378	\$288,523	\$152,370	\$304,316	\$772,776	\$4,208,335	\$6,022,656

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

The upper table excludes direct claim reserve of compulsory insurance \$1,483,044 thousand and claim reserve assumed reinsurance \$777,198 thousand.

B. Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

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

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(7) Financial instruments

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:		
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$5,887,384	(Note 1)
Held for trading	(Note 1)	\$90,521
Subtotal	<u>5,887,384</u>	<u>90,521</u>
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,451,444	(Note 1)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Note 1)	11,050,902
Financial assets measured at amortized cost		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	10,166,993	(Note 1)
Receivables	2,358,780	(Note 1)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,526,240	(Note 1)
Loans	236,816	(Note 1)
Guarantee deposits paid	650,666	(Note 1)
Subtotal	<u>21,939,495</u>	<u>(Note 1)</u>
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(Note 1)	6,606,306
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	(Note 1)	7,529,103
Receivables	(Note 1)	2,150,260
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	(Note 1)	2,008,580
Loans	(Note 1)	251,770
Guarantee deposits paid	(Note 1)	662,107
Subtotal	<u>(Note 1)</u>	<u>12,601,820</u>
Total	<u>\$29,278,323</u>	<u>\$30,349,549</u>

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

Note 2 : Exclude cash on hand and revolving funds.

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	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:		
Held for trading	\$50,041	\$3,238
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:		
Payables	2,622,777	2,542,406
Preferred stock liabilities	-	1,000,000
Subtotal	2,622,777	3,542,406
Total	\$2,672,818	\$3,545,644

(8) Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

A. Market risk

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

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

(A) Foreign currency risk

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

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

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

**(B) Interest rate risk**

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

**(C) Equity price risk**

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

**B. Credit risk**

The credit risk of insurance contracts comes mainly from reinsurance business. (The reinsurer's default or bad financial condition which leads to the incapability of paying the reinsurance claims). The Company arranges its reinsurance contracts in accordance with "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises Engaging in Operating Reinsurance and Other Risk Spreading Mechanisms". The reinsurers witch the Company engages are mostly with certain credit rating and are qualified for the criteria fro authorized reinsurer. The company also established relevant risk control procedures to regularly track and monitor and credit rating change of reinsurers.

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Compliance with the “Regulations Governing the Provision of Unauthorized Reinsurance Reserves for Insurance Company” No.5, the transaction with unauthorized reinsurers shall be represented in the notes of financial statements and the content shall include the summary of unauthorized reinsurance contracts and types of reinsurance, the reinsurance premium expense of unauthorized reinsurance contracts and general description of the amount of unauthorized reserve and its components.

A. The major unqualified reinsurance counterparties are listed below:

As of 31 December 2018

Name	Type
Best RE (L) Limited	Treaty reinsurance of liability insurance
Tugu Insurance Company HK	Facultative reinsurance of marine and fire insurance
Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China)	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Emirates Re	Treaty reinsurance of fire insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company B.S.C.	Treaty reinsurance of marine and fire insurance and Facultative reinsurance of marine, fire and liability insurance

As of 31 December 2017

Name	Type
Best RE (L) Limited	Treaty reinsurance of other property insurance and Facultative reinsurance of marine and fire insurance.
Lemma Insurance Company	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance
Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China)	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance



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B. For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, the unauthorized reinsurance expenses amounted to \$35,899 thousand and \$11,554 thousand, respectively.

C. The reserve for unauthorized reinsurance and the components of this account include:

	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Unearned premium reserve	\$17,949	\$5,777
Claims recoverable from reinsurers of paid claims overdue in nine month	60,165	2,524
Claims recoverable from reinsurers which were reported but unpaid	5,003	40,060
Reserve for unauthorized reinsurance	\$83,117	\$48,361

(A) Credit risk management policies

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

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

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

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- a. Issuer risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt instrument held by the Consolidated Company or banks with which the Consolidated Company maintain deposits fail to deliver in accordance with the agreement due to default, bankruptcy or settlement, and the Consolidated Company incur financial losses as a result.
- b. Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty of the Consolidated Company fail to deliver as obligated before the settlement date which then causes losses to the Consolidated Company.
- c. Credit risk of the underlying assets is the risk of loss due to weakened credit quality, increase in credit premium, credit rating downgrade or default of underlying assets linked to a financial instrument.

**D. Credit concentration risk analysis**

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

	31 December 2018					
	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,039,616	\$215,539	\$224,365	\$927,751	\$759,722	\$10,166,993
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	785,960	-	-	-	-	785,960
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,045,844	-	-	-	-	1,045,844
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	2,118,265	356,861	1,493,025	3,275,261	1,802,130	9,045,542
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$11,989,685</b>	<b>\$572,400</b>	<b>\$1,717,390</b>	<b>\$4,203,012</b>	<b>\$2,561,852</b>	<b>\$21,044,339</b>
Proportion	56.97%	2.72%	8.16%	19.97%	12.18%	100.00%

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

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

E. Determinants for whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition

- a. The Consolidated Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether the credit risk of a financial instrument in the scope of impairment requirements under IFRS 9 has increased significantly since initial recognition. To make this assessment, the Consolidated Company considers reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information) which indicates that credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Main indicators include external credit rating, past due information, credit spread and other market information which shows that the credit risk related to borrowers and issuers has increased significantly.
- b. If the credit risk at the reporting date is determined to be low, an entity can assume that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

F. Definitions of a default occurring on a financial asset and a credit-impaired financial asset

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

- a. Quantitative factor: when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, a default occurs and a financial asset is credit-impaired.
- b. Qualitative factor: an evidence indicates that the issuers or borrowers cannot pay the contractual payments or that they have significant financial difficulties, for example:
  - (a) The issuers and borrowers have entered bankruptcy or are probable to enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.
  - (b) The borrowers fail to make interest or principal payments based on original terms and conditions.
  - (c) The collaterals of the borrowers are seized provisionally or enforced.
  - (d) The borrowers claim for a change of credit conditions due to financial difficulties.
- c. The above-mentioned definitions of a default occurring on a financial asset and a credit impairment are applicable to all financial assets held by the Consolidated Company, and are align with those of relevant financial assets for internal credit risk management. The definitions are also applicable to related impairment assessment model.

**G. Measurement of expected credit losses**

a. Methods and assumptions adopted

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

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

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

b. Consideration of forward-looking information

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

H. Credit risk quality analysis

a. Credit quality classifications of the Consolidated Company's financial assets are as follows:

		31 December 2018					
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
		12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets	Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount
Investment grade	Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$1,045,844	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(148)	\$1,045,696
	Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 3)	8,539,903	-	-	-	(3,587)	8,536,316

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

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

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

Note 3: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

b. Loans

31 December 2018

Non-investment grade	Loans	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Loss allowance	Gross carrying amount
		12-month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets		
		\$239,701	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$(2,885)	\$236,816

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

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

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I. Movement of loss allowance is summarized below:

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

	Lifetime expected credit losses					Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
	12-month expected credit losses	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Not purchased	Purchased or	
				or originated credit-impaired financial asset	originated credit-impaired financial assets	
1 January 2018	\$150	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$150
Changes in models/risk parameters	(2)	-	-	-	-	(2)
31 December 2018	\$148	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$148

b. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	Lifetime expected credit losses					Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
	12-month expected credit losses	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Not purchased or	Purchased or	
				originated credit- impaired financial asset	originated credit- impaired financial assets	
1 January 2018	\$3,571	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,571
Changes in models/risk parameters	(29)	-	-	-	-	(29)
31 December 2018	\$3,542	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,542

c. Other assets

	Lifetime expected credit losses					Total of impairment charged in accordance with IFRS 9
	12-month expected credit losses	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Not purchased or	Purchased or	
				originated credit- impaired financial asset	originated credit- impaired financial assets	
1 January 2018	\$68	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$68
Changes in models/risk parameters	(23)	-	-	-	-	(23)
31 December 2018	\$45	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$45

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d. Loans

	Lifetime expected credit losses					Subtotal of impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
	12-month expected credit losses	Collectively assessed	Individually assessed	Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets			
1 January 2018	\$45	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$45	\$3,079	\$3,124
Changes in models/risk parameters	8	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(247)	(247)
31 December 2018	\$53	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$53	\$2,832	\$2,885

C. Operational Risk

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

D. Liquidity risk

(A) Sources of liquidity risk

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



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(B) Liquidity risk management

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

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

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

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

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

Liabilities	31 December 2018					
	Total	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Payables	\$2,622,777	\$2,607,649	\$5,053	\$4,379	\$5,696	\$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	50,041	50,041	-	-	-	-

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

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E. Market risk analysis

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

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

(A) Value-at-risk

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

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

(B) Stress testing

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

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

a. Simple Sensitivity

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

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b. Scenario Analysis

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

(a) Historical scenarios

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

(b) Hypothetical scenarios

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

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

31 December 2018	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(339,393)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(145,145)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(109,381)

31 December 2018		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$318	\$295
	CNY appreciate 1 %	8,888	-
	HKD appreciate 1 %	901	3,538
	USD appreciate 1 %	34,043	5,143
	VND appreciate 1 %	6,138	-
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(4,935)	-
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(92)	-
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,354)	(946)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	33,939

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

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

(9) Fair values of financial instruments

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

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

- (A) The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- (B) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures, etc.) at the reporting date.

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- (C) Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- (D) Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations, bank loans, bonds payable and other non-current liabilities are determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk, etc.)
- (E) The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using on the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).
- (F) The Company adjusts the credit risk of the derivative contract traded over-the-counter including credit value adjustment (“CVA”) and debit value adjustments (“DVA”), to reflect the likelihood that the counterparty (CVA) or the Company (DVA) dues the whole payment or charges the whole market value of the transactions. The Company evaluates the probability of default (“PD”) of the counterparty, through the following calculation. Under the assumption that the Company will not default, the Company determines its CVA by multiplying three factors, PD, loss given default (“LGD”), and exposure at default (“EAD”), of the counterparty. On the other hand, under the assumption that the counterparty will not default, the Company calculates its DVA by multiplying three factors, PD, LGD, and EAD, of the Company. The Company decides estimated PD by referring to the probability of default announced by external credit rating agencies. The Company sets estimated LGD at 60 % by considering the experience of John Gregory, a scholar, and foreign financial institutions. The estimated EAD for current period is evaluated by considering the fair value of the derivative instruments traded approach at OTC, which considers the adjustments of the credit risk of the derivative contract in evaluating fair value of financial instruments, to reflect the credit qualities of the counterparty and the Company, respectively.

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B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

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

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Financial assets				
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(Note 1)	\$6,606,306	(Note 1)	\$6,976,818
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	(Note 1)	2,008,580	(Note 1)	2,044,928
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note 2)	\$9,045,542	(Note 1)	\$8,934,646	(Note 1)

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

Note 2: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(10) Fair value measurement hierarchy

A. Fair value measurement hierarchy

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

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

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

Level 3 -Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability

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

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

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

As of 31 December 2018:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>Non-derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	\$3,433,971	\$-	\$-	\$3,433,971
Beneficiary certificates	1,667,453	-	-	1,667,453
Bonds	-	779,680	-	779,680
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	-	-	405,600	405,600
Bonds	-	1,045,844	-	1,045,844
<u>Derivative financial instruments:</u>				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swaps	-	6,280	-	6,280
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Foreign exchange swaps	-	50,041	-	50,041

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As of 31 December 2017:

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

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017, the Consolidated Company transferred stocks which were measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from level 2 to level 1. A total of \$105,291 thousand and \$435,526 thousand was transferred as its market price was obtainable.



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Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Stocks
1 January 2018(Note)	\$438,600
Total gains (losses) recognized:	
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income)	(33,000)
31 December 2018	\$405,600
Available-for-sale financial assets	Stocks
1 January 2017	\$519,000
Total gains (losses) recognized:	
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income (Unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale financial assets)	(80,400)
31 December 2017	\$438,600

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

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

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Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

As of 31 December 2018

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity of the input to fair value
Financial assets:					
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	29%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks	5% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in the Consolidated Company's equity by \$28,800 thousand.

As of 31 December 2017

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

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

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

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

As of 31 December 2018

	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed:				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$-	\$8,934,646	\$-	\$8,934,646

As of 31 December 2017

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

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**8. Related parties transactions**

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

Name and nature of relationship of related parties

Name	Relationship
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	Parent company
Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China)	Other related parties
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay Real Estate Co., Ltd.	"
Indovina Bank Ltd.	"
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd	"
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	"
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	"
Symphox Information Co., Ltd	"
Cathay General Hospital	"
Seaward Card Co., Ltd	"
Others	"

Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Premium income

Name	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$107,023	\$115,158
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	178,718	172,376
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,428	7,264
Cathay Real Estate Co., Ltd.	8,195	6,718
Cathay General Hospital	3,045	3,667
Total	\$302,409	\$305,183

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

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(2) Premiums receivable

Name	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Other related parties		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	\$51,461	\$9,994
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	7,372	7,706
Total	<u>\$58,833</u>	<u>\$17,700</u>

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

(3) Insurance claims payment

Name	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$17,158	\$13,114
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,500	-
Total	<u>\$22,658</u>	<u>\$13,114</u>

(4) Cash in banks

Name	Type	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	\$1,946,653	\$1,079,221
	Checking	154,340	129,755
	Time deposits	623,200	618,200
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	3,018	5,281
	Time deposits	144,687	140,380
Total		<u>\$2,871,898</u>	<u>\$1,972,837</u>

Name	Type	Interest Rate	
		For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	0.001%~0.37%	0.001%~0.35%
	Time deposits	0.15%~1.065%	0.05%~1.065%
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	1.00%	1.00%
	Time deposits	5.50%-7.70%	5.50%~7.50%

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Name	Type	Interest Income	
		For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Cash in banks	\$1,378	\$640
	Time deposits	6,430	6,470
Indovina Bank Ltd.	Cash in banks	108	119
	Time deposits	6,544	5,519
Total		<u>\$14,460</u>	<u>\$12,748</u>

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, time deposit pledged were \$28,108 thousand and \$23,041 thousand.

(5) Loans

Name	For the year ended 31 December 2018			
	Maximum amount	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Other related parties	<u>\$33,501</u>	<u>\$24,723</u>	1.53%~1.60%	<u>\$411</u>

Name	For the year ended 31 December 2017			
	Maximum amount	Ending balance	Interest rate	Interest income
Other related parties	<u>\$34,421</u>	<u>\$31,103</u>	1.53%~1.60%	<u>\$451</u>

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

Name	Type	31 December 2017	
		31 December 2018	(Note)
Other related parties			
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Beneficiary certificates	<u>\$359,128</u>	<u>\$-</u>

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(7) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

(8) Discretionary account management balance

Name	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Other related parties		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	\$848,925	\$898,774

(9) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	\$25,167	\$26,786
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	22,247	17,224
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	21,825	6,821
Indovina Bank Ltd.	8,108	8,041
Total	\$77,347	\$58,872

(10) Prepayments for investments

Name	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Associated company		
Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China)	\$1,100,050	\$-

The Board of Directors of the Company approved in participating in the capital increase for CNY\$245,000 thousand in Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) in 17 September, 2018, and on 23 November 2018, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to establish an insurance subsidiary and authorized by China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) in 23 January, 2019.

(11) Other assets- others

Name	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd	\$64,901	\$231,138
Other related parties		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	60,661	56,124
Total	\$125,562	\$287,262

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(12) Preferred stock liability

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

(13) Operating costs

Name	Type	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Marketing expenses	\$612,624	\$564,373
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Handing fee paid	27,331	26,927
Total		<u>\$639,955</u>	<u>\$591,300</u>

(14) Operating expenses

Name	Type	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Rental expenses	\$108,092	\$105,435
	Other equipment expenses	6,909	5,845
	Party premium expenses	19,867	19,215
	Administrative expenses	8,274	8,382
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Marketing expenses	133,544	127,519
	Rental expenses	9,105	9,004
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Management fees	4,230	5,391
Symphox Information Co., Ltd	Other expenses	64,147	43,542
Seaward Card Co., Ltd	Other expenses	5,576	4,791
Total		<u>\$359,744</u>	<u>\$329,123</u>

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



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(15) Non-operating expenses and losses

Name	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	\$10,192	\$18,600

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

(16) Other

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

Name	Type	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Other related parties			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	CS contracts	USD\$88,700 EUR <del>€</del> 750	USD\$88,700 EUR <del>€</del> 4,850

(17) Key management personnel compensation in total

Name	For the year ended 31 December 2018	For the year ended 31 December 2017
Short-term employee benefits	\$65,250	\$50,312
Post-employment benefits	6,767	5,505
Total	\$72,017	\$55,817

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

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**9. Pledged assets**

(1) The Company

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Guarantee deposits paid-government bonds	\$519,302	\$583,830
Guarantee deposits paid-time deposits	20,000	15,000
Total	<u>\$539,302</u>	<u>\$598,830</u>

As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Company provided government bonds amounting to \$519,347 thousand and \$583,830 thousand as the “Guaranteed Depository Insurance” in accordance with the Insurance Act, respectively. The pledged assets are stated at book value. As of 31 December 2018, loss allowance amounting to \$45 thousand which are in the scope of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9.

(2) Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Government deposits paid-time deposits	\$8,108	\$8,041

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

**10. Contingent liabilities and unrecognized contractual commitments**

Legal claim contingency

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

Operating lease commitments - The Consolidated Company as a lessee

The Consolidated Company entered into several operating lease contracts for office and equipment. The operating lease will expire in 3-5 years, and there’s no limited condition in the contracts.

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According to the noncancelable operating lease contracts, the future minimum lease payments at 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 are as follows:

Significant lease contracts of the Company

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Not later than 1 year	\$93,709	\$124,238
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	8,257	83,133
Total	<u>\$101,966</u>	<u>\$207,371</u>

Other

As of 31 December 2018 and 2017, the unused letters of credit were amounted to USD\$9,216 thousand and USD\$0, respectively.

**11. Significant disaster losses: None.**

**12. Subsequent events: None.**

**13. Others matters**

(1) Discretionary account management

A. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Consolidated Company contracts with securities investment trust business for discretionary investments management. The investment details are disclosed as follows:

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	
	<u>Carrying amount</u>	<u>Fair value</u>
Listed stocks	\$736,041	\$736,041
Reverse repurchase bonds	150,000	150,000
Cash in banks	640,437	640,437
Futures and options	2,009	2,009
Total	<u>\$1,528,487</u>	<u>\$1,528,487</u>

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	31 December 2017	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	\$1,076,002	\$1,076,002
Reverse repurchase bonds	320,431	320,431
Cash in banks	203,770	203,770
Futures and options	2,008	2,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,602,211</b>	<b>\$1,602,211</b>

B. As of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, the Consolidated Company entered into discretionary account management contracts all in the amounts of \$1,200,000 thousand.

- (2) Assets and liabilities are distinguished based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date.

	31 December 2018		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	\$10,185,921	\$-
Receivables	2,358,780	-	2,358,780
Investments	5,607,809	11,564,889	17,172,698
Reinsurance assets- Net	794,041	5,310,756	6,104,797
Property and equipment	-	122,185	122,185
Intangible assets	-	65,395	65,395
Other assets	-	1,946,264	1,946,264
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>\$37,956,040</b>
Payables	\$2,612,702	\$10,075	\$2,622,777
Financial liabilities	50,041	-	50,041
Insurance liabilities	-	23,785,675	23,785,675
Provision	-	440,082	440,082
Other liabilities	-	1,032,389	1,032,389
<b>Total liabilities</b>			<b>\$27,930,964</b>

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	31 December 2017		
	Recovery or settlement within 12 months	Recovery or settlement more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,548,335	\$-	\$7,548,335
Receivables	2,150,260	-	2,150,260
Investments	9,738,096	11,420,097	21,158,193
Reinsurance assets- Net	1,112,295	5,366,391	6,478,686
Property and equipment	-	75,145	75,145
Intangible assets	-	48,846	48,846
Other assets	-	891,225	891,225
Total assets			\$38,350,690
Payables	\$2,530,348	\$12,058	\$2,542,406
Financial liabilities	1,003,238	-	1,003,238
Insurance liabilities	-	22,986,373	22,986,373
Provision	-	426,446	426,446
Other liabilities	-	874,906	874,906
Total liabilities			\$27,833,369

(3) Eliminated inter-company transactions

A. For the year ended 31 December 2018

Company	Counter-party	Accounts	Amounts
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	\$4,380
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Reinsurance premium income	13,422
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Insurance claims paid	1,174
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	4,380
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Premium ceded to reinsures	13,422
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Claims recovered from reinsurers	1,174

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B. For the year ended 31 December 2017

Company	Counter-party	Accounts	Amounts
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	\$2,142
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Reinsurance premium income	10,771
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	Insurance claims paid	4,024
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	2,142
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Premium ceded to reinsures	10,771
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)	The Company	Claims recovered from reinsurers	4,024

(4) Exchange rates used to translate material financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed as follows:

Financial Assets	31 December 2018		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<b>Monetary Items</b>			
USD	\$233,191	30.7330	\$7,166,658
CNY	194,191	4.4641	866,881
VND	489,181,887	0.0013	648,166
EUR	6,103	35.2050	214,870
HKD	26,051	3.9064	101,766
SGD	2,995	22.4843	67,338
JPY	165,695	0.2797	46,340
SEK	1,420	3.4175	4,853
DKK	629	4.7114	2,965
<b>Non-Monetary Items</b>			
USD	195,644	30.7330	6,012,735
HKD	90,138	3.9064	353,758
EUR	5,038	35.2050	177,381
SGD	1,311	22.4843	29,488
<b>Investments accounted for using the equity method</b>			
CNY	239,875	4.4641	1,070,814

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Financial Assets	31 December 2017		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
<b>Monetary Items</b>			
USD	\$223,177	29.8480	\$6,661,379
CNY	227,868	4.5847	1,044,696
VND	476,342,466	0.0013	625,914
EUR	2,247	35.6743	80,168
HKD	17,155	3.8176	65,489
SGD	1,375	22.3233	30,700
JPY	90,743	0.2656	24,106
SEK	876	3.6086	3,160
DKK	629	4.7787	3,007
<b>Non-Monetary Items</b>			
USD	215,369	29.8480	6,428,344
HKD	103,023	3.8176	393,294
EUR	13,873	35.6743	494,901
SGD	2,561	22.3233	57,168
<b>Investments accounted for using the equity method</b>			
CNY	250,862	4.5847	1,150,114

As the Consolidated Company has a large variety of foreign currencies, it is not possible to disclose the foreign currency exchange gains or losses based on each foreign currency's exposure to major impact. The foreign currency exchange gains (loss) For the years ended 31 December 2018 and 2017 were \$138,195 thousand and \$(518,885) thousand, respectively.

The above-mentioned information is disclosed by book value of foreign currencies (already translated to functional currencies)

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(5) Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

Unconsolidated structured entities

A. The Consolidated Company does not provide financial support or other support to the unconsolidated structured entities. The Consolidated Company's maximum exposure to loss from its interests in the unconsolidated structured entities is limited to the carrying amount of assets the Consolidated Company recognized. The information of the recognized unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

<u>Types of structured entity</u>	<u>Nature and purpose</u>	<u>Interests owned</u>
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed security to receive returns	Investment in securitization vehicles issued by the entity

B. Details of the carrying amount of assets recognized by Consolidated Company relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017, are as follows:

	<u>31 December 2018</u>	<u>31 December 2017</u>
Securitization vehicle		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$96,907	\$-
Available-for-sale financial assets	(Note)	117,283
Held-to-maturity financial assets	(Note)	680,481
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	640,847	(Note)
Total	<u>\$737,754</u>	<u>\$797,764</u>

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



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(6) Capital management

A. Objective

In order to enhance the Consolidated Company's capital structure and business growth, the Consolidated Company has established a set of capital adequacy management standards and complies with laws and regulation to maintain its capital adequacy ratio in a certain range in order to reduce all types of risks.

B. Policy

In order to assume all types of risks, the Company applies capital adequacy ratio as the index of capital adequacy. The Company calculates capital adequacy ratio periodically and aperiodically in order to understand the situation of capital adequacy in the short-run and mid-term. The Company set business objectives, plan assets allocation based on the ratio and dividend policy.

C. Procedures

a. Periodically

Regularly review the capital adequacy ratios in order to implement the capital adequacy management. The Company provides capital adequacy report every half year by the competent authority and analyze the possible changes in its own capital and risk capital when forecasting the investment development plan. The Company ensures a healthy capital structure and implements capital adequacy management.

b. Aperiodically

Practice scenario analysis for capital adequacy ratio focusing on the Company's usage of funding, business development, reinsurance arrangement, or changes of the financial environment including updates of laws and regulations.

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D. Capital adequacy ratio

Capital adequacy ratio of the Company, which is defined by Insurance Act and Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, is above 200% during the past two years, and complies with the regulations.

(7) Significant contract

None.

**14. Information of property insurance**

No.	Items	Refer to
1	Net retained earned premium of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance	Schedule 1
2	Retained claims of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance	Schedule 2
3	Assets, liabilities, revenues and costs of compulsory insurance	Schedule 3
4	Reserve for unauthorized reinsurance	Note 7
5	Loans for turnover of huge insurance payments	NA

**15. Other disclosures**

**A. Information of investment not in Mainland China**

Information of other investee please refer to Schedule 4.

**B. Information of investment in Mainland China**

On 31 December 2006, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to USD\$28,963 thousand to establish an insurance subsidiary, engaging in the business of property insurance business. On 8 October 2007, China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) authorized the Company to prepare to build a property insurance company in form of joint venture with Cathay life Insurance. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established in Shanghai has acquired a business license of an enterprise as a legal person on 26 August 2008. On 28 May 2013, the MOEAIC authorized the Company to CNY\$200,000 thousand to establish an insurance subsidiary. On 13 June 2013 and 18 March 2014, each amount of the company's remittance was CNY\$100,000 thousand and was authorized by CIRC. On 23 November 2018, the company was approved by the Investment Commission, MOEA, Jing Shen(2) Ruling No.10700281680 to remit CNY245,000 thousand as share capital. As of 31 December 2018, the Company has totally remitted USD\$97,292 thousand. Please refer to Schedule 5.

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**16. Segments information**

A. General information

The Consolidated Company operates property insurance by Insurance Act. In accordance with IFRS 8, the Company only provides insurance contracts products and it has no different business way, client style and supervision environment. The supervisor of the Company also implement assets overall, and consider the Company as a single operating segment.

B. Geographic regions information

The Consolidated Company's major operating revenues are the premium income and the investment profit from Taiwan and other foreign countries. The Consolidated Company's operating revenues in geographic regions are as follows:

	For the year ended 31 <u>December 2018</u>	For the year ended 31 <u>December 2017</u>
Taiwan	\$17,996,298	\$17,168,214
Other countries	592,217	598,386
Total	<u>\$18,588,515</u>	<u>\$17,766,600</u>

Classification of revenues are based on the country of clients.

1. The major clients

There is no any client accounts for more than 10% of the Consolidated Company's operating revenues.

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Schedule 1. Net retained earned premium of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance

Items	Premium income (1)	Reinsurance premium income (2)	Premiums ceded to reinsurers (3)	Retained earned premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	\$2,924,496	\$753,227	\$1,216,270	\$2,461,453
Non-compulsory insurance	18,883,541	624,957	4,172,742	15,335,756
Total	<u>\$21,808,037</u>	<u>\$1,378,184</u>	<u>\$5,389,012</u>	<u>\$17,797,209</u>

Items	Unearned premium reserve (Direct business)		Unearned premium reserve (Assumed reinsurance business)		Net changes in Unearned premium reserve	Unearned premium reserve (Ceded reinsurance business)		Net changes in Ceded unearned premium reserve	Net retained earned premium
	Reserve(5)	Recover(6)	Reserve(7)	Recover(8)	(9)=(5)-(6)+(7)-(8)	Reserve(10)	Recover(11)	(12)=(10)-(11)	(13)=(4)-(9)+(12)
Compulsory insurance	\$1,261,457	\$1,270,317	\$470,972	\$484,820	\$(22,708)	\$756,874	\$762,203	\$(5,329)	\$2,478,832
Non-compulsory insurance	9,990,114	9,508,883	303,969	\$239,059	546,141	2,208,312	2,127,272	81,040	14,870,655
Total	<u>\$11,251,571</u>	<u>\$10,779,200</u>	<u>\$774,941</u>	<u>\$723,879</u>	<u>\$523,433</u>	<u>\$2,965,186</u>	<u>\$2,889,475</u>	<u>\$75,711</u>	<u>\$17,349,487</u>

Schedule 2. Retained claims of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance

Items	Insurance claims (included claims expense) (1)	Reinsurance claims (2)	Claims recovered from reinsurers (3)	Retained claim (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	\$1,697,508	\$969,958	\$995,187	\$1,672,279
Non-compulsory insurance	8,588,484	255,382	1,107,991	7,735,875
Total	<u>\$10,285,992</u>	<u>\$1,225,340</u>	<u>\$2,103,178</u>	<u>\$9,408,154</u>

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Schedule 3. Assets and liabilities of compulsory insurance

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.

Assets			Liabilities		
Items	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	Items	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,530,596	\$2,374,146	Notes Payable	\$-	\$-
Notes receivables	11,554	-	Claims outstanding	-	-
Premiums receivables	9,924	7,160	Claims recoverable for reinsurers	-	-
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	154,031	391,512	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	242,711	226,967
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	125,994	128,733	Unearned premium reserve	1,732,429	1,755,137
Others receivables	-	-	Claims reserve	2,082,573	2,002,862
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	1,050,203	Special reserve	1,478,016	1,575,128
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,045,844	-	Temporary receipts and pending carry-over	-	-
Ceded unearned premium reserve	756,874	762,203	Other liabilities	-	-
Ceded claims reserve	888,328	831,205			
Temporary payments and pending carry-over	12,584	14,932			
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$5,535,729</b>	<b>\$5,560,094</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$5,535,729</b>	<b>\$5,560,094</b>

Schedule 3-1. Revenues and costs of compulsory insurance

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.

Operating revenues			Operating costs		
Items	1 January - 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017	Items	1 January - 31 December 2018	1 January - 31 December 2017
Net premium income	\$2,027,116	\$2,050,135	Insurance claims	\$1,697,508	\$2,079,105
Reinsurance premium income	753,227	775,569	Reinsurance claims	969,958	684,893
Premium income	2,780,343	2,825,704	Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsurers	(995,187)	(1,201,699)
Deduct: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(1,216,270)	(1,230,002)	Retained claim	1,672,279	1,562,299
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	17,379	3,856	Net changes in claims reserve	22,588	8,582
Retained earned premium	1,581,452	1,599,558	Net changes In special reserve	(97,112)	44,519
Interest income	16,303	15,842			
<b>Operating revenues</b>	<b>\$1,597,755</b>	<b>\$1,615,400</b>	<b>Operating costs</b>	<b>\$1,597,755</b>	<b>\$1,615,400</b>

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Schedule 4. Information of other investee

Company	Investee company	Region	Main business	Investment amount		31 December 2018			Net income from investee	Equity in the Earnings	Note
				As of 31 December 2018	As of 31 December 2017	Shares	Percentage of Ownership	Carrying amount			
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Ltd.	Vietnam	Property Insurance	\$845,585	\$845,585	-	100.00%	\$613,824	\$19,214	\$19,214	Subsidiaries

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Schedule 5. Information of investment in Mainland China

Investee company	Main business	Total Amount of Paid-in Capital	Investment types	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of 1 January 2018	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of 31 December 2018	Net income from investee	Percentage of Ownership	Equity in the Earnings	Carrying amount as of 31 December 2018	Accumulated inward remittance of earnings as of 31 December 2018
					Outflow	Inflow						
Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China)	Property Insurance	\$7,714,226 (CNY 1,632,653)	Direct investment in Mainland China	\$1,864,680	\$1,100,050	\$-	\$2,964,730	\$(192,899)	24.50%	\$(47,260)	\$1,070,814	\$-

Accumulated investment in Mainland China as of 31 December 2018	Investment amounts authorized by investment commission, MOEA	Upper limit on investment
\$2,964,730	\$2,964,730	\$6,015,046