Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the six-month periods ended
30 June 2017 and 2016
With Independent Auditors' Audit Report

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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 Financial Holding Companies. 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

To Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, and for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, changes in equity and cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, based on our audits, 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 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the consolidated financial performance for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, and for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, and their cash flows for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, in conformity with the requirements of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holding Companies", "Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and "International Accounting Standard 34" "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statement 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 Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. 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. 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 audits for the six-month period ended 30 June 2017 consolidated financial statements. These matters were addressed in the context of our audits 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.



Financial instruments valuation - financial instrument investments for which no active market exists

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 financial instruments valuation—financial instrument investments for which no active market exists as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included (but not limited to) assessing and testing the effectiveness of internal controls related to financial instruments valuation, including management's 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 on a sampling basis 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 40. (2) for information about the Company and its subsidiaries' financial instruments valuation.

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 assumptions models made by management. In the liability adequacy test, the internal specialists evaluated the reasonableness of underlying assumptions and results.

Please refer to Notes 4, 5. (2) and 22 for details of the Company and its subsidiaries' insurance liabilities.

Investment properties measured at fair value

The Company and its subsidiaries' investment properties are measured at fair value. Due to inaccessible market prices, the management evaluates the fair value of investment properties based on external real estate appraisers firm's valuation reports, which highly relied on the valuation approach chosen (including but not limited to income approach and market approach) and the assumptions. The approach chosen and the changes to the assumptions will impact the result of the investment properties valuation. Therefore, we determined investment properties measured at fair value as a key audit matter.



Our audit procedures included (but not limited to) evaluating the objectivity and qualification of external real estate appraisers, and enlisting the internal valuation specialists' assistance to evaluate the external real estate appraisers firm's valuation reports to understand the valuation approach adopted; we also ensure the reasonableness in the valuation approach adopted and key valuation assumptions to verify whether the difference between the internal valuation specialists' work and external valuation reports is acceptable.

Please refer to Notes 4, 5. (2) and 14 for information about the Company and its subsidiaries' investment properties measured at fair value.

The provision of allowance for loans

In accordance with International Accounting Standard 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement", the Company and its subsidiaries developed their own systems to perform both individual and collective assessments of impairment loss on loans and receivables. The systems assess the amount of an impairment loss based on parameters from historical experience or future cash flows on a case-by-case basis. The estimates of discount factors, including effective interest rate, incidence of impairment and recoverable rate, and the classification to assess whether there is any objective evidence that loan is impaired, require professional judgment and uses of estimates and assumptions. Therefore, we determined the provision of allowance for loans as a key audit matter.

Our audit procedures included (but not limited to) assessing and testing the effectiveness of internal controls relating to the underlying data and systems with respect to impairment calculation. For loan loss provisions calculated on an individual basis, we tested the assumptions which were used to identify and quantify the impairments, on a sampling basis, including estimates of future cash flows, valuation of guarantee and estimates of recovery on default. For loan loss provisions calculated on a collective basis, we reviewed whether the models of impairment were approved by management and relied on our specialists to verify the effectiveness of those models. We also tested the appropriateness and accuracy of the inputs used in those models on a sampling basis, such as recovery rates and historical loss rates. We reviewed the classification of loans and the provision of allowance for loans comply to ensure that management of the Bank and its subsidiaries complied with the related regulations issued by the authorities of the Republic of China.

Please refer to Notes 4, 5. (2) and 10 for information about the Company and its subsidiaries' the provision of allowance for loans.

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 Financial Holding Companies", "Regulation Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers" and "International Accounting Standard 34" "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China 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.

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 for 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.



- 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 audits.

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 six-month period ended 30 June 2017 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.

Ernst & Young Taipei, Taiwan

The Republic of China

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17 August 2017

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, results of operations 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.

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Balance Sheets As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6	\$355,314,233	\$196,549,185	\$222,101,661
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks		131,991,151	71,940,935	81,400,184
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 7	278,016,689	244,529,264	316,287,366
Available-for-sale financial assets	4, 8	1,530,850,336	1,591,359,657	1,437,239,061
Derivative financial assets for hedging	4	283,105	232,269	520,063
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4	88,893,548	49,524,682	66,514,592
Receivables - net	4, 9	163,280,334	154,212,060	155,055,320
Current income tax assets	4	4,248,603	4,215,323	5,091,469
Loans - net	4, 10	2,020,044,431	2,045,532,795	1,894,907,410
Reinsurance assets - net		8,112,480	8,767,841	10,013,702
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4, 11	90,474,000	81,826,739	73,668,221
Investments accounted for using the equity method - net	4, 12	35,376,451	35,209,790	26,319,139
Other financial assets - net	4, 13	3,140,887,410	3,036,381,213	2,908,561,922
Investment properties - net	4, 14	315,363,484	311,014,127	379,247,908
Property and equipment - net	4, 15	165,248,420	164,114,231	99,270,999
Intangible assets - net	4, 16	57,227,936	58,597,243	59,884,422
Deferred tax assets - net	4	28,555,154	14,729,993	8,898,240
Other assets - net		49,379,798	66,400,120	62,716,404
Total assets	_	\$8,463,547,563	\$8,135,137,467	\$7,807,698,083

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Balance Sheets - (continued) As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities & equity Liabilities	Notes	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks		\$75,187,547	\$77,493,795	\$70,592,764
	4 17	90,918,060	115,014,826	90,386,282
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4, 17	, ,	, ,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4	74,325,892	59,139,059	43,922,335
Commercial paper payable	4, 18	47,617,019	41,578,838	36,688,966
Payables	,	83,879,474	55,295,781	103,849,202
Current income tax liabilities	4	11,619,571	3,512,350	2,181,913
Deposits	19	2,025,898,760	1,999,943,172	1,913,646,971
Bonds payable	4, 20	98,350,000	51,900,000	71,800,000
Provisions	4, 22	4,747,503,802	4,596,525,084	4,410,740,549
Other financial liabilities	4, 21	594,609,900	561,224,829	556,189,358
Deferred tax liabilities	4	31,414,973	26,362,443	30,459,728
Other liabilities		19,801,985	17,323,269	20,584,891
Total liabilities		7,901,126,983	7,605,313,446	7,351,042,959
Equity attributable to owners of parent				
Capital stock				
Common stock	24	125,632,102	125,632,102	125,632,102
Preferred stock		8,333,000	8,333,000	, , , , <u>-</u>
Capital surplus	25	130,452,104	130,448,697	88,781,195
Retained earnings	26			00,100,00
Legal reserve		35,339,841	30,577,724	30,577,724
Special reserve		149,106,971	149,108,336	149,108,336
Undistributed earnings		69,225,535	73,001,761	39,266,759
Other equity		37,952,635	6,222,952	17,115,946
Non-controlling interests	4, 27	6,378,392	6,499,449	6,173,062
Total equity		562,420,580	529,824,021	456,655,124
Total liabilities and equity	_	\$8,463,547,563	\$8,135,137,467	\$7,807,698,083
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Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

	Notes	2017.4.1~2017.6.30	2016.4.1~2016.6.30	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Interest income	4	\$45,470,147	\$42,330,888	\$89,934,148	\$83,909,941
Less: Interest expenses	4	(4,031,039)	(3,854,109)	(7,970,253)	(7,836,929)
Net interest expenses Net interest income	4	41,439,108	38,476,779	81,963,895	76,073,012
Net income other than interest	•	,,	,	0.,,,,,,,,	, ,
Net commission and handling fee		471,852	(1,998,443)	255,998	(4,169,695)
Net premiums from insurance business		81,993,331	84,350,143	152,557,422	154,955,404
(Losses) gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(11,173,667)	1,116,726	70,078,931	26,726,810
Gains from investment properties		2,124,103	5,357,474	4,815,626	8,238,102
Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets		18,323,970	9,827,385	35,374,503	20,670,131
Realized (losses) gains on held-to-maturity financial assets		(44)	(2,025)	15,020	53,927
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange		8,975,150	(5,553,279)	(86,970,071)	(35,942,174)
Impairment losses on assets		(42,096)	(86,508)	(42,096)	(87,262)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		218,172	260,489	690,185	761,767
Net other non-interest gains		5,105,974	5,213,248	15,622,822	10,815,775
Total income		147,435,853	136,961,989	274,362,235	258,095,797
Bad debt expenses and provision for premiums reserve		(954,193)	(1,672,579)	(1,273,522)	(2,309,563)
Changes in insurance liabilities and provisions		(110,023,441)	(106,242,015)	(208,596,056)	(200,572,296)
Operating expenses	28				
Employee benefits expenses		(10,712,242)	(10,965,648)	(21,634,485)	(22,436,993)
Depreciation and amortizations expenses		(1,337,409)	(1,276,930)	(2,672,964)	(2,523,557)
Other general and administration expenses		(5,621,084)	(5,353,562)	(10,539,139)	(10,501,392)
Subtotal		(17,670,735)	(17,596,140)	(34,846,588)	(35,461,942)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		18,787,484	11,451,255	29,646,069	19,751,996
Income tax expense	4, 30	(3,122,627)	(5,545,886)	(3,190,990)	(5,508,761)
Net income	,	15,664,857	5,905,369	26,455,079	14,243,235
					<u> </u>
Other comprehensive income	4, 29				
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Revaluation gains on property		-	-	235,064	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures					
accounted for using the equity method - not to be reclassified					
to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(22,985)	(1,735)	3,352	(3,059)
Changes of designated financial liabilities					
at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk		(1,020,305)	(49,126)	(1,265,243)	899,448
Income tax relating to the components not to be reclassified					
to profit or loss in subsequent periods		177,360	8,647	168,279	(152,386)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements					
of a foreign operation		1,721,850	(1,692,635)	(3,136,775)	(5,104,580)
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale financial assets		30,377,549	7,185,166	37,335,335	8,533,670
Gains on cash flow hedges		2,187	28,579	50,504	71,331
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures		2,107	20,577	20,20	, 1,001
accounted for using the equity method - to be reclassified					
to profit or loss in subsequent periods		27,099	(145,718)	(1,120,576)	(242,543)
Income tax relating to the components to be reclassified		27,055	(1.0,710)	(1,120,570)	(2.2,0.0)
to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(2,512,224)	(261,100)	(778,689)	2,368,932
to profit of loss in subsequent periods		(2,312,221)	(201,100)	(770,007)	2,300,732
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		28,750,531	5,072,078	31,491,251	6,370,813
Total comprehensive income		\$44,415,388	\$10,977,447	\$57,946,330	\$20,614,048
Town comprehensive mediate			1 27 27		1 1/2 /2
Net income attributable to:					
Owners of parent		\$15,610,520	\$5,716,979	\$26,235,531	\$13,883,811
Non-controlling interests		54,337	188,390	219,548	359,424
Subtotal		\$15,664,857	\$5,905,369	\$26,455,079	\$14,243,235
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Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of parent		\$44,264,041	\$10,851,137	\$57,965,214	\$20,551,467
Non-controlling interests		151,347	126,310	(18,884)	62,581
Subtotal		\$44,415,388	\$10,977,447	\$57,946,330	\$20,614,048
Earnings per share (expressed in dollars):	31				
Basic earnings per share:	01				
Net income		\$1.24	\$0.46	\$2.09	\$1.11
			+0.10	7//	+*

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity attributable to owners of parent															
	Capital	stock	_		Retained earnings					Other equity						
Items	Common stock 1	Preferred stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Unrealized gains (losses) from available- for-sale financial assets	on cash flow hedges	Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Revaluation gains on property	Others	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance on 1 January 2016	\$125,632,102	\$-	\$88,781,174	\$24,820,095	\$140,185,120	\$65,190,213	\$1,865,366	\$(417,073)	\$371,524	\$83,462	\$(1,562,755)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$455,056,994	\$6,005,208	\$461,062,202
Appropriations and distribution for 2015 Legal reserve				5,757,629		(5,757,629)								-		-
Special reserve Cash dividends					8,923,216	(8,923,216) (25,126,420)								(25,126,420)		(25,126,420)
Other additional paid-in capital Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method			21											21		21
Net income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016						13,883,811								13,883,811	359,424	14,243,235
Other comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016						13,883,811	(5,008,648)	10,873,096	59,205 59,205	746,542 746,542	(2,539)	-	-	6,667,656 20,551,467	(296,843)	6,370,813
Comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016	 -					13,003,011	(3,008,048)	10,873,090	39,203	740,342	(2,339)			20,331,407	105,273	105,273
Increase in non-controlling interests Balance on 30 June 2016	\$125,632,102	\$-	\$88.781.195	\$30,577,724	\$149,108,336	\$39,266,759	\$(3,143,282)	\$10,456,023	\$430,729	\$830,004	\$(1,565,294)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$450,482,062	\$6,173,062	\$456,655,124
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Balance on 1 January 2017	\$125,632,102	\$8,333,000	\$130,448,697	\$30,577,724	\$149,108,336	\$73,001,761	\$(7,274,912)	\$4,023,159	\$191,534	\$120,321	\$(945,933)	\$10,108,783	\$-	\$523,324,572	\$6,499,449	\$529,824,021
Appropriations and distribution for 2016																
Legal reserve Cash dividends				4,762,117		(4,762,117) (25,126,420)								(25,126,420)		(25,126,420)
Cash dividends of preferred stock						(124,585)								(124,585)		(124,585)
Reversal of special reserve					(1,365)	1,365								-		-
Other additional paid-in capital Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted																
for using the equity method			(805)											(805)		(805)
Net income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017						26,235,531		4400455		44.050	45	100.05		26,235,531	219,548	26,455,079
Other comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017							(3,535,392)		41,919	(1,050,152)		188,821	-	31,729,683	(238,432)	31,491,251
Comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017	-	-		-		26,235,531	(3,535,392)	36,081,704	41,919	(1,050,152)	2,783	188,821	-	57,965,214	(18,884)	
Share-based payment			4,212											4,212	(102 -===	4,212
Decrease in non-controlling interests Balance on 30 June 2017	\$125,632,102	\$8,333,000	\$130,452,104	\$35,339,841	\$149,106,971	\$69,225,535	\$(10,810,304)	\$40,104,863	\$233,453	\$(929,831)	\$(943,150)	\$10,297,604	ę	\$556.042.188	(102,173) \$6,378,392	(102,173) \$562,420,580
Datance on 50 June 2017	\$125,052,102	000,ددد,هو	φ130,432,104	041,75,75,041	φ142,100,2/1	φυσ,445,333	φ(10,010,304)	φ+0,10+,003	9433,433	\$(747,031)	\$(545,150)	φ10,277,004	3-	φυυυ,υ+2,100	90,570,392	ψ502,420,560

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30	Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Cash flows from operating activities			Subtotal of Changes in operating assets and liabilities	136,610,951	(110,281,569)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	\$29,646,069	\$19,751,996	Subtotal of Adjustment	97,399,664	(81,011,621)
Adjustments:			Cash generated from operations	127,045,733	(61,259,625)
Income and other adjustments with no cash flow effects			Interest received	87,219,795	78,927,227
Depreciation expenses	1,202,848	1,111,192	Dividends received	5,458,360	7,432,974
Amortizations expenses	1,470,116	1,412,365	Interest paid	(8,806,061)	(8,066,075)
Bad debt expense	1,273,522	2,309,563	Income taxes paid	(4,072,085)	(2,292,028)
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(67,069,251)	(24,325,729)	Net cash flows from operating activities	206,845,742	14,742,473
Interest expenses	7,970,253	7,836,929	Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest revenue	(89,934,148)	(83,909,941)	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(40,059)	(1,397,970)
Dividend income	(6,784,578)	(7,271,894)	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	44,927	2,837,410
Net changes in insurance liabilities and provisions	153,894,664	155,760,150	Acquisition of financial assets available for sale	(472,357)	(516,737)
Net changes of other liabilities and provisions	(2,854,198)	(2,674,362)	Disposal of financial assets available for sale	512,423	281,779
Share of gain of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(690,185)	(761,767)	Acquisition of financial assets carried at cost	<u>-</u>	(5,745)
Losses (gains) on disposal or scrapping of property and equipment	14,367	(236,238)	Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(1,050,000)	(616,752)
Gains on disposal of investment properties	(77,366)	(860,045)		2,843	-
Losses on disposal or intangible assets	42	391	Acquisition of subsidiaries	· -	(4,708,708)
Gains on disposal of investments	(37,926,725)	(17,118,622)	•	_	47,811
Impairment losses on financial assets	42,096	87,262	Acquisition of property and equipment	(2,585,021)	(3,243,419)
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses	(78,269)	41,467	Disposal of property and equipment	10,173	268,559
Revaluation losses (gains) on investment properties	329,055	(2,130,773)		(6,506)	(249)
Others	6,470	-	(Increase) decrease in guarantee deposits paid	(20,663)	24,530
Subtotal	(39,211,287)	29,269,948	Acquisition of intangible assets	(193,476)	(222,257)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			Acquisition of investment properties	(4,613,460)	(1,412,340)
Increase in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(250,505)	(671,737)		165,128	1,068,000
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	30,178,058	42,256,238	Increase in other assets	(4,808)	(127,513)
Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets	125,159,075	69,480,561	Decrease in other assets	9,201,508	9,799,268
Increase in derivative financial assets for hedging	(332)	(1,405)	Dividends received	1,507	1,107
Increase in accounts receivable	(9,147,000)	(8,265,151)	Net cash flows from investing activities	952,159	2,076,774
Decrease (increase) in loans	22,406,569	(130,828,440)	Cash flows from financing activities		
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance contract assets	640,070	(3,029,773)	Increase in short-term borrowings	524,692	292,431
(Increase) decrease in financial assets held to maturity	(8,939,073)	8,464,671	Increase in commercial paper payable	6,040,000	1,010,000
Increase in other financial assets	(60,349,148)	(104,002,665)	Issue of financial debentures	11,450,000	-
Decrease (increase) in other assets	8,229,203	(1,327,696)	Issue of corporate bonds	35,000,000	-
Subtotal	107,926,917	(127,925,397)	-	(46,444)	249,925
Changes in operating liabilities			Increase in other liabilities	310,910	2,575,311
(Decrease) increase in due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	(1,389,633)	29,493,336	Net cash flows from financing activities	53,279,158	4,127,667
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(21,161,271)	(86,040,158)	· ·	(3,016,898)	575,834
Increase (decrease) in securities purchased under agreements to repurchase	15,233,277	(11,851,571)		258,060,161	21,522,748
Increase in payables	8,134,649	35,391,272		264,597,958	296,935,688
Increase in deposits	28,149,396	59,905,499	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$522,658,119	\$318,458,436
Decrease in provisions for the liabilities of employee benefits	(56,384)	(4,429,243)		, , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Increase (decrease) in reserves for the operations and liabilities	9,426	(38,647)			
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(1,729,092)	(1,794,226)		\$355,314,233	\$222,101,661
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	1,493,666	(2,992,434)	* *	7000,000,000	,,
Subtotal	28,684,034	17,643,828	cash equivalents under IAS No.7	78,450,338	29,842,183
		,::3,020	Bills sold under agreements to resell satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents	,,	,,100
			under IAS No.7	88,893,548	66,514,592
			Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$522,658,119	\$318,458,436
			equivalent at the end of periods	4522,050,117	4510,750,750

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries Note to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements 30 June 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

1. Organization and business scope

On 31 December 2001, Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Life") was reincorporated as Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (the "Company") through stock conversion pursuant to the Republic of China ("ROC") Financial Holding Company Act ("Financial Holding Company Act") and its shares were listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) on the same day. On 22 April 2002, Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Century") and Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. ("Cathay United Bank") became subsidiaries of the Company through stock conversion approved by the government. On 18 December 2002, United World Chinese Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. ("UWCCB") also became a subsidiary of the Company through stock conversion approved by the government. UWCCB and Cathay United Bank merged on 27 October 2003, in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations. UWCCB was the surviving company and was re-named Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. ("Cathay United Bank"). On 12 May 2004, the Company established Cathay Securities Corporation ("Cathay Securities") as a wholly owned subsidiary. On 30 September 2005, the Company invested in Lucky Bank, Inc. ("Lucky Bank") which was approved as a strategic investment by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC"), Executive Yuan. Lucky Bank became a subsidiary of the Company by stock conversion on 25 August 2006. Cathay United Bank merged with Lucky Bank on 1 January 2007. Cathay United Bank acquired specific assets, liabilities, and business of China United Trust & Investment Corporation ("CUTIC") on 29 December 2007 to improve competitiveness. Cathay Venture Inc. ("Cathay Venture") was incorporated on 16 April 2003, under the Company Act. Cathay Venture is the surviving company from the merger with Cathay Venture, Cathay II Venture and Cathay Capital Management on 10 August 2009. On 13 June 2011, the Company obtained the acquisition approval of Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (Cathay Securities Investment Trust) from FSC of Executive Yuan and acquired all shares of Cathay Securities Investments Trust by cash purchase on 24 June 2011. On 29 July 2003, the Company listed a portion of its common shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (LSE) in the form of Global Depositary Shares (GDSs). The Company mainly engages in financial holding business.

Cathay Life has participated and won the bid, which was held by the Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund, for the takeover of the assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Cathay Life entered into the general assignment and assumption agreement on 27 March 2015. Cathay Life assumed all assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd., except for their reserved assets and liabilities on 1 July 2015.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries (the Group) for the sixmonth periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 17 August 2017.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

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

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

IAS 36 "Impairment of Assets" (Amendment)

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

- (2) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, which are endorsed by FSC, but not yet adopted by the Group at the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below.
 - (a) IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

(b) IFRS 9"Financial Instruments"

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

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

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

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(c) IFRS 10"Consolidated Financial Statements" and IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures" — Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Ventures

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss 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. The effective date of the amendments has been postponed indefinitely, but early adoption is allowed.

(d) IAS 12 "Income Taxes" — Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses

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

(e) Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows":

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

(f) IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" — Clarifications to IFRS 15

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(g) IFRS 2 "Shared-Based Payment" — Amendments to IFRS 2

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that vesting conditions (service and non-market performance conditions), upon which satisfaction of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction is conditional, are not taken into account when estimating the fair value of the cash-settled share-based payment at the measurement date. Instead, these are taken into account by adjusting the number of awards included in the measurement of the liability arising from the transaction, (2) clarifying if tax laws or regulations require the employer to withhold a certain amount in order to meet the employee's tax obligation associated with the share-based payment, such transactions will be classified in their entirety as equity-settled share-based payment transactions if they would have been so classified in the absence of the net share settlement feature, and (3) clarifying that if the terms and conditions of a cash-settled share-based payment transaction are modified, with the result that it becomes an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, the transaction is accounted for as an equity-settled transaction from the date of the modification. The equity-settled share-based payment transaction is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the modification date and is recognized in equity, on the modification date, to the extent to which goods or services have been received. The liability for the cash-settled share-based payment transaction as at the modification date is derecognized on that date. Any difference between the carrying amount of the liability derecognized and the amount recognized in equity on the modification date is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

(h) Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts — Amendments to IFRS 4

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(i) Transfers of Investment Property — Amendments to IAS 40

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

(j) Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2014-2016 cycle):

IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards"

The amendments revise and amend transition requirements relating to certain standards and delete short-term exemptions under Appendix E for first-time adopter. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

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

IAS 28"Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(k) IFRIC 22 "Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration"

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

The above mentioned standards and interpretations are issued by IASB and recognized by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The Group is currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations mentioned above.

- (3) Standards or interpretations issued, revised or amended, by IASB but not yet endorsed by FSC at the date of issuance of the Group's financial statements are listed below.
 - (a) IFRS 16"Leases"

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

(b) IFRIC 23 "Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments"

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

(c) IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"

IFRS17 supersedes IFRS4 and establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued, reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. IFRS17 requires an entity to divide a portfolio of insurance contracts issued into a minimum of a group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, a group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, and a group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio. An entity shall recognize a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest of the following: the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts, the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due, and for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

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

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

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

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 have been prepared in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holding Companies", the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers", and the "International Accounting Standard 34" "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by FSC of the Republic of China.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

Control is achieved when the Group 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 Group controls an investee if and only if the Group 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 Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group 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 Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group 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 Group 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

If the Group 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
- 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	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	Notes
The	Cathay Life Insurance Co.,	Life insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Life was incorporated in Taiwan
Company	Ltd. ("Cathay Life")					on 23 October 1962, under the ROC
						Company Act (the "Company Act").
The	Cathay United Bank Co.,	Commercial	100.00	100.00	100.00	UWCCB was enfranchised by the ROC
Company	Ltd. ("Cathay United	banking				government on 4 January 1975. On 27
	Bank")	operations				October 2003, UWCCB was merged with
						the former Cathay United Bank which
						was dissolved after the merger; the
						merged entity was renamed Cathay
						United Bank. The new Cathay United
						Bank merged with Lucky Bank on 1
						January 2007.
The	Cathay Century Insurance	Property and	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Century was incorporated in
Company	Co., Ltd. ("Cathay	casualty				Taiwan on 19 July 1993, under the
	Century")	insurance				Company Act. Cathay Century changed
						its name from "Tong Tai Insurance Co.,
						Ltd." to "Cathay Century Insurance Co.,
						Ltd." on 2 August 2002.
The	Cathay Securities	Securities	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Securities was incorporated on 12
Company	Corporation ("Cathay					May 2004, under the Company Act.
	Securities")					The securities department and the
						securities agent (Taipei branch) of Cathay
						United Bank were assigned to Cathay
						Securities along with its business, assets
						and liabilities. The assignment date was
						13 August 2004.
The	Cathay Venture Inc.	Venture capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Venture was incorporated on 16
Company	("Cathay Venture")	investment				April 2003, under the Company Act.
						Cathay Venture is the surviving company
						from the merger with Cathay Venture,
						Cathay II Venture and Cathay Capital
						Management on 10 August 2009.

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	Notes
The	Cathay Securities	Securities	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Securities Investment Trust was
Company	Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	investment				incorporated on 11 February 2000.
	("Cathay Securities	trust				
	Investment Trust")					
Cathay Life	Cathay Lujiazui Life	Life insurance	50.00	50.00	50.00	Cathay Lujiazui Life was incorporated on
	Insurance Company					29 December 2004. Cathay Life and
	Limited. ("Cathay Lujiazui					Shanghai Lujiazui Finance Tradezone
	Life")					Development Co., Ltd. each owns 50%
						interest in Cathay Lujiazui Life.
Cathay Life	Cathay Life Insurance	Life insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Life (Vietnam) was incorporated
	(Vietnam) Co., Ltd.					on 21 November 2007.
	("Cathay Life (Vietnam)")					
Cathay Life	Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real	Office	100.00	100.00	100.00	Lin Yuan was incorporated on 15 August
	Estate Co., Ltd ("Lin	equipment				2012.
	Yuan'')	leasing				
		company				
Cathay Life	Cathay Woolgate	Real estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1
	Exchange Holding 1	investment and				Limited was incorporated on 30 July
	Limited	management				2014.
Cathay Life	Cathay Woolgate	Real estate	100.00	100.00		Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2
	Exchange Holding 2	investment and				Limited was incorporated on 30 July
	Limited	management				2014.
Cathay Life	Cathay Walbrook Holding	Real estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited
	1 Limited	investment and				was incorporated on 31 March 2015.
		management				
Cathay Life	Cathay Walbrook Holding	Real estate	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited was
	2 Limited	investment and				incorporated on 31 March 2015.
		management				
Cathay Life	Conning Holdings Limited	Ü	100.00	100.00	100.00	Conning Holdings Limited was
		company				incorporated on 10 June 2015.
Conning		Holding	100.00	100.00	100.00	Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc. was
Holdings	Inc.	company				incorporated on 10 June 2015.
Limited		FFT 1.1	100.00	100.00	100.00	
Conning		Wealth	100.00	100.00	100.00	Conning Asset Management Ltd. was
Holdings	Management Ltd.	Management				incorporated on 16 October 1998.
Limited	Conning Issue I to 1	Weelt-	100.00	100.00	100.00	Conning Ionon I tol in control 1
Conning	Conning Japan Ltd.	Wealth Management	100.00	100.00	100.00	Conning Japan Ltd. was incorporated on
Holdings		Management				7 September 2015.
Limited	Coming (Communa) Culti	Diala	100.00	100.00	100.00	Conning (Commony) CkH
Conning	Conning (Germany) GmbH		100.00	100.00		Conning (Germany) GmbH was
Holdings		management				incorporated on 1 October 2012.
Limited		software				

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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Credit management services	Credit	-	management				incorporated on 26 November 2014.
Octagon Funds I, LLC Fund 100.00 - Octagon Funds I, LLC was incorporated on 17 January 2017. Investors, LLC Octagon Octagon Funding II, LLC Fund 100.00 - Octagon Funding II, LLC was incorporated on 17 January 2017. - Octagon Funding II, LLC was incorporated on 17 January 2017. - Octagon Funding II, LLC was incorporated on 16 June 2017. Investors, services	Investors,		services				-
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Credit management incorporated on 16 June 2017. Investors, services	Octagon	Octagon Funding II, LLC	Fund	100.00	-	-	Octagon Funding II, LLC was
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(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	Notes
Cathay Life, Cathay Century	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China) (Note 2)("Cathay Century (China)")	Property and casualty insurance	49.00	49.00	100.00	Cathay Century (China) was incorporated on 26 August 2008. Cathay Life and Cathay Century each owns 24.5% interest of Cathay Century (China).
Cathy Century	Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Century (Vietnam)")	Property and casualty insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Century (Vietnam) was incorporated on 2 November 2010.
Cathay United Bank	Indovina Bank Limited ("Indovina Bank")	Wholesale banking	50.00	50.00	50.00	Indovina Bank was incorporated in Vietnam on 21 November 1990. Cathay United Bank and Vietinbank each owns 50% interest of Indovina Bank.
Cathay United Bank	Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited ("CUBC Bank")	Wholesale banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	SBC Bank was incorporated in Cambodia on 1993 and renamed as CUBC Bank on 14 January 2014.
Cathay Securities	Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Futures")	Futures related business	99.99	99.99	99.99	Cathay Futures, former Seaward Futures Agency Co., Ltd., was incorporated on 29 December 1993, under the Company Act and was renamed Seaward Futures Corp. on 6 March 1998. On 24 December 2003, Seaward Futures Corp. changed its name to Cathay Futures Corp. On 10 February 2006, Cathay United Bank sold all stocks of Cathay Futures to Cathay Securities.
Cathay Securities	Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited ("Cathay Securities (Hong Kong)")	Securities agent	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Securities (Hong Kong), formerly Horizon Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., was incorporated on 22 March 1997 and was renamed as Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. after the acquisition.

Note 1: Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd. has been renamed as Conning Asia Pacific Ltd. on 18 April 2016.

Note 2: Cathay Life and Cathay Century did not participate in the capital increase in Cathay Century (China) during July 2016 and Cathay Life and Cathay Century's percentage of ownership over Cathay Century (China) both decreased to 24.5%. Therefore, Cathay Century (China) was not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements from August 2016.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

The consolidated financial statements excluded the following subsidiaries as the respective total assets and operating revenues were considered immaterial to the Group.

			2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	
			Ownership	Ownership	Ownership	
Investor	Investee	Business	interest	interest	interest	Notes
Cathay	Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	Class 3 general	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) was
Life	Co., Ltd. ("Cathay	business				incorporated on 24 January 2000.
	Insurance (Bermuda)")	insurers and a				
		long-term				
		insurer				
Cathay	Cathay Securities	Securities	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Securities Investment Consulting
Life	Investment Consulting Co.,	investment				was incorporated on 25 November 2002.
	Ltd. ("Cathay Securities	consulting				
	Investment Consulting")					
Cathay	Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	Temporary	100.00	100.00	100.00	Seaward Card was incorporated on 9 April
United	("Seaward Card")	employment				1999.
Bank						
Cathay	Cathy Investment Consulting	Investment	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathy Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co.,
Securities	(Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Consulting				Ltd. was incorporated on 11 June 2014.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in NT\$, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each entity in the Group 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 Group entities at their respective functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated 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:

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- 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 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.

(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.

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, highly liquid time deposits or investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Group classifies time deposits as cash equivalents when they have maturities of less than 12 months and can be readily convertible to known amounts of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(7) The transaction of Repo notes and bonds

The transaction of notes and bonds with repurchase or reverse repurchase is recognized as liabilities of notes and bonds with repurchase agreement and investment of notes and bonds with reverse repurchase agreement according to the law of financing; the difference between book value and strike price is recognized as interest revenue or interest expense.

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* 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.

A. Financial assets

The Group accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets on the trade date.

Financial assets of the Group are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, investments in debt securities with no active market, available-for-sale financial assets, derivative financial assets for hedging and loans and receivables. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. A 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 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).

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Dividends or interests on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss (including those received during the period of initial investment). If financial assets do not have quoted prices in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial assets measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any, as at the reporting date.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or those not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity financial assets, or loans and receivables.

Foreign exchange gains and losses and interest calculated using the effective interest method relating to monetary available-for-sale financial assets, or dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument, are recognized in profit or loss. Subsequent measurement of available-for-sale financial assets at fair value is recognized in equity until the investment is derecognized, at which time the cumulative gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If equity instrument investments do not have quoted prices in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial assets measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost net of accumulated impairment losses, if any, as at the reporting date.

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Held-to-maturity financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold it to maturity, other than those that are designated as available-for-sale, classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, or meet the definition of loans and receivables.

After initial measurement held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest 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.

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 those that the Group upon initial recognition designates as available for sale, classified as at fair value through profit or loss, or those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment.

Loans and receivables are separately presented on the balance sheet as receivables or debt instrument investments for which no active market exists. 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.

Derivative financial assets for hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets for hedging.

Investments in debt securities with no active market

Investment in debt securities with no active market are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable collections that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized when these investments are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Impairment of financial assets

The Group 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.

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

Other loss events include:

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

For held-to-maturity financial assets and loans and receivables measured at amortized cost, the Group first assesses individually 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 Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exits for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. Interest income is accrued based on the reduced carrying amount of the asset, using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recognized in profit or loss; loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the Group. 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 future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to profit or loss.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial asset is derecognized when:

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired
- b. The Group has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset have been transferred
- c. The Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration received or receivable including any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss.

The reclassification of financial assets

According to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, the group reclassified financial instruments based on the requirements listed below.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- a. The disallowance of reclassification of derivatives instruments held or issued at fair value through profit and loss.
- b. The disallowance of reclassification of any financial instrument which was originally designed as at fair value through profit and loss.
- c. The disallowance of reclassification from any financial instrument to the category recorded at fair value through profit and loss.
- d. If the change of intention or ability resulting in the impropriety that the investment is classified as held-to-maturity financial assets, such investment should be reclassified to available-for-sale financial assets remeasurement at fair value. The difference between book value and fair value should be recognized as the items of OCI.
- e. If the investment is sold or reclassified as held-to-maturity financial assets before the date of maturity in the current period or previous two fiscal years, the amount of investment is not less than material, it is banned to classify any financial asset into held-to-maturity. If there is remaining held-to-maturity financial asset, it should be reclassified to available-for-sale financial assets.

B. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

The Group 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.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity (net of any related income tax benefit) to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided.

Compound instruments

The Group evaluates the terms of the convertible bonds issued to determine whether it contains both a liability and an equity component. Furthermore, the Group assesses if the economic characteristics and risks of the put and call options contained in the convertible bonds are closely related to the economic characteristics and risk of the host contract before separating the equity element.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

For the liability component excluding the derivatives, its fair value is determined based on the rate of interest applied at that time by the market to instruments of comparable credit status. The liability component is classified as a financial liability measured at amortized cost before the instrument is converted or settled.

For the embedded derivative that is not closely related to the host contract (for example, if the exercise price of the embedded call or put option is not approximately equal on each exercise date to the amortized cost of the host debt instrument), it is classified as a liability component and subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it qualifies for an equity component. The equity component is assigned the residual amount after deducting from the fair value of the instrument as a whole the amount separately determined for the liability component. Its carrying amount is not remeasured in the subsequent accounting periods. If the convertible bond issued does not have an equity component, it is accounted for as a hybrid instrument in accordance with the requirements under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible bond based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognized.

On conversion of a convertible bond before maturity, the carrying amount of the liability component being the amortized cost at the date of conversion is transferred to equity.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. A financial liability 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).

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

Gains or losses on the subsequent measurement of liabilities at fair value through profit or loss including interest paid is recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities designated as at FVTPL, the recognition of the full amount of change in the fair value in profit or loss only if the presentation of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss.

If the financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss do not have quoted prices in an active market and their fair value cannot be reliably measured, then they are classified as financial liabilities measured at cost on balance sheet and carried at cost as at the reporting date.

Derivative financial liabilities for hedging

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include interest bearing loans and borrowings that are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method after initial recognition. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the effective interest rate method amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or transaction costs.

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Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor), such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

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.

(9) Derivative financial instrument

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. A derivative is classified in the balance sheet as financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (held for trading) except for derivatives that are designated effective hedging instruments which are classified as derivative financial assets or liabilities for hedging.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial 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 flow hedges, which is recognized in equity.

Derivatives embedded in host contracts are accounted for as separate derivatives and recorded at fair value if their economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not held for trading or designated at fair value though profit or loss. These embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

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(10) Fair value measurement

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

- (a) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (b) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

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

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

The Group 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.

(11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investment in its associate 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 Group 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 Group'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 Group 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 Group and the associate or joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the Group's related interest in the associate or joint venture.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

When the associate or joint venture issues new stock, and the Group's interest in an associate or a joint venture is reduced or increased as the Group 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 additional paid in capital and investment accounted for using the equity method. When the interest in the associate or joint venture is reduced, the cumulative amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss or other appropriate items. The aforementioned capital surplus recognized is reclassified to profit or loss on a pro rata basis when the Group disposes of the associate or joint venture.

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

The Group 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 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the 'share of profit or loss of an associate' in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

- A. Its share of the present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the associate or joint venture, including the cash flows from the operations of the associate and the proceeds on the ultimate disposal of the investment; or
- B. The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to arise from dividends to be received from the investment and from its ultimate disposal.

Because goodwill that forms 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*.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate or joint venture, the Group 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.

(12) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are 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, plant 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, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group 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:

Buildings $5 \sim 70$ yearsMachinery and equipment $3 \sim 8$ yearsTransportation equipment $3 \sim 7$ yearsOther equipment $3 \sim 15$ years

Leasehold improvements The shorter of lease terms or economic useful lives

Leased assets $3\sim 5$ years

An item of property, plant 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, if appropriate.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(13) Investment property

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

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

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

(14)Leases

Group as a lessee

Finance leases which transfer to the Group 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 Group 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Group as a lessor

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

(15) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Licenses

The licenses were acquired in business combination. The costs of the two licenses are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life (6.5 and 20 years).

Customer relationships

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

Computer software

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

Other intangible assets

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

(16)Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group 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 Group 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 and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. 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 Group estimates the asset's or cashgenerating 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.

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

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

(17) Provisions

Insurance liabilities

A. Cathay Life

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

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

a. Unearned premium reserve

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

b. Reserve for claims

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

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c. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

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

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

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

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

d. Special reserve

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

i. Special capital reserve – Special reserve for major incidents

All types of insurance should follow the special catastrophe reserve rates set by authorities. Upon occurrence of the catastrophic events, actual claims on retained business in excess of \$30,000 thousand can be withdrawn from the reserve. If the reserve has been set aside for over 15 years, the Company could have its plan of the recovering process of the reserve assessed by certified actuaries and submit the plan to the authority for reference. The post-tax amount of the recovery determined in accordance with IAS12 *Income Taxes* can be recorded in the special capital reserve for major incidents under equity.

ii. Special capital reserve – Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

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

When the actual amount paid for indemnity minus the offsetting amount from special reserve for major incidents is greater than the anticipated dollar amount need to be paid, the exceeded amount can be used for writing down the special reserve for fluctuation of risks. If the total amount of special reserves for fluctuation of risks is not enough to be written down, special reserve for major incidents for other types of insurance can be used. Also, the type of insurance and total dollar amount written-down should be reported to the authority for inspection purposes. When accumulative dollar amount of special reserve for fluctuation of risks exceeds 30% of self-retention earned premium, the exceeded amount will be recovered. To promote the sustainable development of insurance industry, the authority may designate or restrict the use of the The post-tax amount of written-down or recovery recovered amount. determined in accordance with IAS12 Income Taxes can be recorded in the special capital reserve for fluctuation of risks under equity.

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

e. Premium deficiency reserve

For the contracts over one year of life insurance, health insurance, or annuities contracts commencing on 1 January 2001, the following rules applied: If the written premiums are lower than those of providing policy reserves, the special premium deficiency reserve will be set aside based on the premium deficiencies.

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

f. Other reserve

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

g. Liability adequacy reserve

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

h. Reserves for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments

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

i. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

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

j. Liability adequacy test

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

B. Cathay Century

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" and "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Nuclear energy 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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 two 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 stock holder's 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 stock holder's equity.

According to the "Precautions of Strengthening Natural Disaster Insurance Reserve of Property Insurance Industry (Commercial Earthquake and Typhoon Flood Insurance)", the industry that offers these insurance products shall, from 1 January 2013, set aside special reserve recognized under liability prior to 31 December 2012 for the Company's commercial earthquake insurance and typhoons flood insurance, excluding compulsory automobile liability insurance, nuclear energy insurance, government-directed housing earthquake insurance, commercial earthquake insurance and typhoons flood insurance. The decrease or withdrawal 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 shall follow the special reserve for major incident rates set by the authorities.

Upon occurrence of catastrophic events, the 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

If the reserve has been set aside for over 15 years, the Company could have 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% of this difference shall 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 excessive 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 shall be reported to the authority for inspection purposes.

When accumulative dollar amount of the special reserve for fluctuation of risks exceeds 60% of its retained earned premium, the excess shall be recalled and recognized 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 shall be approved by the competent authority.

C. Cathay Lujiazui Life

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

D. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

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

Other provisions

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

(18) Treasury stocks

Own equity instruments which are reacquired (treasury stocks) are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration is recognized in equity.

(19) Post-employment benefits

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

Defined contribution plan

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Defined benefit plan

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. Remeasurements, comprising of the effect of the actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest) and the return on plan assets, excluding net interest, are recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to other equity in the period in which they occur. Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

A. the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and

B. the date that the Group recognizes restructuring-related costs

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

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

Employee preferential interest rate deposits

Cathay United Bank offers its employees with preferential deposit, including providing finite amount preferential interest rate deposits to current employees and providing the preferential interest rate deposits to current employees and retired employees after their retirement. The difference between the interest rate of preferential deposits and the market rate is recognized as employee benefits.

The finite amount preferential deposits that Cathay United Bank paid to its current employees are calculated monthly on accrual basis. The difference between the interest rate of preferential deposit and the market rate is recorded as "Employee benefits expenses". In accordance with Article 30 of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Public Banks", when the interest incurred from preferential interest rate deposits exceed the interest generated from market rate, it shall be considered the actuarial amount according to defined benefit plan regulated on IAS 19 "Employee Benefits" since the employee's retirement date.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(20) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Interest income

For all financial assets measured at amortized cost (including loans and receivables and held-to-maturity financial assets) and available-for-sale financial assets, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate method and recognized in profit or loss.

Handling fee revenue

The Group charges customers by providing a variety of services.

Dividends

Revenue is recognized when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

Rental income

Rental income arising from operating leases is accounted for on a straight line basis over the lease terms.

(21) Income taxes

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

Current income tax

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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 ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

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

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

Deferred tax 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

In accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act, the Company and its qualifying subsidiaries have selected the consolidated income tax return for tax filings and pay a 10% surcharge on their undistributed retained earnings under the consolidated income tax return. If there are any tax effects due to the adoption of the consolidated tax system, the Company can proportionately allocate the effects on tax expense (benefit), deferred income tax and tax payable (tax refund receivable) among the Company and its subsidiaries.

Effective from 1 January 2006, the Company and subsidiaries have considered the impact of the "Alternative Minimum Tax Act" to estimate their income tax liabilities.

(22) Business combinations and goodwill

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

When the Group acquires business, it will assess the adequacy of classification and appointment of assets and liabilities according to the contract terms, the economic situation and other relevant factors. The evaluation includes whether to separate the embedded derivatives contained in the master contract.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

The transfer price of acquirer will be measured by fair value on the transaction date. After transaction date, the transfer price, classified as asset or liability, will be reevaluated through profit or loss, or other comprehensive income, according to IAS 39 "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement". If the transaction price is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured until it is settled in equity.

The initial recognition of goodwill is the sum of transfer price and non-controlling interest, in excess of the fair value of identified assets and liabilities acquired by the Group. If the initial recognition is less than the fair value of net assets, the difference will be recognized through profit or loss.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

(23) Earnings per share

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

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding plus dilutive potential ordinary shares during the year. The employees' bonuses are regarded as potential common stock. If the potential common stock has dilutive effect, both basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share are presented; otherwise, only basic earnings per share is disclosed.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial statements require management to make judgments, 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) Judgment

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

A. The classification of financial assets

The management must make judgment for the classification of financial assets which would affect the method of accounting, the financial position of the Company and the outcome of operation.

B. Investment properties

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

C. Operating lease commitment—Group as the lessor

The Group has entered into commercial property leases on its investment property portfolio. The Group has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, retaining all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

D. The significant degree of risk transform measured by the risk ratio of Cathay Century's 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 transfer. Therefore insurers do not have to calculate the risk ratio and can define property insurance policy as insurance contracts.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

E. The significant degree of risk transfer measured by the risk ratio of Cathay Century's reinsurance policy

The risk ratio of re-insurance policy=(Σ PV amount to assumed re-insurer occur net loss \times the ratio of occurrence / PV of premium that assumed re-insurer expected) \times 100%

When the risk ratio of a re-insurance policy is greater than 1%, the policy is defined as re-insurance 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. Impairment losses on loans and receivables

The Group reviews their loan and receivables to assess whether an impairment loss should be recorded in profit or loss on a monthly basis. When the Group determines whether to recognize impairment losses, they mainly decide if there is any observable evidence indicating possible impairment. The evidence may include observable information indicating unfavorable change in debtor payment status, or sovereign or the local economic situation related to debt payment in appears. While analyzing expected cash flow, the estimates by the management are based on past losses experience on the assets of similar credit risk characteristics. The Group periodically reviews methods and assumptions behind the amount and schedule of expected cash flow, to reduce the difference between expected and actual loss.

B. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using valuation techniques including the income approach (for example, the discounted cash flows model) or market approach. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of the financial instruments.

C. Fair value of investment property

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

D. 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 available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Group 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. (The key assumptions are used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis.)

Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities test the impairment of goodwill every year and whenever an impairment of goodwill is possible. Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities need to estimate the recoverable amounts of cash generating units that are appropriated from the goodwill. Cash flows derived from the cash generating units require projections and the appropriate discount rate should be determined to calculate the present value of the future cash flows.

E. Pension 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 including the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases.

According to internal regulation of Cathay United Bank or hiring agreement, IAS 19 "Employee Benefit" applies to the excess interest of retiring employee preferential interest rate deposits once the employee is retired.

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

The liabilities for insurance contract and investment contracts with discretionary participation feature of financial instruments are either based on current assumptions or on assumptions established at the inception of the contract, reflecting the best estimate at the time. All contracts are subject to a liability adequacy test, which reflects management's best current estimate of future cash flows. The main assumptions used relate to mortality, morbidity, investment returns, expenses and surrender rate.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Cathay Life bases its assumptions on the standards published by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China, adjusted when appropriate to reflect Cathay Life's unique risk exposure, product characteristics and own experiences from target markets.

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

G. Revenue recognition – Customer loyalty program

The Group estimates the fair value of points awarded under the customer loyalty program by applying statistical techniques. Inputs to the models include making assumptions about expected redemption rates, the mix of products that will be available for redemption in the future and customer preferences. As points issued under the program do not expire, such estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

H. Income tax

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 arising 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 Group establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective counties in which it operates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective Group 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

6. Cash and cash equivalents

496,749
636,226
159,366
961,376
191,706
656,238
101,661
,

Time deposits include deposits that have maturities of 12 months from the date of acquisition and can be readily convertible to a known amount of cash and be subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Designated financial assets at fair value			
through profit or loss at initial			
recognition:			
Beneficiary certificates	\$155,933	\$80,102	\$-
Held for trading:			
Common stock	13,127,482	10,792,048	10,689,819
Funds and beneficiary certificates	27,713,081	25,759,121	9,674,078
Government bonds	32,483,513	48,746,656	41,747,678
Corporate bonds	26,263,678	9,606,890	7,030,934
Financial debentures	30,068,314	1,610,850	590,120
Overseas debentures	2	4	1,614,311
Structured time deposits	2,275,183	2,275,663	2,314,913
Short-term notes	98,828,537	93,126,341	171,832,449
Margin for futures trading-own funds	695,582	326,894	574,394
Derivative financial instruments	46,405,384	52,204,695	70,218,670
Total	\$278,016,689	\$244,529,264	\$316,287,366

(1) As of 30 June 2017, Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$15,146,894 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$14,557,812 thousand, were recorded in the account "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" on the balance sheets. Repurchase agreements were settled at \$14,576,335 thousand as of 31 July 2017.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- (2) As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries sold certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$3,000,000 thousand, \$2,350,000 thousand, and \$1,425,000 thousand, respectively.
- (3) Please refer to 34 for related information on the above financial assets at fair value through profit or loss being pledged as collaterals as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016.

8. Available-for-sale financial assets

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Common stock	\$627,957,657	\$627,044,109	\$582,507,946
Beneficiary certificates	292,747,968	281,101,428	248,865,326
Funds and beneficiary Securities	8,638,189	9,175,690	5,369,427
Real Estate Investment Trust	12,485,466	19,079,885	16,523,027
Government bonds	170,021,121	183,627,886	173,989,647
Corporate bonds	48,593,540	51,295,049	53,697,573
Financial debentures	110,217,960	117,704,530	96,142,324
Asset-backed securities	693,199	831,442	963,804
Overseas debentures	261,128,170	303,060,779	261,781,764
Short-term notes	-	917,355	-
Less: Litigation deposits	(64,071)	(78,797)	(131,151)
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(1,568,863)	(2,399,699)	(2,470,626)
Total	\$1,530,850,336	\$1,591,359,657	\$1,437,239,061

- (1) As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain available-for-sale financial assets under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$25,707,485 thousand, \$23,612,678 thousand, and \$9,207,734 thousand, respectively. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$25,110,943 thousand, \$22,468,724 thousand, and \$9,783,934 thousand, were recorded in the account "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" on the balance sheets. Repurchase agreements were settled at \$25,131,403 thousand, \$22,472,812 thousand, and \$11,037,928 thousand, as of 31 December 2017, 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016 respectively.
- (2) Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized an impairment provision as some objective evidences were identified showing impairment indicators associated with domestics stocks and beneficiary certificates held by Cathay Life and its subsidiaries. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized impairment losses amounting to \$185,998 thousand, \$202,271 thousand, and \$202,272 thousand, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- (3) Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries has recognized accumulated impairment loss for the available-for-sale financial assets in the amount of \$146,379 thousand, \$140,985 thousand, and \$140,985 thousand as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 respectively, due to the existence of objective impairment evidence.
- (4) Please refer to Note 34 for related information on the above available-for-sale financial assets pledged as collaterals as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016.

9. Receivable - net

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Notes receivable	\$1,464,222	\$1,993,999	\$1,820,141
Accounts receivable	75,193,732	71,901,198	67,594,747
Interest receivable	49,299,527	44,287,317	44,819,732
Acceptances	1,137,155	1,045,109	1,328,075
Factoring receivable	1,721,235	4,073,377	4,210,120
Others	37,411,252	34,857,879	38,893,762
Subtotal	166,227,123	158,158,879	158,666,577
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	(13,166)	(14,395)	(19,832)
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(2,933,623)	(3,932,424)	(3,591,425)
Total	\$163,280,334	\$154,212,060	\$155,055,320

(1) Information on bad and doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Balance, beginning of the period	\$3,932,424	\$2,972,024
Provision of doubtful accounts	23,013	714,927
Write-offs	(1,065,576)	(274,817)
Debt counseling recoveries	56,299	60,246
Recoveries	221,858	228,953
Reclassification	(56,406)	(70,861)
Effect of exchange rates change	(177,989)	(39,047)
Balance, end of the period	\$2,933,623	\$3,591,425

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(2) Allowance for bad debt receivables are shown as follows:

		Ac	counts Receival	ole
Item		2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
01: (: :1	Individual assessment			
Objective evidence	of impairment	\$767,744	\$756,613	\$874,056
of impairment exists	Collective assessment			
individually	of impairment	198,501	232,745	186,290
Objective evidence	C-II			
of impairment does	Collective assessment			
not exist individually	of impairment	165,260,878	157,169,521	157,606,231

		Allowance for doubtful account		account
Item		2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Ohio diese esidene	Individual assessment			
Objective evidence	of impairment	\$66,747	\$47,629	\$25,912
of impairment exists	Collective assessment			
individually	of impairment	144,183	176,955	135,691
Objective evidence	Collective assessment			
of impairment does				
not exist individually	of impairment	2,722,693	3,707,840	3,429,822

Note: Total receivables equal the original amount before subtracting (adding) the allowance for bad debts and adjustment for discount (premium).

10. Loans - net

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Inward-outward documentary bills	\$1,387,660	\$2,303,674	\$1,538,852
Loans	2,040,331,118	2,062,966,561	1,911,993,912
Overdrafts	2,861,394	3,239,367	2,616,588
Delinquent accounts	2,680,189	2,433,949	2,592,679
Subtotal	2,047,260,361	2,070,943,551	1,918,742,031
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	471,779	575,212	710,977
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(27,687,709)	(25,985,968)	(24,545,598)
Total	\$2,020,044,431	\$2,045,532,795	\$1,894,907,410
	·		

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(1) Information on bad and doubtful accounts is as follows:

	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Balance, beginning of the period	\$25,985,968	\$22,804,891
Provision of doubtful accounts	1,317,165	1,778,349
Write-offs	(257,003)	(415,894)
Debt counseling recoveries	52,196	55,128
Recoveries	678,926	326,011
Reclassification	56,406	70,861
Effect of exchange rates change	(145,949)	(73,748)
Balance, end of the period	\$27,687,709	\$24,545,598

(2) Assessment for loans are showed as followed:

		Total loans		
		2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
	Individual assessment			
Objective evidence	f impairment	\$10,788,678	\$9,444,290	\$9,025,171
of impairment exists	Collective assessment			
individually	of impairment	11,448,739	10,675,829	10,640,499
Objective evidence				
of impairment does	Collective assessment			
not exist individually	of impairment	2,025,022,944	2,050,823,432	1,899,076,361

T/		Allowance for bad debts		
Item		2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
01: 4: 11	Individual assessment			
Objective evidence	of impairment	\$2,416,928	\$1,820,169	\$2,112,724
of impairment exists	Collective assessment			
individually	of impairment	2,170,832	2,090,600	2,208,770
Objective evidence				
of impairment does	Collective assessment			
not exist individually	of impairment	23,099,949	22,075,199	20,224,104

Note: Total loans equal the original amount before subtracting (adding) the allowance for bad debts and adjustment for discount (premium).

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

11. Held-to-maturity financial assets

<u>_</u>	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Government bonds	\$44,328,507	\$35,419,298	\$33,940,990
Corporate bonds	10,831,267	12,144,260	10,970,067
Financial debentures	15,002,710	18,517,820	18,909,972
Asset-backed securities	10,803,844	12,296,939	13,841,418
Overseas debentures	10,650,098	6,536,637	6,472,625
Short-term notes	7,726,583	5,422,099	-
Subtotal	99,343,009	90,337,053	84,135,072
Less: Court security deposit	(1,348,512)	(1,348,913)	(3,306,397)
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(7,169,144)	(7,161,401)	(7,160,454)
Less: Collateral	(351,353)		-
Total	\$90,474,000	\$81,826,739	\$73,668,221

- (1) As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain held-to-maturity financial assets under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$36,818,986 thousand, \$40,499,233 thousand and \$39,928,687 thousand, respectively. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$27,287,415 thousand, \$31,066,277 thousand and \$32,402,270 thousand, were recorded in the account "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" on the balance sheets. Repurchase agreements were settled at \$27,345,906 thousand, \$31,129,794 thousand and \$32,422,459 thousand as of as of 31 July 2017, 31 March 2017 and 31 July 2016, respectively.
- (2) Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized impairment as there was objective evidence that the overseas debentures held by Cathay Life and its subsidiaries were showing signs of impairment. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized impairment losses amounting to \$20,901 thousand, \$29,740 thousand and \$0 thousand, respectively.
- (3) Please refer to Note 34 for related information on the above held-to-maturity financial assets as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, being pledged as collaterals.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

12. Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2017	2017.6.30 2016.12.31		2016.6.30		
	Carrying	% of	Carrying	% of	Carrying	% of
Investee	Amount	Ownership	Amount	Ownership	Amount	Ownership
Investments in subsidiaries exclude from consolidated:						
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting	\$204,846	100.00	\$249,902	100.00	\$195,358	100.00
Seaward Card	38,904	100.00	39,793	100.00	38,979	100.00
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	127,990	100.00	129,896	100.00	125,838	100.00
Cathy Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	11,472	100.00	16,027	100.00	20,525	100.00
Subtotal	383,212	_	435,618	_	380,700	_
Investments in associates:						
WK Technology Fund VI Co., Ltd	149,178	21.43	148,679	21.43	163,431	21.43
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	98,570	30.15	98,066	30.15	93,492	30.15
Taiwan Finance Corp.	1,637,367	24.57	1,570,490	24.57	1,599,137	24.57
IBT Venture Capital Corp.	-	-	3,916	24.96	3,915	24.96
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	-	-	36,040	44.44	39,136	44.44
Tien-Tai One Energy Corp.	-	-	24,482	33.33	27,516	33.33
Tien-Tai Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	30.00	134	30.00	3,163	30.00
CDBS Cathay Asset Management Co., Ltd	249,207	33.33	263,243	33.30	270,954	33.30
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	417,437	49.12	433,635	49.12	430,206	49.12
Da Sheng Venture Inc.	1,396,179	25.00	1,455,635	25.00	1,437,935	25.00
KHL IV Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	732,128	21.43	360,729	21.43	366,817	25.00
Chi-Chia Energy Corp.	-	-	34,442	29.08	37,384	29.08
Chao-Yang Energy Corp.	-	-	34,133	29.08	36,169	29.08
Dun-Yang Energy Corp.	48,286	32.20	47,095	32.20	54,342	32.20
Yong-Chang Energy Corp.	48,380	32.32	47,365	32.32	51,759	32.32
Ri-Zhao Energy Corp.	50,205	32.32	48,072	32.32	51,935	32.32
Tien-Tai Optronics Corporation	133,590	33.02	-	-	-	-
Nan-Gang International 1 Corp.	675,353	45.00	675,258	45.00	675,638	45.00
Nan-Gang International 2 Corp.	674,880	45.00	674,959	45.00	674,987	45.00
CM Engery Co., Ltd.	54,362	45.00	53,959	45.00	13,481	45.00
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	13,106,015	22.71	13,622,794	22.71	13,873,131	22.71
PT Bank Mayapada Internasional Tbk	11,522,441	40.00	11,740,568	40.00	6,033,911	24.90
Hsin Jih Tai Corporation	671,271	45.00	673,845	45.00	-	-
Cathay Century (China)	2,652,467	49.00	2,726,633	49.00	-	-
Cathay Sunrise Corporation	675,923	45.00		-		-
Subtotal	34,993,239	=	34,774,172	=	25,938,439	=
Total	\$35,376,451	=	\$35,209,790	<u>.</u>	\$26,319,139) =

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

The Group's investments in the associates were not significant. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the carrying amount of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$34,993,239 thousand, \$34,774,172 thousand and \$25,938,439 thousand. The aggregate financial information of the Group's investments in the associates is as follows:

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Profit or loss from continuing operations	\$193,817	\$233,610	\$636,227	\$711,253
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	3,465	(146,838)	(1,109,187)	(241,520)
Total comprehensive income	\$197,282	\$86,772	\$(472,960)	\$469,733

- (1) The carrying amount of investments accounted for under the equity method in investees whose financial statements were unaudited amounted to \$29,292,431 thousand and \$21,798,761 thousand, as at 30 June 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the (losses) gains of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$191,978 thousand and \$216,654 thousand for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the other comprehensive (losses) income of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$(68,354) thousand and \$(136,725) thousand for the three-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the (losses) gains of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$612,336 thousand and \$687,220 thousand for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, respectively. The share of the other comprehensive (losses) income of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$(1,113,744) thousand and \$(225,446) thousand for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company believes that no significant influence would arise from the abovementioned unaudited investments accounted for using the equity method.
- (2) No investment in the associates was pledged.
- (3) On 29 June 2017, Cathay United Bank sold the shares of Seaward Card Co., Ltd. to Symphox Information Co., Ltd. as approved by the board of director. The board of Cathay United Bank authorized the chairman of the board to deal with the follow-up issues.

Cathay United Bank sold the shares of Seaward Card Co., Ltd. in the amount of \$46,800 thousand, with a price of \$15.6 per share on 21 July 2017.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

13. Other financial assets

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Financial assets carried at cost	\$5,745	\$5,745	\$5,745
Investments in debt securities with no			
active market	2,599,427,914	2,526,608,201	2,405,226,540
Separate account product assets	533,049,233	498,014,211	488,475,296
Structured time deposits	4,500,000	7,661,395	9,500,000
Other miscellaneous financial assets	3,904,518	4,091,661	5,354,341
Total	\$3,140,887,410	\$3,036,381,213	\$2,908,561,922

Investments in debt securities with no active market

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Common stocks	\$2,193,780	\$2,667,893	\$4,067,895
Government bonds	54,759	53,717	57,138
Corporate bonds	18,733,530	21,237,777	14,227,500
Financial debentures	77,314,901	81,171,116	55,965,852
Structured debentures	3,043,600	3,873,480	645,720
Asset-backed securities	32,223,845	28,079,749	9,739,583
Overseas debentures	2,144,022,126	2,069,824,850	1,916,037,824
Time deposit	319,012,142	316,870,441	402,799,028
Beneficial right of real estate	300,000	300,000	300,000
Beneficiary Securities	2,529,231	2,529,178	1,386,000
Total	\$2,599,427,914	\$2,526,608,201	\$2,405,226,540

- (1) An impairment provision is recognized as some objective evidences were identified showing impairment indications associated with overseas debentures held by Cathay Life and its subsidiaries. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized impairment losses amounting to \$395,668 thousand, \$419,627 thousand and \$419,718 thousand, respectively.
- (2) Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries has recognized accumulated impairment loss for the investments in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$394,598 thousand, \$1,382,970 thousand and \$1,383,270 thousand as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively, due to credit deterioration of securitization and financial debentures.

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries has recognized accumulated impairment loss for the investment in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$95,586 thousand as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively, due to the default on the convertible bonds.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- (3) As of 30 June 2017 and 31 December 2016, Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain investments in debt securities with no active market classified as bonds under repurchase agreements with the notional amounts of \$8,826,463 thousand and \$5,543,771 thousand, respectively. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$4,345,799 thousand and \$3,217,750 thousand, were recorded in the account "securities sold under agreements to repurchase" on the balance sheet. The repurchase agreements will be settled at \$4,356,519 thousand and \$3,222,577 thousand prior to 31 July 2017 and 31 January 2017, respectively.
- (4) Please refer to Note 34 for related information on the above investments in debt securities with no active market pledged as collaterals as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016.

14. Investment property

				Prepayments	
	Land	Buildings	Construction	for buildings	Total
1 January 2017	\$219,938,108	\$87,382,963	\$3,309,152	\$383,904	\$311,014,127
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	1,268,970	3,283,052	4,552,022
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	61,438	-	61,438
Transfers from property and equipment	204,284	162,908	-	-	367,192
Transfers from (to) investment					
property under construction and					
prepayments for buildings and land	3,381,908	3,482,030	(3,480,941)	(3,382,997)	-
Gains (losses) generated from fair					
value adjustments	1,815,133	(2,144,188)	-	-	(329,055)
Disposals	(87,762)	-	-	-	(87,762)
Exchange differences	(6,331)	(208,147)	_		(214,478)
30 June 2017	\$225,245,340	\$88,675,566	\$1,158,619	\$283,959	\$315,363,484
				Prepayments	
	Land	Buildings	Construction	for buildings	Total
1 January 2016	\$273,362,206	\$101,716,259	\$3,313,056	\$2,758,288	\$381,149,809
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	1,620,519	2,191,596	3,812,115
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	65,406	-	65,406
Transfers to property and equipment	-	(18,526)	-	-	(18,526)
Transfers from (to) investment property under construction and					
prepayments for buildings and land	2,191,115	78,422	(78,422)	(4,656,296)	(2,465,181)
Gains (losses) generated from fair					
value adjustments	1,039,288	1,091,485	-	-	2,130,773
Disposal	(207,955)	-	-	-	(207,955)
Exchange differences	(1,872,904)	(3,345,629)	-	-	(5,218,533)
30 June 2016	\$274,511,750	\$99,522,011	\$4,920,559	\$293,588	\$379,247,908
		-			

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Rental income from investment				
properties	\$2,375,573	\$2,340,130	\$5,067,123	\$4,983,155
Less: Direct operating expense from				
investment properties				
generating rental income	(222,325)	(177,784)	(357,796)	(302,768)
Direct operating expense from				
investment properties not				
generating rental income	(47,503)	(56,859)	(75,757)	(86,392)
Total	\$2,105,745	\$2,105,487	\$4,633,570	\$4,593,995

(1) Cathay Life and its subsidiaries' valuation has been performed by appraisers from professional valuation agencies based on Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal, and valuation dates were 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016. Please refer to the original financial report for detail information of the appraisers and agencies.

The recognized fair value is supported by observable evidence in the market. The main appraisal approaches applied include sales comparison approach, income approach – direct capitalization method, income approach – discounted cash flow method, cost approach and the method of land development analysis. Commercial office buildings and residences are valued by sales comparison approach and income approach mostly because of the market liquidity and comparable sales and rental cases in the neighboring areas. Hotels, department stores and marketplaces are valued by income approach – direct capitalization method and income approach—discounted cash flow method mostly because of the stable rental income in the long run. Industrial plants for lease are valued by sales comparison approach and income approach – direct capitalization method. Wholesale stores located in industrial district are valued by cost approach since the buildings are constructed for specific purposes, thus very few similar transactions could be referred to in the market. Vacant land and buildings under construction in logistics parks located in industrial and commercial integrated district are valued by cost approach. Urban renewal land with permit of construction is valued based on value of real estate right arising from urban renewal program.

The key inputs used are as follows:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Direct capitalization rate (net)	0.22%~6.74%	0.83%~5.73%	0.45%~5.76%
Discount rate	3.14%~5.58%	3.14%~4.1%	3.2%~4.1%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized its investment property at fair value subsequent to initial recognition and related fair value is categorized as 3rd level of fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment property will decrease as either one of the main input, direct capitalization rate and discount rate, of direct capitalization method increases. On the contrary, the fair value of investment property will increase if either of the main input decreases.

(2) Cathay United Bank appointed appraisers from China Real Estate Appraising Firm to evaluate the fair value of investment property based on the "Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal" on 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016.

The fair value has been determined by income approach (such as discounted cash flow (DCF) method and direct capitalization method), sales comparison approach and cost approach.

A. Office building has market liquidity and their rent level is more comparable with similar items from the same neighborhood. The fair value has been determined by sales comparison approach and income approach.

Net income is based on the current market practices, assuming an annual rent increase of between 0% to 1.5% to extrapolate the total income of the underlying property, excluding losses as a result of idle and other reasons and related operation costs.

According to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No.5, the house tax has been determined based on the reference tables of current house values assessed for each city/county to estimate the total current house value assessed. House tax is calculated based on the tax rates provided by the House Tax Act.

Land value tax is based on the changes in the announced land values of the underlying property in the past few years, to further extrapolate the announced land value in the future.

The replacement allowance is based on 0.5% to 1.5% of construction or building cost, 15% of which is major repair construction fee, under the assumption of 20 useful years, according to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No.5.

The main parameters are as follows:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Discounted rates	1.60%-2.95%	1.60%-2.75%	1.31-3.09%
Capitalization rate	0.84% - 2.76%	0.84%-2.23%	1.65% - 2.02%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

B. Hillside conservation zones, agricultural and pastoral land, and scenic areas had fewer market transactions as their uses are restricted by law, which will not pose significant changes on the market in the near future. The fair value has been determined by the method of land development analysis and sales comparison approach.

	106.06.30	2016.12.31	105.06.30	
Rate of return	25%-30%	25%-30%	30%	
Overall capital interest rate	4.99%-17.11%	4.99%-16.98%	18.08%	

(3) Cathay Futures appointed an appraiser from Elite Appraisers Firm (Yu-Lin Chen and Guo-Shi Wu) to evaluate the fair value of the investment property based on the "Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal" on 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively.

The recognized fair value is supported by observable evidence in the market. The fair value has been determined by discounted cash flow (DCF) method.

Office buildings have market liquidity and their rent level is more comparable with similar items from the same neighborhood. The fair value has been determined by discounted cash flow method. Future cash inflows and outflows were estimated as follows:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	104.12.31
Estimated future cash inflows	\$434,351	\$440,377	\$441,043
Estimated future cash outflows	(20,885)	(22,082)	(22,092)
Estimated future net cash flows	\$413,466	\$418,295	\$418,951

The abovementioned estimated future cash inflows mainly consist of reasonable income from investment property and the estimated future cash outflows consist of property tax, land tax and reset appropriation fee.

Net income is based on the current market practices, assuming an annual rent increase of 1.19%, 1% and 1% to extrapolate the total income of the underlying property, excluding losses as a result of idle and other reasons and related operation costs on 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, respectively.

According to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No.5, the house tax has been determined based on the reference tables of current house values assessed for each city/county to estimate the total current house value assessed. House tax is calculated based on the tax rates provided by the House Tax Act.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Land value tax is based on the changes in the announced land values of the underlying property in the past few years, to further extrapolate the announced land value in the future.

The replacement allowance is calculated based on the significant construction maintenance expense, which is 15% of the construction fee, under the assumption of 20 useful years, according to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No. 5.

The parameters used are as followed:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	104.12.31	_
Direct Capitalization rate (net)	2.65%	2.50%	2.50%	
Discount Rate	2.045%	2.045%	2.225%	

Pursuant to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, the discount rate is determined based on an interest rate not lower than the floating interest rate on a 2-year time deposit of petty cash as posted by the Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd., plus the risk premium.

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

- (4) The real estate investments are held mainly for leasing purposes.
- (5) All lease agreements of the Group's lease business are operating leases. The primary terms of lease agreements are the same with general lease agreement.
- (6) Rents from real estate investment are received annually, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly or in lump sum.
- (7) As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, no investments in real estate were pledged as collateral.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

15. Property and equipment

•		Building and	Computer	Transport	Other	Leasehold		Construction in progress and prepayment for	
	Land	construction	equipment	equipment	equipment	improvement	Leased assets	real estate	Total
Cost:									
1 January 2017	\$122,044,101	\$58,247,920	\$6,491,507	\$127,720	\$12,019,249	\$673,049	\$276,169	\$792,853	\$200,672,568
Additions	-	-	197,937	2,374	193,156	29,160	-	2,162,428	2,585,055
Transfers	2,053,724	(198,248)	530	2,717	77,891	(50)	-	(2,179,576)	(243,012)
Disposal	-	-	(176,618)	(3,961)	(188,655)	(15,271)	-	-	(384,505)
Others	-	-	-	-	(45)	-	-	-	(45)
Exchange difference	(7,991)	(65,594)	(48,400)	(6,509)	(15,857)	16,234	(29)	(4,271)	(132,417)
30 June 2017	\$124,089,834	\$57,984,078	\$6,464,956	\$122,341	\$12,085,739	\$703,122	\$276,140	\$771,434	\$202,497,644
1 January 2016	\$67,171,611	\$45,559,141	\$7,124,334	\$133,979	\$11,606,206	\$618,476	\$423,731	\$650,162	\$133,287,640
Additions	-	-	260,396	2,277	178,147	62,784	-	243,320	746,924
Transfers	1,995,478	448,708	13,960	235	127,476	71,743	-	(338,082)	2,319,518
Disposal	(15,825)	(15,577)	(326,415)	(7,439)	(96,726)	-	-	(92)	(462,074)
Exchange difference	(3,382)	(75,418)	(71,557)	(2,730)	(14,527)	(19,598)	15	(5,187)	(192,384)
30 June 2016	\$69,147,882	\$45,916,854	\$7,000,718	\$126,322	\$11,800,576	\$733,405	\$423,746	\$550,121	\$135,699,624
Depreciation and impai	rment:								
1 January 2017	\$105,610	\$20,480,174	\$5,311,076	\$86,447	\$9,931,553	\$367,695	\$275,782	\$-	\$36,558,337
Depreciation	-	606,581	231,004	5,327	312,534	47,348	54	-	1,202,848
Transfers	-	(90,309)	(126)	-	-	(50)	-	-	(90,485)
Disposal	-	-	(166,488)	(3,860)	(174,818)	(14,842)	-	-	(360,008)
Exchange difference		(8,717)	(32,228)	(4,300)	(8,507)	(7,708)	(8)		(61,468)
30 June 2017	\$105,610	\$20,987,729	\$5,343,238	\$83,614	\$10,060,762	\$392,443	\$275,828	\$-	37,249,224
1 January 2016	\$105,610	\$19,502,834	\$5,950,235	\$90,631	\$9,497,297	\$336,679	\$315,618	\$-	\$35,798,904
Depreciation	-	484,527	236,630	5,216	291,031	40,928	52,860	-	1,111,192
Transfers	-	(1,533)	(1,250)	(997)	(1,078)	3,594	-	-	(1,264)
Disposal	-	(8,539)	(325,537)	(6,179)	(89,500)	-	-	-	(429,755)
Others	-	(39,166)	-	-	-	39,166	-	-	-
Exchange difference		1,317	(56,611)	(1,143)	17,800	(11,815)			(50,452)
30 June 2016	\$105,610	\$19,939,440	\$5,803,467	\$87,528	\$9,715,550	\$408,552	\$368,478	\$-	\$36,428,625
		,·	,	,					
30 June 2017	\$123,984,224	\$36,996,349	\$1,121,718	\$38,727	\$2,024,977	\$310,679	\$312	\$771,434	\$165,248,420
31 December 2016	\$121,938,491	\$37,767,746	\$1,180,431	\$41,273	\$2,087,696	\$305,354	\$387	\$792,853	\$164,114,231
30 June 2016	\$69,042,272	\$25,977,414	\$1,197,251	\$38,794	\$2,085,026	\$324,853	\$55,268	\$550,121	\$99,270,999

- (1) No property and equipment were pledged as collaterals.
- (2) Components of building that have different useful lives are the main building structures, air conditioning units and elevators, which are depreciated within 5 to 60 years.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

16. Intangible assets

				Customer	Computer		
Cost:	Franchise	Trademark	Goodwill	relationship	software	Others	Total
1 January 2017	\$37,659,600	\$423,468	\$18,919,544	\$3,804,532	\$4,160,598	\$235,458	\$65,203,200
Addition-individual acquisition	-	-	-	-	184,322	9,154	193,476
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(32,385)	-	(32,385)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	37,702	-	37,702
Others	-	-	597,618	-	-	-	597,618
Exchange difference		(24,178)	(498,710)	(217,223)	(20,488)	(13,435)	(774,034)
30 June 2017	\$37,659,600	\$399,290	\$19,018,452	\$3,587,309	\$4,329,749	\$231,177	\$65,225,577
1 January 2016	\$37,659,600	\$218,864	\$16,894,345	\$2,095,194	\$4,064,624	\$234,128	\$61,166,755
Addition-individual acquisition	-	-	-	-	222,257	-	222,257
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(379,168)	-	(379,168)
Acquisition from business combination	-	175,084	2,896,265	1,465,318	-	-	4,536,667
Transfers	-	-	-	-	158,482	16,810	175,292
Others	-	-	(202,593)	-	-	-	(202,593)
Exchange difference		(12,360)	(250,357)	(109,655)	(15,279)	(5,510)	(393,161)
30 June 2016	\$37,659,600	\$381,588	\$19,337,660	\$3,450,857	\$4,050,916	\$245,428	\$65,126,049
Depreciation and impairment:							
1 January 2017	\$3,119,075	\$-	\$-	\$441,545	\$2,975,260	\$70,077	\$6,605,957
Amortization	1,039,691	-	-	199,602	204,797	26,026	1,470,116
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(32,343)	-	(32,343)
Exchange difference		-	-	(27,370)	(14,435)	(4,284)	(46,089)
30 June 2017	\$4,158,766	\$-	\$-	\$613,777	\$3,133,279	\$91,819	\$7,997,641
1 January 2016	\$1,039,692	\$-	\$-	\$45,634	\$3,121,813	\$15,848	\$4,222,987
Amortization	1,039,692	-	-	168,322	176,598	27,753	1,412,365
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(378,777)	-	(378,777)
Exchange difference			-	(3,775)	(10,354)	(819)	(14,948)
30 June 2016	\$2,079,384	\$-	\$-	\$210,181	\$2,909,280	\$42,782	\$5,241,627
30 June 2017	\$33,500,834	\$399,290	\$19,018,452	\$2,973,532	\$1,196,470	\$139,358	\$57,227,936
31 December 2016	\$34,540,525	\$423,468	\$18,919,544	\$3,362,987	\$1,185,338	\$165,381	\$58,597,243
30 June 2016	\$35,580,216	\$381,588	\$19,337,660	\$3,240,676	\$1,141,636	\$202,646	\$59,884,422

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the book value of goodwill was \$10,424,832 thousand, \$10,306,443 thousand and \$10,724,485 thousand, respectively. The goodwill arose from the acquisition of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. on 1 July 2015. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries acquired 100% of Conning Holdings Limited on 18 September 2015 and 82.05% of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC through Conning & Company, a 100% subsidiary of the Company on 1 February 2016.

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An annual impairment test for goodwill is performed regularly. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries estimated the recoverable amount of CGU that the goodwill is allocated to for purpose of impairment test. The recoverable amount is calculated by applying a proper discount rate. Considering that the recoverable amount is higher than the book value of the CGU that the goodwill was allocated to, no impairment recognition is necessary for goodwill.

Cathay United Bank's impairment testing of goodwill:

(1) Key assumptions used in value in use calculations:

The recoverable amount of the unit has been determined based on a value in use calculation, using cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by the management of the Group covering a five-year period.

- (2) The calculation of value in use for the unit is most sensitive to the following assumptions:
 - j Discount rates

Discount rates reflect the current market assessment of the risks specific to the unit. Discount rates are calculated by the Capital Assets Pricing Model (CAPM).

K Projected growth rates, used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period:

Assumptions are based on published industry research.

(3) Sensitivity to changes in assumptions:

Cathay United Bank believes that reasonable possible changes in key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount segments will not result in an impairment of goodwill.

On 4 September 2015, Cathay Securities acquired 100% of the equity of Cathay Securities (Hong Kong). The goodwill arose from the acquisition amounted to \$8,629 thousand. An annual impairment test for goodwill is performed regularly. Cathay Securities estimated the recoverable amount for purpose of impairment test based on embedded value of cash-generating unit that the goodwill is allocated to. The embedded value is calculated by applying a proper discount rate. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the recoverable amount is higher than the book value of the cash-generating unit that the goodwill was allocated to, no impairment recognition is necessary for goodwill.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

17. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

_	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Designated financial liabilities at fair value			
through profit or loss at initial recognition:			
Bond Investment	\$45,827,657	\$39,491,908	\$42,427,363
Held for trading:			
Bond Investment	302,262	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	43,782,497	73,777,749	46,389,651
Security lending payables hedging	88,046	284,643	445,855
Security lending payables non-hedging	917,598	1,460,526	1,123,413
Subtotal	45,090,403	75,522,918	47,958,919
Total	\$90,918,060	\$115,014,826	\$90,386,282

- (1) Cathay United Bank was authorized to issue subordinated financial debentures amounting to US\$990 million in September 2014, which were issued in amounts of US\$660 million (perpetual) and US\$330 million (fifteen-years) with a fixed interest rate of 5.10% and 4.00%, respectively on 8 October 2014 with interests paid annually. Cathay United Bank was approved by the competent authorities to redeem the US\$660 million bonds at its book value upon maturity of 12 years.
- (2) Cathay United Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US\$180 million (maturity of thirty years) on 30 March 2015. In addition to redemption by exercising callable rights, the principal of the debentures was repaid in a lump sum on maturity in the form of zero-coupon bonds with an internal rate of return of 4.20%.
- (3) Cathay United Bank was authorized to issue unsubordinated financial debentures amounting to US\$195 million (maturity of thirty years) on 11 April 2017. In addition to redemption by exercising callable rights, the principal of the debentures is repaid in a lump sum on maturity in the form of zero-coupon bonds with an internal rate of return of 4.30%.

18. Commercial paper payables

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Commercial paper payable	\$47,620,000	\$41,580,000	\$36,690,000
Less: Discount on commercial paper payable	(2,981)	(1,162)	(1,034)
Total	\$47,617,019	\$41,578,838	\$36,688,966
Average interest rates	0.41%~0.808%	0.38%~0.808%	0.31%~0.60%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

19. Deposits

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Check deposits	\$12,054,678	\$15,317,858	\$13,283,776
Demand deposits	453,307,854	417,609,518	396,343,917
Demand savings deposits	775,696,179	765,842,523	712,287,172
Time deposits	406,692,789	418,512,238	400,455,470
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	3,407,000	3,554,400	4,262,100
fixed savings deposits	372,866,442	377,702,458	384,675,961
Remittances	1,873,818	1,404,177	2,338,575
Total	\$2,025,898,760	\$1,999,943,172	\$1,913,646,971

20. Bonds payable

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subordinated bonds payable-net	\$-	\$-	\$19,900,000
Cumulative perpetual subordinated debts	35,000,000	-	-
Subordinated financial debentures	63,350,000	51,900,000	51,900,000
Total	\$98,350,000	\$51,900,000	\$71,800,000

- (1) Cathay United Bank issued an eight-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,650,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.42% in June 2009, and the interest is payable quarterly. Cathay United Bank had bought back the debenture in full in June 2017.
- (2) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$1,500,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.60% in July 2009, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (3) The Company issued a seven-year unsecured subordinated financial debenture totaling \$20,000,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.65% on September 16, 2009. The subordinated financial debenture will be paid at maturity and the interest is payable annually. The Company had bought back the debenture in full in October 2016.
- (4) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,850,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in March 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (5) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$1,500,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.72% in March 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.

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- (6) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,900,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in June 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (7) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$2,500,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.72% in June 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (8) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$200,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.48% in June 2012, and the interest is payable annually.
- (9) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$4,200,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in June 2012, and the interest is payable annually.
- (10) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$5,600,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in August 2012, and the interest is payable annually.
- (11) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$100,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.55% in April 2013, and the interest is payable annually.
- (12) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$9,900,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.70% in April 2013, and the interest is payable annually.
- (13) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,000,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.70% in May 2014, and the interest is payable annually.
- (14) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$12,000,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.85% in May 2014, and the interest is payable annually.
- (15) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$2,400,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.50% in April 2017, and the interest is payable annually.
- (16) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$12,700,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.85% in April 2017, and the interest is payable annually.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- (17) Pursuant to Order No. Cheng-Gui-Chai-Zi-10600099421 of the Taipei Exchange, Cathay Life issued 1st cumulative perpetual subordinated financial debentures on 12 May 2017 through public offering. The key terms and conditions are as follows:
 - Issue amount: \$35,000,000 thousand.
 - , Principal amount and issue price: The face value is \$1,000 thousand each, and is issued at par.
 - f Years to maturity: Perpetual.
 - " Coupon rate: Fixed rate of 3.3% from the issue date to the tenth year, plus 1% if the bonds are not redeemed after the tenth year maturity.
 - ... Terms of interest payments: The interest payments are calculated and paid at coupon rate every year from the issue date.
 - † Right of early redemption: If Cathay Life's risk-based capital ratio is greater than twice the minimum risk-based capital ratio required for insurance companies, Cathay Life may, with the approval of the competent authorities, redeem the bonds in full after 10 years of the issuance, at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the bonds to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest.
 - ‡ Forms of bonds: Book-entry securities.
- (18) Each subordinated financial debenture has a lower priority claim on assets and income than other debts. That is, its principal and interest are repayable only after more senior debt with higher priority has been satisfied. These subordinated financial debentures are, however, senior to common stock.

21. Other financial liabilities

_	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Separate account insurance products-liabilities	\$533,049,233	\$498,014,211	\$488,475,296
Principle received from the sale of structured			
products	59,837,717	61,566,809	65,432,880
Other financial liabilities	1,722,950	1,643,809	2,281,182
Total	\$594,609,900	\$561,224,829	\$556,189,358

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

22. Provisions

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Unearned premium reserve	\$26,381,109	\$26,143,298	\$26,818,018
Reserve for insurance liabilities	4,639,987,956	4,478,471,235	4,271,251,110
Special reserve	14,538,656	18,780,783	24,034,924
Reserve for claims	16,007,432	16,343,528	17,404,314
Premium deficiency reserve	28,693,675	29,771,615	25,752,697
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature			
of financial instruments	8,113,943	10,320,750	25,580,935
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	7,017,280	9,871,478	13,352,087
Reserve for Guarantees	67,350	73,181	75,971
Reserve for employee benefits liabilities	3,462,319	3,514,260	3,517,711
Contingent liabilities reserve	1,277,968	1,268,542	982,247
Other operating reserve	29,322	27,622	30,645
Other reserve	1,926,792	1,938,792	1,939,890
Total	\$4,747,503,802	\$4,596,525,084	\$4,410,740,549

(1) Life insurance subsidiaries

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 the details and changes of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature are summarized below:

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities:

	2017.6.30			2016.12.31			
		Financial			Financial		
		instruments with			instruments with		
		discretionary			discretionary		
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	
Life insurance(Note)	\$4,042,172,768	\$1,572,066	\$4,043,744,834	\$3,908,139,238	\$2,015,303	\$3,910,154,541	
Injury insurance	7,617,208	-	7,617,208	7,719,298	-	7,719,298	
Health insurance	551,868,576	-	551,868,576	520,978,683	-	520,978,683	
Annuity insurance	1,381,078	34,800,511	36,181,589	1,377,249	37,577,532	38,954,781	
Investment-linked insurance	575,692		575,692	663,891		663,891	
Subtotal	4,603,615,322	36,372,577	4,639,987,899	4,438,878,359	39,592,835	4,478,471,194	
Less ceded reserve for life							
insurance liabilities :							
Life insurance	284,161		284,161	228,765		228,765	
Total	\$4,603,331,161	\$36,372,577	\$4,639,703,738	\$4,438,649,594	\$39,592,835	\$4,478,242,429	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2016.6.30							
		Financial						
		instruments with						
		discretionary						
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total					
Life insurance(Note)	\$3,728,232,988	\$2,900,908	\$3,731,133,896					
Injury insurance	7,714,939	-	7,714,939					
Health insurance	488,056,906	-	488,056,906					
Annuity insurance	1,390,063	42,206,374	43,596,437					
Investment-linked insurance	748,932		748,932					
Subtotal	4,226,143,828	45,107,282	4,271,251,110					
Less ceded reserve for life								
insurance liabilities :								
Life insurance	225,470	-	225,470					
Total	\$4,225,918,358	\$45,107,282	\$4,271,025,640					

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

Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30			2016.1.1~2016.6.30			
	Financial			Financial			
		instruments with			instruments with		
		discretionary			discretionary		
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	
Beginning balance	\$4,438,878,359	\$39,592,835	\$4,478,471,194	\$4,035,413,477	\$53,505,125	\$4,088,918,602	
Reserve	330,693,413	33,009	330,726,422	320,939,833	65,397	321,005,230	
Recover	(114,430,834)	(3,254,095)	(117,684,929)	(110,792,982)	(8,450,487)	(119,243,469)	
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(51,525,616)	828	(51,524,788)	(19,416,500)	(12,753)	(19,429,253)	
Ending balance	4,603,615,322	36,372,577	4,639,987,899	4,226,143,828	45,107,282	4,271,251,110	
Less ceded reserve for life insu	rance liabilities :						
Beginning balance (net)	228,765	-	228,765	162,951	-	162,951	
Increase	60,902	-	60,902	70,134	-	70,134	
Gains (losses) on foreign							
exchange	(5,506)	-	(5,506)	(7,615)		(7,615)	
Ending balance (net)	284,161	<u>-</u>	284,161	225,470		225,470	
Total	\$4,603,331,161	\$36,372,577	\$4,639,703,738	\$4,225,918,358	\$45,107,282	\$4,271,025,640	
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange Ending balance (net)	(5,506) 284,161	\$36,372,577	(5,506) 284,161	(7,615)	- \$45,107,282	(7,615) 225,470	

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

B. Unearned premium reserve:

		2017.6.30			2016.12.31	
		Financial			Financial	
		instruments with			instruments with	
		discretionary			discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$590,000	\$-	\$590,000	\$577,903	\$-	\$577,903
Individual injury insurance	5,311,074	-	5,311,074	5,419,323	-	5,419,323
Individual health insurance	7,793,263	-	7,793,263	7,883,926	-	7,883,926
Group insurance	1,196,234	-	1,196,234	1,054,633	-	1,054,633
Investment-linked insurance	106,706		106,706	107,249		107,249
Total	14,997,277	<u>-</u>	14,997,277	15,043,034		15,043,034
Less ceded unearned premium	reserve:					
Individual life insurance	206,899	-	206,899	191,241	-	191,241
Individual injury insurance	3,728	-	3,728	4,581	-	4,581
Individual health insurance	47,633	-	47,633	-	-	-
Group insurance	3,873	-	3,873	4,007		4,007
Total	262,133		262,133	199,829		199,829
Net	\$14,735,144	\$-	\$14,735,144	\$14,843,205	\$-	\$14,843,205

	2016.6.30						
		Financial					
		instruments with					
		discretionary					
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total				
Individual life insurance	\$527,885	\$-	\$527,885				
Individual injury insurance	5,149,846	-	5,149,846				
Individual health insurance	7,377,174	-	7,377,174				
Group insurance	1,255,662	-	1,255,662				
Investment-linked insurance	107,301		107,301				
Total	14,417,868		14,417,868				
Less ceded unearned premium	reserve:						
Individual life insurance	175,049	-	175,049				
Individual injury insurance	10,295	-	10,295				
Individual health insurance	441	-	441				
Group insurance	7,062		7,062				
Total	192,847		192,847				
Net	\$14,225,021	\$-	\$14,225,021				

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

		2017.1.1~2017.6.30			2016.1.1~2016.6.30	
		Financial			Financial	
		instruments with			instruments with	
		discretionary			discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$15,043,034	\$-	\$15,043,034	\$14,363,914	\$-	\$14,363,914
Reserve	14,989,681	-	14,989,681	14,422,136	-	14,422,136
Recover	(15,024,951)	-	(15,024,951)	(14,356,401)	-	(14,356,401)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(10,487)		(10,487)	(11,781)		(11,781)
Ending balance	14,997,277	-	14,997,277	14,417,868		14,417,868
Less ceded unearned premium	reserve:					
Beginning balance-Net	199,829	-	199,829	182,325	-	182,325
Increase	62,438	-	62,438	11,330	-	11,330
Decrease	-	-	-	(51)	-	(51)
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(134)		(134)	(757)		(757)
Total	262,133		262,133	192,847		192,847
Ending balance-Net	\$14,735,144	\$-	\$14,735,144	\$14,225,021	\$-	\$14,225,021

C. Reserve for claims:

		2017.6.30			2016.12.31	
		Financial			Financial	
		instruments with			instruments with	
		discretionary			discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance						
- Reported but not paid claim	\$847,249	\$3,131	\$850,380	\$785,456	\$1,056	\$786,512
- Unreported claim	46,185	-	46,185	65,767	-	65,767
Individual injury insurance						
- Reported but not paid claim	76,759	-	76,759	80,286	-	80,286
- Unreported claim	1,530,617	-	1,530,617	1,424,157	-	1,424,157
Individual health insurance						
- Reported but not paid claim	702,474	-	702,474	601,712	-	601,712
- Unreported claim	2,482,687	-	2,482,687	2,296,062	-	2,296,062
Group insurance						
- Reported but not paid claim	48,161	-	48,161	55,870	-	55,870
- Unreported claim	1,101,144	-	1,101,144	1,124,078	-	1,124,078
Investment-linked insurance						
- Reported but not paid claim	37,691	-	37,691	63,850	-	63,850
- Unreported claim	1,077		1,077	1,570	-	1,570
Total	6,874,044	3,131	6,877,175	6,498,808	1,056	6,499,864
Less ceded reserve for claims:						
Individual life insurance	-	-	-	34,765	-	34,765
Individual health insurance	2,128	-	2,128	2,741	-	2,741
Group insurance	2,286	-	2,286	4,177	_	4,177
Total	4,414	-	4,414	41,683	-	41,683
Net	\$6,869,630	\$3,131	\$6,872,761	\$6,457,125	\$1,056	\$6,458,181

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2016.6.30						
		Financial					
		instruments with					
		discretionary					
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total				
Individual life insurance							
- Reported but not paid claim	\$204,164	\$1,056	\$205,220				
- Unreported claim	105,229	-	105,229				
Individual injury insurance							
- Reported but not paid claim	72,483	-	72,483				
- Unreported claim	1,386,773	-	1,386,773				
Individual health insurance							
- Reported but not paid claim	162,365	-	162,365				
- Unreported claim	2,298,366	-	2,298,366				
Group insurance							
- Reported but not paid claim	30,364	-	30,364				
- Unreported claim	1,192,571	-	1,192,571				
Investment-linked insurance							
- Reported but not paid claim	7,030	-	7,030				
- Unreported claim	2,646		2,646				
Total	5,461,991	1,056	5,463,047				
Less ceded reserve for claims:							
Individual life insurance	24,419	-	24,419				
Individual health insurance	6,149	-	6,149				
Group insurance	14,527		14,527				
Total	45,095		45,095				
Net	\$5,416,896	\$1,056	\$5,417,952				

Reserve for claims is summarized below:

		2017.1.1~2017.6.30			2016.1.1~2016.6.30	
		Financial			Financial	
		instruments with			instruments with	
		discretionary			discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$6,498,808	\$1,056	\$6,499,864	\$5,176,041	\$1,056	\$5,177,097
Reserve	6,796,501	3,131	6,799,632	5,340,744	1,056	5,341,800
Recover	(6,409,188)	(1,056)	(6,410,244)	(5,038,450)	(1,056)	(5,039,506)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(12,077)		(12,077)	(16,344)		(16,344)
Ending balance	6,874,044	3,131	6,877,175	5,461,991	1,056	5,463,047
Less ceded reserve for claims:						
Beginning balance-Net	41,683	-	41,683	38,633	-	38,633
Increase	-	-	-	6,630	-	6,630
Decrease	(37,214)	-	(37,214)	-	-	-
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(55)		(55)	(168)		(168)
Total	4,414		4,414	45,095		45,095
Net	\$6,869,630	\$3,131	\$6,872,761	\$5,416,896	\$1,056	\$5,417,952

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

D. Special reserve:

		2017.6.30				2016	5.12.31	
		Financial				Financial		
	instruments with				instruments with			
		discretionary			discretionary			
	Insurance	participation			Insurance	participation		
	contract	feature	Other	Total	contract	feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends								
reserve	\$(69,537)	\$-	\$-	\$(69,537)	\$(67,018)	\$-	\$-	\$(67,018)
Dividends reserve	70,748	-	-	70,748	68,657	-	-	68,657
Special reserve for revaluation								
increments of property	-	-	11,083,324	11,083,324	-	-	15,416,619	15,416,619
Total	\$1,211	\$-	\$11,083,324	\$11,084,535	\$1,639	\$-	\$15,416,619	\$15,418,258

		2016.6.30					
		Financial					
		instruments with					
		discretionary					
	Insurance	participation					
	contract	feature	Other	Total			
Participating policies dividends							
reserve	\$(125,431)	\$-	\$-	\$(125,431)			
Dividends reserve	126,530	-	-	126,530			
Special reserve for revaluation							
increments of property			20,436,619	20,436,619			
Total	\$1,099	\$-	\$20,436,619	\$20,437,718			

Special reserve is summarized below:

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30				2016.1.1~2016.6.30				
		Financial				Financial			
		instruments with				instruments with			
		discretionary				discretionary			
	Insurance	participation			Insurance	participation			
	contract	feature	Other	Total	contract	feature	Other	Total	
Beginning balance	\$1,639	\$-	\$15,416,619	\$15,418,258	\$1,354	\$-	\$25,416,619	\$25,417,973	
Reserves for participating									
policies dividends reserve	5,659	-	-	5,659	(88,146)	-	-	(88,146)	
Participating policies									
dividends recover	(8,177)	-	-	(8,177)	(898)	-	-	(898)	
Dividends reserve	2,090	-	-	2,090	88,789	-	-	88,789	
Special reserve for revaluation									
increments of property (Note)	_		(4,333,295)	(4,333,295)	-	-	(4,980,000)	(4,980,000)	
Ending balance	\$1,211	\$-	\$11,083,324	\$11,084,535	\$1,099	\$-	\$20,436,619	\$20,437,718	

Note: Pursuant to Order No. Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi-10600400550 issued on 2 February 2017 by the FSC, Cathay Life may recover special reserve for revaluation increments of real property monthly, and the total recovered amount in 2017 was \$4.33 billion. Pursuant to Order No. Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi-10500400250 issued on 30 January 2016 by the FSC, Cathay Life may recover special reserve for revaluation increments of real property monthly, and the total recovered amount in 2016 was \$10 billion.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

E. Premium deficiency reserve:

		2017.6.30		-	2016.12.31	
		Financial			Financial	
		instruments with			instruments with	
		discretionary			discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$26,972,411	\$-	\$26,972,411	\$27,998,318	\$-	\$27,998,318
Individual health insurance	1,719,788	-	1,719,788	1,762,497	-	1,762,497
Group insurance	178	<u>-</u>	178	266	·	266
Total	\$28,692,377	\$-	\$28,692,377	\$29,761,081	\$-	\$29,761,081
		2016.6.30		_		
		Financial				
		instruments with				
		discretionary				
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	_		
Individual life insurance	\$23,506,536	\$-	\$23,506,536			
Individual health insurance	1,842,486	-	1,842,486			
Group insurance	421		421	_		
Total	\$25,349,443	\$-	\$25,349,443			

Premium deficiency reserve is summarized below:

		2017.1.1~2017.6.30			2016.1.1~2016.6.30	
		Financial			Financial	
		instruments with			instruments with	
		discretionary			discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$29,761,081	\$-	\$29,761,081	\$22,242,577	\$-	\$22,242,577
Reserve	395,380	-	395,380	3,512,704	-	3,512,704
Recover	(976,592)	-	(976,592)	(240,832)	-	(240,832)
Losses (gains) on foreign						
exchange	(487,492)	-	(487,492)	(165,006)		(165,006)
Ending balance	\$28,692,377	\$-	\$28,692,377	\$25,349,443	\$-	\$25,349,443

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

F. Other reserve:

		2017.6.30	
		Financial	
		instruments with	
		discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Others	\$1,926,792	\$-	\$1,926,792
		2016.12.31	
		Financial	
		instruments with	
	.	discretionary	m . 1
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Others	\$1,938,792	\$-	\$1,938,792
		2016.6.30	
		Financial	
		instruments with	
		discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Others	\$1,939,890	\$-	\$1,939,890
	1 7 7	·	1 7 7
Other reserve is summar	ized below:		
		2017.1.1~2017.6.30	
		Financial	
		instruments with	
		discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$1,938,792	\$-	\$1,938,792
Recover	(12,000)	φ-	(12,000)
Ending balance	\$1,926,792	- <u>-</u>	\$1,926,792
Eliding balance	\$1,920,792	Ψ-	φ1,920,792
		2016.1.1~2016.6.30	
		Financial	
		instruments with	
		discretionary	
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$1,967,824	\$-	\$1,967,824
Recover	(27,934)	-	(27,934)
	` ' /		
Ending balance	\$1,939,890	\$-	\$1,939,890

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

G. Liability adequacy reserve

Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature

-	with discretionary participation reature				
	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30		
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	\$4,639,987,899	\$4,478,471,194	\$4,271,251,110		
Unearned premium reserve	14,997,277	15,043,034	14,417,868		
Premium deficiency reserve	28,692,377	29,761,081	25,349,443		
Other reserve	1,926,792	1,938,792	1,939,890		
Total	\$4,685,604,345	\$4,525,214,101	\$4,312,958,311		
Book value of insurance liabilities	\$4,685,604,345	\$4,525,214,101	\$4,312,958,311		
Estimated present value of cash					
flows	\$4,105,138,569	\$3,548,719,473	\$3,476,107,823		
Balance of liability adequacy					
reserve	\$-	\$-	\$-		

- Note 1: Shown by liability adequacy test range (integrated contract).
- Note 2: Reserve for claims and special reserve are not included in liability adequacy test.

 Reserve for claims is determined based on claims incurred before valuation date and therefore not included in the test.
- Note 3: Cathay Life has settled the acquisition of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Thus, the value of acquired business, i.e. other reserve, shall be considered in the book value of insurance liability included in liability adequacy test.
- Note 4: The expense assumption of Cathay life (Vietnam) under estimated present value of cash flows was changed and adopted actual expense in the calculation of estimated present value of cash flows from 30 June 2017.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Cathay Life's liability adequacy testing methodologies are listed as follows:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Test method	Gross premium valuation	Gross premium valuation	Gross premium valuation
	method (GPV)	method (GPV)	method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies:	(1) Information of policies:	(1) Information of policies:
	Include insurance	Include insurance	Include insurance
	contracts and financial	contracts and financial	contracts and financial
	instruments with	instruments with	instruments with
	discretionary	discretionary	discretionary
	participation feature as	participation feature as	participation feature as
	of 30 June 2017.	of 31 December 2016.	of 30 June 2016.
	(2) Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on	(2) Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on	(2) Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on
	31 March 2017,	30 September 2016,	31 March 2016,
	discount rates are	discount rates are	discount rates are
	calculated using the	calculated using the best	
	best estimated scenario	estimated scenario	estimated scenario
	investment return	investment return based	investment return based
	based on actuary report		on actuary report of
	of 2016, with neutral	2015, with neutral	2015, with neutral
	assumption for	assumption for discount	assumption for discount
	discount rates after 30 years.	rates after 30 years.	rates after 30 years.
	J		

Cathay Lujiazui Life's liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Test method	Gross premium valuation	Gross premium valuation	Gross premium valuation
	method (GPV)	method (GPV)	method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies:	(1) Information of policies:	(1) Information of policies:
_	Include insurance	Including insurance	Include insurance
	contracts and financial	contracts and financial	contracts and financial
	instruments with	instruments with	instruments with
	discretionary	discretionary	discretionary
	participation feature as	participation feature as	participation feature as
	of 30 June 2017.	of 31 December 2016.	of 30 June 2016.
	(2) Discount rate: Discount	(2) Discount rate: Discount	(2) Discount rate: Discount
	rates are calculated using	rates are calculated using	rates are calculated using
	the best estimated	the best estimated	the best estimated
	scenario investment	scenario investment	scenario investment
	return based on actuary	return based on the	return based on actuary
	report of 2016, with	actuary report of 2015,	report of 2015, with
	neutral assumption for	with neutral assumption	neutral assumption for
	discount rates after 30	for discount rates after	discount rates after 30
	years.	30 years.	years.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

H. Reserve for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments:

Life insurance subsidiaries issue non-investment-linked insurance contracts without discretionary participation feature of financial instruments. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments is summarized below:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Life insurance	\$7,935,297	\$10,267,914	\$25,512,919
Investment-linked insurance	178,646	52,836	68,016
Total	\$8,113,943	\$10,320,750	\$25,580,935
		2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
		2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Beginning balance		\$10,320,750	\$54,002,965
Premiums received		2,287,127	477,883
Insurance claim payments		(4,282,084)	(28,623,725)
Net provision of statutory reserve		162,721	316,824
Net recover of statutory reserve		(188,071)	(369,348)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange		(186,500)	(223,664)
Ending balance	<u>-</u>	\$8,113,943	\$25,580,935

I. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

(A) The hedge strategy and risk exposure:

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

(B) Adjustment in foreign exchange volatility reserve:

	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Beginning balance	\$9,871,478	\$16,026,449
Reserve:		
Compulsory reserve	2,141,408	2,064,433
Extra reserve	1,248,354	364,986
Subtotal	3,389,762	2,429,419
Recover	(6,243,960)	(5,103,781)
Ending balance:	\$7,017,280	\$13,352,087

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(C) Effects due to foreign exchange volatility reserve:

2017.1.1~2017.6.30					
Inapplicable Applicable Effects					
Item	amount (1)	amount (2)	(3)=(2)-(1)		
Consolidated income	\$24,086,095	\$26,455,079	\$2,368,984		
Earnings per share	1.90	2.09	0.19		
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	7,017,280	7,017,280		
Equity	564,294,351	562,420,580	(1,873,771)		

2016.1.1~2016.6.30					
Inapplicable Applicable Effects					
Item	amount (1)	amount (2)	(3)=(2)-(1)		
Consolidated income	\$12,023,515	\$14,243,235	\$2,219,720		
Earnings per share	0.93	1.11	0.18		
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	13,352,087	13,352,087		
Equity	463,786,786	456,655,124	(7,131,662)		

(2) Century Insurance subsidiaries

A. Unearned premiums reserve

a. Unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserve are summarized as follows:

	2017.6.30				
		Ceded unearned			
	Unearned pren	nium reserve	premium reserve		
		Assumed	Ceded		
		reinsurance	reinsurance	Retained	
Item	Direct business	business	business	business	
Fire insurance	\$1,957,871	\$121,548	\$1,206,158	\$873,261	
Marine insurance	131,022	15,947	102,179	44,790	
Land and air insurance	4,542,273	614	227,280	4,315,607	
Liability insurance	574,295	467	167,810	406,952	
Bonding insurance	69,371	785	52,681	17,475	
Other property insurance	613,954	36,301	281,991	368,264	
Accident insurance	1,499,150	2,467	89,478	1,412,139	
Health insurance	55,159	7,946	-	63,105	
Compulsory automobile					
liability insurance	1,278,423	476,239	767,393	987,269	
Total	\$10,721,518	\$662,314	\$2,894,970	\$8,488,862	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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	Ceded unearned			
	Unearned pren	nium reserve	premium reserve	
		Assumed	Ceded	
		reinsurance	reinsurance	Retained
Item	Direct business	business	business	business
Fire insurance	\$1,786,006	\$82,136	\$1,064,889	\$803,253
Marine insurance	122,955	8,402	89,553	41,804
Land and air insurance	4,514,514	7,224	282,758	4,238,980
Liability insurance	578,028	700	180,130	398,598
Bonding insurance	36,137	800	22,051	14,886
Other property insurance	631,758	21,985	278,573	375,170
Accident insurance	1,483,727	2,505	59,853	1,426,379
Health insurance	52,128	-	-	52,128
Compulsory automobile				
liability insurance	1,289,517	481,742	774,469	996,790
Total	\$10,494,770	\$605,494	\$2,752,276	\$8,347,988

2016.6.30

			Ceded unearned	
	Unearned prer	nium reserve	premium reserve	
		Assumed	Ceded	
		reinsurance	reinsurance	Retained
Item	Direct business	business	business	business
Fire insurance	\$2,024,768	\$75,234	\$1,193,875	\$906,127
Marine insurance	134,855	9,871	104,132	40,594
Land and air insurance	4,345,217	15,196	235,400	4,125,013
Liability insurance	619,601	571	207,272	412,900
Bonding insurance	59,545	657	40,120	20,082
Other property insurance	1,324,449	26,493	295,552	1,055,390
Accident insurance	1,478,057	2,539	86,025	1,394,571
Health insurance	55,642	-	5	55,637
Compulsory automobile				
liability insurance	1,722,083	505,372	770,417	1,457,038
Total	\$11,764,217	\$635,933	\$2,932,798	\$9,467,352

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

b. Reconciliation statement of unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserve

	2017.1.1~	2017.1.1~2017.6.30		2016.6.30
	Unearned	Ceded unearned	Unearned	Ceded unearned
Item	premium reserve	premium reserve	premium reserve	premium reserve
Beginning balance	\$11,100,264	\$2,752,276	\$12,064,950	\$2,786,250
Prior period adjustment				
of profit or loss	3,566	-	-	-
Reserve	11,384,915	2,895,581	12,447,426	2,938,293
Recover	(11,098,522)	(2,749,374)	(12,054,229)	(2,787,777)
Effects of exchange rate				
changes	(6,391)	(3,513)	(57,997)	(3,968)
Ending balance	\$11,383,832	\$2,894,970	\$12,400,150	\$2,932,798

B. Claims reserve

a. Claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

	2017.6.30			
	Claims	rocorvo	Ceded claims	
	Ciainis	1 CSCI V C	reserve	Retained business
	Direct	Assumed		
	underwriting	reinsurance	Ceded reinsurance	
	business	business	business	
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Claims reported but not				
paid off	\$4,882,281	\$230,953	\$2,401,382	\$2,711,852
Unreported claims	3,580,797	436,226	1,000,000	3,017,023
Total	\$8,463,078	\$667,179	\$3,401,382	\$5,728,875

_	2016.12.31				
	Claims 1	racamua	Ceded claims		
_	Claims	eserve	reserve	Retained business	
	Direct	Assumed			
	underwriting	reinsurance	Ceded reinsurance		
	business	business	business		
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	
Claims reported but not					
paid off	\$5,932,690	\$235,435	\$3,260,191	\$2,907,934	
Unreported claims	3,258,534	417,005	938,123	2,737,416	
Total	\$9,191,224	\$652,440	\$4,198,314	\$5,645,350	

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

_	2016.6.30				
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims		
_	Claims	reserve	reserve	Retained business	
	Direct	Direct Assumed			
	underwriting	reinsurance	Ceded reinsurance		
	business	business	business		
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	
Claims reported but not					
paid off	\$7,607,049	\$262,250	\$4,270,966	\$3,598,333	
Unreported claims	3,710,443	361,525	937,923	3,134,045	
Total	\$11,317,492	\$623,775	\$5,208,889	\$6,732,378	

b. Net changes for claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

			2017.1.	1~2017.6.30			
Direct underwi	riting business	Assumed reinsu	rance business		Ceded reinsur	ance business	Net change for
				Net change for			ceded claims
Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	claims reserve	Reserve	Recover	reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
\$4,884,497	\$5,923,479	\$230,953	\$235,435	\$(1,043,464)	\$2,403,321	\$3,251,708	\$(848,387)
3,580,904	3,257,953	436,226	417,005	342,172	1,000,058	937,792	62,266
\$8,465,401	\$9,181,432	\$667,179	\$652,440	\$(701,292)	\$3,403,379	\$4,189,500	\$(786,121)
			2016.1.	1~2016.6.30			
Direct underwi	riting business	Assumed reinsu	rance business		Ceded reinsur	ance business	Net change for
				Net change for			ceded claims
Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	claims reserve	Reserve	Recover	reserve
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
\$7,644,306	\$4,549,356	\$262,250	\$334,115	\$3,023,085	\$4,281,825	\$1,549,940	\$2,731,885
3,729,076	3,882,687	361,588	285,850	(77,873)	940,776	1,036,691	(95,915)
\$11,373,382	\$8,432,043	\$623,838	\$619,965	\$2,945,212	\$5,222,601	\$2,586,631	\$2,635,970
	Reserve (1) \$4,884,497 3,580,904 \$8,465,401 Direct underwind Reserve (1) \$7,644,306 3,729,076	Reserve Recover (1) (2) \$4,884,497 \$5,923,479 3,580,904 3,257,953 \$8,465,401 \$9,181,432 Direct underwriting business Reserve Recover (1) (2) \$7,644,306 \$4,549,356 3,729,076 3,882,687	Reserve Recover Reserve (1) (2) (3) \$4,884,497 \$5,923,479 \$230,953 3,580,904 3,257,953 436,226 \$8,465,401 \$9,181,432 \$667,179 Direct underwriting business Assumed reinsumed reinsumed reserve (1) (2) (3) \$7,644,306 \$4,549,356 \$262,250 \$262,250 3,729,076 3,882,687 361,588	Direct underwriting business Assumed reinsurance business Reserve Recover Reserve Recover (1) (2) (3) (4) \$4,884,497 \$5,923,479 \$230,953 \$235,435 3,580,904 3,257,953 436,226 417,005 \$8,465,401 \$9,181,432 \$667,179 \$652,440 Direct underwriting business Reserve Recover Reserve Recover (1) (2) (3) (4) \$7,644,306 \$4,549,356 \$262,250 \$334,115 3,729,076 3,882,687 361,588 285,850	Reserve Recover Reserve Recover claims reserve (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4) \$4,884,497 \$5,923,479 \$230,953 \$235,435 \$(1,043,464) 3,580,904 3,257,953 436,226 417,005 342,172 \$8,465,401 \$9,181,432 \$667,179 \$652,440 \$(701,292) Direct underwriting business Assumed reinsurance business Reserve Recover Recover claims reserve (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4) \$7,644,306 \$4,549,356 \$262,250 \$334,115 \$3,023,085 3,729,076 3,882,687 361,588 285,850 (77,873)	Direct underwriting business Assumed reinsurance business Ceded reinsurance business Reserve Recover Recover Claims reserve Reserve (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4) (6) \$4,884,497 \$5,923,479 \$230,953 \$235,435 \$(1,043,464) \$2,403,321 3,580,904 3,257,953 436,226 417,005 342,172 1,000,058 \$8,465,401 \$9,181,432 \$667,179 \$652,440 \$(701,292) \$3,403,379 Direct underwriting business Assumed reinsurance business Net change for Reserve Recover Recover claims reserve Reserve (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4) (6) \$7,644,306 \$4,549,356 \$262,250 \$334,115 \$3,023,085 \$4,281,825 3,729,076 3,882,687 361,588 285,850 (77,873) 940,776	Direct underwriting business Assumed reinsurance business Net change for claims reserve Reserve Recover Reserve Reserve Recover Reserve Recover

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

c. Reported claims but not yet paid off or unreported claims liabilities for policyholder

	2017.6.30			
		Claims reserve		
	Claim reported	Unreported		
Item	but not paid off	claims	Total	
Fire insurance	\$2,191,538	\$11,600	\$2,203,138	
Marine insurance	275,601	13,634	289,235	
Land and air insurance	1,169,340	1,254,652	2,423,992	
Liability insurance	436,581	525,132	961,713	
Bonding insurance	51,896	10,441	62,337	
Other property insurance	429,531	30,961	460,492	
Accident insurance	92,806	580,853	673,659	
Health insurance	2,332	57,208	59,540	
Compulsory automobile liability				
insurance	463,609	1,532,542	1,996,151	
Total	\$5,113,234	\$4,017,023	\$9,130,257	
		2016.12.31		
		Claims reserve		
	Claim reported	Unreported		
Item	but not paid off	claims	Total	
Fire insurance	\$3,051,885	\$11,708	\$3,063,593	
Marine insurance	259,146	1,802	260,948	
Land and air insurance	1,315,588	1,177,398	2,492,986	
Liability insurance	389,427	455,552	844,979	
Bonding insurance	43,266	13,117	56,383	
Other property insurance	480,474	28,086	508,560	
Accident insurance	125,999	443,176	569,175	
Health insurance	7,463	44,110	51,573	
Compulsory automobile liability				
insurance	494,877	1,500,590	1,995,467	
Total	\$6,168,125	\$3,675,539	\$9,843,664	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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		Claims reserve	
	Claim reported	Unreported	
Item	but not paid off	claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$4,128,042	\$25,954	\$4,153,996
Marine insurance	425,542	84,036	509,578
Land and air insurance	1,131,030	1,069,997	2,201,027
Liability insurance	434,443	414,305	848,748
Bonding insurance	44,739	37,765	82,504
Other property insurance	817,068	346,211	1,163,279
Accident insurance	127,413	439,853	567,266
Health insurance	6,594	49,847	56,441
Compulsory automobile liability			
insurance	754,428	1,604,000	2,358,428
Total	\$7,869,299	\$4,071,968	\$11,941,267

d. Reinsurance asset- ceded claims reserve for policyholder

2017.6.30

	Ceded claims reserve			
	Claim reported	Unreported		
Item	but not paid off	claims	Total	
Fire insurance	\$1,569,440	\$5,917	\$1,575,357	
Marine insurance	192,168	6,000	198,168	
Land and air insurance	59,557	79,516	139,073	
Liability insurance	230,294	178,004	408,298	
Bonding insurance	34,881	10,248	45,129	
Other property insurance	140,589	11,292	151,881	
Accident insurance	7,497	50,675	58,172	
Health insurance	-	473	473	
Compulsory automobile liability				
insurance	166,956	657,875	824,831	
Total	\$2,401,382	\$1,000,000	\$3,401,382	

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

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	Ceded claims reserve			
	Claim reported	Unreported		
Item	but not paid off	claims	Total	
Fire insurance	\$2,387,195	\$6,623	\$2,393,818	
Marine insurance	187,355	339	187,694	
Land and air insurance	64,554	63,241	127,795	
Liability insurance	222,230	159,847	382,077	
Bonding insurance	25,258	12,426	37,684	
Other property insurance	175,782	11,257	187,039	
Accident insurance	11,295	37,748	49,043	
Health insurance	-	773	773	
Compulsory automobile liability				
insurance	186,522	645,869	832,391	
Total	\$3,260,191	\$938,123	\$4,198,314	

2016.6.30

	Ceded claims reserve			
	Claim reported	Unreported		
Item	but not paid off	claims	Total	
Fire insurance	\$3,250,200	\$13,210	\$3,263,410	
Marine insurance	307,142	41,572	348,714	
Land and air insurance	66,027	32,431	98,458	
Liability insurance	252,342	126,535	378,877	
Bonding insurance	27,845	34,306	62,151	
Other property insurance	213,061	52,543	265,604	
Accident insurance	11,132	37,683	48,815	
Health insurance	-	363	363	
Compulsory automobile liability				
insurance	143,217	599,280	742,497	
Total	\$4,270,966	\$937,923	\$5,208,889	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

e. Reconciliation statement of claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30		2016.1.1~	2016.6.30
		Ceded claims		Ceded claims
Item	Claims reserve	reserve	Claims reserve	reserve
Beginning balance	\$9,843,664	\$4,198,314	\$9,053,720	\$2,575,432
Prior period adjustment				
of profit or loss	367	170	-	-
Reserve	9,132,580	3,403,379	11,997,220	5,222,601
Recover	(9,833,872)	(4,189,500)	(9,052,008)	(2,586,631)
Effects of exchange				
rate changes	(12,482)	(10,981)	(57,665)	(2,513)
Ending balance	\$9,130,257	\$3,401,382	\$11,941,267	\$5,208,889

C. Special reserve

a. Special reserve - Compulsory automobile liability insurance

	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Item	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Beginning balance	\$1,530,609	\$1,487,506
Reserve	116,341	179,552
Recover	(24,745)	(27,173)
Ending balance	\$1,622,205	\$1,639,885

b. Special reserve - Non-compulsory automobile liability insurance

	Liability								
	20	17.1.1~2017.	5.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30					
	Major	Fluctuation		Major	Fluctuation				
Item	incidents	of risks	Total	incidents	of risks	Total			
Beginning balance	\$486,899	\$1,345,017	\$1,831,916	\$505,626	\$1,585,184	\$2,090,810			
Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Recover	-			_	(133,489)	(133,489)			
Ending balance	\$486,899	\$1,345,017	\$1,831,916	\$505,626	\$1,451,695	\$1,957,321			
					-				

"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", "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for the nuclear Insurance", and other rules governing reserves do not have impact on Cathay Century's and its subsidiaries' income before tax and earnings per share. The special reserve under liabilities decreased \$1,523,417 thousand and special earnings capital under equity increased \$670,339 thousand.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

D. Premiums deficiency reserve

a. Premiums deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	2017.6.30							
	Premiums defic	ciency reserve	deficiency reserve					
		Assumed	Ceded					
		reinsurance	reinsurance	Retained				
Item	Direct business	business	business	business				
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-				
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-				
Land and air insurance	775	523	517	781				
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-				
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-				
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-				
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-				
Health insurance	-	-	-	-				
Compulsory automobile								
liability insurance		-						
Total	\$775	\$523	\$517	\$781				

	2016.12.31							
	Premiums defic	ciency reserve	deficiency reserve					
		Assumed	Ceded					
		reinsurance	reinsurance	Retained				
Item	Direct business	business	business	business				
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-				
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-				
Land and air insurance	1,641	8,893	-	10,534				
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-				
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-				
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-				
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-				
Health insurance	-	-	-	-				
Compulsory automobile								
liability insurance		-						
Total	\$1,641	\$8,893	\$-	\$10,534				

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2016.6.30								
		Ceded premiums							
	Premiums defic	ciency reserve	deficiency reserve						
		Assumed	Ceded						
		reinsurance	reinsurance	Retained					
Item	Direct business	business	business	business					
Fire insurance	\$72	\$-	\$600	\$(528)					
Marine insurance	-	-	18	(18)					
Land and air insurance	-	17,577	(6,906)	24,483					
Liability insurance	14,023	5	6,758	7,270					
Bonding insurance	11	-	5	6					
Other property insurance	302,430	-	105	302,325					
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-					
Health insurance	-	-	-	-					
Compulsory automobile									
liability insurance	69,136	-		69,136					
Total	\$385,672	\$17,582	\$580	\$402,674					

b. Net loss recognized for premiums deficiency reserve- Net change for premium deficiency reserve and ceded premiums deficiency reserve

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30								
		Direct underwriting Assumed reinsurance Net change for Ceded reinsurance business business premiums business		Net change for ceded premiums	Recognized net loss (gain) for				
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	deficiency reserve (5)=(1)-	Reserve	Recover	deficiency reserve (8)=(6)-	premiums deficiency reserve
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)+(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	775	1,641	523	8,893	(9,236)	517	-	517	(9,753)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property									
insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory									
automobile									
liability insurance	-	_							
Total	\$775	\$1,641	\$523	\$8,893	\$(9,236)	\$517	\$-	\$517	\$(9,753)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2016.1.1~2016.6.30								
		nderwriting siness		reinsurance iness	Net change for Ceded reinsuran premiums business			Net change for ceded premiums	Recognized net loss (gain) for
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	deficiency	Reserve	Recover	deficiency	premiums
					reserve (5)=(1)-			reserve (8)=(6)-	deficiency reserve
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)+(3)-(4)	(6)	(7)	(7)	(9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	\$75	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$75	\$622	\$620	\$2	\$73
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-	-	19	43	(24)	24
Land and air insurance	-	-	17,577	13,988	3,589	(6,906)	(13,586)	6,680	(3,091)
Liability insurance	14,518	12,355	5	(3)	2,171	6,997	5,892	1,105	1,066
Bonding insurance	12	-	-	-	12	5	4	1	11
Other property									
insurance	313,121	275,423	-	32	37,666	108	36	72	37,594
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory									
automobile									
liability insurance	71,580	61,301			10,279				10,279
Total	\$399,306	\$349,079	\$17,582	\$14,017	\$53,792	\$845	\$(6,991)	\$7,836	\$45,956

c. Reconciliation statement for premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	2017.1.1~	2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30		
	Premiums	Ceded premiums	Premiums	Ceded premiums	
Item	deficiency reserve	deficiency reserve	deficiency reserve	deficiency reserve	
Beginning balance	\$10,534	\$-	\$367,287	\$(6,912)	
Reserve	1,298	517	416,888	845	
Recover	(10,534)	-	(363,096)	6,991	
Effects of exchange					
rate changes			(17,825)	(344)	
Ending balance	\$1,298	\$517	\$403,254	\$580	

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 referred to the loss experience in the past three years, spectacular compensation case and the trend of loss. The expected operation expense ratio referred to the insurance expense exhibits in the past three years excluding entertainment expense and membership fee. The actual rate of return on investment may not be the same as the expected rate due to the uncertainty of estimation and assumption.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

E. Liability reserve

a. Liability reserve and liability-ceded reserve

		2017.1.1~2017.6.30						
		Liability-ceded						
	Liability	reserve	reserve	_				
	Direct written	Reinsurance	Reinsurance					
	business	ceded-in	ceded-out	Retention				
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)				
Health insurance	\$57	\$-	\$-	\$57				

b. Net change for liability reserve and liability reserve ceded

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30							
	Direct written Net change for							Net change
	busi	ness	Reinsurance ceded-in		liability reserve	Reinsuranc	Reinsurance ceded-out	
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-	Reserve	Recover	reserve ceded
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(6)	(7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Health insurance	\$16	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$16	\$-	\$-	\$-

23. Post-employment benefits

(1) Defined contribution plans

The Group recognized expenses for defined contribution plans amounting to \$392,420 thousand, \$377,082 thousand, \$777,972 thousand, and \$763,956 thousand for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(2) Defined benefit plans

The Group recognized expenses for defined benefit plans amounting to \$119,328 thousand, \$143,969 thousand, \$241,834 thousand, and \$296,057 thousand for the three-month and sixmonth periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, respectively.

(3) Employee preferential interest deposit plan

Cathay United Bank has the obligation to pay the preferential interest deposits for current employees and retired employees according to the "Regulation for Employee Preferential Interest Rate Deposits of Cathay United Bank".

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Cathay United Bank recognized expenses for preferential interest rate deposits plan amounting to \$79,850 thousand, \$79,217 thousand, \$161,184 thousand and \$158,849 thousand for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 2015, respectively, and recorded as "Employee benefits expenses".

24. Capital Stock

(1) As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 all the authorized share capital amounted to \$180,000,000 thousand, the issued share capital amounted to \$133,965,102 thousand, \$133,965,102 thousand and \$125,632,102 thousand shares, respectively, including 12,563,210 thousand common shares for the above three periods, and 833,300 thousand, 833,300 thousand and 0 preferred shares for the above three periods. These shares are all with par value of \$10.

(2) Issuance of preferred stock

The shareholders' meeting has approved the issuance of Series A Preferred Shares on 9 September 2016. The Company issued 833,300 thousand preferred shares for cash totaled \$8,333,000 thousand, with a par value of \$10 per share issued at \$60 per share. The capital injection was approved by the FSC on 25 October 2016. The subscription date was 8 December 2016. All issued shares were registered and recognized as equity. The rights and obligations of Series A Preferred Shares Issuance are listed as follows:

- A. 3.8% per annum for Series A Preferred Shares (7-year IRS 1.06%+2.74%) calculated pursuant to issue price per share. Interest rate per annum will be reset on the day after the 7th anniversary of the issue date ("Issue Date") and the day after each subsequent 7-year period hereafter. Record date for interest reset shall be the previous 2 business day for financial institutions in Taipei. The 7-year IRS rate shall be the arithmetic mean of 7-year IRS quotations as published by Reuter, PYTDWFIX and COSMOS3 at 11:00 a.m. of the day of reset record date (must be a business day for Taipei's financial institutions). If the above quotations cannot be obtained on reset record date, interest rate shall be decided by the issuer in good faith and taken into account of reasonable market rate.
- B. Dividends for Preferred Shares are distributed once per year in cash. After shareholders' approval of issuer's financial statements at its annual shareholders meeting, the board may set record date for distribution of available dividends from the previous year. Dividend distribution for the years of issuance and redemption (such as the shareholders' approval of dividends declaration on shareholders meeting) shall be calculated pursuant to actual issued days of the given year.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- C. In the year when making earnings, before Issuer can distribute dividends for Series A Preferred Shares, the Company shall first: (i) pay all taxes and dues (ii) offset its losses in previous years (iii) set aside statutory reserve, or set aside or reverse special reserve and (iv) the distribution of the remaining portion, if any, will first be distributed as preferred share dividend
- D. The Company has sole discretion to distribute dividend of the Preferred Shares, including its discretion to not declare dividends when no profit is recorded, or insufficient profit is recorded for Preferred Share dividends, or preferred share dividend distribution would render the Company's RBC ratio below the level required by law or competent authorities. The Company's cancellation of preferred share dividend distribution shall not be deemed an event of default. Undeclared or under-declared dividends are not cumulative, and are not paid in subsequent years with profit
- E. Except for receipt of dividends at the aforementioned dividend rate in Paragraph A, holders of Preferred Shares cannot participate in distribution of cash or stock dividends to holders of common shares from profit or additional paid-in capital.
- F. Holders of Preferred Shares shall have the same priority as holders of all subsequently issued preferred share in liquidation, which are prior to holders of common shares but subordinated to general creditors, to the extent of the issuance amount.
- G. Holders of Preferred Shares have no voting right at the annual shareholders meeting, and cannot elect directors. However, holders of Preferred Shares have voting rights at shareholders meeting of Preferred Shares, and at annual shareholders meeting on items relating to rights of Preferred Shares holders.
- H. Holders of Preferred Shares cannot convert said preferred shares to common shares, and have no right to request the Company for redemption of Preferred Shares.
- I. Through issuance of perpetual preferred stock, on the day after the 7th anniversary of the Issue Date, the Company may redeem all or part of outstanding Preferred Shares at issue price. Rights and obligations of the unredeemed Preferred Shares shall remain the same as mentioned above.
- (3) On 31 December 2001, the Company listed its shares on Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) in accordance with relevant regulations. On 29 July 2003, the Company listed a portion of its common shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (LSE) in the form of Global Depositary Shares (GDSs).

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

25. Capital surplus

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Additional paid-in capital	\$126,523,972	\$126,523,972	\$84,858,972
Treasury share transactions	2,539,377	2,539,377	2,539,377
Differences between share price and book			
value from acquisition or disposal of			
subsidiaries	29,142	29,142	29,142
Additional paid-in capital-Employee stock			
option	207,620	203,408	203,408
Convertible bonds to convert	1,144,486	1,144,486	1,144,486
Others	7,507	8,312	5,810
Total	\$130,452,104	\$130,448,697	\$88,781,195

- (1) The capital surplus of the Company consists of consolidation premium from share exchange, additional paid-in capital from issuance of shares for cash accumulated adjustments on paid-in capital from investment under equity method, and transactions of treasury stocks and employee stock options. Capital surplus were \$130,452,104 thousand, \$130,448,697 thousand and \$88,781,195 thousand as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively.
- (2) According to Letter (91) Tai-Cai-Zheng-Zi (Liu) No. 0910003413 issued by Ministry of Finance on 11 June 2002, capital surplus of financial holding companies from the share exchange, in compliance with Item 4, Article 47 of the Financial Holding Company Act, is allowed to be distributed as cash dividends or to be capitalized if the capital surplus was from the financial institution's undistributed earnings before the share exchange. In addition, the capitalization amount is not subject to the restrictions provided in Article 72-1 of the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers".
- (3) 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

26. Retained earnings

(1) Legal reserve

Pursuant to the Company Act, 10% of the Company's after-tax net income in the current year must be appropriated to legal reserve until the total amount of the legal reserve equals the issued share capital. This legal reserve can only be used to offset deficits. For companies with no accumulated deficits, legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the issued share capital may be used for new share issuance or return cash to shareholders with the approval of stockholders' meeting.

On 16 June 2017, the board of shareholders resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of \$4,762,117 thousand. On 8 June 2015, the Company's board of shareholders resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of \$5,757,629 thousand.

(2) Special reserve

- A. According to the legal interpretations No.1010012865 issued by FSC on 6 April 2012, as the first-time adoption of IFRS, entities should appropriate special reserves from unrealized increments from revaluation and gains from accumulated translation adjustments recorded under stockholders' equity with same amount to retained earnings due to the adoption of exemptions in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The Group is not required to appropriate special reserves because the unrealized increments of revaluation should be treated in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and the Group did not select to recognize accumulated translation difference as zero at the date of transition to IFRS.
- B. Cathay United Bank, Cathay Securities and Cathay Futures have reclassified appropriated trading losses reserve and default losses reserve as of 31 December 2010 as special reserve according to the relevant regulation. The special reserve can only be used to offset the accumulated deficit or be transferred to capital stock (limited to 50% of the special reserve) once the legal reserve reaches one-half of the paid-in capital. The Company set aside special reserve in the amount of \$333,598 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2011.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- C. In accordance with IFRS 4, provisions for possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the reporting date are prohibited. Based on the "Regulation Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises", the reserves under liability recorded before 31 December 2012 should be reclassified to special capital reserve considering the reclassification of balance after tax according to IAS 12 to retained earnings on 1 January 2013. In addition, in order to maintain the consistency and sustainability, the amount should be adjusted retrospectively to 1 January 2012. As of 1 January 2012, the "Special Reserve for Major Incidents" and "Special Reserve for Fluctuation of Risks" amounted to \$9,022,812 thousand. Half of this amount was set aside to be reclassified as the opening balance of foreign exchange volatility reserve on 1 March 2012, and the rest of it in the amount of \$4,511,405 thousand after deducting the effect of income tax was diverted to special capital reserve under retained earnings, an increase of \$3,744,467 thousand. The Company set aside the special reserve in the amount of \$3,744,467 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2013.
- D. Cathay Life has elected to use the fair value of certain investment properties on the transition date to TIFRS as their deemed costs. In accordance with Article 32 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, the incremental value from fair value revaluation can used to offset the negative impact from transition and shall set aside an equal amount of retained earnings; the residual amount shall be recognized under special reserve. According to Order No. 10202508140 issued by Insurance Bureau, the abovementioned amount of \$2,994,565 thousand shall be set aside under special capital reserve in accordance with Order No. Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi-10102508861. The Company set aside special reserve in the amount of \$2,994,565 thousand for the year ended 31 December 2013.
- E. In 2014, the Group changed the subsequent measurement of investment properties from cost model to fair value model. According to Order No. Jin-Guan-Zheng-Fa-Zi-1030006415, on the first-time adoption of fair value model for investment properties subsequent measurement, the group shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve when transferring the fair value increment of investment properties to retained earnings. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the special reserves amounted to \$107,270,030 thousand, \$107,271,395 thousand and \$107,271,395 thousand, respectively.
- F. In accordance with Order No. Jin-Guan-Bao-Chai-Zi-10402029590, Cathay Life recognized special capital reserve in the amount of \$34,764,311 thousand. The amount was originally recognized in insurance liabilities.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(3) 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. The total remaining amount plus beginning undistributed earnings are the distributable earnings. The distributable earnings must be appropriated in accordance with the resolution by the stockholders' meeting.
- B. The Company cannot distribute overdue undistributed earnings. Before 2004, the Company had to pay an extra 10% income tax on approved taxable income. From (including) 2005, the calculation of the extra 10% income tax shall be based on current-year net income (after tax) generated according to Business Entity Accounting Act. Earnings that have been taxed will not be taxed again if the earnings are not distributed in the following years.
- C. According to Article 41 of Securities and Exchange Act, when distributing earnings, listed companies shall appropriate, in addition to legal reserve, special reserve equal to net deductions from shareholders' equity. The special reserve for the current year's net deductions shall be appropriated from current year's net income and prior periods' accumulated undistributed earnings. The special reserve for the prior periods' net deductions shall be appropriated only from prior periods' accumulated undistributed earnings. For any subsequent reversal of net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.
- D. According to the amended 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 may be distributed to employees of affiliated enterprises meeting certain criteria. The company amended the related regulations in the Company's Articles of Incorporation according to the aforementioned amendment on 8 June 2016.
- E. Details of the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved by the board of directors 16 June 2017 and the shareholders' meeting on 8 June 2016, respectively, are as follows:

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Appropriation	n of earnings	Dividend	per share
	2016.1.1~ 2015.1.1~		2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.12.31	2015.12.31	2016.12.31	2015.12.31
Legal reserve	\$4,762,117	\$5,757,629	\$ -	\$-
(Reversal of) special reserve				
provision	(1,365)	8,923,216		
Common stock -cash dividend	25,126,420	25,126,420	2.0	2.0
Preferred stock-cash dividend	124,585	-	0.1495	-

Information regarding the employee bonuses and remuneration to directors and supervisors can be obtained from Note 28.

F. The Company's distribution of 2016 retained earnings has been approved by its board of directors (hereinafter "the Board of Directors") 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.

27. Non-controlling interests

	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
-	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Beginning balance	\$6,499,449	\$6,005,208
Net income attributed to non-controlling interests	219,548	359,424
Other comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling		
interests:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the		
financial statements of a foreign operation	(212,986)	(203,316)
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	(25,446)	(93,527)
Others	(102,173)	105,273
Ending balance	\$6,378,392	\$6,173,062

28. Employee benefits, depreciation and amortization

Summary statement of employee benefits and depreciation expenses breakdown:

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Employee benefits expense				
Salary and wages	\$8,009,145	\$8,272,454	\$16,183,845	\$17,071,391
Labor and health insurance	929,177	932,537	2,033,325	1,951,433
Pension expense	533,010	542,995	1,063,758	1,105,440
Other employee benefits	1,240,910	1,217,662	2,353,557	2,308,729
Depreciation	602,150	559,143	1,202,848	1,111,192
Amortization	735,259	717,787	1,470,116	1,412,365

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Based on resolution of the Company's Board of Shareholders meeting held on 8 June 2016 to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. According to the resolution, 0.01% to 0.05% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 0.05% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. 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 can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of current year, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 30 June 2017 to be 0.01% of profit of current year and no higher than 0.05% of profit of the current year, respectively. The Company recognized employees' compensation and remuneration of \$2,803 thousand and \$900 thousand, respectively, and recorded under salaries expense. If the actual distribution is different from the estimates, the difference will be accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in profit or loss in the following year.

Based on resolution of the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on 8 March 2017 to distribute \$4,920 thousand and \$1,800 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for 2016, respectively. Both amounts distributed were the same as the amount recognized as expense on the financial report in 2016.

Based on resolution of the Company's Board of Directors meeting held on 17 March 2016, the Company resolved to distribute \$5,903 thousand and \$2,100 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for 2015, respectively. Both amounts distributed were the same as the amount recognized as expense on the financial report in 2015.

As of 30 June 2017, and 30 June 2016, the total numbers of the employees of the Group were 52,420 and 47,503, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

29. The Components of other comprehensive income

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2017:

	Reclassification				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:					
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	\$(22,985)	\$-	\$(22,985)	\$3,908	\$(19,077)
Changes of designated financial					
liabilities at fair value through profit or					
loss resulting from credit risk	(1,020,305)	-	(1,020,305)	173,452	(846,853)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in					
subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from					
translating the financial statements of a					
foreign operation	1,721,850	-	1,721,850	(51,498)	1,670,352
Unrealized gains (losses) from					
available-for-sale financial assets	22,619,900	7,757,649	30,377,549	(2,463,508)	27,914,041
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	36,891	(34,704)	2,187	(371)	1,816
Share of other comprehensive income of					
associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	27,099	-	27,099	3,153	30,252
Total	\$23,362,450	\$7,722,945	\$31,085,395	\$(2,334,864)	\$28,750,531

For the three-month period ended 30 June 2016:

			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:					
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	\$(1,735)	\$-	\$(1,735)	\$295	\$(1,440)
Changes of designated financial					
liabilities at fair value through profit or					
loss resulting from credit risk	(49,126)	-	(49,126)	8,352	(40,774)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in					
subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from					
translating the financial statements of a					
foreign operation	(1,692,635)	-	(1,692,635)	(23,536)	(1,716,171)
Unrealized gains (losses) from					
available-for-sale financial assets	11,199,627	(4,014,461)	7,185,166	(263,383)	6,921,783
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	72,683	(44,104)	28,579	(4,858)	23,721
Share of other comprehensive income of					
associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	(145,718)		(145,718)	30,677	(115,041)
Total	\$9,383,096	\$(4,058,565)	\$5,324,531	\$(252,453)	\$5,072,078
		·		•	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

	Reclassification adjustments Other Incon			Income tax	Other comprehensive
	Arising during	•	comprehensive	benefit	income, net of
	the period	period	income	(expense)	tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Revaluation gains on property	\$235,064	\$-	\$235,064	\$(46,243)	\$188,821
Share of other comprehensive income of					
associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	3,352	-	3,352	(569)	2,783
Changes of designated financial					
liabilities at fair value through profit or					
loss resulting from credit risk	(1,265,243)	-	(1,265,243)	215,091	(1,050,152)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in					
subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from					
translating the financial statements of a					
foreign operation	(3,136,775)	-	(3,136,775)	220,766	(2,916,009)
Unrealized gains (losses) from					
available-for-sale financial assets	65,916,645	(28,581,310)	37,335,335	(1,174,482)	36,160,853
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	119,514	(69,010)	50,504	(8,585)	41,919
Share of other comprehensive income of					
associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	(1,120,576)	-	(1,120,576)	183,612	(936,964)
Total	\$60,751,981	\$(28,650,320)	\$32,101,661	\$(610,410)	\$31,491,251

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	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:					
Share of other comprehensive income of					
associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	\$(3,059)	\$-	\$(3,059)	\$520	\$(2,539)
Changes of designated financial					
liabilities at fair value through profit or					
loss resulting from credit risk	899,448	=	899,448	(152,906)	746,542
To be reclassified to profit or loss in					
subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from					
translating the financial statements of a					
foreign operation	(5,104,580)	-	(5,104,580)	89,656	(5,014,924)
Unrealized gains (losses) from					
available-for-sale financial assets	21,986,726	(13,453,056)	8,533,670	2,251,247	10,784,917
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	156,348	(85,017)	71,331	(12,126)	59,205
Share of other comprehensive income of					
associates and joint ventures accounted					
for using the equity method	(242,543)		(242,543)	40,155	(202,388)
Total	\$17,692,340	\$(13,538,073)	\$4,154,267	\$2,216,546	\$6,370,813

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

30. Income taxes

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

Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Current income tax expense (income):		_
Current income tax charge	\$7,097,337	\$571,472
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	200,116	(72,105)
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and		
reversal of temporary differences	(5,857,499)	2,491,217
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal		
of tax loss and tax credit	-	850,725
Tax income recognized in the period for previously		
unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary		
difference of prior periods	-	(227,508)
Other components of deferred tax expense	1,682,673	1,932,085
Total income tax expense	\$3,122,627	\$5,545,886
	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.1.1~ 2017.6.30	2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax expense (income): Current income tax charge		
-	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Current income tax charge	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income):	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income): Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014 200,153	\$1,729,515 (197,388)
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income): Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014 200,153	\$1,729,515 (197,388)
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income): Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014 200,153	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515 (197,388) 4,617,779
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income): Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014 200,153	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515 (197,388) 4,617,779
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income): Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit Tax income recognized in the period for previously	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014 200,153	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515 (197,388) 4,617,779
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income): Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit Tax income recognized in the period for previously unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014 200,153	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515 (197,388) 4,617,779 (2,489,939)
Current income tax charge Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods Deferred tax expense (income): Deferred tax (income) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit Tax income recognized in the period for previously unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods	2017.6.30 \$11,234,014 200,153 (10,139,142)	2016.6.30 \$1,729,515 (197,388) 4,617,779 (2,489,939) (128,270)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$-	\$-
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value		
through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	(173,452)	(8,352)
Exchange difference resulting from translating the		
financial statements of a foreign operation	51,498	23,536
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	2,463,508	263,383
Gains on cash flow hedges	371	4,858
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint		
ventures accounted for using the equity method	(7,061)	(30,972)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive		
income	\$2,334,864	\$252,453
	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$-	\$-
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value		
through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	(215,091)	152,906
Exchange difference resulting from translating the		
financial statements of a foreign operation	(220,766)	(89,656)
Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial		
assets	1,174,482	(2,251,247)
Gains on cash flow hedges	8,585	12,126
Revaluation gains on property	46,243	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint		
ventures accounted for using the equity method	(183,043)	(40,675)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive		
income	\$610,410	\$(2,216,546)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(2) Income tax returns:

	2017.6.30				
	Income tax returns				
	examined by tax authorities	Notes			
The Company	through 2011	-			
Cathay Life	through 2011	Cathay Life was in the process of			
		administrative remedy for 2007 and 2009.			
Cathay United Bank	through 2011	Cathay United Bank was in the process of			
		administrative remedy for 2009 and 2010.			
Cathay Century	through 2011	-			
Cathay Securities	through 2011	Cathay Securities was in the process of			
		administrative remedy for 2009 and 2010.			
Cathay Venture	through 2011	Cathay Venture was in the process of			
		administrative remedy for 2010.			
Cathay Securities	through 2011	-			
Investment Trust					

In accordance with the Financial Holding Company Act, the Group elected to file consolidated income tax return along with 10% surtax on undistributed retained earning tax for all subsidiaries being held by the Group over 12 months within a taxable year.

(3) Information related to imputation credit account:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Balance of imputation credit account	\$6,308,470	\$1,338,315	\$3,294,907

The Company's cash dividends-imputed tax credit ratio applied to actual distribution was 8.64% for the year ended 31 December 2016. The cash dividends-imputed tax credit rates applied to actual distribution were 5.05% for the year ended 31 December 2015, respectively.

Undistributed earnings occurred before 1997 in the amount of \$267,215 thousand were originally appropriated as capital reserve which may be distributed as cash dividends and were undistributed earnings of the Company's subsidiaries before conversion of shares. On the date of distribution, this amount was used to make up for the changes due to first-time adoption of IFRS.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

31. Earnings per share

The Company's earnings per share are calculated as follows:

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Basic earnings per share				
Profit attributable to ordinary equity				
holders of the Company (in thousands)	\$15,610,520	\$5,716,979	\$26,235,531	\$13,883,811
Weighted average number of ordinary				
shares outstanding for basic earnings				
per share (in thousands)	12,563,210	12,563,210	12,563,210	12,563,210
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	\$1.24	\$0.46	\$2.09	\$1.11

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of the financial statements.

32. Business combinations

Cathay Life

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

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

The Company, Cathay Life and Cathay Century

(1) Loss of control of a subsidiary

Cathay Life and Cathay Century did not participate in the capital increase of its subsidiary, Cathay Century (China), during July 2016 and therefore, the Group's ownership over Cathay Century (China) decreased to 49%. The subsidiary is accounted for using the equity method since Cathay Century lost control of the subsidiary but still retained significant influence. The fair value of the remaining 49% ownership on disposal day was \$2,915,225 thousand and therefore, the Group recognized the profit after income tax of \$2,266,596 thousand.

Details of the carrying value of derecognized assets and liability of Cathay Century (China) on 26 July 2016 are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalent	\$4,609,822
Receivables	278,491
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	264,577
Available-for-sale financial assets	983,769
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	48,115
Reinsurance assets	530,468
Property and equipment	51,474
Intangible assets	40,270
Other assets	842,485
Payables	(314,853)
Insurance liabilities	(2,911,675)
Other liabilities	(54,168)
Net assets	\$4,368,775

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

32. Risk management for insurance contract

(1) Life insurance subsidiaries

Risk management objectives, policies, procedures and methods:

A. Objectives of risk management

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

B. Framework of risk management, organization structure and responsibilities

(A) Board of directors

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

(B) Risk management committee

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(C) Chief Risk Officer

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

(D) Risk management department

- a. The department is responsible for monitoring, measuring and evaluating daily risks and should perform its duties independently.
- b. The department should perform the following functions with regard to different business activities:
 - (a) Propose and execute the risk management policies set by the board of directors.
 - (b)Suggest the risk limits based on risk appetite
 - (c)Summarize the risk information provided by all departments, facilitate the execution of the policies and discuss the risk limits with each department
 - (d)Regularly generate risk management related reports
 - (e) Regularly review all department's risk limits and cope with the violation of such limits
 - (f) Execute stress testing
 - (g)Execute back testing if necessary
 - (h)Manage other risk management related issues

(E) Operating departments

- a. Identify and measure risks and report risk exposure and potential influence against Cathay Life on time
- b. Regularly review the risk limits. Any excess of such limits should be reported along with any actions taken against such excess.
- c. Assist with developing the risk model and to ensure that the risk measurement. The model application and the assumptions behind the model are reasonable and consistent.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- d. Ensure that internal control operates effectively to comply with relevant regulations and Cathay Life's risk management policies
- e. Assist in risk management data collection
- f. Be responsible for such department's daily risk management reporting and report issues if necessary
- g. Urge the disclosure of risk management information regularly to the risk management department

(F) Audit department

The department is required to audit all departments and to figure out the status of risk management policies execution pursuant to the relevant regulations and Cathay Life's risk management policies.

The risk management department formulates risk management standards and policies based on Cathay Life's business nature and needs. Cathay Life provides risk management reports to the risk management department regularly. The reports are compiled by the risk management department and turned in to the risk management committee.

C. The scope and types of risk assessment and reporting

Cathay Life's procedures for risk management include risk identification, risk measurement, risk control process and risk management reporting. Cathay Life sets its risk management standards for a broad variety of risks as specified below, i.e. market risk, credit risk, sovereign risk, liquidity risk, operation risk, insurance risk, and assets/liability matching risk as well as for the capital adequacy. Cathay Life also monitors Cathay Life's risks and regularly provides the risk management reports.

(A) Market risk

This risk can be defined as the risk of losses in value of Cathay Life's financial assets arising from adverse movements in market prices of financial instruments. The measurement indicators Cathay Life applied is based on market risk and is regularly reviewed. In addition, Cathay Life also uses back testing regularly to ensure the accuracy of the market risk model. Furthermore, Cathay Life applies scenario analysis and stress testing to evaluate the changes in the value of certain asset groups due to significant domestic and/or international events. In response to the enforcement of foreign exchange volatility reserve, Cathay Life determines the ceiling of foreign exchange risk, implements early warning system and also monitors the foreign exchange risk regularly.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Credit risk

This risk refers to Cathay Life's losses due to the default of debtors or counterparties. The measurements that Cathay Life uses include credit rating, concentration analysis and value-at-risk (VaR) under 95% confidence level. Furthermore, Cathay Life applies scenario analysis and stress testing to evaluate the changes in the value of the asset groups due to significant domestic and/or international events.

(C) Sovereign risk

It means that Cathay Life suffers losses from investment in a specific country as a consequence of market price fluctuation or government's default stemming from local political and/or economic situations. Cathay Life measures the sovereign risk by certain ratio. The ratio could be calculated as follows: the total investment amount in a certain country or specific area divided by total foreign investment amount or net asset. The Company reviews and adjusts the indicator on a regular basis.

(D) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes 'funding liquidity risk' and 'market liquidity risk'. The former is the risk of insufficient funding to meet Cathay Life's commitment when due. Cathay Life uses current ratio to measure funding liquidity risk and maintains the ratio below high risk. Operating departments have established funding communication system. The risk management department manages funding liquidity based on the information provided by the operating departments. Furthermore, operating departments have also built up their own cash flow analysis models and monitor the result of the analysis regularly. They also set the annual assets allocation plan to better maintain the liquidity of funding. 'Market liquidity risk' occurs when drastic change of market price is triggered by market turmoil or lack of market depth. All investment departments have evaluated the market trading volumes and adequacy of holding positions based on the characteristics and objectives of current investment portfolio.

(E) Operating risk

This risk occurs when there are errors caused by internal processes, employees, system breakdowns or external issues such as the legislative risk; however, the strategic risk and the reputation risk are excluded. Cathay Life has set the standard operating procedure based on the nature of the operations and established losses reporting system as well to collect and manage information with respect to losses resulting from operational risk. To maintain Cathay Life's operation and ability to provide customer services while minimizing the losses under emergency events, Cathay Life has established emergency handling mechanism and information system damage preparedness.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(F) Insurance risk

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

(G) Asset and liability matching risk

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

(H) Risk-based capital (RBC) ratio

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

- D. The process of assuming, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks and the way to determine a proper risk classification, a premium level and underwriting policies
 - (A) The process of assuming, measuring, monitoring and controlling risks:
 - a. Promulgate Cathay Life's risk management standards including the definitions and range of risks, management structure, risk management indexes and other risk management measures.
 - b. Establish methods to evaluate insurance risks.
 - c. Regularly provide the insurance risk management report to be reviewed by the risk management committee and as a reference to developing insurance risk management strategies.
 - d. When an exceptional risk event occurs, the affected departments should propose possible solutions to the risk management committee in Cathay Life and that in the Company.
 - (B) The way to determine a proper risk classification, a premium level and underwriting policies:
 - a. Underwriters should, at all times, comply with certain relevant rules of financial underwriting which includes checking insurance notification database for exceptional cases and consider the amount insured, type of insurance, age, family status, reason for insurance, employment status, financial situation etc. to determine whether an insurance policy is suitable and affordable for the potential policyholder.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- b. Cathay Life has an underwriting team dealing with controversial cases with regard to new contracts and changes of the terms and conditions and having the right to interpret relevant underwriting standards.
- c. Cathay Life has a special panel for major insurance projects to enhance risk management over such projects and avoid adverse selection and moral hazard.

E. The scope of insurance risk assessment and management from a company-wise perspective

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

(B) The scope of management of insurance risk

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

F. The method to limit or transfer insurance risk exposure and to avoid inappropriate concentration risk

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

G. Asset/liability management

- (A) Cathay Life has an asset/liability management committee to establish management structure, to ensure full application of the management policy, to integrate human capital and resources, to review the strategy and practice regularly and, furthermore, to reduce all types of risks.
- (B) Authorized departments will review the measurement of asset/liability management regularly and report to the asset/liability management committee regularly; following that, the results will be sent to the risk management committee of Cathay Life. Furthermore, the annual report should be delivered to the risk management committee of the Company.
- (C) When an exceptional situation occurs, the affected departments should propose possible solutions to the asset/liability management committee, the risk management committee in Cathay Life and that in the Company.
- H. The procedure to manage, monitor and control a special event which results in extra liability to be taken or extra owner equity to be committed

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

(A) Capital adequacy management

- a. Regularly provide capital adequacy management reports and analysis to the finance department of the Company.
- b. Regularly provide the risk management committee the capital adequacy management analysis report.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- c. Conduct scenario analysis to figure out how the use of funding, the changes of the financial environment or the amendments of applicable laws and regulations can affect RBC ratio.
- d. Regularly review RBC ratio and related control standards to ensure a solid capital adequacy management.

(B) Exception management process

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

I. Risk mitigation and avoidance policies and risk monitoring procedures

- (A) Cathay Life enters into derivative transactions to reduce market risk and credit risk of the assets. The derivative contracts such as stock index options, index futures, interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, currency forwards, cross currency swaps and credit default swaps are applied to hedge risks arising from investments, such as equity risk, interest rate risk, cash flow risk, foreign exchange risk and credit risk; however, the derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting are measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- (B) Hedging instrument against business risks and implementation are made preliminarily based on the risk tolerance levels. Cathay Life executes hedge and exercises authorized financial instruments to adjust the overall risk level to the tolerance levels based on the market dynamics, business strategies, the characteristics of products and risk management policies.
- (C) Cathay Life assesses and reviews the effectiveness of the hedge instruments and hedged items regularly. The assessment report is issued and forwarded to the management which is delegated by board of directors; meanwhile, a copy of the assessment report is delivered to the audit department for future reference.

J. The policies and procedures against the concentration of credit and investment risks

Credit and investment limits to a group of companies are set by Cathay Life. When such limits have been reached or breached as a result of any increase of the credit line or investment, Cathay Life shall not grant a loan or make investment to such group in general. However, if there is any individual reason to require Cathay Life to undertake it, the expected investment or loan needs to be reviewed by the loan review or investment decision committee and approved by the risk management department of Cathay Life.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Information of insurance risk

A. Sensitivity of insurance risk - Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features:

(A) Cathay Life

|--|

	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		1,212,715	1,006,553
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		1,389,473	1,153,263
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
		215,447	178,821
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 2,454,804	Increase 2,037,488
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 2,456,020	Decrease 2,038,497

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		1,161,709	964,218
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		1,645,670	1,365,906
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
		214,461	178,002
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 2,273,185	Increase 1,886,743
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 2,274,311	Decrease 1,887,678

(B) Cathay Lujiazui Life

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		74,353	55,765
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		36,676	27,507
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
		54,546	40,909
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 140,479	Increase 105,359
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 153,894	Decrease 115,420

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		173,572	130,179
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
		102,271	76,704
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
		89,053	66,790
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 325,834	Increase 244,375
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 354,725	Decrease 266,044

(C) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017

	1				
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity		
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)		
		302	241		
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)		
		9,381	7,505		
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)		
		1,433	1,146		
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 3,358	Increase 2,687		
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 3,360	Decrease 2,688		

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016

	Tot the SIX month period ended 30 June 2010				
	Scenarios Change in income before tax		Change in equity		
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)		
		106	85		
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)		
		7,268	5,814		
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)		
		657	525		
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 2,687	Increase 2,150		
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 2,689	Decrease 2,151		

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

c. Sensitivity Test

- (a) Mortality/Morbidity test is executed by multiplying mortality, morbidity and the occurrence rate of injury insurance by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.
- (b) Expense sensitivity is executed by multiplying all expense items listed in statements of comprehensive income (Note 1) by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.
- (c) Surrender rate sensitivity test is executed by multiplying surrender rate by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.
- (d) The rate of returns sensitivity test is executed by multiplying the rate of returns (Note 2) increases (decreases) by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.
 - Note 1: Expense items includes underwriting expenses, commission expenses, other operating expenses included in operating costs as well as business expenses, administration expenses and training expenses included in operating expenses.
 - Note 2: The rate of returns is measured by 2 x (net profits or losses on investment finance costs) / (the beginning balance of usable capital + the ending balance of usable capital net profits or losses on investment + finance costs) and it needs to be annualized.

B. Interpretation of concentration of insurance risks

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

(3) Claim development trend

A. Cathay Life

a. Direct business development trend

	Development year						Reserve for		
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unreported claim	unreported claim
2010Q3~2011Q2	15,103,881	18,527,032	18,833,493	18,925,256	18,982,721	19,010,688	19,028,026	-	-
2011Q3~2012Q2	15,344,577	18,942,860	19,280,694	19,367,147	19,428,083	19,465,573	19,482,714	17,141	17,176
2012Q3~2013Q2	14,207,669	17,538,363	17,859,772	17,908,460	17,948,974	17,975,897	17,989,577	40,603	40,684
2013Q3~2014Q2	14,430,297	17,717,754	18,040,951	18,142,396	18,184,627	18,211,205	18,224,512	82,116	82,280
2014Q3~2015Q2	14,571,990	18,110,741	18,440,608	18,513,208	18,554,803	18,581,293	18,594,672	154,064	154,372
2015Q3~2016Q2	15,612,219	19,234,506	19,560,324	19,642,075	19,685,837	19,713,894	19,728,066	493,560	494,547
2016Q3~2017Q2	16,030,214	19,581,132	19,901,968	19,978,613	20,022,551	20,050,693	20,065,065	4,034,851	4,042,920

Expected future payment	\$4,831,979
Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim	29,490
Reserve for unreported claim	4,861,469
Add: Reported but not paid claim	1,692,220
Claims reserve balance	\$6,553,689

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

b. Retained business development trend

		Development year						**	Reserve for
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Unreported claim	unreported claim
2010Q3~2011Q2	15,191,353	18,644,445	18,956,860	19,049,160	19,107,175	19,135,504	19,152,976	-	-
2011Q3~2012Q2	15,439,459	19,078,932	19,419,342	19,506,582	19,568,229	19,606,001	19,623,293	17,292	17,327
2012Q3~2013Q2	14,380,912	17,735,246	18,061,386	18,111,142	18,151,981	18,179,398	18,193,296	41,315	41,398
2013Q3~2014Q2	14,502,289	17,824,468	18,151,741	18,253,748	18,296,358	18,323,208	18,336,635	82,887	83,052
2014Q3~2015Q2	14,672,096	18,260,823	18,593,104	18,666,488	18,708,604	18,735,468	18,749,013	155,909	156,221
2015Q3~2016Q2	15,735,751	19,381,184	19,711,099	19,793,625	19,837,902	19,866,329	19,880,665	499,481	500,479
2016Q3~2017Q2	16,085,239	19,653,276	19,976,127	20,053,153	20,097,345	20,125,669	20,140,121	4,054,882	4,062,992

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

Expected future payment	\$4,861,469
Add: Reported but not paid claim	1,689,362
Retained claims reserve balance	\$6,550,831

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

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

B. Cathay Lujiazui Life

a. Direct business development trend

		Development year						Expected
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	future payment
2010Q3~2011Q2	232,298	429,895	455,577	455,577	471,005	471,005	471,005	-
2011Q3~2012Q2	247,421	483,201	522,230	526,203	526,203	526,203	526,203	-
2012Q3~2013Q2	365,819	588,079	624,948	634,585	634,585	634,585	634,585	-
2013Q3~2014Q2	214,702	401,840	430,053	634,585	634,585	634,585	634,585	-
2014Q3~2015Q2	254,771	437,190	430,053	440,507	440,507	440,507	440,507	10,454
2015Q3~2016Q2	262,110	437,190	460,105	480,115	480,115	480,115	480,115	42,924
2016Q3~2017Q2	262,110	461,589	485,782	525,094	525,094	525,094	525,094	262,984

Expected future payment \$316,362

Less: Expected reported but not paid claim (16,975)

Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim
Reserve for unreported claim 299,387

Add: Reported but not paid claim 22,411

Claims reserve balance \$321,798

b. Retained business development trend

	Development year						Expected	
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	future payment
2010Q3~2011Q2	228,208	429,544	455,577	455,577	462,510	462,510	462,510	-
2011Q3~2012Q2	241,856	481,977	522,208	526,182	462,510	462,510	462,510	-
2012Q3~2013Q2	310,641	579,519	616,346	625,980	625,980	625,980	625,980	-
2013Q3~2014Q2	192,411	379,132	407,321	625,980	625,980	625,980	625,980	-
2014Q3~2015Q2	252,201	434,243	407,321	417,734	417,734	417,734	417,734	10,413
2015Q3~2016Q2	250,050	434,243	453,909	475,485	475,485	475,485	475,485	41,242
2016Q3~2017Q2	250,050	464,157	485,177	513,201	513,201	513,201	513,201	263,151

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

Expected future payment	\$314,806
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	(16,975)
Add: Reported but not paid claim	22,411
Retained claims reserve balance	\$320,242

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

C. Cathay life (Vietnam)

Direct business development trend (and retained business development trend)

	Development year					
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5	
2012Q3 ~ 2013Q2	1,043	1,112	1,112	1,112	1,112	
2013Q3 ~ 2014Q2	622	679	679	679	679	
2014Q3 ~ 2015Q2	1,089	1,205	1,205	1,205	1,205	
2015Q3 ~ 2016Q2	1,172	1,223	1,223	1,223	1,223	
2016Q3 ~ 2017Q2	1,276	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

A. Credit risk

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

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

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

B. Liquidity risk

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

Unit: NT \$ 100 million
Insurance contracts and financial instruments with
discretionary participation features

	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
2017.6.30	\$(1,877)	\$(226)	\$169,167
2016.12.31	(2,213)	(1,365)	170,341
2016.6.30	(1,654)	(1,286)	163,774

Note: Separate account products are not included.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

C. Market risk

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

(2) Century insurance subsidiaries

The objectives, policies, procedures and methods of risk management:

A. The framework, organization, and responsibility of risk management

Responsibility:

(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 Cathay Century as a whole, take into account the regulatory capital requirements from the competent authority and other related capital allocation regulations regarding finance and business.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(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 Cathay Century 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 appointment and removal of the chief risk officer need to be resolved by the board of directors. The chief risk officer should work independently and cannot concurrently serve on business unit and financial unit. He or she has the rights to acquire any information that could have impact on Cathay Century's risk outline.

- a. To manage Cathay Century's overall risk management.
- b. To participate in the discussion of important company policies and to deliver appropriate recommendations from risk management viewpoint.

(D) Risk management department

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

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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(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 Cathay Century.
 - (g)To assist in collecting information regarding operation risk.

(F) Internal audit room

Audit the execution of risk management of each unit in Cathay Century 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 Cathay Century 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Scope and nature of risk evaluation system

The risk management unit of Cathay Century and the Company 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 Cathay Century, risk management department takes responsibilities in monitoring risks, integrate insurance risk of Cathay Century 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.

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

Scope of insurance risk management of Cathay Century 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 Cathay Century 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 re-insurance 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

According to Cathay Century'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 stockholder'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:

Item	2017	2016
Fire insurance	NT\$1,105,000	NT\$898,000
Marine insurance	NT\$1,105,000	NT\$898,000
Engineering insurance	NT\$1,105,000	NT\$898,000
Other property insurance	NT\$1,105,000	NT\$898,000
Automobile insurance	NT\$1,105,000	NT\$898,000
Health and injury insurance	NT\$1,105,000	NT\$898,000

F. Methods of asset/liability management

Provisions are evaluated on a regular basis based on Cathay Century'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 Financial Supervision Commission. When a 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 Cathay Century cautiously and assess the amount, timeline, and benefit of making up the funding gap so as to assure rights of clients and Cathay Century.

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

Cathay Century 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 Company to review the impact on the group's capital adequacy ratio.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

A. Receivables of insurance contracts

> 90 days

Total

	Premiums receivable (Note)				
<u> </u>	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30		
Fire insurance	\$862,309	\$545,610	\$765,726		
Marine insurance	220,830	211,652	261,233		
Land and air insurance	108,428	208,831	89,726		
Liability insurance	144,396	173,051	167,344		
Bonding insurance	52,794	24,476	41,256		
Other property insurance	195,707	217,992	250,395		
Accident insurance	122,468	131,391	153,742		
Health insurance	8,866	10,393	12,384		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	18,739	21,643	16,637		
Total	1,734,537	1,545,039	1,758,443		
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(66,865)	(75,197)	(109,709)		
Net	\$1,667,672	\$1,469,842	\$1,648,734		
Ageing analysis of receivable:					
	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30		
≤90 days	\$1,544,323	\$1,292,660	\$1,488,660		

Note: As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the receivables included overdue receivables amounting to \$188,405 thousand, \$251,988 thousand and \$209,273 thousand, respectively; and the allowance for bad debts amounting to \$51,488 thousand, \$62,291 thousand and \$65,667 thousand, respectively.

190,214

\$1,734,537

252,379

\$1,545,039

269,783

\$1,758,443

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

Claims reported and paid off 2016.6.30 Item 2017.6.30 2016.12.31 Fire insurance \$48,008 \$108,058 \$222,600 12,168 8,762 Marine insurance 13,024 42,067 40,313 Land and air insurance 43,157 Liability insurance 23,442 34,899 17,139 Bonding insurance 8,088 2,143 181 Other property insurance 28,124 14,724 26,744 Accident insurance 30,670 16,645 14,159 Health insurance Compulsory automobile liability insurance 177,642 143,733 149,978 372,155 Total 374,437 479,876 Less: Allowance for bad debts \$372,155 Net \$374,437 \$479,876

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

C. Payables of insurance contract

		2017.6.30	
	Commission	2017.0.30	
Item	payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$20,995	\$14,100	\$35,095
Marine insurance	6,799	10,521	17,320
Land and air insurance	26,955	83,606	110,561
Liability insurance	12,734	17,892	30,626
Bonding insurance	6,076	685	6,761
Other property insurance	3,335	9,258	12,593
Accident insurance	12,176	31,393	43,569
Health insurance	*		ŕ
	3,029	3,462	6,491
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	31,795	<u>-</u>	31,795
Total	\$123,894	\$170,917	\$294,811
		2016.12.31	
	Commission		
Item	payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$26,427	\$12,410	\$38,837
Marine insurance	5,947	10,090	16,037
Land and air insurance	28,784	84,010	112,794
Liability insurance	11,180	17,491	28,671
Bonding insurance	3,500	384	3,884
Other property insurance	4,697	10,279	14,976
Accident insurance	12,549	27,366	39,915
Health insurance	3,314	1,619	4,933
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	26,944	-	26,944
Total	\$123,342	\$163,649	\$286,991
		2016.6.30	
	Commission	2010.0.30	
Item	payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$41,007	\$15,575	\$56,582
Marine insurance	10,767	10,128	20,895
Land and air insurance	31,886	176,030	207,916
Liability insurance	22,043	15,287	37,330
Bonding insurance	5,745	651	6,396
Other property insurance	28,196	11,812	40,008
Accident insurance	13,287	81,082	94,369
Health insurance	4,088	5,337	9,425
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	52,000	<i>5,551</i>	52,000
Total	\$209,019	\$315,902	\$524,921
Total	φ207,019	φ313,902	φυ24,741

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

	2017.6.30		
	Due from reinsurers	Due to reinsurers	
	and ceding	and ceding	
Item	companies (Note)	companies	
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$133,829	\$345,316	
Marsh	91,286	246,214	
Willis	88,489	81,366	
Others	332,449	915,667	
Total	646,053	1,588,563	
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(33,451)	-	
Net	\$612,602	\$1,588,563	
	2016.	12.31	
	Due from reinsurers	Due to reinsurers	
	and ceding	and ceding	
Item	companies (Note)	companies	
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$132,069	\$345,501	
AON	48,647	148,371	
Marsh	45,277	179,328	
Willis	261,070	71,683	
Others	241,255	644,224	
Total	728,318	1,389,107	
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(25,058)	-	
Net	\$703,260	\$1,389,107	
	2016.	.6.30	
	Due from reinsurers	Due to reinsurers	
	and ceding	and ceding	
Item	companies (Note)	companies	
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$140,735	\$337,323	
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance (China)	85,081	(30,414)	
Marsh	20,828	255,282	
Willis	2,193	114,082	
Guy Carpenter	56,909	(31,890)	
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa	35,666	26,743	
Others	282,028	955,537	
Total	623,440	1,626,663	
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(61,775)		
Net	\$561,665	\$1,626,663	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Notes: As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the due from reinsurers and ceding companies included overdue receivables amounting to \$28,585 thousand, \$19,305 thousand and \$32,977 thousand, respectively; and the allowance for bad debts amounting to \$28,585 thousand, \$19,305 thousand and \$32,977 thousand, respectively.

Information of management achievements

A. Acquisition cost for insurance contracts

		2017.4.1~2017.6.30							
			Reinsurance						
	Commission	Commission commission							
Item	expense	Surcharge	expense	Other cost	Total				
Fire insurance	\$46,770	\$1,640	\$11,761	\$2,769	\$62,940				
Marine insurance	11,756	381	4,292	294	16,723				
Land and air insurance	225,667	-	19	78,397	304,083				
Liability insurance	35,085	16	163	2,558	37,822				
Bonding insurance	3,565	-	6	-	3,571				
Other property insurance	15,251	676	5,467	608	22,002				
Accident insurance	94,553	5	87	23,437	118,082				
Health insurance	13,386	227	908	2,682	17,203				
Compulsory automobile									
liability insurance		101,514		-	101,514				
Total	\$446,033	\$104,459	\$22,703	\$110,745	\$683,940				

	2016.4.1~2016.6.30				
	Reinsurance				
	Commission	nission commission			
Item	expense	Surcharge	expense	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	\$34,140	\$11,577	\$2,937	\$8,991	\$57,645
Marine insurance	9,999	1,304	364	764	12,431
Land and air insurance	101,203	-	34	188,749	289,986
Liability insurance	32,607	8,108	317	178	41,210
Bonding insurance	2,185	-	44	306	2,535
Other property insurance	11,004	147,399	1,115	4,243	163,761
Accident insurance	35,339	-	-	88,179	123,518
Health insurance	8,046	-	-	5,732	13,778
Compulsory automobile					
liability insurance	1	107,161			107,162
Total	\$234,524	\$275,549	\$4,811	\$297,142	\$812,026

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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	Reinsurance Commission commission				
Item	expense	Surcharge	expense	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	\$83,482	\$2,627	\$18,945	\$4,178	\$109,232
Marine insurance	25,045	431	4,403	546	30,425
Land and air insurance	463,635	-	46	152,787	616,468
Liability insurance	68,558	19	171	2,936	71,684
Bonding insurance	9,290	-	8	-	9,298
Other property insurance	31,731	773	7,370	1,184	41,058
Accident insurance	179,929	6	156	42,758	222,849
Health insurance	24,445	227	908	4,576	30,156
Compulsory automobile					
liability insurance		198,838		-	198,838
Total	\$886,115	\$202,921	\$32,007	\$208,965	\$1,330,008

2016.1.1~2016.6.30

	Reinsurance				
	Commission commission				
Item	expense	Surcharge	expense	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	\$55,352	\$22,328	\$7,126	\$20,866	\$105,672
Marine insurance	22,089	1,589	296	1,399	25,373
Land and air insurance	195,033	-	77	381,264	576,374
Liability insurance	62,136	15,781	44	468	78,429
Bonding insurance	8,310	157	44	426	8,937
Other property insurance	24,010	257,989	3,394	8,757	294,150
Accident insurance	66,710	-	-	171,535	238,245
Health insurance	15,253	-	-	10,376	25,629
Compulsory automobile					
liability insurance	1	215,282		_	215,283
Total	\$448,894	\$513,126	\$10,981	\$595,091	\$1,568,092

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

B. Disclosure for insurance cost benefit analysis

(A) Cost benefit analysis for direct underwriting

2017.4	1 2017 6 20
2017.4.	1~2017.6.30

-	Direct	Net change for	Acquisition cost for			
		unearned			N. 1 . C	
	premium	premiums	insurance	Insurance	Net change for	
Item	income	reserve	contract	claims paid	claims reserve	Net gain (loss)
Fire insurance	\$1,173,888	\$(415,493)	\$(51,179)	\$(225,770)	\$90,720	\$572,166
Marine insurance	161,958	(16,275)	(12,431)	(70,663)	(9,712)	52,877
Land and air insurance	2,036,570	52,248	(304,064)	(1,336,788)	227,830	675,796
Liability insurance	272,928	28,886	(37,659)	(112,995)	(69,527)	81,633
Bonding insurance	32,759	1,126	(3,565)	(13,604)	(12,737)	3,979
Other property insurance	136,759	7,573	(16,535)	(85,908)	18,517	60,406
Accident insurance	767,780	2,019	(117,995)	(309,425)	(54,460)	287,919
Health insurance	74,853	(1,926)	(16,295)	(27,744)	(2,594)	26,294
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	743,939	11,503	(101,514)	(418,472)	95,344	330,800
Total	\$5,401,434	\$(330,339)	\$(661,237)	\$(2,601,369)	\$283,381	\$2,091,870

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		Net change for	Acquisition			
	Direct	unearned	cost for			
	premium	premiums	insurance	Insurance	Net change for	
Item	income	reserve	contract	claims paid	claims reserve	Net gain (loss)
Fire insurance	\$1,115,970	\$(325,533)	\$(54,708)	\$(335,634)	\$(1,240,458)	\$(840,363)
Marine insurance	161,402	(15,070)	(12,067)	(63,654)	(195,954)	(125,343)
Land and air insurance	2,007,919	(23,613)	(289,952)	(1,164,964)	(84,930)	444,460
Liability insurance	317,901	8,765	(40,893)	(137,458)	(29,700)	118,615
Bonding insurance	18,354	14,660	(2,491)	(9,082)	(5,846)	15,595
Other property insurance	655,457	(40,927)	(162,646)	(196,469)	69,746	325,161
Accident insurance	740,517	12,210	(123,518)	(279,842)	53,101	402,468
Health insurance	68,411	(1,104)	(13,778)	(24,614)	7,111	36,026
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	1,003,458	(20,794)	(107,162)	(579,089)	124,957	421,370
Total	\$6,089,389	\$(391,406)	\$(807,215)	\$(2,790,806)	\$(1,301,973)	\$797,989

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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		Net change for	Acquisition			
	Direct	unearned	cost for			
	premium	premiums	insurance	Insurance	Net change for	
Item	income	reserve	contract	claims paid	claims reserve	Net gain (loss)
Fire insurance	\$1,714,095	\$(174,988)	\$(90,287)	\$(980,389)	\$841,978	\$1,310,409
Marine insurance	302,454	(8,015)	(26,022)	(101,441)	(28,888)	138,088
Land and air insurance	4,157,959	(26,949)	(616,422)	(2,514,300)	69,140	1,069,428
Liability insurance	574,466	3,714	(71,513)	(200,705)	(116,766)	189,196
Bonding insurance	98,135	(33,234)	(9,290)	20,689	(5,957)	70,343
Other property insurance	277,700	17,595	(33,688)	(174,164)	46,365	133,808
Accident insurance	1,501,142	(15,759)	(222,693)	(560,593)	(104,531)	597,566
Health insurance	138,871	(3,031)	(29,248)	(57,516)	(7,743)	41,333
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	1,465,677	11,094	(198,838)	(830,167)	22,433	470,199
Total	\$10,230,499	\$(229,573)	\$(1,298,001)	\$(5,398,586)	\$716,031	\$4,020,370

2016.1.1~2016.6.30

	Net change for		Acquisition			
	Direct	unearned	cost for			
	premium	premiums	insurance	Insurance	Net change for	
Item	income	reserve	contract	claims paid	claims reserve	Net gain (loss)
Fire insurance	\$1,670,154	\$(107,257)	\$(98,546)	\$(711,322)	\$(2,804,261)	\$(2,051,232)
Marine insurance	323,183	(34,405)	(25,077)	(121,408)	(153,337)	(11,044)
Land and air insurance	4,000,293	(83,170)	(576,297)	(2,181,538)	(252,561)	906,727
Liability insurance	656,637	(24,375)	(78,385)	(234,445)	49,318	368,750
Bonding insurance	78,287	(14,757)	(8,893)	(30,170)	25,849	50,316
Other property insurance	1,239,276	37,734	(290,756)	(668,465)	78,895	396,684
Accident insurance	1,463,890	(39,424)	(238,245)	(530,640)	(5,005)	650,576
Health insurance	126,593	(1,000)	(25,629)	(54,929)	2,658	47,693
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	1,958,160	(83,176)	(215,283)	(1,114,825)	117,105	661,981
Total	\$11,516,473	\$(349,830)	\$(1,557,111)	\$(5,647,742)	\$(2,941,339)	\$1,020,451

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Recognized gain (loss) for reinsurance contract purchased

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		Net change for				Net (loss) gain
	Reinsurance	unearned	Reinsurance			for assumed
	premium	premiums	commission	Reinsurance	Net change for	reinsurance
Item	income	reserve	expense	claims paid	claims reserve	business
Fire insurance	\$64,914	\$(24,893)	\$(11,761)	\$(6,674)	\$1,213	\$22,799
Marine insurance	15,832	(7,704)	(4,292)	2,665	154	6,655
Land and air insurance	(6)	2,539	(19)	(34)	1,393	3,873
Liability insurance	426	(123)	(163)	(150)	7	(3)
Bonding insurance	220	(105)	(6)	(64)	1	46
Other property insurance	24,910	(14,830)	(5,467)	(2,657)	(1,867)	89
Accident insurance	1,857	89	(87)	(112)	(14)	1,733
Health insurance	9,081	(7,946)	(908)	(488)	(224)	(485)
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	187,556	(4,856)		(156,091)	(1,500)	25,109
Total	\$304,790	\$(57,829)	\$(22,703)	\$(163,605)	\$(837)	\$59,816

2016.4.1~2016.6.30

		Net change for				Net (loss) gain
	Reinsurance	unearned	Reinsurance			for assumed
	premium	premiums	commission	Reinsurance	Net change for	reinsurance
Item	income	reserve	expense	claims paid	claims reserve	business
Fire insurance	\$37,054	\$(2,960)	\$(2,937)	\$(17,016)	\$24,663	\$38,804
Marine insurance	3,314	100	(364)	887	(2,994)	943
Land and air insurance	12,089	(5,957)	(34)	(88)	(103)	5,907
Liability insurance	89	397	(317)	43	(73)	139
Bonding insurance	224	83	(44)	(148)	(65)	50
Other property insurance	11,332	(3,281)	(1,115)	(7,022)	(1,310)	(1,396)
Accident insurance	1,723	(14)	-	(99)	(464)	1,146
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	174,152	10,602		(143,730)	(36,573)	4,451
Total	\$239,977	\$(1,030)	\$(4,811)	\$(167,173)	\$(16,919)	\$50,044

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

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		Net change for				Net (loss) gain
	Reinsurance	unearned	Reinsurance			for assumed
	premium	premiums	commission	Reinsurance	Net change for	reinsurance
Item	income	reserve	expense	claims paid	claims reserve	business
Fire insurance	\$119,273	\$(39,412)	\$(18,945)	\$(13,909)	\$8,994	\$56,001
Marine insurance	18,031	(7,545)	(4,403)	1,947	555	8,585
Land and air insurance	(16)	6,610	(46)	(741)	(534)	5,273
Liability insurance	346	233	(171)	(27)	(13)	368
Bonding insurance	718	16	(8)	(87)	3	642
Other property insurance	33,066	(14,316)	(7,370)	(6,467)	(383)	4,530
Accident insurance	3,790	37	(156)	(120)	(19)	3,532
Health insurance	9,081	(7,946)	(908)	(488)	(224)	(485)
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	371,146	5,503		(336,080)	(23,118)	17,451
Total	\$555,435	\$(56,820)	\$(32,007)	\$(355,972)	\$(14,739)	\$95,897

2016.1.1~2016.6.30

		Net change for				Net (loss) gain
	Reinsurance	unearned	Reinsurance			for assumed
	premium	premiums	commission	Reinsurance	Net change for	reinsurance
Item	income	reserve	expense	claims paid	claims reserve	business
Fire insurance	\$71,626	\$(2,754)	\$(7,126)	\$(43,822)	\$49,060	\$66,984
Marine insurance	5,470	(389)	(296)	(18,052)	13,206	(61)
Land and air insurance	11,917	28	(77)	(95)	1,230	13,003
Liability insurance	(329)	874	(44)	(5)	26	522
Bonding insurance	730	100	(44)	(150)	71	707
Other property insurance	17,677	327	(3,394)	(8,745)	7,156	13,021
Accident insurance	3,315	(149)	-	(102)	(34)	3,030
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	384,050	(41,404)	-	(279,158)	(74,588)	(11,100)
Total	\$494,456	\$(43,367)	\$(10,981)	\$(350,129)	\$(3,873)	\$86,106

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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		Net change for	ange for Claims					
		unearned	Reinsurance	recovered	Net change for	Net loss (gain)		
	Reinsurance	premiums	commission	from	claims reserve	for reinsurance		
Item	expense	reserve ceded	earned	reinsurers	ceded	ceded		
Fire insurance	\$797,530	\$(307,972)	\$(40,710)	\$(108,330)	\$110,710	\$451,228		
Marine insurance	114,596	(18,613)	(12,066)	(38,405)	2,814	48,326		
Land and air insurance	81,411	26,010	(23,871)	(43,226)	51,191	91,515		
Liability insurance	73,665	22,480	(16,970)	(20,659)	(17,272)	41,244		
Bonding insurance	20,570	762	(3,237)	(2,871)	(16,006)	(782)		
Other property insurance	58,372	(7,823)	(13,076)	(40,913)	25,026	21,586		
Accident insurance	45,493	(7,549)	(13,962)	(36,529)	1,851	(10,696)		
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	882	882		
Compulsory automobile								
liability insurance	302,411	7,041		(243,583)	51,966	117,835		
Total	\$1,494,048	\$(285,664)	\$(123,892)	\$(534,516)	\$211,162	\$761,138		

2016.4.1~2016.6.30

		Net change for		Claims		
		unearned	Reinsurance	recovered	Net change for	Net loss (gain)
	Reinsurance	premiums	commission	from	claims reserve	for reinsurance
Item	expense	reserve ceded	earned	reinsurers	ceded	ceded
Fire insurance	\$846,116	\$(268,085)	\$(54,381)	\$(295,792)	\$(990,223)	\$(762,365)
Marine insurance	129,341	(18,637)	(11,322)	(40,755)	(161,767)	(103,140)
Land and air insurance	118,436	23,336	(28,392)	(50,489)	(12,088)	50,803
Liability insurance	132,107	3,820	(30,754)	(38,700)	(14,637)	51,836
Bonding insurance	9,329	12,714	(1,566)	(7,307)	(5,173)	7,997
Other property insurance	50,181	13,076	(13,017)	(37,875)	43,993	56,358
Accident insurance	35,113	7,575	(11,955)	(21,906)	3,098	11,925
Health insurance	(13)	4	3	-	172	166
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	316,321	(5,025)	<u>-</u>	(218,254)	43,032	136,074
Total	\$1,636,931	\$(231,222)	\$(151,384)	\$(711,078)	\$(1,093,593)	\$(550,346)

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

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		Net change for		Claims		
		unearned	Reinsurance	recovered	Net change for	Net loss (gain)
	Reinsurance	premiums	commission	from	claims reserve	for reinsurance
Item	expense	reserve ceded	earned	reinsurers	ceded	ceded
Fire insurance	\$1,156,133	\$(144,537)	\$(52,801)	\$(765,006)	\$809,887	\$1,003,676
Marine insurance	214,312	(12,670)	(25,776)	(54,918)	(10,515)	110,433
Land and air insurance	157,896	55,477	(52,977)	(82,867)	(11,277)	66,252
Liability insurance	194,241	12,308	(44,065)	(43,165)	(26,253)	93,066
Bonding insurance	75,025	(30,629)	(11,998)	28,784	(7,444)	53,738
Other property insurance	131,673	(3,607)	(28,232)	(60,549)	32,992	72,277
Accident insurance	128,228	(29,625)	(31,611)	(53,556)	(9,129)	4,307
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	300	300
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	599,614	7,076	<u>-</u>	(477,728)	7,560	136,522
Total	\$2,657,122	\$(146,207)	\$(247,460)	\$(1,509,005)	\$786,121	\$1,540,571

2016.1.1~2016.6.30

		Net change for Claims				
		unearned	Reinsurance	recovered	Net change for	Net loss (gain)
	Reinsurance	premiums	commission	from	claims reserve	for reinsurance
Item	expense	reserve ceded	earned	reinsurers	ceded	ceded
Fire insurance	\$1,254,824	\$(145,260)	\$(88,711)	\$(425,036)	\$(2,590,815)	\$(1,994,998)
Marine insurance	241,829	(32,047)	(28,642)	(86,874)	(122,841)	(28,575)
Land and air insurance	186,621	66,157	(49,935)	(85,162)	(21,180)	96,501
Liability insurance	258,197	(11,376)	(57,693)	(83,433)	4,007	109,702
Bonding insurance	54,100	(11,963)	(9,695)	(28,394)	31,580	35,628
Other property insurance	100,592	56,820	(23,587)	(75,892)	45,816	103,749
Accident insurance	155,281	(29,989)	(37,640)	(38,849)	6,528	55,331
Health insurance	(5)	4	-	-	(288)	(289)
Compulsory automobile						
liability insurance	620,137	(42,862)		(427,404)	11,223	161,094
Total	\$2,871,576	\$(150,516)	\$(295,903)	\$(1,251,044)	\$(2,635,970)	\$(1,461,857)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Sensitivity of insurance risk

A. Cathay Century

The impact to profit and loss when the expected loss ratio increases 5%

		-	1	
	Premium	Expected loss	Before	After
Insurance type	income	ratio	reinsurance	reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$1,641,945	20.18	\$(82,097)	\$(40,503)
Marine insurance	298,584	44.47	(14,929)	(5,049)
Land and air insurance	4,119,117	65.15	(205,956)	(193,451)
Liability insurance	573,507	55.27	(28,675)	(17,520)
Bonding insurance	98,135	91.31	(4,907)	(444)
Other property insurance	273,497	43.65	(13,675)	(10,075)
Accident insurance	1,490,452	41.35	(74,523)	(67,741)
Health insurance	138,871	60.88	(6,944)	(6,913)
Compulsory automobile				
liability insurance	1,465,677	N/A	N/A	N/A

The chart above shows that with every 5% increase of the expected loss rate of every insurance contract of Cathay Century, 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.

Concentration Risk

A. Cathay Century

- (A) Situations that might cause concentration of insurance risk:
 - a. Single insurance contract or few related contracts

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, Cathay Century 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

As of the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, Cathay Century has not yet had exposures resulting from unanticipated changes in trend.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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 Cathay Century and the insureds and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each compliance department of Cathay Century will appoint staff to be responsible for compliance matters, so that possible legal risk is minimized. As of the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, no material lawsuit or legal risks has taken place.

d. Correlation and mutual influence between different risks

In case of a catastrophe, in addtion to 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 Century being severely damaged by these derived risks, Cathay Century has established "Operation Standards Under Crisis" that set up a crisis task force team to respond to the event. The team will undertake urgent tasks such as resources coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insureds and Cathay Century and maintaining financial order. As of the sixmonth period ended 30 June 2017, no catastrophe has taken place.

e. When a certain key variable has approached a significantly non-linear level that could dramatically influence its future cash flow

Since the 3rd stage of liberalization of property insurance fee took effect, Cathay Century has conducted regular fee reviews on car insurance, fire insurance, and residential fire insurance in accordance with the regulation. Fees will be raised when actual loss rate exceeds expected loss rate by a certain percentage to avoid further losses. In addition, from time to time the 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.

Cathay Century also monitors changes in VAR in its investment positions on a regular basis and performs cash flow analysis, supplemented by stress testing, to control and manage the impact from fluctuations of major risk factors.

In addition, Cathay Century implements stress tests for overall operation every year, assesses the impact of assets and the extreme scenario of insurance risk on the financial position of the Cathay Century, and learns about the major risk factors to adjust the response in advance.

f. Concentration risks in geographic regions and operating segments

Cathay Century's catastrophe policies for earthquakes and floods concentrated in the areas of Taipei, Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Pingtung.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) The following table summarizes the concentration risk of Cathay Century before and after reinsurance by types of insurance:

		20	17.4.1 ~ 2017.6.3	0	
	Direct Written	et Written Reinsurance			
	premiums	premium	Premiums ceded	Net premiums	
Insurance type	income	income	to reinsurers	income	%
Fire insurance	\$1,116,151	\$64,558	\$743,479	\$437,230	10.45%
Marine insurance	159,674	15,832	112,965	62,541	1.50%
Land and air insurance	2,014,384	(5)	81,411	1,932,968	46.25%
Liability insurance	272,811	426	73,597	199,640	4.78%
Bonding insurance	32,759	220	20,570	12,409	0.30%
Other property insurance	136,194	24,909	57,967	103,136	2.47%
Accident insurance	762,041	1,857	45,493	718,405	17.19%
Health insurance	74,853	9,081	-	83,934	2.01%
Compulsory automobile					
liability insurance	743,939	187,557	302,411	629,085	15.05%
Total	\$5,312,806	\$304,435	\$1,437,893	\$4,179,348	100.00%

	2017.1.1 ~ 2017.6.30							
	Direct Written	Reinsurance						
	premiums	premium	Premiums ceded	Net premiums				
Insurance type	income	income	to reinsurers	income	%			
Fire insurance	\$1,641,945	\$118,476	\$1,090,002	\$670,419	8.31%			
Marine insurance	298,584	18,031	211,556	105,059	1.30%			
Land and air insurance	4,119,117	(50)	157,848	3,961,219	49.08%			
Liability insurance	573,507	347	193,618	380,236	4.71%			
Bonding insurance	98,135	718	75,025	23,828	0.30%			
Other property insurance	273,497	33,065	128,086	178,476	2.21%			
Accident insurance	1,490,452	3,790	128,228	1,366,014	16.93%			
Health insurance	138,871	9,081	-	147,952	1.83%			
Compulsory automobile								
liability insurance	1,465,677	371,146	599,614	1,237,209	15.33%			
Total	\$10,099,785	\$554,604	\$2,583,977	\$8,070,412	100.00%			

(C) Disclosure of the prior management performances in the risks, that had huge effect but relative low occurrence frequency helped financial statement users 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

In order to control risks that have low frequency of occurrences yet with high impact, Cathay Century will assess the risks involving natural disasters and special subject matter insured (such as privately-owned power plant and bridge constructions), and hold loss prevention seminars regularly to help customers reduce the number of incidences.

Claim development table

A. Cathay Century

		2011.7.1-	2012.7.1-	2013.7.1-	2014.7.1-	2015.7.1-	2016.7.1-	
Underwriting Year	-2011.6.30	2012.6.30	2013.6.30	2014.6.30	2015.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	Total
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred:								
At end of underwriting year	\$12,662,713	\$4,851,463	\$5,576,672	\$6,483,154	\$7,170,324	\$10,927,997	\$8,351,788	
One year later	14,579,295	5,603,829	5,804,078	6,675,204	7,441,579	11,188,856		
Two year later	14,886,948	5,722,516	5,725,506	6,617,395	7,353,789			
Three year later	14,931,872	5,735,543	5,691,141	6,566,833				
Four year later	14,973,984	5,854,710	5,640,448					
Five year later	14,980,880	5,820,622						
Six year later	14,874,165							
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred	14,874,165	5,820,622	5,640,448	6,566,833	7,353,789	11,188,856	8,351,788	\$59,796,501
Cumulative payment to date	14,784,086	5,812,375	5,564,438	6,424,159	6,860,605	9,201,715	4,448,317	53,095,695
Subtotal	90,079	8,247	76,010	142,674	493,184	1,987,141	3,903,471	6,700,806
Reconciliation							116,401	116,401
Recorded in balance sheet	\$90,079	\$8,247	\$76,010	\$142,674	\$493,184	\$1,987,141	\$4,019,872	\$6,817,207

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 estimates of cumulative claims to the amount recorded in balance sheet.

The chart excluded claim reserve of compulsory automobile liability insurance in the amount of \$1,386,693 thousand and assumed reserve for claims – non-compulsory insurance of \$667,179 thousand from the upper table.

B. Cathay Century (Vietnam)

Historical data for Cathay Century (Vietnam)'s loss trends are not available. Cathay Century (Vietnam) has adopted the suggestion from the 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 premiums.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

33. Related party transactions

(1) Related parties

Name	Relationship
Cathay Life	Subsidiary of the Company
Cathay United Bank	"
Cathay Century	"
Cathay Securities	"
Cathay Venture	"
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	"
Cathay Life (Vietnam)	"
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	"
Conning Asia Pacific Ltd.	"
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	"
Indovina Bank Limited (Vietnam)	<i>''</i>
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	//
Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited	//
Cathay Century (China) (Note)	Associate
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	//
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	//
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	//
Taiwan Finance Corp.	//
Vietinbank	Other related party
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	//
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	//
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	//
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	//
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	//
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	//
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	//
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	//
Ally Logistic Property	//
Charity Foundation of Cathay Life	//
Cathay Cultural Foundation	//
Others	//

Note: Cathay Century (China) was not included in the Group's consolidated financial statements from 26 July 2016.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(2) Significant transactions with related parties:

A. Cash and cash equivalent

(A) Due from commercial banks

		Ending balance				
Name	2017.6.30 2016.12.31 20			2016.6.30		
Other related party						
Vietinbank		\$5,541,614	\$6,162,462	\$3,137,911		
		Interest income				
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~		
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30		
Other related party						
Vietinbank	\$1,498	\$550	\$3,865	\$14,411		

(B) Due to commercial banks

		Ending balance				
Name	•	2017.6.30 2016.12.31 2016.6.				
Other related party						
Vietinbank		\$5,435,258	\$5,849,798	\$590,427		
		Interest expense				
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~		
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30		
Other related party						
Vietinbank	\$1,389	\$377	\$2,773	\$530		

B. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$189,345	\$116,221	\$114,821

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

C. Receivables

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Associate			
Taiwan Finance Corp.	\$-	\$-	\$76,093
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	113,462	111,523	99,349
Total	\$113,462	\$111,523	\$175,442
- ·			

D. Reinsurance assets

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	\$9,993	\$13,245	\$7,031

E. Loans

_	Ending balance				
Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30		
Associate					
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$35,000	\$35,000	\$3,000		
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	91,947	96,131	100,314		
Other related party					
Cathay Real Estate Development Co.,	y Real Estate Development Co.,				
Ltd.	-	-	20,000		
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	27,547	28,225	43,940		
Others	2,532,176	2,428,685	2,293,549		
Total	\$2,686,670	\$2,588,041	\$2,460,803		

	Interest income			
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Associate				
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$157	\$15	\$311	\$15
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	740	830	1,489	1,695
Other related party				
Cathay Real Estate Development				
Co., Ltd.	1	6	2	12
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	117	200	234	406
Others	9,099	10,586	19,553	20,556
Total	\$10,114	\$11,637	\$21,589	\$22,684
•		•		

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

F. Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$494,648	\$572,783	\$407,393
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	92,318	87,285	67,568
Total	\$586,966	\$660,068	\$474,961

G. Deposit

	Ending balance				
Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30		
Subsidiary					
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting					
Co., Ltd.	\$97,223	\$101,398	\$72,782		
Associate					
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	103,202	94,865	150,269		
Other related party					
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	104,166	466,369	205,902		
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	115,493	21,461	138,987		
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	72,203	3,018	3,475		
Others	14,954,382	12,897,581	13,812,831		
Total	\$15,446,669	\$13,584,692	\$14,384,246		

	Interest expense				
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~	
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	
Subsidiary					
Cathay Securities Investment					
Consulting Co., Ltd.	\$156	\$156	\$295	\$326	
Associate					
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	142	243	283	538	
Other related party					
Cathay Real Estate Development Co.,					
Ltd.	11	22	25	35	
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	-	1	-	1	
Cathay Hospitality Management Co.,					
Ltd.	15	15	16	21	
Others	24,084	28,897	50,496	57,379	
Total	\$24,408	\$29,334	\$51,115	\$58,300	
	•	•	•		

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

H. Property transactions

(A) Cathay Life and its subsidiaries' significant transactions of undertaking contracted projects with related parties are listed below:

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	
Name	Item	Amount
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	\$5,921
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	THSR Taoyuan Commercial	
	Park, etc.	30,608
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Minsheng Jingguo Building,	
	etc.	612,552
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc.	462,453
Total		\$1,111,534
	2016.1.1~2016.6.3	30
Name	Item	Amount
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Dunnan Xinyi Building, etc.	\$21,743
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	221,376
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Minsheng Jingguo Building,	
	etc.	210,246
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc.	644,203
Total		\$1,097,568

The total amounts of the real estate projects contracted as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 between Cathay Life and its subsidiaries and Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd. were \$0 thousand, \$17,252 thousand and \$14,921 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of the real estate projects contracted as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 between Cathay Life and its subsidiaries and San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. were \$1,853,190 thousand, \$1,853,332 thousand and \$1,853,332 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of the real estate projects contracted as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 between Cathay Life and its subsidiaries and Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. were \$1,742,250 thousand, \$1,742,250 thousand and \$1,742,250 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of the real estate projects contracted as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 between Cathay Life and its subsidiaries and Ally Logistic Property were \$3,383,783 thousand, \$3,383,783 thousand, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Real estate rental income from Cathay Life and its subsidiaries:

	Rental income				
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~	
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	
Subsidiary					
Cathay Securities Investment					
Consulting Co., Ltd.	\$2,225	\$2,244	\$4,450	\$4,454	
Associate					
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	9,983	8,636	19,990	17,264	
Cathay Century (China)	6,347	4,861	13,411	10,007	
Other related party					
Cathay Real Estate					
Development Co., Ltd.	5,123	4,266	10,301	8,446	
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	80,829	78,740	92,530	90,044	
Cathay Healthcare Management					
Co., Ltd.	14,007	14,038	28,015	27,555	
Cathay Hospitality					
Management Co., Ltd.	56,396	50,728	112,162	101,030	
Ally Logistic Property	68,296	38,430	131,241	64,625	
Total	\$243,206	\$201,943	\$412,100	\$323,425	
		Guarantee dep			
Name	2017.6.30	2016.	12.31	2016.6.30	
Subsidiary					
Cathay Securities Investment					
Consulting Co., Ltd.	\$2,0	89	\$4,108	\$2,019	
Associate					
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	10,3		9,617	8,870	
Cathay Century (China)	7,0	38	7,282	5,455	
Other related party					
Cathay Real Estate					
Development Co., Ltd.	3,6		3,998	3,998	
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	10,8	44	10,801	10,655	
Cathay Healthcare Management					
Co., Ltd.	13,1	57	13,157	12,775	
Cathay Hospitality					
Management Co., Ltd.	216,1		214,825	213,992	
Ally Logistic Property	55,6	69	55,649	18,749	

According to contracts, the lease terms are usually between 2 to 5 years and rental incomes are collected on a monthly basis.

\$318,915

\$319,437

\$276,513

Total

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(C) Real estate rental expense from Cathay Life and its subsidiaries:

	Rental expense					
	2017.4.1~ 2016.4.1~ 2017.1.1~ 2016.1.1~					
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30		
Other related party						
Cathay Real Estate Development						
Co., Ltd.	\$1,853	\$1,853	\$3,706	\$3,706		

According to contracts, lease terms are usually between 1 to 2 years and rental incomes are collected on a monthly basis.

(D) Real estate rental expense from Cathay United Bank:

	Rental expense					
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~		
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30		
Other related party						
Cathay Real Estate Development						
Co., Ltd.	\$5,078	\$5,545	\$9,995	\$10,643		
	Guarantee deposits paid					
Name	2017.6.30	2016.	12.31	2016.6.30		
Other related party						
Cathay Real Estate Development						
Co., Ltd.	\$4,5	549	\$4,605	\$4,605		

According to contracts, the lease terms are usually between 2 to 5 years and rental incomes are collected on a monthly basis.

I. Guarantee deposits received

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party			
Lin Yuan Property Management			
Co., Ltd.	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	329,261	297,261	275,286
Cathay Hospitality Management			
Co., Ltd.	120,257	120,257	120,257
Ally Logistic Property	210,074	382,618	382,618
Total	\$664,592	\$805,136	\$783,161

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

J. Futures traders' equity

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$92,274	\$180,621	\$168,167

K. Payables

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	\$23,404	\$23,361	\$23,418
Associate			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	175,380	109,726	81,297
Other related party			
Lin Yuan Property Management			
Co., Ltd.	9,199	1,290	7,112
Cathay Real Estate Development			
Co., Ltd.	-	-	38,669
Vietinbank		-	96,858
Total	\$207,983	\$134,377	\$247,354

L. Investment balance of related parties' discretionary investment

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party			
Charity Foundation of Cathay Life	\$67,866	\$63,161	\$61,931
Cathay Cultural Foundation	51,407	47,680	49,083
Total	\$119,273	\$110,841	\$111,014

M. Net commission and handling fee

(A) Handling fee income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Securities Investment				
Consulting Co., Ltd.	\$4,270	\$3,975	\$9,075	\$8,690

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Reinsurance service expense

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				•
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	\$1,486	\$3,448	\$4,923	\$5,465

N. Net premiums from insurance business

(A) Insurance income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Other related party				
Cathay Real Estate				
Development Co., Ltd.	\$495	\$939	\$2,321	\$3,057
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	10,781	10,581	21,745	21,289
Others	95,268	50,345	142,750	86,594
Total	\$106,544	\$61,865	\$166,816	\$110,940

(B) Reinsurance income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	\$27,659	\$30,557	\$62,514	\$66,674

On 1 April 2000, Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) engaged in the reinsurance business providing reinsurance for RGA Global Reinsurance Company and Central Reinsurance Corporation's accidental insurance. For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, Cathay Life assumed 90% of the reinsurance business from Cathay Insurance (Bermuda).

(C) Reinsurance claims payment

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	\$15,479	\$56,298	\$24,587	\$84,218

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

O. Net other non-interest income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Other related party				
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$338,527	\$306,247	\$664,306	\$602,187
P. Operating expenses				
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	\$65,377	\$66,967	\$150,189	\$153,248
Cathay Securities Investment				
Consulting Co., Ltd.	-	8,750	-	17,500
Associate				
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	245,416	182,512	525,850	449,448
Other related party				
Cathay Real Estate Development				
Co., Ltd.	1,640	1,878	3,191	3,578
Lin Yuan Property Management				
Co., Ltd.	198,199	180,610	398,277	381,126
Cathay Healthcare Management				
Co., Ltd.	7,677	4,386	12,898	6,443
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	540	438	1,341	6,720
Charity Foundation of Cathay Life		403	5,550	5,703
Total	\$518,849	\$445,944	\$1,097,296	\$1,023,766
	-	·		

Q. Key management personnel compensation

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Short-term employee benefits	\$144,009	\$163,017	\$408,077	\$413,240
Post-employment pension	4,108	3,984	8,098	7,731
Other long-term employee benefits			45	96
Total	\$148,117	\$167,001	\$416,220	\$421,067

The key management personnel of the Group include chairman, directors, supervisors, and vice general managers.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(3) The Company

Significant intercompany transactions within the Group have been eliminated upon consolidation.

A. Cash in bank

		Ending balance			
Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	
Subsidiary					
Cathay United Bank	Cash in bank	\$345,616	\$198,101	\$711,024	

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$70 thousand, \$147 thousand, \$127 thousand, and \$297 thousand, respectively.

B. Receivables

Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Receivables due to consolidated			
income tax, interest and			
dividends receivable	\$11,129,638	\$158,410	\$15,824,563
Receivables due to consolidated			
income tax, interest and			
dividends receivable	1,670,429	307,399	158,334
Receivables due to consolidated			
income tax and dividends			
receivable	10,814,972	263,299	10,421,940
Receivables due to consolidated			
income tax	22,616	4,562	-
Receivables due to consolidated			
income tax and dividends			
receivable			
	279,282	61,790	311,022
Receivables due to consolidated			
income tax	-		556
Total	\$23,916,937	\$795,460	\$26,716,415
	Receivables due to consolidated income tax, interest and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax, interest and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax Receivables due to consolidated income tax Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable	Receivables due to consolidated income tax, interest and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax, interest and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax Receivables due to consolidated income tax Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable 279,282 Receivables due to consolidated income tax -	Receivables due to consolidated income tax, interest and dividends receivable \$11,129,638 \$158,410 Receivables due to consolidated income tax, interest and dividends receivable \$1,670,429 \$307,399 Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable \$10,814,972 \$263,299 Receivables due to consolidated income tax \$22,616 \$4,562 Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable \$279,282 \$61,790 Receivables due to consolidated income tax and dividends receivable \$279,282 \$61,790 Receivables due to consolidated income tax \$10,814,972 \$1,562 \$1,790 \$

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

C. Guarantee deposits paid

Nar	me	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Life	=	\$10,814	\$10,086	\$8,046
D. Held-to-maturity fi	nancial asset			
Nar	me	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiaries				
Cathay Life		\$40,000,000	\$40,000,000	\$15,000,000
Cathay Century	_	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	=	\$41,000,000	\$41,000,000	\$16,000,000
E. Payables				
Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiaries				
Cathay Life	Payable due to consolidated			
	income tax	\$-	\$4,953,921	\$7,534,942
Cathay Venture	Payable due to consolidated			
	income tax	2,822	5,121	-
Cathay United Ban	k Payable due to consolidated			
	income tax	113,178	-	502,125
Cathay Securities	Payable due to consolidated			
	income tax			11,447
Total	=	\$116,000	\$4,959,042	\$8,048,514
F. Bonds payable				
Nar	me	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Life	=	\$-	\$-	\$100,000

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

G. Interest income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Life	\$337,323	\$95,227	\$670,940	\$190,454
Cathay Century	4,638	4,624	9,224	9,249
Total	\$341,961	\$99,851	\$680,164	\$199,703
H. Operating expenses				
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Life	\$15,735	\$11,623	\$27,687	\$21,255

(4) Subsidiaries' significant transactions with related parties that are more than \$100 million:

Significant intercompany transactions within the Group have been eliminated upon consolidation.

A. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries

(A) Cash in banks

Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiaries				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit	\$2,003,000	\$2,069,040	\$2,004,482
	Cash in bank	19,313,467	24,375,191	18,751,903
	Check deposit	381,253	443,860	444,394
	Security deposit	6	6	187
Indovina Bank	Cash in bank	12,574	33,928	8,380
	Time deposit	13,390	21,270	
Total	_	\$21,723,690	\$26,943,295	\$21,209,346

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, were \$6,381 thousand, \$4,998 thousand, \$11,871 thousand, and \$10,192 thousand, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Interest income from Indovina Bank for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$145 thousand, \$57 thousand, \$252 thousand, and \$167 thousand, respectively.

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, time deposit pledged were \$3,000 thousand, \$4,482 thousand and \$4,482 thousand, respectively.

(B) Investments in debt securities with no active market

	Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
	The Company			
	Cathay Financial Holding	\$-	\$-	\$100,000
(C)	Other receivables			
	Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
	The Company			
	C (1 E' '111 11' (N ()	Φ.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	Φ 5 5 0 1 0 1 0
	Cathay Financial Holding (Note)	\$-	\$4,953,921	\$7,534,942
	Subsidiary Subsidiary	\$-	\$4,953,921	\$7,534,942
		69,112	\$4,953,921 152,623	262,535

Note: Receivables are refundable tax under the consolidated income tax system.

(D) Secured loans

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30			
	Maximum			
Name	amount	Rate	Ending balance	
Other related party				
Others	\$1,037,410	1.03%~3.44%	\$990,030	
	2016.1.1~2016.6.30			
	Maximum			
Name	amount	Rate	Ending balance	
Other related party				
Others	\$994,053	1.15%~3.53%	\$927,114	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Interest income from others related parties for three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$3,886 thousand, \$3,764 thousand, \$7,865 thousand and \$7,998 thousand, respectively.

(E) Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$-	\$101,392	\$101,457

(F) Investment balance of related parties' discretionary investment

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	\$227,854,711	\$183,588,745	\$184,053,966

(G) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Futures	\$2,157,574	\$1,200,485	\$2,503,192

The guarantee deposits are futures margins of Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. The imputed interest income of guarantee deposit paid from Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$193 thousand, \$503 thousand, \$456 thousand, and \$986 thousand respectively.

(H) Other payables

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding (Note)	\$11,129,638	\$158,410	\$15,824,563
Subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank	420,914	549,934	234,103
Total	\$11,550,552	\$708,344	\$16,058,666

Note: including tax payable under the consolidated income tax system, dividend payable and interest payable accrued from bond and preferred stock liability.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(I) Preferred stock liability

	Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	
	The Company				
	Cathay Financial Holding	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$15,000,000	
(J)	Bonds payable				
	Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	
	The Company				
	Cathay Financial Holding	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$-	

(K) Property transactions

Property transactions between Cathay Life and related parties are mainly real estate projects contracted, trading and lease transactions. The terms of such transactions are based on market surveys, the contracted terms of both parties and public bidding.

Real estate contracted projects of Cathay Life and its subsidiaries:

	2017.1.1~2017.6.30		
Name	Item	Amount	
Other related party			
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	THSR Taoyuan		
	Commercial Park, etc.	\$30,608	
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd	l. Minsheng Jingguo		
	Building, etc.	612,552	
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc	462,453	
Total	_	\$1,105,613	
	2016.1.1~2016.6	.30	
Name	Item	Amount	
Other related party			
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	\$221,376	
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd	l. Minsheng Jingguo		
	Building, etc.	210,246	
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc	644,203	
Total	_	\$1,075,825	
	-	•	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

The total amounts of the real estate projects contracted as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 between Cathay Life and its subsidiaries and San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. were \$1,853,190 thousand, \$1,853,332 thousand and \$1,853,332 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of the real estate projects contracted as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 between Cathay Life and its subsidiaries and Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. were \$1,742,250 thousand, \$1,742,250 thousand and \$1,742,250 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of the real estate projects contracted as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 between Cathay Life and its subsidiaries and Ally Logistic Property were \$3,383,783 thousand, \$3,383,783 thousand, respectively.

(L) Rental income

		2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary					
Cathay United Bank	Real-estate rental income	\$148,263	\$114,534	\$266,795	\$221,267
Other related party					
Ally Logistic Property	Real-estate rental income	68,296	38,430	131,241	64,625
Cathay Hospitality					
Management Co., Ltd.	Real-estate rental income	56,396	50,728	112,162	101,030
Total		\$272,955	\$203,692	\$510,198	\$386,922

According to contracts, the lease terms are usually between 2 to 5 years and rental incomes are collected on a monthly basis.

(M) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank	\$153,323	\$157,492	\$122,609
Other related party			
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	329,261	297,261	275,286
Cathay Hospitality Management			
Co., Ltd.	336,365	335,082	334,249
Ally Logistic Property	265,743	438,267	401,367
Total	\$1,084,692	\$1,228,102	\$1,133,511

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(N) Miscellaneous income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Century	\$135,942	\$322,314	\$255,813	\$645,892

Miscellaneous income is mainly generated from Cathay Life's integrated marketing activities.

(O) Insurance expenses

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Century	\$7,116	\$6,056	\$96,442	\$101,895

(P) Insurance income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Other related party				
Others	\$95,268	\$50,345	\$142,750	\$86,594

(Q) Operating expenses

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank	\$1,625,076	\$2,181,316	\$3,824,867	\$4,867,333
Associate				
Symphox Information Co.,				
Ltd.	88,227	66,882	156,535	204,605
Other related party				
Lin Yuan Property				
Management Co., Ltd.	195,989	178,038	393,606	376,349
Total	\$1,909,292	\$2,426,236	\$4,375,008	\$5,448,287

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(R) Non-operating income and expenses

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
The Company				
Cathay Financial Holding	\$337,323	\$95,227	\$670,940	\$190,454

Non-operating income and expenses are interest expenses accrued from preferred stock liability and corporate bond.

(S) Other disclosures

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the nominal amounts (in thousands) of the financial instruments transactions between Cathay Life and Cathay United Bank are summarized below:

Item	20	17.6.30	2016.12.31		2016.6.30	
CS contracts	USD	3,141,000	USD	3,269,000	USD	2,965,000

B. Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

(A) Loans and deposits

	Ending balance					
Account/Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30			
Loans						
Associate						
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	\$91,947	\$96,131	\$100,314			
Other related party						
Others	1,509,607	1,384,358	1,326,507			
Total	\$1,601,554	\$1,480,489	\$1,426,821			

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

	Ending balance				
Account/Name	2017	.6.30	201	6.12.31	2016.6.30
Deposits					
The Company					
Cathay Financial Holding	\$34	45,616	\$	5198,101	\$711,024
Subsidiaries					
Cathay Life	21,60	66,690	26,	,758,316	21,109,360
Cathay Century	1,64	12,278	1,	,400,324	1,319,975
Cathay Securities	2,70	08,790	2,	,320,198	2,727,901
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	1,12	21,189	1,	,364,251	1,769,252
Cathay Securities Investment Tr	rust 1:	50,245		168,566	171,797
Cathay Life (Vietnam)	2	25,964		55,198	8,380
Cathay Century (Vietnam)	14	16,377		225,719	199,303
Cathay Conning Asset					
Management Ltd.	•	31,035		129,781	91,606
Cathay Securities Investment					
Consulting Co., Ltd.	9	97,223		101,398	72,782
Cathay Securities (Hong Kong)					
Limited		67		74	74
Associate					
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	10	103,202		94,865	150,269
Other related party					
Cathay Real Estate Developmen	nt				
Co., Ltd.	10	104,166		466,369	205,902
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	1.	15,493		21,461	138,987
Others	14,95	54,382	12,	,897,581	13,812,831
Total	\$43,21	12,717	\$46,	,202,202	\$42,489,443
		_			
		In	terest	income	
	2017.4.1~	2016.	4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Account/Name	2017.6.30	2016.	6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Loans					
Associate					
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	\$740	\$	8830	\$1,489	\$1,695
Other related party					
Others	5,091	6	,681	11,480	12,209
Total	\$5,831	\$7	,511	\$12,969	\$13,904

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Interest expense				
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~	
Account /Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	
Deposits					
The Company					
Cathay Financial Holding	\$70	\$147	\$127	\$297	
Subsidiary					
Cathay Life	6,355	4,923	11,780	9,999	
Cathay Century	1,769	1,870	3,490	3,800	
Cathay Securities	1,028	1,089	1,889	2,119	
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	2,540	4,375	5,506	9,727	
Cathay Securities Investment					
Trust	52	128	136	287	
Cathay Securities Investment					
Consulting Co., Ltd.	156	156	295	326	
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam)					
Co., Ltd.	145	57	252	167	
Cathay Century (Vietnam)	1,568	2,365	3,460	4,915	
Conning Asia Pacific Ltd.	26	75	91	193	
Cathay Securities (Hong					
Kong) Limited	-	-	-	-	
Associate					
Symphox Information Co.,					
Ltd.	142	243	283	538	
Other related party					
Cathay Real Estate					
Development Co., Ltd.	11	22	25	35	
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	-	1	-	1	
Others	24,084	28,897	50,496	57,379	
Total	\$37,946	\$44,348	\$77,830	\$89,783	
		Endir	ng balance		
Account/Name	2017.	6.30 201	6.12.31	2016.6.30	
Call loans to banks					
Other related party					
Vietinbank	\$5,54	1,614 \$6	,162,462	\$3,137,911	
Due to commercial banks					
Other related party					
Vietinbank	5,43	5,258	,849,798	590,427	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Interest income					
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~		
Account/Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30		
Call loans to banks						
Other related party						
Vietinbank	\$1,498	\$550	\$3,865	\$14,411		
		Interest	expense			
	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~		
Account/Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30		
Due to commercial banks						
Other related party						
Vietinbank	\$1,389	\$377	\$2,773	\$530		
similar to those with third parties except that employees are given favorable interest rates within specified limit for savings and loans. (B) Receivables due to commission of insurance agency						
(B) Receivables due to commission	of mourance a	igency				
Name	2017.	6.30 20	16.12.31	2016.6.30		
Subsidiary						
Cathay Life	<u>\$42</u>	20,914	\$549,934	\$234,103		
(C) Payables						
Name	2017.	6.30 20	16.12.31	2016.6.30		
Associate						
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	\$11	2,942	\$78,383	\$42,335		
(D) Combined tax receivable						
Name	2017.	6.30 20	16.12.31	2016.6.30		
The Company						
Cathay Financial Holding	\$11	3,178	\$-	\$502,125		
(E) Dividends payable						
Name	2017.	6.30 20	16.12.31	2016.6.30		
The Company Cathay Financial Holding	\$10,81	4,972	\$-	\$10,421,940		

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(F) Combined tax payable

(G)

Name		2017.6.30		2016.12.31	2016.6.30
The Company					
Cathay Financial Holding			<u>\$-</u>	\$263,299	<u>\$-</u>
Rental expense	2017.4.1		16.4.1~	2017.1.1~	
Name	2017.6.3	30 20	16.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary		-			
Cathay Life	\$148,2	63 \$	114,534	\$266,795	\$221,267

According to contracts, the lease terms are usually between 2 to 5 years and rentals are paid on a monthly basis.

(H) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$153,323	\$157,492	\$122,609
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	77,685	120,374	69,918
Total	\$231,008	\$277,866	\$192,527

(I) Handling fees income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay Life	\$1,625,076	\$2,181,316	\$3,824,867	\$4,867,333

(J) Operating expenses

Name	2017.4.1~ 2017.6.30	2016.4.1~ 2016.6.30	2017.1.1~ 2017.6.30	2016.1.1~ 2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	\$42,917	\$44,086	\$103,105	\$105,712
Associate				
Symphox Information				
Co., Ltd.	140,029	102,920	340,007	219,336
Total	\$182,946	\$147,006	\$443,112	\$325,048

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

C. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

(A) Cash in banks

Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiaries				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit	\$618,200	\$623,200	\$623,200
	Cash in bank	887,794	634,754	582,161
	Check deposit	136,284	142,370	114,614
Indovina Bank	Time deposit	141,301	219,997	191,177
	Cash in bank	5,076	5,722	8,126
	Total	\$1,788,655	\$1,626,043	\$1,519,278

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$1,769 thousand, \$1,870 thousand, \$3,490 thousand and \$3,800 thousand, respectively.

Interest income from Indovina Bank for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$1,568 thousand, \$2,365 thousand, \$3,460 thousand and \$4,915 thousand, respectively.

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the time deposit pledged were \$23,194 thousand, \$28,677 thousand and \$28,855 thousand, respectively.

(B) Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party				
Cathay Dragon Fund	Beneficiary			
etc.	certificates	\$247,775	\$306,641	\$215,311

(C) Investment balance of related parties' discretionary investment

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	\$838,463	\$1,069,225	\$1,051,471

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(D) Other payables

	Name		2	017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
	The Company					
	Cathay Financial Holding		\$	1,670,429	\$307,399	\$158,334
	Subsidiary					
	Cathay Life			69,112	152,623	262,535
	Total		\$	1,739,541	\$460,022	\$420,869
				<u> </u>		
(E)	Preferred stock liability					
(—)						
	Name		2	017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
	The Company		-			
	Cathay Financial Holding		\$	1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
	,					
(F)	Insurance income					
` '						
		2017.4.1	[~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	Name	2017.6.3	30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
	Subsidiary					
	Cathay Life	\$7,1	16	\$6,056	5 \$96,442	\$101,895
	=					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(G)	Operating expenses					
(0)	operating empenses					
		2017.4.	1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	Name	2017.6.3	_	2016.6.30		2016.6.30

(H) Other disclosure

Subsidiary Cathay Life

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the nominal amounts (in thousand) of the derivative financial instruments transactions with Cathay United Bank are summarized as below:

\$322,314

\$255,813

\$645,892

Item	201	2017.6.30		2016.12.31		2016.6.30	
CS contracts	USD	88,700	USD	76,700	USD	74,200	
	EUR	5,850	EUR	5,850	EUR	5,850	

\$135,942

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

D. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries

(A) Cash in bank

Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposits	\$1,900,744	\$1,870,837	\$2,081,044
	Cash in bank	1,091,673	765,855	954,950
	Check deposits	3	26	1
	Total	\$2,992,420	\$2,636,718	\$3,035,995

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$3,568 thousand, \$5,464 thousand, \$7,395 thousand and \$11,846 thousand, respectively.

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the time deposits pledged were \$900,000 thousand, \$900,000 thousand, respectively.

Note: In accordance with Article 14 of the "Regulations Governing Futures Commission Merchants", Article 10 of the "Regulations Governing Futures Advisory Enterprises", Article 7 of the "Regulations Governing Securities Investment Consulting Enterprises" and Article 17 of the "Regulations Governing Managed Futures Enterprises", Cathay Futures lodges the time deposits in Cathay United Bank as the operating bonds. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the operating bonds were \$360,000 thousand, \$355,000 thousand and \$355,000 thousand, respectively.

(B) Customer's margin accounts

	Ending balance		
Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank	\$837,626	\$1,047,805	\$1,461,232
(C) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$189,345	\$116,221	\$65,485

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(D) Futures trader's equity

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$2,157,574	\$1,200,485	\$2,503,192
Cathay United Bank	77,685	120,374	69,918
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	92,274	180,621	168,167
Total	\$2,327,533	\$1,501,480	\$2,741,277

E. Cathay Securities Investment Trust

(A) Cash in bank, Operating deposit and Guarantee deposit

Name	Item	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit (Note)	\$121,300	\$118,800	\$124,600
	Cash in bank	1,649	24,113	34,674
	Check deposits	27,296	25,653	12,523
	Total	\$150,245	\$168,566	\$171,797

Note: In accordance with "Standards Governing the Establishment of Futures Trust Enterprises" and "Regulations Governing the Conduct of Discretionary Investment Business by Securities Investment Trust Enterprises and Securities Investment Consulting Enterprises", Cathay Securities Investment Trust lodges the time deposits in Cathay United Bank as operating bonds. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, the operating bonds were \$50,000 thousand, \$50,000 thousand and \$50,000 thousand, respectively.

In accordance with "Discretionary Investment Services Contract", as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, Cathay Securities Investment Trust reserved the performance bonds amounting to \$61,300 thousand, \$64,800 thousand and \$70,600 thousand, respectively.

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$52 thousand, \$128 thousand, \$136 thousand and \$287 thousand respectively.

(B) Management fee income

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
Name	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Other related party				
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$338,527	\$306,247	\$664,306	\$602,187

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(C) Receivables

Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$113,462	\$111,523	\$99,349
(D) Other payables			
Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$279,282	\$61,790	\$311,022
(E) Investment balance of related parties	' discretionary i	nvestment	
Name	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$227,854,711	\$183,588,745	\$184,053,966
Cathay Century	838,463	1,069,225	1,051,471

\$228,693,174 \$184,657,970 \$185,105,437

34. Pledged assets

Total

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 the Group's pledged assets are summarized below:

			Carrying amount	t
Item	Guarantee purpose	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Time deposits and guarantee deposits paid	settlement accounts, collateral for overdraft, government bonds, court guarantees, business			
Financial assets at	reserves and guarantees Securities lending	\$13,433,376	\$14,083,308	\$16,982,856
fair value through profit or loss		932,176	46,748	-
Available-for-sale financial assets	Business reserves and guarantees	65,933	79,962	89,089
Held-to-maturity financial assets	Business reserves and guarantees	591,503	2,361,157	2,373,244
Investments in debt securities with no	Business reserves and guarantees	- 2 - 3,- 3 -	,	,- , - , - , -
active market	-	63,800,000	63,800,000	63,800,000
Total		\$78,822,988	\$80,371,175	\$83,245,189

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

35. Commitment and contingent liabilities

(1) Cathay United Bank

Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law and SanDisk Corporation filed lawsuits in the Taiwan Taipei District Court and alleged that Cathay United Bank breached its contractual and fiduciary duties in connection with the embezzlement conducted by Eddie Liu, a former employee of Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law on October 2003. Both plaintiffs claimed indemnities amounting to \$991,002 thousand and \$3,090,000 thousand. The claim made by Lee and Li started litigation procedures in July 2007. Cathay United Bank won the first instance and the second instance, and the action is still pending in the Supreme Court. However, Cathay United Bank is in mediation procedure with SanDisk Corporation. Thus, the case is still pending. Cathay United Bank has been advised by its legal counsel that it is possible, but not probable, that the action will be resolved in Cathay United Bank's favor and accordingly no provision for such claims has been made in these financial statements.

(2) As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries had the following commitments and contingent liabilities, which were not reflected in the financial statements:

Items	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Trust and security held for safekeeping	\$649,540,200	\$604,042,204	\$603,745,454
Travelers checks for sale	406,418	403,853	472,287
Bills for collection	42,924,141	44,989,884	47,084,958
Book-entry for government bonds and			
depository for short-term marketable			
securities under management	411,551,436	367,976,014	419,465,174
Entrusted financial management business	7,426,407	4,965,210	6,882,748
Guarantees on duties and contracts	6,539,311	7,141,798	7,422,956
Unused commercial letters of credit	3,900,196	4,586,568	4,514,869
Irrevocable loan commitments	215,464,802	183,084,665	131,665,148
Credit card lines commitments	542,996,521	520,857,417	484,536,804
Underwriting securities	3,200,000	-	-
Financial guarantee contracts	3,662,820	2,929,405	1,963,582

(3) According to the effective operating leases agreement (the longest lease term is 5 years), rentals for the next five years are as follows:

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Within 1 year	\$1,888,802	\$2,000,363	\$2,189,443
1 to 5 years	3,422,315	3,910,592	4,513,826
Over 5 year	108,090	155,319	398,434
Total	\$5,419,207	\$6,066,274	\$7,101,703

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(4) Investment commitment for private equity fund

As of 30 June 2017, the maximum remaining capital commitment for the contracted private equity fund of Cathay Life was US\$1,532,081 thousand, EUR\$198,466 thousand.

36. Significant disaster losses:

None

37. Subsequent events:

None

38. Other significant matters

(1) Categories of financial instruments

The Group

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	\$278,016,689	\$244,529,264	\$316,287,366
Available-for-sale financial assets -net	1,530,850,336	1,591,359,657	1,437,239,061
Derivative financial assets for hedging	283,105	232,269	520,063
Held-to-maturity financial assets -net	90,474,000	81,826,739	73,668,221
Other financial assets - investments with no			
active market	2,599,427,914	2,526,608,201	2,405,226,540
Loans and receivables:			
Cash and cash equivalents (petty cash and			
cash on hand excluded)	339,178,654	176,377,196	207,604,912
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to			
banks	131,991,151	71,940,935	81,400,184
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	88,893,548	49,524,682	66,514,592
Receivables -net	163,280,334	154,212,060	155,055,320
Loans -net	2,020,044,431	2,045,532,795	1,894,907,410
Other financial assets	541,459,496	509,773,012	503,335,382
Guarantee deposits paid	35,419,163	47,894,944	49,313,380
Subtotal	3,320,266,777	3,055,255,624	2,958,131,180
Total	\$7,819,318,821	\$7,499,811,754	\$7,191,072,431

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:	\$90,918,060	\$115,014,826	\$90,386,282
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	75,187,547	77,493,795	70,592,764
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	74,325,892	59,139,059	43,922,335
Commercial paper payable -net	47,617,019	41,578,838	36,688,966
Payables	83,879,474	55,295,781	103,849,202
Deposits	2,025,898,760	1,999,943,172	1,913,646,971
Bonds payable	98,350,000	51,900,000	71,800,000
Other financial liabilities	594,609,900	561,224,829	556,189,358
Guarantee deposits received	7,217,722	6,888,074	8,439,551
Subtotal	3,007,086,314	2,853,463,548	2,805,129,147
Total	\$3,098,004,374	\$2,968,478,374	\$2,895,515,429

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

- a. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, short-term debts and accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short maturities.
- b. For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value is determined based on market quotation price (including listed equity securities, beneficiary certificates, bonds and futures etc.) at the reporting date.
- c. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- d. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations is determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk information.)
- e. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).
- f. The Group evaluates the credit risk of the derivative contract traded over-the-counter through the following calculation. Under the assumption that the Group will not default, the Group determines its credit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default, of the counterparty. On the other hand, under the assumption that the counterparty will not default, the Group calculates its debit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default, of the Group. The Group decides the estimated probability of default by referring to the probability of default announced by external credit rating agencies. The Group sets estimated loss given default at 60% by considering the experiences of Jon Gregory, a scholar, and foreign financial institutions. The estimated exposure at default for current period is evaluated by considering the fair value of the derivative instruments traded at Taipei Exchange.

B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value:

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values or that the fair values cannot be reasonably measured:

_	Book value			
_	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	
Financial assets				
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net				
(Note)	\$99,343,009	\$90,337,053	\$84,135,072	
Investments with no active market	2,599,427,914	2,526,608,201	2,405,226,540	
Other financial assets - structured time				
deposits	4,500,000	7,661,395	9,500,000	
Total	\$2,703,270,923	\$2,624,606,649	\$2,498,861,612	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

_	Fair value			
_	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30	
Financial assets				
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net				
(Note)	\$105,094,669	\$94,617,886	\$91,679,153	
Investments with no active market	2,643,183,129	2,505,365,077	2,483,892,990	
Other financial assets - structured time				
deposits	4,536,960	7,720,518	9,470,166	
Total	\$2,752,814,758	\$2,607,703,481	\$2,585,042,309	

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(3) Hedge accounting disclosures

A. Cash flow hedges

The following table summarizes the terms of Cathay Life and its subsidiaries' interest rate swaps for bonds used as hedging instruments as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016:

		2017.	.6.30	
				Expected period of profit
				and loss recognized in the
	Hedging		Expected period of	statement of
Hedged item	instrument	Fair Value	cash flow	comprehensive income
Floating rate bonds	IRS	\$283,105	2017.7.25~2024.5.26	2017.1.25~2024.5.26
		2016.	12.31	
				Expected period of profit
				and loss recognized in the
	Hadaina		Expected period of	statement of
	Hedging		Expected period of	statement of
Hedged item	instrument	Fair Value	cash flow	comprehensive income
Hedged item Floating rate bonds		Fair Value \$232,269		
	instrument		cash flow	comprehensive income
	instrument		cash flow 2017.1.25~2024.5.26	comprehensive income
	instrument	\$232,269	cash flow 2017.1.25~2024.5.26	comprehensive income
	instrument	\$232,269	cash flow 2017.1.25~2024.5.26	comprehensive income 2017.1.23~2024.5.26
	instrument	\$232,269	cash flow 2017.1.25~2024.5.26	comprehensive income 2017.1.23~2024.5.26 Expected period of profit
	instrument IRS	\$232,269	cash flow 2017.1.25~2024.5.26 .6.30	comprehensive income 2017.1.23~2024.5.26 Expected period of profit and loss recognized in the

The terms of interest rate swap agreements are established based on the terms of the bonds hedged.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Interest rate swap agreements are considered to be highly effective cash flow hedges. Amount of effective hedging instrument in cash flow hedges is as follows:

	2017.4.1~	2016.4.1~	2017.1.1~	2016.1.1~
	2017.6.30	2016.6.30	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Amount recognized in other				
comprehensive income	\$2,187	\$28,579	\$50,504	\$71,331
Amount reclassified from				
equity to profit or loss	167	702	332	1,405

(4) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group owns financial instruments that do not offset in accordance with IAS 32 but it executed enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements with counterparties. Financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements could be settled at net amount as chosen by the counterparties, or the financial instruments could be settled at gross amount if not. However, if one of the counterparty defaults, the other party could choose to settle the transaction at net amount.

Information related to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities of Cathay Life and its subsidiaries is disclosed as follows:

2017 6 20

2017.6.30									
Financial a	ssets bound by o	ffsetting or enforc	eable master nett	ing arrangement o	or similar agree	ement			
	Gross amount of Relevant amount that has not								
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	alance sheet				
	of recognized	liabilities	assets	Financial	Cash				
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral				
Item	assets	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount			
Derivative financial									
instrument	\$12,102,893	\$-	\$12,102,893	\$(6,548,657)	\$-	\$5,554,236			
2017.6.30									
Financial lial	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo	rceable master ne	etting arrangemen	t or similar agr	eement			
		Gross amount of		Relevant amoun	t that has not				
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	palance sheet				
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash				
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral				
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	pledged	Net amount			
Derivative financial									
instrument	\$9,364,883	\$-	\$9,364,883	\$(6,257,689)	\$290,968	\$2,816,226			

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

		2	2016.12.31			
Financial a	ssets bound by o			ting arrangement of	or similar agree	ement
		Gross amount of		Relevant amoun	t that has not	
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	alance sheet	
	of recognized	liabilities	assets	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	assets	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount
Derivative financial						
instrument	\$1,846,433	\$-	\$1,846,433	\$(1,846,433)	\$-	\$-
			2016.12.31			
Financial lial	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo	rceable master ne	etting arrangemen		eement
		Gross amount of		Relevant amoun		
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b		
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	pledged	Net amount
Derivative financial						
instrument	\$26,975,904	\$-	\$26,975,904	\$(1,846,433)	\$-	\$25,129,471
			2016.6.30			
Financial a	ssets bound by o	offsetting or enforce	ceable master net	ting arrangement of	or similar agree	ement
	•	Gross amount of		Relevant amoun		
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	alance sheet	
	of recognized	liabilities	assets	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	assets	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount
Derivative financial						
instrument	\$24,216,917	\$-	\$24,216,917	\$(1,589,391)	\$-	\$22,627,526
			2016.6.30			
Financial lial	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo	rceable master ne	etting arrangemen	t or similar agr	reement
		Gross amount of		Relevant amoun	t that has not	
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	palance sheet	
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	pledged	Net amount

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

\$-

Derivative financial

\$1,589,391

instrument

\$1,589,391

\$(1,589,391)

\$-

\$-

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Information relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries is disclosed as follows:

			2017.6.30			
Financial a	ssets bound by o	offsetting or enforce	ceable master nett	ting arrangement	or similar agree	ment
		Gross amount of		Relevant amour	nt that has not	
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	palance sheet	
	of recognized	liabilities	assets	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	assets	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount
Derivative financial						
instrument	\$34,495,016	\$-	\$34,495,016	\$(33,832,127)	\$(662,889)	\$-
			2017.6.30			
Financial lial	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo	rceable master ne	etting arrangemen	t or similar agr	eement
		Gross amount of		Relevant amour	nt that has not	
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	palance sheet	
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	pledged	Net amount
Derivative financial						
instrument	\$33,832,127	\$-	\$33,832,127	\$(33,832,127)	\$-	\$-
		~	2016.12.31			
Financial a	esets bound by a	offsetting or enforce		ting arrangement	or cimilar agree	ment
Tillaliciai a	ssets bound by c	Gross amount of	cable master nett	Relevant amour		ment
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b		
	of recognized	liabilities	assets	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	assets	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount
Derivative financial	455045	Bulance Sheet	barance sneet	(Trote)	received	110t amount
instrument	\$52,646,314	\$-	\$52,646,314	\$(48,567,099)	\$(2,907,944)	\$1,171,271
msu ument	\$32,040,314	φ-	ψ32,040,314	\$(40,307,033)	Φ(2,907,944)	Φ1,1/1,2/1
		2	2016.12.31			
Financial lial	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo		etting arrangemen	t or similar agr	eement
		Gross amount of		Relevant amour		
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b		
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash	
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral	
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	pledged	Net amount
Derivative financial				(2,000)	r-10800	willowith
	* 40 = -= 0	_			_	_

\$48,567,099

\$(48,567,099)

\$-

instrument

\$48,567,099

\$-

\$-

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

20	16.	6.	.31	0

Financial a	Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement							
		Gross amount of		Relevant amour	nt that has not			
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on l	palance sheet			
	of recognized	liabilities	assets	Financial	Cash			
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral			
Item	assets	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount		
Derivative financial								
instrument	\$48,071,125	\$-	\$48,071,125	\$(46,159,506)	\$(1,911,619)	\$-		
	2016.6.30							
Financial lial	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo	orceable master ne	etting arrangemen	t or similar agr	eement		
		Gross amount of		Relevant amour	nt that has not			
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on l	palance sheet			
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash			
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral			
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	pledged	Net amount		
Derivative financial								
instrument	\$46,159,506	\$-	\$46,159,506	\$(46,159,506)	\$-	\$-		

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

Cathay Securities enters into secured repurchase agreements ("repo") with counterparties, for which Cathay Securities provides securities as collaterals. Only in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy are these transactions allowed to set off. They do not meet the offsetting criterion in international accounting standards. Hence, the related repo liabilities are reported in the balance sheet.

Information relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities of Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries is disclosed as follows:

2017.6.30

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement							
		Gross amount of Relevant amount that has not					
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	alance sheet		
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash		
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral		
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount	
Derivative financial							
instrument	\$3,023,923	\$-	\$3,023,923	\$(3,023,923)	\$-	\$-	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.12.31

2010.12.01							
Financial lia	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo	orceable master ne	etting arrangement	or similar agr	eement	
		Gross amount of		Relevant amount	that has not		
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	alance sheet		
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash		
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral		
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	pledged	Net amount	
Derivative financial							
instrument	\$2,339,864	\$-	\$2,339,864	\$(2,339,864)	\$-	\$-	
2016.6.30							
Financial lia	bilities bound by	offsetting or enfo	orceable master ne	etting arrangement	or similar agr	eement	
		Gross amount of		Relevant amount	that has not		
	Gross amount	offset financial	Net financial	been offset on b	alance sheet		
	of recognized	assets	liabilities	Financial	Cash		
	financial	recognized on	recognized on	instruments	collateral		
Item	liabilities	balance sheet	balance sheet	(Note)	received	Net amount	
Derivative financial							
instrument	\$1,425,103	\$-	\$1,425,103	\$(1,425,103)	\$-	\$-	

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

(5) Financial instruments related information

A. The definition of the hierarchy of the financial instruments is measured at fair value:

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

2nd Level: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

3rd Level: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statement on a recurring basis, the bank determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

		201	7.6.30		2016.12.31			
Financial instruments measured at fair value item	Total	1st Level	2 nd Level	3 rd Level	Total	1st Level	2 nd Level	3 rd Level
Non-derivative financial instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Designated financial assets at fair value through								
profit or loss at initial recognition	\$155,933	\$-	\$155,933	\$-	\$80,102	\$-	\$80,102	\$-
Held for trading								
Stocks	12,794,718	12,794,718	-	-	10,792,048	10,787,152	4,896	-
Bonds	89,227,588	65,960,934	23,266,654	-	60,043,601	23,624,124	36,419,477	-
Others	128,824,675	27,720,954	101,103,721	-	121,164,594	25,762,591	95,402,003	-
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Stocks	627,957,657	610,038,796	4,891,208	13,027,653	627,044,110	609,357,808	4,619,448	13,066,854
Bonds (Note 1)	590,125,813	76,385,077	513,740,736	-	655,990,021	123,042,469	532,947,552	-
Others	314,399,800	254,946,048	15,269,686	44,184,066	310,804,022	255,398,893	14,949,452	40,455,677
Investment properties (Note 2)	307,241,211	-	-	307,241,211	301,744,407	-	-	301,744,407
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Designated financial liabilities at fair value								
through profit or loss at initial recognition	45,827,657	-	45,827,657	-	\$39,491,908	\$-	\$39,491,908	\$-
Held for trading								
Bonds	302,262	302,262	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,005,644	1,005,644	-	-	1,745,169	1,745,169	-	-
Derivative financial instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	47,013,775	763,667	34,426,186	11,823,922	52,448,919	346,319	34,479,900	17,622,700
Derivatives financial assets for hedging	283,105	-	283,105	-	232,269	-	232,269	-
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	43,782,497	573,252	31,326,071	11,883,174	73,777,749	299,136	55,779,345	17,699,268

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

		2016	5.6.30	
Financial instruments measured at fair value item	Total	1st Level	2 nd Level	3 rd Level
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Held for trading				
Stocks	\$10,676,983	\$10,676,983	\$-	\$-
Bonds	51,067,363	10,170,289	40,897,074	-
Others	183,853,967	9,706,605	174,147,362	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	582,507,945	564,904,864	4,375,488	13,227,593
Bonds (Note 1)	586,034,603	39,009,870	547,024,733	-
Others	271,298,290	218,633,525	16,640,152	36,024,613
Investment properties (Note 2)	367,555,196	-	-	367,555,196
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated financial liabilities at fair value				
through profit or loss at initial recognition	42,427,363	-	42,427,363	-
Held for trading				
Others	1,569,269	1,569,269	-	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	70,689,053	648,500	51,382,496	18,658,057
Derivatives financial assets for hedging	520,063	-	520,063	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	46,389,650	341,963	27,318,721	18,728,966

Note 1: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

Note 2: Amount of investment property excludes the parts which were measured at cost.

Transfers between 1st Level and 2nd Level during the period

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, there were no assets transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, Cathay Life transferred stocks which were measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from 2nd level to 1st level. A total of \$150,875 thousand was transferred as its market price was available.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, Cathay United Bank transferred government bonds designated as at fair value through profit or loss, an asset measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from 1st level to 2nd level. A total of \$8,431,930 thousand was transferred as its market price was unavailable.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, Cathay United Bank transferred government bonds designated as at fair value through profit or loss, an asset measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from 1st level to 2nd level. A total of \$5,627,229 thousand was transferred as its market price was unavailable.

For the six-month period ended 30 June 2017, Cathay Century transferred stocks which were measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from 2nd level to 1st level. A total of \$310,800 thousand was transferred as its market price was available. For the six-month period ended 30 June 2016, there were no assets transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in 3rd level for movements

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in 3rd level of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

		Assets		Liabilities
	Financial assets			Financial
	at fair value			liabilities at fair
	through profit	Available-for-sale	Investment	value through
	or loss	financial assets	property	profit or loss
2017.1.1	\$17,622,700	\$53,522,530	\$301,744,407	\$17,699,268
Total gains (losses) recognized				
Amount recognized in profit or loss				
Valuation profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit				
or loss	(6,004,630)	-	-	(6,017,716)
Realized gains from available-for-sale financial				
assets	-	1,548,143	-	-
Valuation losses from investment property	-	-	(329,055)	-
Amount recognized in other comprehensive				
income				
Unrealized valuation losses from available-				
for-sale financial assets	-	(806,252)	-	-
Exchange differences resulting from				
translating the financial statements of				
foreign operations	-	-	(214,478)	(4,230)
Acquisition or issues	608,409	8,283,557	-	608,409
Transfers from property and equipment	-	-	367,192	-
Transfers from investment property under				
construction and prepayment for properties	-	-	3,482,030	-
Transfers from investment property measured				
at cost	-	-	2,191,115	-
Disposal or settlements	(402,557)	(4,707,924)	-	(402,557)
Transfers to 3 rd level	-	333,588	-	-
Transfers from 3 rd level		(961,923)	-	
2017.6.30	\$11,823,922	\$57,211,719	\$307,241,211	\$11,883,174

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Financial assets Financial assets Financial assets Investment Investme			Assets		Liabilities
bit mough profit or loss Available-for-sale financial assets from available-for-sale financial assets in commer recognized in other comprehensive for-sale financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss 2,2,533,717 845,059,646 \$370,583,060 \$22,517,930 Realized gains (losses) recognized 2,2476,125 3 5 2,2383,394 Realized gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2,476,125) 3 5 (2,388,394) Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets 3 890,791 3 2 3 Valuation gains from investment property 3 890,791 3 2 3 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets 4 641,248 4 5 4		Financial assets			Financial
2016.1.1 or loss financial assets property profit or loss 2016.1.2 \$22,533,717 \$45,059,646 \$370,583,060 \$22,517,930 Total gains (losses) recognized Amount recognized in profit or loss Valuation profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2,476,125) - - (2,388,394) Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets - 890,791 - - - Waluation gains from investment property - 2,130,773 - - Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets - (641,248) - - Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (11 - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment - - (18,526) -		at fair value			liabilities at fair
2016.1.1 \$22,533,717 \$45,059,646 \$370,583,060 \$22,517,930		through profit	Available-for-sale	Investment	value through
Total gains (losses) recognized Amount recognized in profit or loss Valuation profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2,476,125) - 0 (2,388,394) Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets - 890,791 - 0 Valuation gains from investment property - 0 - 2,130,773 - 0 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets - (641,248) - 0 Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment - 0 (18,526) - 1 Transfers from investment property under		or loss	financial assets	property	profit or loss
Amount recognized in profit or loss Valuation profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2,476,125) (2,388,394) Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets - 890,791 Valuation gains from investment property 2,130,773 - Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	2016.1.1	\$22,533,717	\$45,059,646	\$370,583,060	\$22,517,930
Valuation profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2,476,125) (2,388,394) Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets - 890,791 Valuation gains from investment property 2,130,773 - Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	Total gains (losses) recognized				
and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (2,476,125) (2,388,394) Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets - 890,791 Valuation gains from investment property 2,130,773 - Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	Amount recognized in profit or loss				
or loss (2,476,125) (2,388,394) Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets - 890,791 Valuation gains from investment property 2,130,773 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) Transfers from investment property under	Valuation profit or loss from financial assets				
Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets - 890,791 Valuation gains from investment property 2,130,773 Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) Transfers from investment property under	and liabilities at fair value through profit				
assets - 890,791 2,130,773 - Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) Transfers from investment property under	or loss	(2,476,125)	-	-	(2,388,394)
Valuation gains from investment property Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment - (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	Realized gains from available-for-sale financial				
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment - (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	assets	-	890,791	-	-
income Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment - (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	Valuation gains from investment property	-	-	2,130,773	-
Unrealized valuation losses from available- for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment - (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	Amount recognized in other comprehensive				
for-sale financial assets - (641,248) Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment - (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	income				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	Unrealized valuation losses from available-				
translating the financial statements of foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	for-sale financial assets	-	(641,248)	-	-
foreign operations (121) - (5,218,533) (1,156) Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	Exchange differences resulting from				
Acquisition or issues 141,236 8,215,025 - 141,236 Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	translating the financial statements of				
Transfers to property and equipment (18,526) - Transfers from investment property under	foreign operations	(121)	-	(5,218,533)	(1,156)
Transfers from investment property under	Acquisition or issues	141,236	8,215,025	-	141,236
	Transfers to property and equipment	-	-	(18,526)	-
construction and prepayment for properties 78,422 -	Transfers from investment property under				
	construction and prepayment for properties	-	-	78,422	-
Disposal or settlements (1,540,650) (3,580,981) - (1,540,650)	Disposal or settlements	(1,540,650)	(3,580,981)	-	(1,540,650)
Transfers from 3 rd level - (691,027)	Transfers from 3 rd level	-	(691,027)	-	
2016.6.30 \$18,658,057 \$49,252,206 \$367,555,196 \$18,728,966	2016.6.30	\$18,658,057	\$49,252,206	\$367,555,196	\$18,728,966

Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss in the table above contained unrealized gains and losses related to assets on hand as of 30 June 2017 and 2016 in the amount of \$(6,333,685) thousand and \$(345,352) thousand, respectively.

Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss in the table above contained unrealized gains and losses related to liabilities on hand as of 30 June 2017 and 2016 in the amount of \$(6,017,716) thousand and \$(2,388,394) thousand, respectively.

Information on 3rd level significant unobservable inputs to valuation

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries

			2017.6.30	
			Interval	
	Valuation	Significant	(weighted	Relationship between
	techniques	unobservable inputs	average)	inputs and fair value
Financial assets				
Available- for-sale				
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of	9%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of
		marketability		marketability, the lower the fair value of
	Income approach	discount for lack of	15%~20%	the stocks The higher the discount for lack of
	meome approach	marketability	13%~20%	marketability, the lower the fair value of
		marketaomty		the stocks
		growth rate of adjusted	-47%~60%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted
		net profit after tax		net profit after tax, the higher the fair
				value of the stocks
		dividend payout ratio	77%~90%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the
				higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment				
property	Refer to Note 14			
			2016.12.31	
			2016.12.31 Interval	
	Valuation	Significant		Relationship between
	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets		•	Interval (weighted	-
Financial assets Available- for-sale		•	Interval (weighted	-
	techniques	•	Interval (weighted	-
Available- for-sale	techniques	unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	unobservable inputs discount for lack of marketability	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	unobservable inputs discount for lack of marketability	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30%	inputs and fair value The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	discount for lack of marketability discount for lack of marketability	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	discount for lack of marketability discount for lack of marketability growth rate of adjusted	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the growth rate of adjusted
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	discount for lack of marketability discount for lack of marketability	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	discount for lack of marketability discount for lack of marketability growth rate of adjusted	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30% 15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the growth rate of adjusted
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	discount for lack of marketability discount for lack of marketability growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30% 15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Available- for-sale	techniques Market approach	discount for lack of marketability discount for lack of marketability growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax	Interval (weighted average) 11%~30% 15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks The higher the dividend payout ratio, the

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

			2016.6.30	
			Interval	
	Valuation	Significant	(weighted	Relationship between
	techniques	unobservable inputs	average)	inputs and fair value
Financial assets				
Available- for-sale				
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of	12%~35%	The higher the discount for lack of
		marketability		marketability, the lower the fair value of
				the stocks
	Income approach	discount for lack of	15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of
		marketability		marketability, the lower the fair value of
				the stocks
		growth rate of adjusted	-72%~150%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted
		net profit after tax		net profit after tax, the higher the fair
				value of the stocks
		dividend payout ratio	0%~90%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the
				higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment				
property	Refer to Note 14			

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

			2017.6.30	
			Interval	
	Valuation	Significant	(weighted	Relationship between
	techniques	unobservable inputs	average)	inputs and fair value
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale				
Stocks	Market	discount for lack of	15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of
	approach	marketability		marketability, the lower the fair value of
				the stocks
	Residual income	Cost of equity rate	6%~7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the
	approach			lower the fair value of the stocks
	Value of net assets	Value of net assets	Not	The higher the value of net assets, the
	approach		applicable	higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Income approach	Capitalization rate	1.60%-	The higher the Direct capitalization rate,
	and sales		2.95%	the lower the fair value
	comparison			
	approach			
	Land development	Composite interest	0.84%-	The higher the composite interest rate for
	analysis approach	rate for capital	17.11%	capital interest, the lower the fair value
	and cost approach	interest		

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

			2016.12.31	
			Interval	
	Valuation	Significant	(weighted	Relationship between
	techniques	unobservable inputs	average)	inputs and fair value
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale				
Stocks	Market	discount for lack of	15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of
	approach	marketability		marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Residual income approach	Cost of equity rate	6%~7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Value of net assets	Value of net assets	Not	The higher the value of net assets, the
	approach		applicable	higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Income approach	Capitalization rate	1.60%~	The higher the Direct capitalization rate,
	and sales		2.75%	the lower the fair value
	comparison			
	approach		0.040/	
	Land development	Composite interest	0.84%~	The higher the composite interest rate for
	analysis approach	rate for capital interest	16.98%	capital interest, the lower the fair value
	and cost approach	merest		
			2016.6.30	
			2016.6.30 Interval	
	Valuation	Significant		Relationship between
	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets		_	Interval (weighted	_
Available-for-sale	techniques	unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted	inputs and fair value
	techniques Market	unobservable inputs discount for lack of	Interval (weighted	inputs and fair value The higher the discount for lack of
Available-for-sale	techniques	unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of
Available-for-sale	Market approach	unobservable inputs discount for lack of marketability	Interval (weighted average)	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
Available-for-sale	Market approach Residual income	unobservable inputs discount for lack of	Interval (weighted average)	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the
Available-for-sale	Market approach Residual income approach	discount for lack of marketability Cost of equity rate	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks
Available-for-sale	Market approach Residual income approach Value of net assets	unobservable inputs discount for lack of marketability	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20% 6%~7% Not	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the value of net assets, the
Available-for-sale Stocks	Market approach Residual income approach Value of net assets approach	discount for lack of marketability Cost of equity rate Value of net assets	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20% 6%~7% Not applicable	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Available-for-sale	Market approach Residual income approach Value of net assets approach Income approach	discount for lack of marketability Cost of equity rate	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20% 6%~7% Not applicable 1.31% ~	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks The higher the Direct capitalization rate,
Available-for-sale Stocks	Market approach Residual income approach Value of net assets approach Income approach and sales	discount for lack of marketability Cost of equity rate Value of net assets	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20% 6%~7% Not applicable	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Available-for-sale Stocks	Market approach Residual income approach Value of net assets approach Income approach and sales comparison	discount for lack of marketability Cost of equity rate Value of net assets	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20% 6%~7% Not applicable 1.31% ~	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks The higher the Direct capitalization rate,
Available-for-sale Stocks	Market approach Residual income approach Value of net assets approach Income approach and sales	discount for lack of marketability Cost of equity rate Value of net assets	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20% 6%~7% Not applicable 1.31% ~	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks The higher the Direct capitalization rate,
Available-for-sale Stocks	Market approach Residual income approach Value of net assets approach Income approach and sales comparison approach	discount for lack of marketability Cost of equity rate Value of net assets Capitalization rate	Interval (weighted average) 15%~20% 6%~7% Not applicable 1.31% ~ 3.09%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks The higher the Direct capitalization rate, the lower the fair value

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

			2017.6.3	30	
_	Valuation	Significant	Quantitative	Relationship between	Sensitivity of the
<u>-</u>	techniques	unobservable inputs	information	inputs and fair value	input to fair value
Financial assets					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market	discount for lack	30%	The higher the	5% increase (decrease)
	comparison	of marketability		discount for lack of	in the discount for lack
	approach			marketability, the	of marketability would
				lower the fair value	result in increase
				of the stocks	(decrease) in Cathay
					Century's profit or loss
					by \$33,600 thousand
			2016.12.	31	
	Valuation	Significant	Quantitative	Relationship between	Sensitivity of the
_	techniques	unobservable inputs	information	inputs and fair value	input to fair value
Financial assets Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market	discount for lack	30%	The higher the	5% increase (decrease)
	comparison	of marketability		discount for lack of	in the discount for lack
	approach			marketability, the	of marketability would
				lower the fair value	result in increase
				of the stocks	(decrease) in Cathay
					Century's profit or loss
					by \$37,200 thousand
			2016.6.3	30	
-	Valuation	Significant	Quantitative	Relationship between	Sensitivity of the
	techniques	unobservable inputs	information	inputs and fair value	input to fair value
Financial assets					
Available-for-sale	Manland	1' C 1 1-	250/	The 12 to a dec	5 0/ : (1)
Stocks	Market	discount for lack	35%	The higher the discount for lack of	5% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack
	comparison	of marketability			of marketability would
	approach			marketability, the lower the fair value	result in increase
				of the stocks	(decrease) in Cathay
				of the stocks	Century's profit or loss
					by \$48,000 thousand
					- 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries

			2017.6.30		
		Significant		Relationship	Sensitivity analysis of
	Valuation	unobservable		between inputs	relationship between inputs
	techniques	inputs	Quantitative information	and fair value	and fair value
Investment	Discounted Cash	Discount rate	According to the investment	The higher the	Discount rate
property	Flow Analysis		property assessment rules issued	discount rate, the	1.545%~2.545%
			by FSC, the discount rate 2.045%	lower the fair	\downarrow
			is measured by risk premium	value. The lower	Floating rate of fair value
			method, using Chunghwa Post	the discount rate,	5.17%~-4.02%
			Co. two-year small time deposits	the higher the fair	
			floating rate 1.095% plus 0.75%,	value.	
			taking the risk and risk premium		
			into considerations.		
			2016.12.31		
		Significant		Relationship	Sensitivity analysis of
	Valuation	unobservable		between inputs	relationship between inputs
	techniques	inputs	Quantitative information	and fair value	and fair value
Investment	Discounted Cash	Discount rate	According to the investment	The higher the	Discount rate
property	Flow Analysis		property assessment rules issued	discount rate, the	1.545%~2.545%
			by FSC, the discount rate 2.045%	lower the fair	↓
			is measured by risk premium	value. The lower	Floating rate of fair value
			method, using Chunghwa Post	the discount rate,	5.37%~-3.85%
			Co. two-year small time deposits	the higher the fair	
			floating rate 1.095% plus 0.75%,	value.	
			taking the risk and risk premium		
			into considerations.		
			2015.12.31		
		Significant		Relationship	Sensitivity analysis of
	Valuation	unobservable		between inputs	relationship between inputs
	techniques	inputs	Quantitative information	and fair value	and fair value
Investment	Discounted Cash	Discount rate	According to the investment	The higher the	Discount rate
property	Flow Analysis		property assessment rules issued	discount rate, the	1.725%~2.725%
			by FSC, the discount rate 2.225%	lower the fair	↓
			is measured by risk premium	value. The lower	Floating rate of fair value
			method, using Chunghwa Post	the discount rate,	5.33%~-3.88%
			Co. two-year small time deposits	the higher the fair	
			floating rate 1.375% plus 0.75%,	value.	
			taking the risk and risk premium		
			into considerations.		

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

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

	2017.6.30					
	Total	1st level	2 nd level	3 rd level		
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed						
Debt instrument investments for						
which no active market exists Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$2,643,183,129	\$322,142	\$2,641,334,323	\$1,526,664		
(Note)	105,094,669	30,087,530	71,867,583	3,139,556		
Other financial assets	4,536,960	-	4,536,960	-		
		2016	.12.31			
	Total	1st level	2 nd level	3 rd level		
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed						
Debt instrument investments for						
which no active market exists Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$2,505,365,077	\$820,441	\$2,499,700,470	\$4,844,166		
(Note)	94,617,886	35,918,374	58,324,425	375,087		
Other financial assets	7,720,518	-	7,720,518	-		
		2016	5.6.30			
	Total	1st level	2 nd level	3 rd level		
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed Debt instrument investments for						
which no active market exists Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$2,483,892,990	\$995,428	\$2,481,083,001	\$1,814,561		
(Note)	91,679,153	38,812,884	52,450,776	415,493		
Other financial assets	9,470,166	-	9,470,166	-		

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(6) Transfers of Financial Assets

A. Financial Assets transferred that have not been fully removed

Transferred financial assets that are part of Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities' daily operations that do not meet the criteria for full removal are mostly made up of debt securities used as counterparty collateral for repurchase agreements or equity securities lent out as part of securities lending agreement. The nature of these transactions are secured loans, and reflects the liability where Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities are obligated to buy back the transferred financial assets according to fixed prices in future periods. With respect to such transactions, Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities will not be able to use, sell or pledge said transferred financial assets during the effective period however Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities are still exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk, hence the assets are not removed.

The following table analyses Cathay United Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities that have not been fully removed:

2017.6.30

			2017.0.30		
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Categories of financial assets	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	Net fair value
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss					
repurchase agreements	\$15,512,762	\$14,557,812	\$15,249,404	\$14,557,812	\$691,592
Available for sale financial					
assets repurchase agreements	25,845,735	25,110,943	25,328,519	25,110,943	217,576
Held to maturity financial					
assets repurchase agreements	27,378,719	27,287,415	27,378,719	27,287,415	91,304
Debt instrument investments					
for which no active market					
exists repurchase agreements	4,887,943	4,345,799	4,887,943	4,345,799	542,144
			2016.12.31		
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Categories of financial assets	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	Net fair value
Available for sale financial					
assets repurchase agreements	\$23,261,811	\$22,468,724	\$22,577,930	\$22,468,724	\$109,206
Held to maturity financial					
assets repurchase agreements	31,325,346	31,066,277	31,325,346	31,066,277	259,069
Debt instrument investments					
for which no active market					
exists repurchase agreements	4,817,209	3,217,750	4,817,209	3,217,750	1,599,459

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

			2016.6.30		
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Categories of financial assets	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	Net fair value
Available for sale financial					
assets repurchase agreements	\$8,082,445	\$9,783,934	\$8,284,403	\$9,783,934	\$(1,499,531)
Held to maturity financial					
assets repurchase agreements	32,432,531	32,402,270	32,325,431	32,402,270	(76,839)

Transferred financial assets that are part of Cathay Securities' daily operations that do not meet the criteria for full removal are mostly made up of corporate bonds with repurchase agreements or equity securities lent out as part of securities lending agreement. The cash flows of these transactions have been transferred, and reflects the liability where Cathay Securities are obligated to buy back the transferred financial assets according to fixed prices in future periods. With respect to such transactions, Cathay Securities will not be able to use, sell or pledge said transferred financial assets during the effective period however Cathay Securities are still exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk, hence the assets are not removed.

The following table analyses Cathay Securities' financial assets and financial liabilities that have not been fully removed:

			2017.6.30		
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Categories of financial assets	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	Net fair value
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss					
Repurchase bonds	\$3,042,635	\$3,023,923	\$3,042,635	\$3,023,923	\$18,712
			2016.12.31		
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Categories of financial assets	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	Net fair value
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss					
Repurchase bonds	\$2,375,207	\$2,339,864	\$2,375,207	\$2,339,864	\$35,343
			2016.6.30		
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Categories of financial assets	Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value	Net fair value
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss					
Repurchase bonds	\$1,445,367	\$1,425,103	\$1,445,367	\$1,425,103	\$20,264

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(7) Management on financial risks

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries

A. Credit risk analysis

a. Sources of credit risk

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

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

b. Concentration risk

Regional distribution of credit risk exposure for financial assets of Cathay Life:

2017.6.30

					Emerging markets	
Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$221,071,827	\$66,814	\$7,676,216	\$81,928,572	\$14,712,125	\$325,455,554
Financial assets at fair value through						
profit or loss	7,050,107	1,021,522	4,420,281	3,658,497	-	16,150,407
Available-for-sale financial assets	191,531,095	18,752,019	40,425,819	117,520,743	119,915,113	488,144,789
Derivative financial assets for hedging	105,140	-	2,701	175,264	-	283,105
Debt instrument investments for which						
no active market exists	99,528,382	133,351,886	451,485,776	977,598,039	527,835,780	2,189,799,863
Held-to-maturity financial assets	35,990,064	-	-	913,080	-	36,903,144
Other financial assets	1,000,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	4,500,000
Total	\$556,276,615	\$153,192,241	\$507,510,793	\$1,181,794,195	\$662,463,018	\$3,061,236,862
Proportion	18.2%	5.0%	16.6%	38.6%	21.6%	100.0%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.12.31

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

2016.6.30

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$120,876,874	\$53,612	\$75,606	\$46,439,251	\$13,041,963	\$180,487,306
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,324,525	805,116	8,350,863	5,216,562		29,697,066
Available-for-sale financial assets	235,036,755	15,791,990	48,943,319	121,800,207	108,692,230	530,264,501
Derivative financial assets for hedging	187,055	-	14,783	318,225	-	520,063
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	92,269,533	126,236,208	391,829,068	845,525,386	501,177,823	1,957,038,018
Held-to-maturity financial assets	23,099,345	ı	ı	-	-	23,099,345
Other financial assets	6,000,000	ı	3,500,000	-	-	9,500,000
Total	\$492,794,087	\$142,886,926	\$452,713,639	\$1,019,299,631	\$622,912,016	\$2,730,606,299
Proportion	18.0%	5.3%	16.6%	37.3%	22.8%	100.0%

c. Credit Quality

Classification of credit quality for financial assets of Cathay Life:

2017.6.30

	Norma	Normal assets				
		Non-investment	Past due but not		Provision for	
Financial assets	Investment grade	grade or unrated	impaired	Impaired	impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$325,455,554	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$325,455,554
Financial assets at fair value through						
profit or loss	14,507,146	1,643,261	-	-	-	16,150,407
Available-for-sale financial assets	425,936,796	62,207,993	-	-	-	488,144,789
Derivative financial assets for hedging	283,105	-	-	-	-	283,105
Debt instrument investments for which						
no active market exists	2,127,491,435	62,308,428	-	395,668	(395,668)	2,189,799,863
Held-to-maturity financial assets	36,903,144	-	-	-	-	36,903,144
Other financial assets	4,500,000	1	-	1	-	4,500,000
Total	\$2,935,077,180	\$126,159,682	\$-	\$395,668	\$(395,668)	\$3,061,236,862
Proportion	95.9%	4.1%	-	-	-	100.0%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.12.31

2010.12.31								
	Norma	Normal assets						
		Non-investment	Past due but not		Provision for			
Financial assets	Investment grade	grade or unrated	impaired	Impaired	impairment	Total		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$140,625,859	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$140,625,859		
Financial assets at fair value through								
profit or loss	5,596,015	1,813,357	-	-	-	7,409,372		
Available-for-sale financial assets	489,718,539	66,491,044	-	-	-	556,209,583		
Derivative financial assets for hedging	232,269	-	-	-	-	232,269		
Debt instrument investments for which								
no active market exists	2,047,651,043	68,932,571	-	419,627	(419,627)	2,116,583,614		
Held-to-maturity financial assets	26,551,251	-	-	1	-	26,551,251		
Other financial assets	7,661,395	-	-	1	-	7,661,395		
Total	\$2,718,036,371	\$137,236,972	\$-	\$419,627	\$(419,627)	\$2,855,273,343		
Proportion	95.2%	4.8%	-	-	-	100.0%		

2016.6.30

	Norma	Normal assets				
		Non-investment	Past due but not		Provision for	
Financial assets	Investment grade	grade or unrated	impaired	Impaired	impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$180,487,306	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$180,487,306
Financial assets at fair value through						
profit or loss	28,164,187	1,532,879	-	-	-	29,697,066
Available-for-sale financial assets	470,835,668	59,428,833	-	-	-	530,264,501
Derivative financial assets for hedging	520,063	-	-	-	-	520,063
Debt instrument investments for which						
no active market exists	1,904,062,374	52,975,644	-	419,718	(419,718)	1,957,038,018
Held-to-maturity financial assets	23,099,345	-	-	1	-	23,099,345
Other financial assets	9,500,000	-	-	-	-	9,500,000
Total	\$2,616,668,943	\$113,937,356	\$-	\$419,718	\$(419,718)	\$2,730,606,299
Proportion	95.8%	4.2%	-	-	-	100.0%

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

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

2017.6.30

	Northern and				
Location	eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	\$314,646,570	\$50,148,425	\$77,338,213	\$812,806	\$442,946,014
Overdue					
receivables	191,255	21,159	72,250	-	284,664
Total	\$314,837,825	\$50,169,584	\$77,410,463	\$812,806	\$443,230,678
Proportion	71%	11%	18%	-	100%

2016.12.31

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

2016.6.30

	Northern and				
Location	eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	\$325,307,729	\$51,182,982	\$79,610,075	\$-	\$456,100,786
Overdue					
receivables	277,377	113,071	95,266	-	485,714
Total	\$325,585,106	\$51,296,053	\$79,705,341	\$-	\$456,586,500
Proportion	71%	11%	18%	-	100%

e. Secured loans and overdue receivables

2017.6.30

Secured loans and	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due but		Total	Provision for		
Overdue receivables	Excellent	Good	Normal	not impaired	Impaired	(EIR Principal)	impairment	Net
Consumer finance	\$241,556,639	\$116,472,132	\$52,084,368	\$276,200	\$3,169,195	\$413,558,534	\$5,862,450	\$407,696,084
Corporate finance	24,284,616	4,756,306	532,002	-	99,220	29,672,144	251,810	29,420,334
Total	\$265,841,255	\$121,228,438	\$52,616,370	\$276,200	\$3,268,415	\$443,230,678	\$6,114,260	\$437,116,418

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.12.31

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

2016.6.30

Secured loans and	Neither past due nor impaired		Past due but		Total	Provision for		
Overdue receivables	Excellent	Good	Normal	not impaired	Impaired	(EIR Principal)	impairment	Net
Consumer finance	\$248,953,562	\$120,038,730	\$53,679,291	\$251,921	\$3,546,569	\$426,470,073	\$5,233,369	\$421,236,704
Corporate finance	25,319,383	3,866,977	700,001	-	230,066	30,116,427	327,226	29,789,201
Total	\$274,272,945	\$123,905,707	\$54,379,292	\$251,921	\$3,776,635	\$456,586,500	\$5,560,595	\$451,025,905

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

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

Past due but not impaired

	Due in 1~2 months	Due in 2~3 months	Total
30 June 2017	\$194,358	\$81,842	\$276,200
31 December 2016	164,117	34,529	198,646
30 June 2016	221,275	30,646	251,921

B. Liquidity risk analysis

a. Sources of liquidity risk

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

b. Liquidity risk management

Cathay Life assesses the characteristics of business, monitors short-term cash flows, and constructs the completed mechanism of liquidity risk management. Furthermore, Cathay Life manages market liquidity risk cautiously by considering the appropriateness between the market trading volumes and positions held.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

c. Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities:

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

	Less than	Due in	Due in	Due in		
2017.6.30	six months	6~12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	\$34,637,342	\$874,411	\$120,565	\$69,937	\$2,551,128	\$38,253,383
Payables	569,768	996,765	2,415,000	7,245,000	82,074,821	93,301,354
Preferred stock liability	-	-	5,126,888	-	-	5,126,888

	Less than	Due in	Due in	Due in		
2016.12.31	six months	6~12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	\$46,444	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$46,444
Payables	24,023,143	161,436	97,186	70,924	-	24,352,689
Bonds payables	-	1,260,000	1,260,000	3,780,000	41,234,411	47,534,411
Preferred stock liability	-	-	5,173,005	-	-	5,173,005

	Less than	Due in	Due in	Due in		
2016.6.30	six months	6~12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	\$311,029	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$311,029
Payables	66,885,333	896,239	53,923	34,651	-	67,870,146
Preferred stock liability	10,133,115	46,754	93,000	5,080,005	-	15,352,874

d. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liability:

	Less than	Due in	Due in	Due in		
2017.6.30	six months	6~12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	\$31,640	\$27,824	\$31,619	\$(930)	\$-	\$90,153
Forward	1,119,949	1,157,549	-	-	1	2,277,498
CS	4,884,585	7,777,687	-	-	-	12,662,272
Option	8,361	-	-	-	-	8,361

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Less than	Due in	Due in	Due in		
2016.12.31	six months	6~12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	\$30,094	\$25,847	\$47,231	\$3,278	\$-	\$106,450
Forward	3,439,114	1,524,029	92,750	-	-	5,055,893
CS	25,588,589	294,288	-	-	-	25,882,877
Option	6,304	-	-	-	-	6,304

	Less than	Due in	Due in	Due in		
2016.6.30	six months	6~12 months	1~2 years	2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	\$28,941	\$32,153	\$89,261	\$30,219	\$-	\$180,574
Forward	340,702	520	-	-	-	341,222
CS	1,244,350	-	-	-	-	1,244,350

C. Market risk analysis

a. Sources of market risk

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

b. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries assesses, monitors, and manages market risks completely and effectively by applying Value at Risk ("VaR") and stress testing consistently.

(A) Value at Risk

Value-at-Risk ("VaR") is the maximum loss on the portfolio with a given probability defined as the confidence level, over a given period of time. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries uses one-week 95% and 99% VaR to measure market risk.

(B) Stress testing

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries measure and evaluate potential risks of the occurrence of extreme and abnormal events regularly in addition to Value at Risk models.

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries performs position stress testing regularly by using "Simple Sensitivity" and "Scenario Analysis" methods. The test is capable of representing the position loss resulted from the movement of a specific risk factor under different historical scenarios:

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

i. Simple Sensitivity

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

ii. Scenario Analysis

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

j Historical scenario

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

k Hypothetical scenario

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

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

Table of Stress Testing 2017.1.1~2017.6.30

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Price)	-10%	\$(55,451,345)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+100bps	(38,770,839)
Exchange risk	NTD appreciates against	(7,613,838)
(Foreign exchange rate)	all foreign currencies by 1%	

Table of Stress Testing 2016.1.1~2016.6.30

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Price)	-10%	\$(50,548,496)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+100bps	(34,245,952)
Exchange risk	NTD appreciates against	(7,207,099)
(Foreign exchange rate)	all foreign currencies by 1%	

Note1: Impacts of credit spread changes are not included

Note2: Effects of hedging are included

Note3: Information of subsidiaries is excluded considering the insignificant impact from subsidiaries.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(C) Sensitivity Analysis

Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis 2017.1.1~2017.6.30

			Change in	Change in
Risk Factors	Variables	Income	Equity	
Foreign currency risk	USD against NTD	appreciates 1%	\$2,994,071	\$4,695,905
	CNY/CNH against USD	appreciates 1%	914,763	370,135
	HKD against USD	appreciates 1%	(4,208)	638,971
	EUR against USD	appreciates 1%	38,917	145,804
	GBP against USD	appreciates 1%	34,893	9,566
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD)	parallel shifts up 1 bp	(62)	(168,122)
	Yield curve (AUD)	parallel shifts up 1 bp	-	(2,945)
	Yield curve (EUR)	parallel shifts up 1 bp	(1,837)	(4,546)
	Yield curve (NTD)	parallel shifts up 1 bp	1,963	(184,515)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%		(90,587)	5,644,131

Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis 2016.1.1~2016.6.30

			Change in	Change in
Risk Factors	Variable	Income	Equity	
Foreign currency risk	USD against NTD	appreciates 1%	\$2,900,428	\$4,378,741
	CNY/CNH against USD	appreciates 1%	1,066,794	298,071
	HKD against USD	appreciates 1%	(4,789)	694,389
	EUR against USD	appreciates 1%	2,205	110,275
	GBP against USD	appreciates 1%	(691)	21,551
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD)	parallel shift+1bp	(210)	(117,532)
	Yield curve (AUD)	parallel shift+1bp	-	(22)
	Yield curve (EUR)	parallel shift+1bp	-	(3,032)
	Yield curve (NTD)	parallel shift+1bp	2,256	(211,728)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%		51,223	5,032,588

- Note 1: Impacts of credit charges are not included.
- Note 2: Effects of hedging are included.
- Note 3: Impacts of change in income are not included in the calculation of change in equity.
- Note 4: The foreign exchange volatility reserve adjustments are not included in the change in income of the foreign currency risk.
- Note 5: Information of subsidiaries is excluded considering the insignificant impact from subsidiaries.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

A. Risk control and hedging strategy

Cathay United Bank's risk control and hedging strategy followed the requirement of customer service-oriented banking industry and regulatory environment. To meet the above requirements, Cathay United Bank adopted different risk management methods to identify its risks and Cathay United Bank followed the spirit and regulation of the "Basel Accords" to keep strengthening its assets and the practices of capital management to maintain the best capital adequacy ratio.

Cathay United Bank organized the risk management committee and its responsibilities are illustrated below:

- a. To amend the risk management policies, risk appetite or risk tolerance and report the above issues to board of directors for approval.
- b. To manage and decide the strategy about Cathay United Bank's credit risk, market risk and operating risk management.
- c. To report the significant risk management issues, such as credit ratings, market assessment and risk indicators.
- d. To analyze the issues that Cathay United Bank's business unit brought up for discussion.
- e. Other issues.

Cathay United Bank organized a risk management group to monitor, lead, develop, and establish the integral risk management framework.

B. Market risk

Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse movements of market price, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity securities.

Cathay United Bank organized market risk management department and the committee of assets and liabilities management is responsible for monitoring the market risk management. The department and committee periodically examine Cathay United Bank's structure of assets and liabilities; plan the pricing principle of deposit and loan and financing and using scheme of medium and long term funding while executing the market risk management, the market risk management department periodically provides the related information of management and reports to the authorized managers of Cathay United Bank for the management system, such as valuating position, risk limit management, calculating of profit and loss, pricing model and risk analysis, in order to control the overall market risk.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Market risk management process

a. Identification and measurement

The operating department and risk management department of Cathay United Bank identified the market risk factors of risk exposure position, and measured the market risk further. Market risk factors are the components that could have an impact on value of financial instrument, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity securities...etc., including position, gain and loss, the loss of stress test, sensitivity (DV01, Delta, Vega, Gamma) and Value at Risk (VaR)...etc., to measure the extent of investment portfolio that is influenced by interest risk, foreign exchange risk and equity securities.

b. Monitoring and reporting

The risk management department periodically reports the execution of market risk management target, position and gain/loss control, sensitivity analysis, stress test, and VaR of equity securities to the board of directors, and helps the board of directors to fully understand the status of market risk management. Cathay United Bank also establishes a clear reporting process. Each transaction has the requirements about limitation and stop-loss points. If the transaction reaches its stop-loss limitation, stop-loss process will be implemented immediately. If the stop-loss process is not implemented, the transaction department should document the reason of non-implementing stop loss process and responding plan. Furthermore, the department shall be report to the executive management for approval from executive management and report to the board of directors regularly.

Risk management policy of the trading book

The trading book is the portfolio of financial instruments and physical investment for the purpose of trading or the hedge on the trading book. Portfolio held for trading is what intends to earn the profit from bid-ask spread. Positions not from the above trading book, are called banking book.

a. Strategy

In order to control market risk effectively and ensure the operating departments operate the transaction strategy with flexibility, Cathay United Bank evaluates various assessment and control. The portfolio of trading book has the risk limitation of each investment portfolio which is set according to the transaction strategy, category of investment and the annual profit target.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

b. Policy and procedure

Cathay United Bank sets the "Regulation Governing of Market Risk Management" as the important regulation that should be complied with when holding trading portfolio.

c. Valuation policy

If the financial instruments of trading book have market values, they should be evaluated at least once each day by the information that is from an independent source and easily accessible. If it's evaluated by a model, a mathematical model should be used prudently, and the assumptions and parameters of the valuation model should be regularly reviewed and examined.

d. Method of measurement

- (A) The assumption and calculation of VaR: see VaR section.
- (B) Cathay United Bank executes the stress test monthly with the following scenarios: the fluctuation of interest rate at 100bp, equity securities at 15% and foreign exchange rate at 3%, and reports to the risk management committee regularly.

Interest risk management of trading book

a. Definition of interest risk

Interest risk is the risk that the trading portfolios suffer losses or the change of its fair value which is caused by the fluctuation of interest rate. The main instruments include the securities and derivatives that relate to interest rates.

b. Interest risk management procedure of trading book

Cathay United Bank prudently chooses its investment target by studying the credibility and financial position of the securities issuers, their sovereign risk and the trend of interest rates. According to the operating strategy and the circumstances of the market, Cathay United Bank sets the transaction limit and stop-loss limit (including the limits of dealing room, traders, and investment, etc.) of the trading book that are reported to the executive management or the board of directors for approval.

c. Method of measurement

- (A) The assumption and calculation of VaR: see VaR section.
- (B) Cathay United Bank measures the investment portfolio's interest risk exposure base on DV01, monthly.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Interest risk management of banking book

The main objective of interest risk management of Cathay United Banking book is to enhance the interest risk management, increase the operating efficiency of the fund and strengthen the business operation.

a. Strategy

Interest risk management enhances Cathay United Bank's ability take responsive actions to measure, to manage and avoid the risk that the fluctuation of interest rate may cause on the profit and the economic value of assets/liabilities.

b. Management procedure

When undertaking the operations relating to interest rate instruments, Cathay United Bank identifies the repricing risk of interest rate, yield curve risk, basis risk and options risk characteristics. In additional, Cathay United Bank also measures the potential impact of interest rate changes on the profit and economic value of Cathay United Bank. Cathay United Bank analyzes and monitors the interest risk limits and each target of interest risk management monthly. The results of analysis and monitoring are regularly reported to not only the risk management committee but also the board of directors.

If any risk management targets is found to exceed the limit during the monitoring process, it will be reported to the risk management committee and a solution should be proposed.

c. Method of measurement

The interest rate risk of Cathay United Bank mainly measures the repricing risk that is caused by the difference between maturity date and repricing date of the assets, liabilities, and off balance sheet items in banking book. To stabilize long-term profitability and ensure business growth, Cathay United Bank sets the monitoring indicators of interest sensitivity in major terms and implements stress test. Each interest risk indicator and the result of stress test are reported to the executive management regularly for review.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Foreign exchange risk management

a. Definition of foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the gain/loss caused by two currencies exchange in different times. Cathay United Bank's foreign exchange risk arises from the derivative instruments, such as spot exchange, forward exchange and foreign exchange option...etc. Cathay United Bank's foreign exchange transactions are implemented daily to offset clients' position. Thus, Cathay United Bank suffers little foreign exchange risk.

b. Policy, procedure and measurement methodology of foreign exchange risk management

In order to control foreign exchange risk, Cathay United Bank sets the limits of transaction and stop-loss limits for the dealing room and traders. Meanwhile, Cathay United Bank also sets the maximum annual loss limit to control the loss within the tolerable extent. Foreign exchange risk is controlled based on VaR. The assumption and calculation of VaR is described in VaR section.

For foreign exchange risk, Cathay United Bank sets the scenario at 3% fluctuation of interest rate of major currencies to execute the stress test quarterly, and reports to the risk management committee.

Risk management of equity price

a. Definition of risk of equity price

The market risk of equity securities held by Cathay United Bank includes the individual risk from the fluctuation of individual equity securities' market price and general market risk from the fluctuation of the overall price trend.

b. Purpose of risk management in equity prices

To avoid the massive fluctuation of equity price to worsen Cathay United Bank's financial situation or earnings. Also, to raise the operating efficiency of capital and strengthen the business operation.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

c. Procedure of risk management of equity prices

Cathay United Bank sets investment limit on industries, using the β value to measure the investment portfolio affected by the systemic risk monthly. The stop-loss point must be authorized by the board of directors, and the equity investment should be authorized by the executives if the stop-loss point is reached but the investment is not going to be disposed of.

d. Measured methodology

The risk of equity prices in trading book is mainly controlled by VaR.

Cathay United Bank's risk of equity prices from its non-trading portfolio should be controlled by each bank according to its own business scale to develop a stress test under appropriate scenarios and report to the risk management committee.

Cathay United Bank adopts many methodologies to manage its market risk. Value-atrisk (VaR) is one of the methodologies. VaR is a statistical measure that assesses potential losses that might be caused by changes in risk factors over a specified period of time and at a specific level of statistical confidence. Cathay United Bank applies historical simulation with a statistic confidence of 99% to extrapolate the VaR of one-year fluctuations. The following table indicates that VaR is the estimated based on the potential amount of loss within one day, while the statistic confidence of 99% represents the possible fluctuations that would be included in assumed adverse market changes. Base on the assumption, the VaR may exceed the amounts listed in 1 of 100 days due to the price changes in the market. The overall VaR in the market may be less than the aggregate VaR of individual market risk factors.

2017.6.30							
Factors of market risk Average balance Maximum balance Minimum balan							
Interest rate	\$1,419,274	\$2,000,760	\$707,624				
Foreign exchange	390,197	619,473	158,691				
Equity Securities price	194,545	282,573	118,192				

2016.12.31						
Factors of market risk Average balance Maximum balance Minimum balance						
Interest rate	\$1,257,294	\$2,000,760	\$707,624			
Foreign exchange	460,721	619,473	309,051			
Equity Securities price	227,274	534,899	118,192			

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.6.30							
Factors of market risk Average balance Maximum balance Minimum balan							
Interest rate	\$954,499	\$1,058,200	\$707,624				
Foreign exchange	467,144	564,817	395,496				
Equity Securities price	284,075	534,899	131,033				

Cathay United Bank enters into a variety of derivatives transactions for both trading and non-trading purposes. The objectives in using derivative instruments are to meet customers' needs, to manage Cathay United Bank's exposure to risks and to generate revenues through trading activities. Cathay United Bank trades derivative instruments on behalf of customers and for its own positions. Cathay United Bank provides derivative contracts to address customers' demands for customized derivatives and also takes proprietary positions for its own accounts.

Stress testing

The stress testing is used to measure the maximum losses of risk asset portfolio under the worst scenario. Cathay United Bank's stress testing considers various types of risk factors and reports the results to the executive management.

	Stress Test							
Market/ Product	Scenarios	2017.06.30	2016.12.31	2016.06.30				
Cto als Maulsot	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$1,705,400	\$1,781,090	\$2,537,640				
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(1,569,810)	(1,781,090)	(2,537,640)				
Interest Rate/	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(11,375,130)	(6,797,830)	(3,974,854)				
Bond Market	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	10,997,640	6,773,150	8,432,025				
Foreign Exchange	Major Currencies + 3%	4,688,780	5,703,175	3,121,899				
Market	Major Currencies - 3%	(4,681,335)	(5,703,175)	(3,122,207)				
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%							
Composite	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(8,256,160)	(2,875,745)	(3,390,595)				
	Major Currencies +3%							

Sensitivity analysis

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate factor sensitivities (the present value of one basis point, or "PVBP") represent the change in the net present value of the interest rate derivatives portfolios caused by a parallel unit shift of 0.01% (1 basis point) in the interest rates in various yield curves affecting the portfolio. Cathay United Bank's interest rate-sensitive portfolios include bonds, interest rate swaps and structured products composed of such products.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

b. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivities ("FX delta") represent the change of the foreign exchange portfolios caused by the underlying currency exchange rate fluctuation.

c. Equity securities price risk

Equity securities price factor sensitivities ("Equity delta") represent the change of the equity securities price portfolio caused by a parallel unit shift of 1% (100 basis points) in the underlying stocks prices fluctuation. Cathay United Bank's equity portfolios include stocks and equity index options.

Market risk factor sensitivity of Cathay United Bank

		2017.	.6.30
		Sensitivity of	Sensitivity
		profit or loss	of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity			_
(FX Delta)	USD+1%	\$726,736	\$1,253
	HKD+1%	3,153	1,316
	JPY+1%	6,288	-
	AUD+1%	109,636	_
	CNY+1%	359,874	9,728
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	(24,677)	(12,120)
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	(8)	-
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	(230)	-
	Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	(604)	(992)
	Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	(4,567)	(15,866)
	Equity securities price parallel shift+1bp		
(Equity Delta)		-	113,266
		2016	10.21
		2016.	
		Sensitivity of	Sensitivity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity		Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity (FX Delta)	USD+1%	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573	Sensitivity of equity \$523
	USD+1% HKD+1%	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576	Sensitivity of equity
	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1%	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865	Sensitivity of equity \$523
	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1%	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 -
(FX Delta)	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1%	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912 256,047	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 - 25,929
(FX Delta)	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912 256,047 (2,558)	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 - 25,929 (36,101)
(FX Delta)	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912 256,047 (2,558) (1)	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 - 25,929 (36,101) (24)
(FX Delta)	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912 256,047 (2,558)	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 - 25,929 (36,101) (24) (262)
(FX Delta)	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912 256,047 (2,558) (1) (11)	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 - 25,929 (36,101) (24) (262) (2,959)
(FX Delta) Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912 256,047 (2,558) (1) (11)	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 - 25,929 (36,101) (24) (262)
(FX Delta) Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)	USD+1% HKD+1% JPY+1% AUD+1% CNY+1% Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	Sensitivity of profit or loss \$620,573 3,576 8,865 86,912 256,047 (2,558) (1) (11)	Sensitivity of equity \$523 1,142 - 25,929 (36,101) (24) (262) (2,959)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

		2016.	6.30
		Sensitivity of	Sensitivity
		profit or loss	of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity	,		
(FX Delta)	USD+1%	\$646,359	\$204
	HKD+1%	3,501	3,667
	JPY+1%	7,023	-
	AUD+1%	45,800	-
	CNY+1%	188,395	23,200
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	3,085	(25,383)
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	(3)	(40)
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	-	(332)
	Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	-	(680)
	Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	53	(9,930)
Equity securities price factor sensitivity	Equity securities price parallel shift+1bp		
(Equity Delta)		-	167,792

C. Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of loss that Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries would incur if a counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations.

To centralize risk management functions currently handled by different departments, Cathay United Bank's board of directors resolved that a risk management department would be established to manage the credit risk. The objectives of a credit risk management are to improve asset quality and to generate stable profits while reducing risk through a diversified and balanced loan portfolio. Cathay United Bank's board of directors sets the counterparty credit limits, which are then implemented by the credit committee. The credit committee also monitors current and potential credit exposure to individual counterparties and on an aggregate basis to counterparties and their affiliates. Cathay United Bank performs periodic and systematic detailed reviews of its lending portfolios to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of those portfolios.

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries maintain a strict policy to evaluate customers' credit ratings when providing loan commitments and commercial letters of credit transactions. Certain customers are required to provide appropriate collateral for the related loans, and Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries retain the legal right to foreclose on or liquidate the collateral. The disclosure of the maximum credit exposure shall not take account of any collateral held or other enhancements.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

The management procedure and measurement methodology of credit risk in Cathay United Bank's main business are as follows:

Credit business (including the loan commitments and guarantees)

The category of credit asset and the grade of credit quality were narrated as follow:

a. Category of credit risk

The credit risk of Cathay United Bank was classified into five categories. Normal credit assets shall be classified as "Category One." The remaining unsound credit assets shall be evaluated based on the status of the loan collaterals and the length of time overdue. Assets that require special mention shall be classified as "Category Two," assets that are substandard shall be classified as "Category Three," assets that are doubtful shall be classified as "Category Four," and assets for which there is loss shall be classified as "Category Five". To manage the default credits, Cathay United Bank established the regulations governing the procedure to deal with non-performing loans, non-accrual loans and bad debts.

b. Grade of credit quality

Cathay United Bank sets the level of credit quality based on the characteristics and scale of business (such as establishing the internal rating model of credit risk, setting the credit rating table or relevant rules to classify) to proceed with the risk management.

In order to measure the credit risk of the clients, Cathay United Bank employs the statistic methods and the professional judgment from the experts. Cathay United Bank develops the rating model of business credit after considering the clients' relevant information. The model shall be reviewed periodically to verify if the calculated results conformed to the reality and revised every parameter to optimize the results.

With respect to consumer credit assets such as mortgages, credit cards, and small-amount credit loans, Cathay United Bank also evaluates default risk of clients by using the credit rating scores developed by Cathay United Bank and the external due diligence services.

The credit quality of Cathay United Bank's corporate borrowers is classified as excellent, good, and average.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

To ensure the reasonable estimated values of credit rating system's design, process, and relevant risk factors, Cathay United Bank executes the relevant verification and test in the model according to the actual default every year so that the calculated results will be close to actual default.

Due from and call loans to other banks

Cathay United Bank evaluates the counterparties' credit quality before transactions and refers to the domestic and foreign credit rating agencies, when rendering different lines of credit based on the credit quality.

c. Hedge of credit risk and easing policy

(A) Collateral

Cathay United Bank adopts a series of policies to lower the credit risk, and one of the frequently-used methods is requesting borrowers to provide collaterals. To ensure the creditor's rights, Cathay United Bank sets the scope available as collaterals and the procedures of appraising, managing, and disposing of the collaterals. In addition, a credit contract is in place to provide the credit claim preservation, collaterals, and offset provisions to stipulate when a credit trigger event occurs, Cathay United Bank may reduce the limit, cut down the payback period, or deem all debts mature. Also, Cathay United Bank will use the deposits that the borrowers lodged in Cathay United Bank to offset the liabilities to lower the credit risk.

Other non-credit business collaterals shall depend on the characteristics of the financial instruments. Only the asset-backed securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by an asset pool of financial instruments.

(B) Limit of credit risk and control of credit risk concentration

To avoid the excessive risk concentration, Cathay United Bank limits the credit amounts of single counterparties and groups; Cathay United Bank also sets the investment guide and regulation of risk control of equity investment to restrict the investment limits of single person (company) or related company (group). Furthermore, Cathay United Bank establishes relevant regulations to control the concentration risk of assets, and sets the credit limits by industry, group, country, and stock types to monitor the credit concentration risk.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(C) Net settlement agreement

Cathay United Bank usually settles by the gross balance, but signs contract with some counterparties to settle by net balance. If a default occurs, Cathay United Bank will terminate all transactions with the counterparty and settle by net balance in order to lower the credit risk.

d. Cathay United Bank's maximum exposures to credit risk

Without taking into account the collateral or other credit enhancement instrument, the maximum credit risk exposure of on-balance-sheet financial assets equals their carrying values. The maximum credit risk exposure of off-balance-sheet items (without considering the collaterals or other credit enhancement, and the exposure irrevocable) are as follows:

(A) Cathay United Bank

Official and should it and	Maximum exposure to credit risk				
Off balance sheet items	2017.06.30	2016.12.31	2016.06.30		
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$214,690,233	\$182,538,242	\$131,058,284		
Credit card lines commitments	609,343,939	584,566,895	543,474,504		
Unused commercial letters of credit	3,319,618	3,741,879	3,475,842		
Guarantees on duties and contracts	6,539,311	7,141,798	7,422,956		
Total	\$833,893,101	\$777,988,814	\$685,431,586		

(B) Indovina Bank

Off halaman should have	Maximum exposure to credit risk				
Off balance sheet items	2017.06.30	2016.12.31	2016.06.30		
Unused commercial letters of credit	\$577,289	\$841,466	\$1,039,027		
Finance guarantee contracts	3,615,970	2,865,926	1,928,623		
Total	\$4,193,259	\$3,707,392	\$2,967,650		

(C) CUBC Bank

Off helenge shoot items	Maximum exposure to credit risk					
Off balance sheet items	2017.06.30	2016.12.31	2016.06.30			
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$774,569	\$546,423	\$606,864			
Credit card lines commitments	371,544	328,186	375,750			
Unused commercial letters of credit	3,289	3,223	-			
Finance guarantee contracts	46,850	63,479	34,959			
Total	\$1,196,252	\$941,311	\$1,017,573			

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

To reduce the risk from any businesses, Cathay United Bank conducts an overall assessment and takes appropriate risk reduction measures, such as obtaining collaterals and guarantors. To obtain collaterals, Cathay United Bank set up the *Collateral Management Guidelines*, to ensure that collaterals meet the specific criteria and has the effect of reducing the business risk.

The management deems Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries able to control and minimize the credit risk exposures in off-balance-sheet items as Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries use more strict rating procedures when extending credits and conduct reviews regularly.

e. Credit risk concentration of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

While the counterparties are obviously the same party, or there are several counterparties but all engage in similar business activities and share similar economic characteristics, so they are vulnerable to the same economic impacts or other changes, the credit risk concentration is apparent.

Credit risk concentration of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries derives from the assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items, and arises from performing obligations or engaging in transactions or cross-line portfolio of risk exposures including credit extension, due from and call loans to other banks, securities investment, receivables and derivatives. Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries do not significantly concentrate on a single client or counterparty, and the transaction amount with a single client or counterparty accounted for Cathay United Bank's total bills discounts and loans and overdue receivables is not significant. Discounts and loans, guarantees, bills purchased, and acceptances receivable of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries according to industry, country are listed below:

	2017.06.3	017.06.30 2016.12.31 2016.06.30			30	
Item	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
Industry type						
Manufacturing	\$81,118,782	5.60	\$80,057,522	5.46	\$80,311,070	6.16
Financial institutions						
and insurance	57,090,447	3.94	52,975,202	3.61	39,727,332	3.04
Leasing and real						
estate	120,989,541	8.34	115,994,786	7.90	100,176,535	7.68
Individuals	781,729,632	53.91	726,970,977	49.52	640,641,793	49.10
Others	409,087,923	28.21	491,942,342	33.51	443,838,239	34.02
Total	\$1,450,016,325	100.00	\$1,467,940,829	100.00	\$1,304,694,969	100.00

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2017.06.30		2016.12.31		2016.06.30	
Item	amount	nount % amount %		%	amount	%
Geographic Region						
Domestic	\$1,227,409,811	84.65	\$1,262,746,943	86.02	\$1,162,739,664	89.12
Asia	121,988,511	8.41	116,804,425	7.96	71,418,128	5.47
America	28,884,139	1.99	24,369,284	1.66	21,101,751	1.62
Others	71,733,864	4.95	64,020,177	4.36	49,435,426	3.79
Total	\$1,450,016,325	100.00	\$1,467,940,829	100.00	\$1,304,694,969	100.00

f. Credit quality analysis of the financial assets

Some of the financial assets held by Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries, such as cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, securities purchased under agreements to resell, refundable deposits, operating deposits and settlement fund, are excluded from this analysis since the counterparty is normally with good credit quality and is considered as low credit risk.

In addition to all of the above, the credit quality analysis of the financial assets was shown as follows:

(A) Credit quality analysis to loans and receivables of Cathay United Bank

								Impairment	allowances	
	Neither past due nor impaired					(I	O)			
								With	Without	
								objective	objective	
					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
					not impaired	Impaired	Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
2017.6.30	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$49,463,141	\$9,979,433	\$3,395,855	\$62,838,429	\$168,559	\$168,157	\$63,175,145	\$135,650	\$1,257,550	\$61,781,945
Others	21,318,196	2,385,997	53,793	23,757,986	6,541	53,842	23,818,369	20,983	1,392,743	22,404,643
Loans	923,217,332	434,404,716	29,903,212	1,387,525,260	1,181,968	17,263,042	1,405,970,270	3,510,241	17,564,614	1,384,895,415

								Impairment	allowances	
	Neither past due nor impaired					(D)				
								With	Without	
								objective	objective	
					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
					not impaired	Impaired	Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
2016.12.31	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$45,930,089	\$10,400,044	\$3,620,218	\$59,950,351	\$177,494	\$166,800	\$60,294,645	\$135,097	\$1,008,209	\$59,151,339
Others	18,043,437	4,588,328	84,966	22,716,731	5,583	84,087	22,806,401	49,991	2,619,510	20,136,900
Loans	929,993,249	435,476,181	40,751,762	1,406,221,192	913,366	15,811,890	1,422,946,448	3,088,327	16,597,827	1,403,260,294

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

								Impairment	Impairment allowances	
	Neither past due nor impaired					(D)				
								With	Without	
								objective	objective	
					Past due but			evidence of	evidence of	
					not impaired	Impaired	Total	impairment	impairment	Net balance
2016.6.30	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	individual	individual	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Receivables										
Credit card										
business	\$45,321,130	\$9,685,222	\$3,393,352	\$58,399,704	\$147,180	\$158,007	\$58,704,891	\$127,998	\$1,292,972	\$57,283,921
Others	15,319,901	3,029,623	152,164	18,501,688	4,460	46,303	18,552,451	17,111	2,022,873	16,512,467
Loans	880,814,614	329,697,198	37,417,443	1,247,929,255	926,922	14,711,768	1,263,567,945	3,330,830	15,372,717	1,244,864,398

(B) The credit quality analysis on neither past due nor impaired discounts and loans of Cathay United Bank

2017.6.30	Excellent	Good	Average	Total
Consumer banking				
Residential mortgage loans	\$282,922,278	\$68,294,940	\$11,039,548	\$362,256,766
Unsecured personal loans	29,164,802	16,322,454	4,611,414	50,098,670
Other	326,456,354	64,510,679	9,212,323	400,179,356
Corporate banking				
Secured	39,533,240	182,033,620	3,489,737	225,056,597
Unsecured	245,140,658	103,243,023	1,550,190	349,933,871
Total	\$923,217,332	\$434,404,716	\$29,903,212	\$1,387,525,260
=				
2016.12.31	Excellent	Good	Average	Total
Consumer banking	-			
Residential mortgage loans	\$260,337,798	\$70,434,151	\$11,978,542	\$342,750,491
Unsecured personal loans	25,676,322	15,839,926	4,634,166	46,150,414
Other	293,208,211	64,003,096	9,591,057	366,802,364
Corporate banking				
Secured	33,210,000	169,692,228	6,202,863	209,105,091
Unsecured	317,560,918	115,506,780	8,345,134	441,412,832
Total	\$929,993,249	\$435,476,181	\$40,751,762	\$1,406,221,192
- -				
2016.6.30	Excellent	Good	Average	Total
Consumer banking				
Residential mortgage loans	\$239,491,138	\$54,506,312	\$9,872,596	\$303,870,046
Unsecured personal loans	24,474,245	13,612,207	3,776,966	41,863,418
Other	266,901,094	51,016,906	7,331,837	325,249,837
Corporate banking				
Secured	58,295,128	119,430,934	10,125,458	187,851,520
Unsecured	291,653,009	91,130,839	6,310,586	389,094,434
Total	\$880,814,614	\$329,697,198	\$37,417,443	\$1,247,929,255
=		 :		

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(C) Credit quality analysis on securities investment of Cathay United Bank

	Neither past due nor impaired							
2017 6 20		Non-investment		Past due but			Accumulated	
2017.6.30	Investment	grade or non-	Subtotal	not impaired	Impaired	Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	credit rating	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial								
assets								
Bonds	\$126,075,023	\$1,858,893	\$127,933,916	\$-	\$-	\$127,933,916	\$-	\$127,933,916
Stocks	2,870,377	11,470,814	14,341,191	-	146,379	14,487,570	146,379	14,341,191
Others	87,368	127,511	214,879	-	-	214,879	-	214,879
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	29,533,302	2,139,523	31,672,825	-	-	31,672,825	-	31,672,825
Others	7,726,583	-	7,726,583	-	-	7,726,583	-	7,726,583
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	78,545,381	54,759	78,600,140	-	490,184	79,090,324	490,184	78,600,140
Others	318,690,000	-	318,690,000	-	-	318,690,000	-	318,690,000

	Neither	past due nor in	npaired					
2016 12 21		Non-investment		Past due but			Accumulated	
2016.12.31	Investment	grade or non-	Subtotal	not impaired	Impaired	Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	credit rating	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial								
assets								
Bonds	\$135,593,396	\$101,939	\$135,695,335	\$-	\$-	\$135,695,335	\$-	\$135,695,335
Stocks	1,547,161	10,186,373	11,733,534	-	140,985	11,874,519	140,985	11,733,534
Others	917,355	3,586,499	4,503,854	-	-	4,503,854	-	4,503,854
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	35,526,500	1,946,358	37,472,858	-	-	37,472,858	-	37,472,858
Others	5,422,099	-	5,422,099	-	-	5,422,099	-	5,422,099
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	81,310,348	114,660	81,425,008	-	1,478,556	82,903,564	1,478,556	81,425,008
Others	316,050,000	-	316,050,000	-	-	316,050,000	-	316,050,000

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Neither past due nor impaired							
2016.6.30	Non-investment			Past due but			Accumulated	
2010.0.50	Investment	grade or non-	Subtotal	not impaired	Impaired	Total	impairment	Net balance
	grade	credit rating	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)+(B)+(C)	(D)	(A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
Available-for-sale financial								
assets								
Bonds	\$81,784,084	\$-	\$81,784,084	\$-	\$-	\$81,784,084	\$-	\$81,784,084
Stocks	7,458,674	10,306,720	17,765,394	-	140,985	17,906,379	140,985	17,765,394
Others	-	1,322,989	1,322,989	-	-	1,322,989	-	1,322,989
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	39,404,864	40,471	39,445,335	-	-	39,445,335	-	39,445,335
Investments in debt securities								
with no active market								
Bonds	35,025,023	507	35,025,530	-	1,478,856	36,504,386	1,478,856	35,025,530
Others	401,855,000	-	401,855,000	-	-	401,855,000	-	401,855,000

(D) Aging analysis on past due but not impaired financial assets of Cathay United Bank

Past due but not impaired loans might result from some temporary administration reasons so the customers is in the early stages of delinquency but no actual impairment has occurred yet. Unless there is other objective evidence shown otherwise, according to the internal credit risk assets impairment evaluation guideline, a loan that is past due for no more than 30 days is typically not to be treated as impairment.

2017.6.30	Less than 60 days	61 - 90 days	Total
Receivables			
Credit card business	\$100,608	\$67,951	\$168,559
Others	3,821	2,720	6,541
Loans			
Consumer banking			
Residential mortgage loans	341,874	106,470	448,344
Unsecured personal loans	82,298	73,327	155,625
Others	222,454	43,789	266,243
Corporate banking			
Secured	-	-	-
Unsecured	263,094	48,662	311,756

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.12.31	Less than 60 days	61 - 90 days	Total
Receivables			
Credit card business	\$107,733	\$69,761	\$177,494
Others	3,335	2,248	5,583
Loans			
Consumer banking			
Residential mortgage loans	276,308	144,448	420,756
Unsecured personal loans	70,608	57,371	127,979
Others	182,770	35,679	218,449
Corporate banking			
Secured	140,175	-	140,175
Unsecured	6,007	-	6,007
2016.6.30	Less than 60 days	61 - 90 days	Total
Receivables			
Credit card business	\$91,525	\$55,655	\$147,180
Others	3,192	1,268	4,460
Loans			
Consumer banking			
Residential mortgage loans	269,043	32,128	301,171
Unsecured personal loans	64,542	41,129	105,671
Others	179,518	34,007	213,525
Corporate banking			
Corporate banking Secured	10,719	-	10,719

f. Impairment analysis of financial assets of Cathay United Bank

- (A) Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for available-for-sale financial assets in the amount of \$146,379 thousand, \$140,985 thousand and \$140,985 thousand as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively, due to the existence of objective impairment evidence.
- (B) Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for investments in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$394,598 thousand, \$1,382,970 thousand and \$1,383,270 thousand as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively, due to credit deterioration of securitization products and financial debentures.

Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for investment in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$95,586 thousand, \$95,586 thousand and \$95,586 thousand as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively, due to the default on the convertible bonds.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- (C) For Cathay United Bank's impairment assessment of discounts, loans and receivables, please refer to Note 9 and Note 10.
- (D) Foreclosed properties management policy

The foreclosed properties in CUBC Bank exhibited objective impairment evidence. Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries have not recognized impairment loss for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016. The accumulated impairment loss amounted to \$54,785 thousand, \$58,102 thousand and \$0 as of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, respectively.

Foreclosed properties will be sold when they are available for sale. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. Foreclosed properties are classified under other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

D. Liquidity risk

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of funds to meet present and future financial obligations. The Management Committee of Assets and Liabilities is responsible for planning liquidity risk management strategy. The Financial Trading Division is responsible for daily operation and execution, including measuring liquidity risk, performing sensitivity analysis of interest rates, scenario analysis and planning emergency responses. Liquidity is also managed by quantitatively managing and adjusting liquidity gap according to variation of cash flows and economy. Expectation of or exposure to significant changes in liquidity risk are immediately reported to the board of directors.

- a. Analysis of financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities
 - (A) Financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries hold highly marketable and diverse financial assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk including cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, discounts and loans, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets and investments in debt securities with no active market.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities of Cathay United Bank

The table below shows the analysis of the cash outflow of non-derivative financial liabilities on time remaining until the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed is based on the contractual cash flows and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheets.

2017.6.30	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$29,803,456	\$23,593,871	\$13,998,782	\$16,030	\$67,412,139
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
at fair value through profit or loss	1,327,057	293,504	-	41,545,140	43,165,701
Securities sold under agreements					
to repurchase	64,266,804	-	-	7,102,149	71,368,953
Payables	24,619,003	1,502,158	4,432,928	467,839	31,021,928
Deposits and remittances	279,376,492	864,436,952	758,308,007	113,214,308	2,015,335,759
Financial debentures payable	7,693	85,925	7,873,687	55,600,000	63,567,305
Other capital outflow at maturity	17,387,175	33,315,076	8,903,768	455,279	60,061,298

2016.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$36,668,211	\$19,582,460	\$11,159,327	\$11,987	\$67,421,985
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	641,491	37,766,430	38,407,921
Securities sold under agreements					
to repurchase	32,151,648	18,162,667	-	6,458,060	56,772,375
Payables	17,087,536	1,882,092	68,098	402,241	19,439,967
Deposits and remittances	270,499,401	837,032,161	764,993,589	123,482,329	1,996,007,480
Financial debentures payable	7,800	3,986,939	37,213	48,250,000	52,281,952
Other capital outflow at maturity	26,286,100	30,646,766	4,455,094	389,911	61,777,871

2016.6.30	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call					
loans from banks	\$38,744,976	\$12,597,721	\$9,307,311	\$82,910	\$60,732,918
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
at fair value through profit or loss	1,086,747	311,345	-	37,774,620	39,172,712
Securities sold under agreements					
to repurchase	40,887,487	1,309,897	-	-	42,197,384
Payables	11,572,844	7,517,167	3,566,665	989,149	23,645,825
Deposits and remittances	258,898,617	801,134,745	732,185,658	118,186,599	1,910,405,619
Financial debentures payable	7,672	90,791	3,718,754	48,250,000	52,067,217
Other capital outflow at maturity	19,667,724	34,789,637	8,520,154	2,659,930	65,637,445

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- b. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities
 - (A) Net settled derivative financial instruments

Net settled derivatives engaged by Cathay United Bank include:

- i Foreign exchange derivative instruments: foreign exchange options, nondelivery forwards;
- ii Interest rate derivative instruments: swap options, net settled interest rate swaps and other interest rate agreements.

The table below shows the net settled derivative financial instruments on time remaining until the contractual maturity date. Analysis of contractual maturity date helps to illustrate all derivative financial instruments listed in the consolidated balance sheet. The amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheet. Maturity analysis of net settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

2017.6.30	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$25,664	\$184,302	\$100,338	\$8,156	\$318,460
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	1,529,878	136,877	308,852	16,632,683	18,608,290
Total	\$1,555,542	\$321,179	\$409,190	\$16,640,839	\$18,926,750

2016.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$121,095	\$1,576,083	\$1,796,462	\$307	\$3,493,947
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	1,886,141	419,128	88,343	22,041,123	24,434,735
Total	\$2,007,236	\$1,995,211	\$1,884,805	\$22,041,430	\$27,928,682

2016.6.30	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at					
fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative					
instruments	\$146,443	\$730,037	\$1,488,747	\$1,288,758	\$3,653,985
- Interest rate derivative					
instruments	357,461	89,790	465,739	25,290,822	26,203,812
Total	\$503,904	\$819,827	\$1,954,486	\$26,579,580	\$29,857,797

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial instruments

Gross settled derivatives engaged by Cathay United Bank include:

- i. Foreign exchange derivative instruments: currency futures and swaps
- ii. Interest rate derivative instruments: cross currency swaps
- iii. Credit derivative instruments: all derivatives shown in gross pay a periodic fee in return for a payment by the protection seller upon the occurrence, if any, of such a credit event

The contract maturity date is the basic element to understand Cathay United Bank's gross settled derivative instruments as at balance sheet dates. The amount disclosed is based on the contractual cash flows and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheets. Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

2017.6.30	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair					
value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(2,050,701)	\$(3,364,691)	\$(1,220,379)	\$(90,899)	\$(6,726,670)
- Cash inflow	-	32,789	6,271	2,623	41,683
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	(52,643)	(1,774,414)	(365,723)	(134,252)	(2,327,032)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(2,103,344)	(5,139,105)	(1,586,102)	(225,151)	(9,053,702)
Cash inflow subtotal	-	32,789	6,271	2,623	41,683
Net cash flow	\$(2,103,344)	\$(5,106,316)	\$(1,579,831)	\$(222,528)	\$(9,012,019)

2016.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair					
value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(2,608,154)	\$(7,043,669)	\$(1,487,912)	\$(330,246)	\$(11,469,981)
- Cash inflow	31,816	48,284	69,423	-	149,523
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	(169,357)	(880,692)	(617,141)	(1,021,022)	(2,688,212)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(2,777,511)	(7,924,361)	(2,105,053)	(1,351,268)	(14,158,193)
Cash inflow subtotal	31,816	48,284	69,423	-	149,523
Net cash flow	\$(2,745,695)	\$(7,876,077)	\$(2,035,630)	\$(1,351,268)	\$(14,008,670)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

The state of the s					
2016.6.30	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair					
value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(4,133,719)	\$(5,765,063)	\$(1,344,491)	\$(254,589)	\$(11,497,862)
- Cash inflow	68,390	640,022	116,348	428,044	1,252,804
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	(188,455)	(198,511)	(850,002)	(826,092)	(2,063,060)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(4,322,174)	(5,963,574)	(2,194,493)	(1,080,681)	(13,560,922)
Cash inflow subtotal	68,390	640,022	116,348	428,044	1,252,804
Net cash flow	\$(4,253,784)	\$(5,323,552)	\$(2,078,145)	\$(652,637)	\$(12,308,118)

- c. Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items
 - (A) Irrevocable commitments: Irrevocable commitments include irrevocable loan commitments and credit card commitments.
 - (B) Financial guarantee contracts: Cathay United Bank acts as a guarantor or an issuer of credit line in a financing guarantee agreement.
 - (C) Leasing commitments: Cathay United Bank acts as a lessee in an irrevocable operating lease agreement and the minimum lease payments are shown as follows:

	Not later than		Later than	
2017.6.30	1 year	1~5 years	5 years	Total
Irrevocable loan				
commitments	\$166,315,438	\$47,206,962	\$1,167,833	\$214,690,233
Credit card lines				
commitments	27,376,723	284,474,447	297,492,769	609,343,939
Financial guarantee contracts	8,750,348	1,084,495	24,086	9,858,929
Leasing commitments				
Non-cancellable operating				
lease payments	1,618,866	3,086,867	66,441	4,772,174
Total	\$204,061,374	\$335,852,771	\$298,751,130	\$838,665,275

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Not later than			
2016.12.31	1 year	1~5 years	5 years	Total
Irrevocable loan				
commitments	\$129,060,972	\$51,146,768	\$2,330,502	\$182,538,242
Credit card lines				
commitments	78,376,870	229,495,576	276,694,449	584,566,895
Financial guarantee contracts	9,837,073	1,035,270	11,334	10,883,677
Leasing commitments				
Non-cancellable operating				
lease payments	1,657,098	3,472,465	113,195	5,242,758
Total	\$218,932,013	\$285,150,079	\$279,149,480	\$783,231,572
	Not later than		Later than	
2016.6.30	1 year	1~5 years	5 years	Total
Irrevocable loan				
commitments	\$79,653,610	\$47,193,958	\$4,210,716	\$131,058,284
Credit card lines				
commitments	30,879,977	228,653,693	283,940,834	543,474,504
Financial guarantee contracts	9,747,960	1,132,997	17,841	10,898,798
Leasing commitments				
Non-cancellable operating				
lease payments	1,741,862	3,967,103	364,515	6,073,480
Total	\$122,023,409	\$280,947,751	\$288,533,906	\$691,505,066

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' principal financial risk management objective are to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activates. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries identify measures and manage the aforementioned risks based on the Company's policy and risk appetite.

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries have 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. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries comply with its financial risk management policies at all times.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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 foreign 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 is usually interdependency between risk variables. However the sensitivity analysis disclosed below does not take into account the interdependencies between risk variables.

a. Foreign currency risk

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries are 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, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries engage in forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging purposes.

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries 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. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries do not engage in hedging in relation to this type of transaction.

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' 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. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' interest rate risk primarily results from floating rate investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets and fixed rate preferred shares liabilities.

c. Equity price risk

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries 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 Cathay Century and its subsidiaries are classified under held for trading financial assets or available-for-sale financial assets. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries manage the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

B. Credit risk

a. Credit risk management policies

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

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' 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 deteriorates, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries may exercise under their own discretion the relevant security rights upon presentation, to protect the Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' interests.

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' credit risk exposure of financial transaction include: issuer risk, counterparty risk and the credit risk of underlying assets.

- (A) Issuer risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt instrument held by Cathay Century and its subsidiaries or banks with which Cathay Century and its subsidiaries maintain deposits fail to deliver in accordance with the agreement due to default, bankruptcy or settlement, and Cathay Century and its subsidiaries incur financial losses as a result.
- (B) Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries to deliver as obligated before the settlement date which then cause losses to Cathay Century and its subsidiaries
- (C) Credit risk of the underlying assets is the risk of loss due to weakened credit quality, increase in credit premium, credit rating downgrade or default of underling assets linked to a financial instrument.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- b. Credit concentration risk analysis
 - (A) The amounts of credit risk exposure of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' financial assets are as follows:

	The amount of credit risk exposure - by area						
			2017	.6.30			
					Emerging		
				North	market and		
Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	Americas	others	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,600,518	\$121,769	\$97,357	\$86,997	\$886,659	\$7,793,300	
Financial assets at fair value							
through profit or loss	51,209	-	-	-	-	51,209	
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,072,742	82,007	-	1	225,691	2,380,440	
Debt instruments investments with							
no active market exists	1,100,000	278,678	327,414	311,623	-	2,017,715	
Held-to-maturity investments							
(Note)	999,968	-	1,153,268	3,068,138	1,563,097	6,784,471	
Total	\$10,824,437	\$482,454	\$1,578,039	\$3,466,758	\$2,675,447	\$19,027,135	
Each area percentage	56.89%	2.54%	8.29%	18.22%	14.06%	100.00%	

		The amount of credit risk exposure - by area						
			2016.	12.31				
					Emerging			
				North	market and			
Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	Americas	others	Total		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,816,787	\$107,518	\$62,267	\$48,533	\$912,818	\$6,947,923		
Financial assets at fair value								
through profit or loss	39,999	-	-	-	-	39,999		
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,070,592	86,670	-	-	239,211	2,396,473		
Debt instruments investments								
with no active market exists	1,400,000	296,246	347,116	332,006	145,365	2,520,733		
Held-to-maturity investments								
(Note)	799,987	-	1,025,896	2,919,855	1,366,727	6,112,465		
Total	\$10,127,365	\$490,434	\$1,435,279	\$3,300,394	\$2,664,121	\$18,017,593		
Each area percentage	56.21%	2.72%	7.96%	18.32%	14.79%	100.00%		

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	The amount of credit risk exposure - by area							
			2016	.6.30				
		Emerging						
				North	market and			
Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	Americas	others	Total		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,764,866	\$139,176	\$62,775	\$193,845	\$5,553,270	\$11,713,932		
Financial assets at fair value								
through profit or loss	65,358	-	-	-	193,279	258,637		
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,121,943	90,563	-	-	1,394,995	3,607,501		
Debt instruments investments with								
no active market exists	1,600,000	297,005	347,067	654,095	470,518	3,368,685		
Held-to-maturity investments								
(Note)	206,451	-	832,472	2,655,630	1,188,560	4,883,113		
Total	\$9,758,618	\$526,744	\$1,242,314	\$3,503,570	\$8,800,622	\$23,831,868		
Each area percentage	40.95%	2.21%	5.21%	14.70%	36.93%	100.00%		

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

- c. Credit risk quality analysis
 - (A) Credit quality classifications of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' financial assets are as follows:

	Credit quality of financial assets								
		2017.6.30							
	Norma	l assets							
	Investment	Non- investment	Past due but						
Financial assets	level	level	not impaired	Impaired	Total				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,793,300	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$7,793,300				
Financial assets at fair value through									
profit or loss	51,209	-	-	-	51,209				
Available-for-sale financial assets (Note 1)	2,380,440	-	-	-	2,380,440				
Debt instruments investments with no									
active market exists	2,017,715	-	-	-	2,017,715				
Held-to-maturity investments	6,784,471	ı	-	-	6,784,471				
Total	\$19,027,135	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$19,027,135				

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

		Credit quality of financial assets							
		2016.12.31							
	Norma	l assets							
	•	Non-							
	Investment	investment	Past due but						
Financial assets	level	level	not impaired	Impaired	Total				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,947,923	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$6,947,923				
Financial assets at fair value through									
profit or loss	39,999	-	-	-	39,999				
Available-for-sale financial assets									
(Note 1)	2,396,473	-	-	-	2,396,473				
Debt instruments investments with no									
active market exists	2,520,733	-	-	-	2,520,733				
Held-to-maturity investments	6,112,465	-	-	-	6,112,465				
Total	\$18,017,593	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$18,017,593				

	Credit quality of financial assets						
	2016.6.30						
	Norma	l assets					
	_	Non-					
	Investment	investment	Past due but				
Financial assets	level	level	not impaired	Impaired	Total		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$11,713,932	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$11,713,932		
Financial assets at fair value through							
profit or loss	258,637	-	-	-	258,637		
Available-for-sale financial assets							
(Note 1)	3,607,501	-	-	-	3,607,501		
Debt instruments investments with no							
active market exists	3,368,685	-	-	-	3,368,685		
Held-to-maturity investments	4,883,113	ı	-	-	4,883,113		
Total	\$23,831,868	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$23,831,868		

Note 1: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

Note 2: Investment level means the credit rating is above BBB- and non-investment level means the credit rating is below BBB-.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(B) Secured loans

		2017.6.30						
	Neither p	Neither past due nor impaired				Total		
	F11	Const	NI 1	Past due but		(EIR	Loss	
Secured loans	Excellent	Great	Normal	not impaired	Impaired	principal)	reserve	Net
Consumer Finance	\$243,343	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$243,343	\$2,900	\$240,443
Corporate Finance	ı	1	ı	1	13,500	13,500	270	13,230
Total	\$243,343	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$13,500	\$256,843	\$3,170	\$253,673

		2016.12.31						
	Neither p	ast due nor	impaired			Total		
	Encellant	Canad	No	Past due but		(EIR	Loss	
Secured loans	Excellent	Great	Normal	not impaired	Impaired	principal)	reserve	Net
Consumer Finance	\$279,075	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$279,075	\$3,477	\$275,598
Corporate Finance	64,100	1	ı	-	15,750	79,850	636	79,214
Total	\$343,175	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$15,750	\$358,925	\$4,113	\$354,812

		2016.6.30						
	Neither p	past due nor impaired				Total		
	Excellent	Canat	No	Past due but		(EIR	Loss	
Secured loans	Excellent	Great	Normal	not impaired	Impaired	principal)	reserve	Net
Consumer Finance	\$288,037	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$288,037	\$3,918	\$284,119
Corporate Finance	62,390	ı	ı	-	16,200	78,590	324	78,266
Total	\$350,427	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$16,200	\$366,627	\$4,242	\$362,385

C. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal controls, employee fraud or misconduct and management negligence. To mitigate the operational risk, Cathay Century adapts and implements the internal control regulations and sheets. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries establish the information systems to accommodate the aforementioned policies.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

D. Liquidity risk

a. Source of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes 'Funding liquidity risk' and 'Market liquidity risk'. The 'funding liquidity risk' is the risk of insufficient funding or inability to realize the assets to meet Cathay Century's commitment when due. 'Market liquidity risk' occurs when drastic change of market price is triggered by market turmoil or lack of market depth to dispose of or offset the holding positions.

b. Liquidity risk management

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries established a capital liquidity management mechanism based on the business features and monitoring short-term cash flow. Considering the trading volume and holing position, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries carefully manage the market liquidity risk. Moreover, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries 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, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries 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 Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' 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 Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

		2017.6.30					
		Less than	6-12				
Liabilities	Book value	6 months	months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5+ years	
Payables	\$4,087,708	\$4,071,334	\$2,513	\$4,744	\$9,117	\$-	
Financial liabilities at fair value							
through profit or loss	36,817	24,153	12,664	-	I	-	
Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	

		2016.12.31					
		Less than	6-12				
Liabilities	Book value	6 months	months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5+ years	
Payables	\$2,663,593	\$2,645,825	\$8,293	\$1,013	\$8,462	\$-	
Financial liabilities at fair value							
through profit or loss	54,590	46,807	7,783	-	-	-	
Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	-	-	

		2016.6.30					
		Less than	6-12				
Liabilities	Book value	6 months	months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5+ years	
Payables	\$2,984,771	\$2,965,173	\$8,933	\$3,377	\$7,288	\$-	
Financial liabilities at fair value							
through profit or loss	16,951	10,951	5,420	580	-	-	
Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-	

E. Market risk analysis

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

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries continue to use market risk management tools such as value-at-risk and stress testing to measure, monitor and manage market risk completely and effetely.

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. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries estimate value at risk on the next day (week or two weeks...) with a 99% level of confidence.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Value-at-risk model must reasonably completely and accurately measure the maximum potential risk that can be Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' risk management model. The use of risk management model must continue to conduct back testing daily to ensure the model can effectively measure financial instrument and what the maximum potential risk of a portfolio is.

b. Stress testing

In addition to the value-at-risk model, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries 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.

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries conduct 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 evaluate changes in value of portfolio caused by specific risk factor

(B) Scenario Analysis

Scenario Analysis is a measure utilized for the evaluation of the change in value of portfolio under stress events occurred. The measures include:

i 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.

ii 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.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

The risk management department conducts stress testing regularly under historical scenario and hypothetical scenario for Cathay Century and its subsidiaries to perform risk analysis, risk alert and business management based on the stress test report

2017.6.30	Stress testing				
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss			
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(431,777)			
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(182,642)			
Foreign currency risk	USD depreciates 1 dollar	(109,146)			
(Exchange rate)	against NTD				
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-			

2017 6 20	Profit		
2017.6.30		and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$120	\$756
	CNY appreciate 1 %	9,278	742
	HKD appreciate 1 %	980	3,071
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(29,402)	(8,138)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(6,287)	(79)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(65)	(53)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,477)	(1,083)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	54	43,123

2016.12.31	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(500,093)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(162,035)
Foreign currency risk	USD depreciates 1 dollar	(99,465)
(Exchange rate)	against NTD	
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-

2016 12 21	Profit		
2016.12.31		and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$117	\$714
	CNY appreciate 1 %	10,422	761
	HKD appreciate 1 %	543	2,729
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(30,270)	(7,227)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(5,226)	(93)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(1)	(58)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,605)	(1,119)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	300	49,709

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.6.30	Stress testing				
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss			
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(506,051)			
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(154,691)			
Foreign currency risk	USD depreciates 1 dollar	(99,571)			
(Exchange rate)	against NTD				
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-			

2016.6.30		Profit	
		and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$113	\$674
	CNY appreciate 1 %	11,448	751
	HKD appreciate 1 %	222	3,198
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(30,514)	(6,745)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(5,403)	(108)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(24)	(66)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(879)	(1,255)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	50,605

c. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries

(A) Risk management policies

i. Rick management objectives

Adhering to the risk management policies of the Company, Cathay Financial Holding, Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries manage the risks efficiently and elastically on operating activities to maximize the profit in conformity with domestic and foreign regulations.

ii. Risk management policies

Cathay Securities uses "risk management policies" as a guiding principle to establish risk management objectives, coverage, organization duties and operating, management principles and reports etc.

The management policies of Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries cover different types of risk including market risk, credit risk, operation risk, liquidity risk, capital adequacy management, regulation risk and other risks related to operating activities. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries identify relevant risks and have integrated planning of risk management in accordance with the management policies before operating business.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

iii. Risk management organizational structure

· Board of directors

The board of directors has the ultimate responsibilities for risk management. The board has the primary responsibility for the determination of the risk management strategies and for ensuring that approved risk management policies are in accordance with the nature of operating activities, types of operating business and they cover different types of risk. Also, the board is required to monitor that the implementation of risk management policies is effective.

, Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for reviewing risk management policies, principles, and directions of trading management, and for determining the appropriate degree of risk exposures and monitoring the implementation of the risk management policies. Risk Management Committee is established by the board of directors and the members include general manager, finance executive, accounting executive, and risk management executive, as relevant trading executive. The committee meetings are typically held quarterly and provisional meetings are called by the chairman of the board.

f Risk Management Department

Risk management department reports to the board of directors. The supervisor and staff of the department are prohibited from holding the positions at trading or settlement department simultaneously. Their responsibilities are to plan and implement risk management policies, principles and directions, review policies periodically to ensure that those policies are suitable for the business development. Risk management department also establishes online monitor and prevention system and reaction mechanism.

" Business unit

Each business unit participates in the planning of risk management mechanism and executes daily risk management and report to ensure that the risk model services division implementation is with the same base of the consistency of credibility and is in accordance with the internal control procedures to comply with the regulations and risk management policies.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

... Auditing office

Auditing office participates in the planning of risk management mechanism and executes risk management and internal control procedures periodically. All staff members should be also responsible for monitoring and documenting problems of internal control procedures periodically to ensure that the appropriate actions of improvement have been taken in time.

† Finance Department

Finance department participates in the planning of risk management mechanism. The department is responsible of executing liquidity risk management and providing the liquidity risk report to risk management department periodically.

‡ Accounting Department

The accounting department participates in the planning of risk management mechanism and providing the form of capital adequacy to risk management department monthly.

Legal Affairs Office

Legal Affairs Office executes regulation risk management to ensure that business operations and risk management procedures all in comply with the regulations.

iv. Risk Management Workflows

Risk management workflows for Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries include risk identification, risk measurement, risk management mechanism, and risk reporting. Risk assessment and response strategies to each risk are addressed as follows:

• Market Risk

(a) Definition

Market risk is the risk of losses in positions that include stocks, bonds, and derivatives etc. arising from the movement in market prices.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(b) Controls:

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries set up training directions including the limits of authorization, risk limitation, stop-loss rules, and responses to the exceeded limits by each product or service line and actual operations and implement those control procedures efficiently through the risk control staff in front desk and on-line monitor system. Furthermore, Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries provide market risk management report periodically that includes market price assessments, the dollar amounts of surplus/shortfall and arbitrage, Value at Risk, back-testing model and perform pressure test by each extreme scenario to control the risks that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries face and manage all risks as a whole efficiently.

. Credit Risk

(a) Definition

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract due to the aggravation of financial conditions or other factors, leading to a financial loss.

(b)Controls

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries check and review the credit position to each counterparty before trading and manage risk exposure after trading. Risks arising from securities trading are monitored and controlled based on the credit rating model. Investment concentration and risks are analyzed and documented periodically. Investment limit to each counterparty is established by its credit rating (TCRI, Taiwan Ratings, S&P, Moody's, and Fitch).

f Operational Risk

(a) Definition

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. This definition includes the legal risk, but excludes strategy risk and credit risk.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(b)Controls

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries establish authority levels and the segregation of duties for the processes of front, middle and back offices. Trading, confirmation, settlement, financial accounting, and trading document are archive for future reference. The strict processes are also established to prevent fraud and negligence. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries request each department to establish and implement internal audit and control policies authentically. The reporting mechanism for loss events from operational risk and database are established to understand causes of the loss.

In addition, the auditing office is established and reports to the board of directors. The functions of the office are to implement daily process check to establish completed internal audit control and provide internal review report periodically to lower the loss arising from the operation failures.

" Liquidity Risk

(a) Definition

Liquidity is defined as the capability of the company to acquire the sufficient capital and to support assets growth and payout the liabilities.

(b)Controls

Measurement index for liquidity risk is established and Cathay Securities compiles the liquidity risk management report periodically to review capital conditions and cash flow gap as of balance dates. Capital allocation planning is based on the compiled structure analysis as of balance sheet dates. Meanwhile, acquiring the credit line of short-term financing from other financial institutions and managing receipts and payments properly to sustain appropriate liquidity and ensure the ability to make the payment.

... Legal Risk

(a) Definition

Legal risk is a risk of loss that results from a counterparty being unable to legally enter into a contract due to the defective contract or the qualification.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(b)Controls

The procedures of making and reviewing legal documentation are established. All the document related to the contracts is required to be reviewed and approved by the legal office and may be advised by the external lawyer' opinions.

† Capital adequacy management

(a) Definition

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries implement capital management to sustain appropriate capital adequacy ratio, accelerate the business growth and ensure the perfection of capital structure.

(b)Controls

Cathay Securities establishes capital adequacy index and compiles the report periodically to evaluate the appropriateness of capital adequacy ratio and the perfection of the capital structure.

‡ Reputation risk and strategy risk

(a) Definition

Reputation Risk is a risk of loss resulting from damages to Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries' reputation to lose customers or revenues, and Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries might need to undertake a prodigious amount of legal fees or other losses from damages. Strategy risk is another risk of current or potential loss to revenue or capital resulting from a strategy that turns out to be defective or inappropriate, or lack of proper responses to the competitors.

(b)Controls

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries establish internal responses and reactions to the reputation risk and strategy risk for mitigation of damages.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Risk management policies and principles are established based on above mentioned risks and management mechanisms from each risk source are set out specifically. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries also establish the constraint for each risk and review the appropriateness of each constraint periodically. Moreover, the risk management implementation reports are reported to the risk management committee, board of directors, and risk management office of Cathay financial holdings to elaborate on Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries' risk tolerance and the appropriateness of current risk management scheme.

v. Hedge and Mitigation of Risk Strategy

The hedge and mitigation of risk strategy for Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries are to implement dynamic hedge through investment products to duplicate the same cash flows when derivatives mature. The hedge for outstanding stock warrants and structured products uses Delta Neutral as a principle. If the prices of those investment positions fluctuate significantly in the financial market, the violation of hedge operating due to the impact from the significant events, or the violation of the hedge operation occurs due to material events, the business department is required to explain in writing and report to the risk management department.

Cathay Securities establish the approval limit and stop-loss mechanism by each attributes of the product. When the position meets the stop-loss point, the risk management department will inform the supervisor or position administrator in time and monitor the change of the position. In addition, the business department should operate in accordance with approval limits. If the stop-loss point is met, the investment position should be sold or the business department is required to provide an exception report detailing the reason and specific responding measures.

(B) Credit risk analysis

Credit risks due to conducting financial transactions include the credit risks from issuers, counterparties, and underlying assets:

i Issuer credit risk is a risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries may encounter financial losses because the issuers (guarantors) or banks are not able to pay where it is obligated to do on financial liabilities instruments or bank savings which Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries invest in.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- ii Counterparty credit risk is a risk that the counterparty will not live up to its obligations to perform or pay on the designated dates and Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries are exposed to the risk of financial losses
- iii Underlying asset credit risk is a risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries may encounter the losses from the fact that the credit quality turns weak and credit charges increase, credit rating reduces, or the terms of contract are violated from underlying asset which is related to the certain financial instruments.

Financial assets which make Cathay Securities face the credit risk include bank accounts, debt securities, the trading from Over-the-Counter derivatives, repurchase and resell debts, trading from the securities lending, refundable deposits, futures deposit in bank, other refundable deposits and account receivables etc.

(C) Capital Liquidity Risk Analysis:

i Cash flow analysis

Capital liquidity risk is the risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries are unable to acquire the sufficient capital at the reasonable cost within the reasonable time and results in cash flow gap, or the risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries sell assets at a loss to meet the cash flow requirement.

Payment Terms

2017.6.30 Cash Flows Analysis of Financial Liabilities

	=.			
Less than			More than	
1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months	Total
\$595,770	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$595,770
10,197,019	-	-	-	10,197,019
1,570,528	-	-	-	1,570,528
3,023,923	-	-	-	3,023,923
27,823	55,646	83,469	333,870	500,808
2,831	5,662	8,493	33,972	50,958
3,965,029	-	-	-	3,965,029
4,981,064	-	-	234,562	5,215,626
39,019			-	39,019
\$24,403,006	\$61,308	\$91,962	\$602,404	\$25,158,680
97.00%	0.24%	0.37%	2.39%	100.00%
	1 month \$595,770 10,197,019 1,570,528 3,023,923 27,823 2,831 3,965,029 4,981,064 39,019 \$24,403,006	Less than 1 month 1 to 3 months \$595,770 10,197,019 1,570,528 3,023,923 27,823 55,646 2,831 2,831 3,965,029 4,981,064 39,019 \$24,403,006 \$61,308	1 month 1 to 3 months 3 to 6 months \$595,770 \$- \$- 10,197,019 - - 1,570,528 - - 3,023,923 - - 27,823 55,646 83,469 2,831 5,662 8,493 3,965,029 - - 4,981,064 - - 39,019 - - \$24,403,006 \$61,308 \$91,962	Less than 1 to 3 months 3 to 6 months More than \$595,770 \$- \$- \$- \$10,197,019 - - - \$3,023,923 - - - \$27,823 \$55,646 \$83,469 \$333,870 \$2,831 \$5,662 \$4,993 \$33,972 \$3,965,029 - - - \$4,981,064 - - 234,562 \$39,019 - - - \$24,403,006 \$61,308 \$91,962 \$602,404

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Short-term loans, bonds payables and repurchase bonds are fund procurement instruments and matured within three months.

2017.6.30 Cash Flow Gap

	Less than			More than	
Financial Assets	1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,224,131	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$2,224,131
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss -current					
Operations Security	13,390,787	-	-	-	13,390,787
Open-end Funds	53,869	-	-	-	53,869
Call option-futures	25,687	-	-	-	25,687
Futures trading margin	695,582	-	-	-	695,582
Available for sale financial assets	-	-	-	318,460	318,460
Securities financing receivables	201,005	402,010	603,015	2,412,062	3,618,092
Refinancing margin and					
refinancing deposits receivable	192	384	576	2,299	3,451
Security lending receivable	1,657	-	-	-	1,657
Client margin accounts	3,968,714	-	-	-	3,968,714
Security lending deposits price					
and security lending margin -					
deposits paid	42,665	85,330	127,995	511,974	767,964
Account receivables	4,319,019	-		20,238	4,339,257
Others	552,688	-	=	900,649	1,453,337
Subtotal	25,475,996	487,724	731,586	4,165,682	30,860,988
Residual cash	\$1,072,990	\$426,416	\$639,624	\$3,563,278	\$5,702,308

ii Capital liquidity risk stress testing

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries perform stress testing periodically to measure and evaluate the changes of capital liquidity under occurrence of extreme and abnormal events for ensuring that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries sustain the proper capital liquidity. Stress scenario including the significant fluctuation in the financial market, the occurrence of all kinds of credit event, and the assumption of unexpected tightening of capital liquidity in financial market are used to measure the capability of acquiring sufficient capital to meet the demand on cash and the changes of cash flow gap.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

If the cash flow gap arises under the specific stress scenario, the following procedures are used to prevent the occurrence of the stress events:

- Raising funding and balance sheet adjustment are made in accordance with the Group "Crisis Management Principles" and "Regulations of Emergency Management"
- , Financing: (i) short-term loan credit line (ii) collateralized time deposits (iii) issuance of commercial paper
- f Balance sheet adjustment: (i) sales of securities (ii) collect short-term capital invested in currency market.

(D) Market risk analysis

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries assess, monitor, and manage market risks completely and effectively by applying Value at Risk ("VaR") and stress testing continuously

i Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is to measure the degree of impacts on each products and portfolio from the movement of specific market simple. The monitoring and relevant controls to the businesses Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries operate are established. The degree of risk exposure are monitored and measured by the following sensitivity:

- Price value of basis point (PVBP): denoting the change in the value of a position given a basis point change in the yield curve
- , Delta: measuring the change in the value of a position given 1% price change of a certain underlying asset
- f Gamma: measuring the dollar amount of change in Delta of a position given 1% price change of a certain underlying asset
- " Vega: denoting the change in the value of a position given 1% price change of a certain underlying asset

ii Value at Risk

Value at Risk ("VaR") is the risk of the most probable loss on the portfolio in position arising from the movements in market risk simples by measuring portfolio over a specific time frame and at a certain confidence level. Cathay Securities measures VaR for the next day within an investment portfolio over a week and at 99% confidence level. Also, Back Test at VaR is performed each year to ensure the accuracy of this model.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

VaR at one single trading day within 99% confidence level

2017.1.1~2017.6.30	NT\$ (in thousands)
Period Ended	\$12,223
Average	16,345
Lowest	11,929
Highest	22,397

iii Stress Test

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries perform monthly Stress Test to assess the degree of impact on the asset portfolio arising from foreign and domestic significant events and find the risk simples which have more significant influence on the asset portfolio. Follow-up and review reports will be documented. Customized or extreme scenario which take rapid changes in foreign and domestic financial environment into consideration are also performed irregularly and measured the maximized losses arising from these scenarios for ensuring that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries manage each potential scenario effectively.

• Historical Scenario

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries assess the dollar amount of losses for the investment portfolio by choosing a specific time frame of historical event and taking the fluctuation of risk simples into the consideration such as the immediate, significant, and comprehensive impact on financial market from bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008 and Great East Japan earthquake in 2011.

, Hypothesis Scenario

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries make hypothesis with rational expectations from the extreme market movements to assess the dollar amount of losses for the investment position by taking the movement of relevant risk simples into consideration including 10% drop on the total values of stock market arising from the global system breakdown.

2017.6.30 Table of Stress Test

Risk Simples	Price Risk	Changes (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity Risk	Stock index	<u>-10%</u>	\$(119,718)
Interest Risk	Yield Curve	<u>+100bps</u>	(131,935)
Exchange Risk	Exchange Rate	<u>+3%</u>	154
Product Risk	Price	<u>-10%</u>	-

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(8) Structured entities

A. Consolidated structured entities

Cathay life and its subsidiaries own real estate investment and management organizations as consolidated structured entities. As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, Cathay life and its subsidiaries provides loans amounting to GBP 345,000 thousand, £345,000 thousand and £345,000 thousand to the consolidated structured entities, respectively.

B. Unconsolidated structured entities

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

Types of structured entity	Nature and purpose	Interests owned
Private equity fund	Investment in private equity	Investment in shares or
	funds to receive returns	limited partnership interests
		issued by the fund
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed	Investment in securitization
	security to receive returns	vehicles issued by the entity

b. As of 30 June 2017 and 2016, the carrying amount of assets recognized by Cathay Life and its subsidiaries relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	2017.6.30		
	Private equity Asset-backet		
	funds secur		
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$44,184,066	\$82,301,518	
Debt instrument investments with no active			
market	-	112,033,676	
Held-to-maturity financial assets		3,100,654	
Total	\$44,184,066	\$197,435,848	

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

	2016.12.31		
	Private equity	Asset-backed	
	funds	securities	
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$40,455,678	\$100,957,444	
Debt instrument investments with no active			
market	-	106,571,086	
Held-to-maturity financial assets		342,391	
Total	\$40,455,678	\$207,870,921	
•			
	2016.	6.30	
	Private equity	Asset-backed	
	funds	securities	
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$36,024,613	\$108,006,170	
Debt instrument investments with no active			
market	-	144,145,614	
Held-to-maturity financial assets	_	446,568	
		110,200	

c. As of 30 June 2017 and 2016, the carrying amount of assets recognized by Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	2017	7.6.30
	Private Fund	Asset Securitization commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$780,567
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	10,803,844
Debt instrument investments with no active		
market	-	32,223,846
Total	\$-	\$43,808,257
	2016	.12.31
		Asset Securitization
	Private Fund	commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$922,506
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	12,296,939
Debt instrument investments with no active		
market	-	28,079,749
Total	\$-	\$41,299,194

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

_	2016.6.30		
	Asset Securiti		
_	Private Fund	commodity	
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$1,056,980	
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	13,841,418	
Debt instrument investments with no active			
market		9,739,583	
Total	\$-	\$24,637,981	

d. As of 30 June 2017 and 2016, the carrying amount of assets recognized by Cathay Century and its subsidiaries relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	2017	7.6.30
		Asset Securitization
	Private Fund	commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$164,041
Held-to-maturity financial assets		770,881
Total	<u>\$-</u>	\$934,922
	2016.	12.31
		Asset Securitization
	Private Fund	commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$136,785
Held-to-maturity financial assets		880,018
Total	\$-	\$1,016,803
	2016	5.6.30
		Asset Securitization
	Private Fund	commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$31,123
Held-to-maturity financial assets		963,051
Total	\$-	\$994,174

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

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

	2017.6.30			2016.12.31		
	Foreign	Exchange		Foreign	Exchange	
	Currency	Rate	NT\$	Currency	Rate	NT\$
Financial Assets	_					
Monetary Items	_					
USD	\$90,102,442	30.4360	\$2,742,357,925	\$81,192,047	32.2790	\$2,620,798,085
CNY	27,243,097	4.4896	122,310,608	18,365,459	4.6219	84,883,315
Non-Monetary Items						
USD	10,570,019	30.4360	321,709,098	11,858,753	32.2790	382,788,688
Financial Liabilities						
Monetary Items	-					
USD	12,386,589	30.4360	376,998,223	11,210,625	32.2790	361,867,764
		2016.6.30				
	Foreign	Exchange				
	Currency	Rate	NT\$			
Financial Assets	_					
Monetary Items	_					
USD	\$73,695,111	32.2860	\$2,379,320,354			
CNY	19,480,630	4.8472	94,426,510			
Non-Monetary Items						
USD	9,932,875	32.2860	320,692,802			
Financial Liabilities						
Monetary Items	•					
USD	10,388,304	32.2860	335,396,783			

As the Group 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 for the three-month and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 were \$8,975,150 thousand, \$(5,553,279) thousand, \$(86,970,071) thousand and \$(35,942,174) thousand, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(10) Discretionary account management

A. Discretionary account management for Cathay Life

	2017.6.30		2017.6.30 2016.12.31		2016.12.31		2016.6.30	
Item	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value		
Listed stocks	\$130,364,304	\$130,364,304	\$111,615,056	\$111,615,056	\$112,059,540	\$112,059,540		
Overseas stocks	41,712,358	41,712,358	43,865,191	43,865,191	44,399,690	44,399,690		
Repurchase bonds	14,997,200	14,997,200	8,570,400	8,570,400	12,868,023	12,868,023		
Cash in banks	39,317,154	39,317,154	18,580,579	18,580,579	15,225,052	15,225,052		
Beneficiary certificates	943,673	943,673	710,198	710,198	163,141	163,141		
Futures and options	520,022	520,022	247,321	247,321	1,150,014	1,150,014		
Total	\$227,854,711	\$227,854,711	\$183,588,745	\$183,588,745	\$185,865,460	\$185,865,460		

As of 30 June 2017, Cathay Life entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$107,000,000 thousand, US\$1,425,000 thousand, and HK\$2,750,000 thousand. As of 31 December 2016, Cathay Life entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$90,748,903 thousand, US\$1,185,000 thousand, and HK\$1,780,000 thousand. As of 30 June 2016, Cathay Life entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$102,500,000 thousand, US\$1,390,000 thousand, and HK\$1,780,000 thousand.

B. Discretionary account management for Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

	2017.	6.30	2016.1	12.31	2016.6.30			
Item	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value	Book value	Fair value		
Listed stocks	\$925,856	\$925,856	\$880,460	\$880,460	\$606,803	\$606,803		
Repurchase bonds	290,224	290,224	600,050	600,050	595,359	595,359		
Cash in banks	213,910	213,910	104,183	104,183	222,427	222,427		
Futures and options	2,008	2,008	2,007	2,007	2,007	2,007		
Total	\$1,431,998	\$1,431,998	\$1,586,700	\$1,586,700	\$1,426,596	\$1,426,596		

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016 and 30 June 2016, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$1,200,000 thousand, \$1,500,000 thousand, and \$1,300,000 thousand, respectively.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(11) Capital management:

Currently, the Company and its subsidiaries' capital adequacy ratios meet the statutory requirements. Under the pretext that the Company and its subsidiaries meet the statutory capital adequacy requirement, dynamic capital management mechanism is employed to increase the capital efficiency of the subsidiaries. After the redistribution of capital, the subsidiaries' ability to take risks will not be affected. Under such scenario, the Company will conduct overall planning based on the distribution of the subsidiaries' capital in order to strengthen the efficiency of capital operation within the Group.

A. Capital adequacy ratio on a consolidated basis:

Capital adequacy ratios

2017.6.30

Item	Ownership interest	Eligible capital	Statutory capital
The Company	100.00%	\$555,556,370	\$621,873,655
Cathay United Bank	100.00%	237,560,160	148,297,022
Cathay Securities	100.00%	5,056,356	2,324,385
Cathay Life	100.00%	411,654,926	267,049,683
Cathay Century	100.00%	8,835,992	5,096,268
Cathay Venture	100.00%	3,639,572	1,826,754
Cathay Securities			
Investment Trust	100.00%	2,087,003	1,344,931
Less: Item		(645,548,862)	(597,836,032)
Subtotal		(A) \$578,841,517	(B) \$449,976,666
Consolidated capital a	dequacy ratios	(C) = (A)/(B)	128.64%

2016.6.30

Item	Ownership interest	Eligible capital	Statutory capital
The Company	100.00%	\$449,737,446	\$513,205,111
Cathay United Bank	100.00%	208,918,505	118,904,162
Cathay Securities	100.00%	4,919,713	2,197,514
Cathay Life	100.00%	367,651,990	255,259,954
Cathay Century	100.00%	8,040,199	4,403,978
Cathay Venture	100.00%	3,160,841	1,639,119
Cathay Securities			
Investment Trust	100.00%	1,992,004	1,319,341
Less: Item		(510,960,968)	(486,269,893)
Subtotal		(A) \$533,459,730	(B) \$410,659,286
Consolidated capital a	dequacy ratios	(C) = (A)/(B)	129.90%

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

B. Eligible capital

2017.6.30

Item	(NT\$)
Common Stock	\$125,632,102
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stocks and non-cumulative	
subordinated debts without maturity dates-qualified as bank-level	
Tier I Capital	8,333,000
Preferred Stocks and subordinated financial debenture	-
Capital collected in advance	-
Capital surplus	130,452,104
Legal reserve	35,339,841
Special reserve	149,106,971
Accumulated profit	69,225,535
Equity adjustments	37,952,635
Less: Goodwill	-
Less: Deferred assets	(485,818)
Less: Treasury stock	-
Consolidated eligible capital	\$555,556,370

2016.6.30

Item	(NT\$)
Common Stock	\$125,632,102
Non-cumulative perpetual preferred stocks and non-cumulative	
subordinated debts without maturity dates-qualified as bank-level	
Tier I Capital	-
Preferred Stocks and subordinated financial debenture	-
Capital collected in advance	-
Capital surplus	88,781,195
Legal reserve	30,577,724
Special reserve	149,108,336
Accumulated profit	39,266,759
Equity adjustments	17,115,946
Less: Goodwill	-
Less: Deferred assets	(744,616)
Less: Treasury stock	-
Consolidated eligible capital	\$449,737,446

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(12) Business or trading activities within Subsidiaries:

A. Business or trading behaviors

Please refer to Note 33 for further details.

B. Integrate business activities:

By integrating the insurance, securities, banking and other various financial institutions, the Company has become a full-functioning financial platform. Through 728 branches and nearly 30 thousand professional sales representatives across Taiwan, the Company is able to develop its cross-selling marketing strategy and provide a one-stop shopping service for its customers.

C. Cross utilization of information:

In compliance with "Financial Holding Companies Act", "Personal Data Protection Act", "Financial Holding Subsidiaries Cross-selling Activities Acts", "Self-disciplinary Rules Governing the Activities of the FHC" and other related regulations from FSC, Executive Yuan, the Company has stipulated "Cross-selling Activities Acts between Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries", "Cross-selling Activities Contracts between Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries", "Non-disclosure Agreement of Business Information and Customers' Personal Data between Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries", "Non-disclosure Measures Declaration of Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries", "Cathay Financial Holdings' Supervision of its Subsidiaries' Marketing Practices", and "Points Governing Cathay Financial Holdings' Data Storage Management Measures" to provide customers with exit mechanism and to cross-utilize customers' personal data under a safe and secure environment and provide comprehensive and integrated financial service to the customers.

D. Locations and business utilities:

In order to provide more comprehensive financial service and comply with the "Financial Holding Subsidiaries Cross-selling Activities Acts", the Company has applied and obtained approval from the competent authority.

All the business units of Cathay United Bank (162 branches) may engage in cross-selling activities for insurance business and securities business. According to the opening regulations, Cathay United Bank may engage in life insurance business and promote life insurance products.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

Cathay Life may engage in cross-selling activities for banking, property and casualty insurance businesses in all its business and service units (177 locations).

Cathay Security may engage in cross-selling activities in Cathay United Bank's Banxin branch (and other 162 branches) and Cathay Life's Taitung branch (and other 32 branches). The shared business locations are available for account opening.

E. Allocation of revenues, costs, expenses, profits and losses:

Revenue, costs, expenses, profits or losses arising from integrated business activities between the subsidiaries are allocated to each subsidiary based on the related business features or other reasonable allocation methods.

(13) Significant contracts:

None

(14) Information regarding investment in Mainland China:

A. On 25 December 2002 and 24 July 2003, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$22,850 thousand and US\$27,150 thousand, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou). The total amount of the registered capital was revised from US\$50,000 to US\$48,330 thousand approved by MOEAIC on 20 December 2010. Also, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$59,000 thousand as the registered capital again on 16 May 2008. MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$3,400 thousand as the registered capital again on 2 April 2012. MOEAIC also authorized the revision of the amount of US\$32,520 thousand of unexecuted project to CNY¥200,000 thousand to avoid currency risk on 14 September 2013. The total registered capital was US\$110,730 thousand. On 25 September 2003, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou) to change its location from Guangzhou to Shanghai. Cathay Life's subsidiary, Cathay Life Insurance Ltd. (China) has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 29 December 2004 and changed its name to Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Ltd. following approval by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 12 August 2014. Cathay Life has remitted US\$48,330 thousand to the subsidiary as of 31 December 2009. Cathay Life injected additional US\$29,880 thousand on 29 September 2010 and CNY¥200,000 thousand on 8 May 2014. As of 30 June 2017, Cathay Life's remittances to the subsidiary totaled approximately CNY¥200,000 thousand and US\$78,210 thousand.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- B. On 17 October 2007, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$26,390 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based general insurance subsidiary (in the form of a joint venture with Cathay Century Insurance) of which was also approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 8 October 2007. On 6 March 2008, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to increase the remittances from US\$26,390 thousand to US\$28,960 thousand. On 15 August 2008, MOEAIC further authorized Cathay Life to revise the remittance from US\$28,960 thousand to US\$28,140 thousand. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established by Cathay Life and Cathay Century Insurance in Shanghai has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 26 August 2008. On 28 May 2013, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit CNY¥200,000 thousand to increase the share capital. As of 30 June 2017, Cathay Life's remittances to this general insurance company totaled approximately CNY¥200,000 thousand and US\$28,140 thousand.
- C. On 1 November 2011 and 11 April 2012, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit CNY¥300,000 (US\$47,000) thousand and CNY¥500,000 (US\$80,000) thousand, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. Cathay Life's subsidiary, Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 15 August 2012. On 1 April 2013, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit CNY¥700,000 (US\$111,000) thousand to increase the share capital. As of 30 June 2017, Cathay Life's remittances to Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. totaled approximately CNY¥1,500,000 thousand.
- D. On 31 December 2006, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Century to remit US\$28,960 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based general insurance subsidiary (in the form of joint venture with Cathay Life.) Cathay Century and Cathay Life have received approved from the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 8 October 2007 to form a joint venture general insurance company in China. Cathay Century and Cathay Life's subsidiary, Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) has acquired a business license of an enterprise legal person on 26 August 2008. MOEAIC authorized Cathay Century to remit CNY¥200,000 thousand as the equity capital on 28 May 2013. As of 30 June 2017, Cathay Century's remittances to this company totaled approximately US\$60,010 thousand.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

- E. MOEAIC approved Cathay United Bank to remit to China CNY¥400,000 (US\$60,070) thousand. According to the capital verification report issued by the local accountants in China, the approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch was CNY¥400,000 (US\$59,770) thousand. The remaining amount of US\$300 thousand was repatriated by Shanghai Branch, Cathay United Bank on 5 November 2010. The investment amounts were revised by Cathay United Bank by reporting to MOEAIC in 18 January 2011 and were approved on 24 January 2011. In addition, MOEAIC further approved Cathay United Bank to remit CNY¥600,000 (US\$95,020) thousand to China. According to the capital verification report issued by the local accountants in China, the approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch was CNY¥600,000 (US\$94,930) thousand. The remaining amount of US\$90 thousand was repatriated by Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch on 1 February 2012. The investment amounts were revised by Cathay United Bank by reporting to MOEAIC on 20 March 2012 and were approved on 26 March 2012. MOEAIC approved Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch to increase the working capital of CNY¥1,000,000 (US\$164,000) thousand on 27 February 2014. According to MOEAIC, further approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Qingdao Branch was CNY¥600,000 (US\$98,200) thousand on 21 January 2014. And the approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Shamchun Branch was CNY¥400,000 (US\$60,710) thousand on 5 January 2015.
- F. On 9 January 2012, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Securities Investments Trust to remit CNY¥66,600 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named CDBS Cathay Asset Management (in the form of a joint venture with China Development Bank Securities). Cathay Securities Investment Trust held 33.3% number of shares. CDBS Cathay Asset Management's capital is CNY¥200,000 thousand, and has acquired a business license of an enterprise legal person on 16 August 2013. On 9 November 2016, the board of Cathay Securities Investments Trust approved to increase investment in CDBS Cathay Asset Management accounted for using the equity method as percentage of original ownership amounted to CNY¥53,280 thousand. The proposal was authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission and MOEAIC on 16 May 2017 and 9 June 2017, respectively, and will be executed after obtaining approval by the China authorities. As of 30 June 2017, Cathay Securities Investment Trust remittances to CDBS Cathay Asset Management totaled approximately CNY¥66,600 thousand.
- G. On 5 March 2014, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Securities to invest in Cathay Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., which was granted business license with registration number 310115400293635 on 11 June 2014 by Shanghai Pudong New Area Market Supervisory Authority of the People's Republic of China. The registered paid-in capital amounted to CNY¥8,000 (NT\$38,970) thousand.

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(15) Segment information

The Group separated operating segments based on the natures of business and they classified into five reportable segments for the purpose of management:

- A. Banking operating segments: Banking operating segments operate the permitted businesses of commercial banks provided by the Banking Act of the Republic of China, foreign exchange business, guarantee business, advisory service of foreign currency investments, trust business, offshore banking units and other financial business of investments from returning expatriates.
- B. Life insurance operating segments: Life insurance operating segments operate the sales of traditional insurance policies, investment-linked insurance policies and floating-rate annuity insurance products.
- C. Properties insurance operating segments: Properties insurance operating segments engage in fire insurance, marine insurance, land and air insurance, liability insurance, bonding insurance, reinsurance and other insurance.
- D. Securities operating segments: Securities operating segments are responsible for securities brokerage, discretionary and underwriting and dedicates to the innovation and development of financial products and services by providing a variety of new financial products.
- E. Other operating segments: Such segments include assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditure which are not able to be allocated to certain operating segments.

To formulate strategies of the allocation of resources and assessment of performance, the management monitors results of operating segments. The accounting policies are the same as the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 4.

A. Income information of reporting segment

2017.4.1~2017.6.30

			Property and			
		Life	casualty			
		insurance	insurance	Securities	Other	
Items	Bank division	division	division	division	division	Total
Interest income	\$7,426,545	\$33,830,042	\$130,911	\$41,107	\$10,503	\$41,439,108
Net income other than interest	2,478,075	99,736,837	1,439,660	618,070	1,724,103	105,996,745
Total income	9,904,620	133,566,879	1,570,571	659,177	1,734,606	147,435,853
Bad debt expenses and Provision						
for premiums reserve	(937,105)	76,889	(47)	(93,930)	-	(954,193)
The net change of insurance						
liabilities	-	(109,991,455)	(31,986)	-	ı	(110,023,441)
Operating expenses	(6,277,590)	(8,545,205)	(689,741)	(512,486)	(1,645,713)	(17,670,735)
Income (loss) from continuing						
operations before income taxes	2,689,925	15,107,108	848,797	52,761	88,893	18,787,484
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(848,856)	(281,149)	(86,431)	(10,421)	(1,895,770)	(3,122,627)
Consolidated net income	1,841,069	14,825,959	762,366	42,340	(1,806,877)	15,664,857

 $(Expressed\ in\ thousands\ of\ New\ Taiwan\ Dollars\ except\ for\ share\ and\ per\ share\ data\ and\ unless\ otherwise\ stated)$

2016.4.1~2016.6.30

			Property and			
		Life	casualty			
		insurance	insurance	Securities	Other	
Items	Bank division	division	division	division	division	Total
Interest income	\$6,138,557	\$32,264,097	\$130,356	\$23,637	\$(79,868)	\$38,476,779
Net income other than interest	3,452,488	88,767,835	1,641,480	491,077	4,132,330	98,485,210
Total income	9,591,045	121,031,932	1,771,836	514,714	4,052,462	136,961,989
Bad debt expenses and Provision						
for premiums reserve	(1,212,617)	(449,850)	(10,076)	(36)	-	(1,672,579)
The net change of insurance						
liabilities	-	(105,973,587)	(268,428)	-	-	(106,242,015)
Operating expenses	(6,279,638)	(8,485,582)	(782,096)	(395,205)	(1,653,619)	(17,596,140)
Income (loss) from continuing						
operations before income taxes	2,098,790	6,122,913	711,236	119,473	2,398,843	11,451,255
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(381,305)	(3,385,470)	(66,257)	(18,190)	(1,694,664)	(5,545,886)
Consolidated net income	1,717,485	2,737,443	644,979	101,283	704,179	5,905,369

2017.1.1~2017.6.30

			Property and			
		Life	casualty			
		insurance	insurance	Securities	Other	
Items	Bank division	division	division	division	division	Total
Interest income	\$14,464,714	\$67,146,820	\$262,171	\$80,045	\$10,145	\$81,963,895
Net income other than interest	7,660,441	177,534,810	2,616,845	1,145,170	3,441,074	192,398,340
Total income	22,125,155	244,681,630	2,879,016	1,225,215	3,451,219	274,362,235
Bad debt expenses and Provision						
for premiums reserve	(1,307,532)	127,913	27	(93,930)	-	(1,273,522)
The net change of insurance						
liabilities	-	(208,429,368)	(166,688)	-	1	(208,596,056)
Operating expenses	(12,603,878)	(16,625,615)	(1,371,862)	(962,102)	(3,283,131)	(34,846,588)
Income (loss) from continuing						
operations before income taxes	8,213,745	19,754,560	1,340,493	169,183	168,088	29,646,069
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(1,553,680)	553,881	(148,828)	(25,752)	(2,016,611)	(3,190,990)
Consolidated net income	6,660,065	20,308,441	1,191,665	143,431	(1,848,523)	26,455,079

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

2016.1.1~2016.6.30

			Property and			
		Life	casualty			
		insurance	insurance	Securities	Other	
Items	Bank division	division	division	division	division	Total
Interest income	\$12,358,988	\$63,588,642	\$282,469	\$61,683	\$(218,770)	\$76,073,012
Net income other than interest	9,347,263	163,097,924	2,955,812	923,006	5,698,780	182,022,785
Total income	21,706,251	226,686,566	3,238,281	984,689	5,480,010	258,095,797
Bad debt expenses and Provision						
for premiums reserve	(1,932,908)	(366,047)	(10,572)	(36)	ı	(2,309,563)
The net change of insurance						
liabilities	-	(200,198,208)	(374,088)	ı	-	(200,572,296)
Operating expenses	(12,246,282)	(17,656,126)	(1,607,611)	(741,563)	(3,210,360)	(35,461,942)
Income (loss) from continuing						
operations before income taxes	7,527,061	8,466,185	1,246,010	243,090	2,269,650	19,751,996
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(1,177,980)	(2,407,054)	(112,203)	(32,749)	(1,778,775)	(5,508,761)
Consolidated net income	6,349,081	6,059,131	1,133,807	210,341	490,875	14,243,235

Note:

- (1) Revenues from each external customer were all less than 10% of total revenue of the Group.
- (2) Income of operating segments is measured before taxes. Income of operating segments is the basis of resources distribution and performance evaluation.

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Balance sheet

As of 30 June 2017, 31 December 2016, and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2017.6.30	2016.12.31	2016.6.30		
Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$351,081	\$14,822,959	\$4,446,451		
Available-for-sale financial assets - net	84,596	85,689	83,670		
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	79,968	89,872		
Receivables - net	23,916,960	537,085	26,718,417		
Current income tax assets	4,215,434	4,215,323	5,025,756		
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net	41,000,000	41,000,000	16,000,000		
Investments accounted for using the equity method - net	561,636,032	507,608,375	483,869,893		
Other financial assets-net	-	430,111	100,004		
Property and equipment - net	7,380	7,699	6,916		
Intangible assets - net	9,309	11,968	14,629		
Deferred tax assets - net	485,818	482,657	744,616		
Other assets - net	19,378	10,998	11,582		
Total assets	\$631,725,988	\$569,292,832	\$537,111,806		
Liabilities & Equity					
Liabilities					
Commercial paper payable - net	\$37,420,000	\$35,980,000	\$30,420,000		
Payables	25,508,887	5,625,178	33,714,770		
Current income tax liabilities	11,440,137	3,031,746	1,775,428		
Bonds payable	-	-	20,000,000		
Provisions	924,223	918,764	636,026		
Deferred tax liabilities	226,707	226,707	1,419		
Other liabilities	163,846	185,865	82,101		
Total liabilities	75,683,800	45,968,260	86,629,744		
Equity					
Capital stock					
Common stock	125,632,102	125,632,102	125,632,102		
Preferred stock	8,333,000	8,333,000	-		
Capital surplus	130,452,104	130,448,697	88,781,195		
Retained earnings					
Legal reserve	35,339,841	30,577,724	30,577,724		
Special reserve	149,106,971	149,108,336	149,108,336		
Undistributed earnings	69,225,535	73,001,761	39,266,759		
Other equity	37,952,635	6,222,952	17,115,946		
Total equity	556,042,188	523,324,572	450,482,062		
Total liabilities and equity	\$631,725,988	\$569,292,832	\$537,111,806		

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016, and six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars , except earning per share)

	2017.4.1~2017.6.30	2016.4.1~2016.6.30	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Income				
Gains on investment - equity method	\$17,252,951	\$7,527,216	\$27,783,667	\$16,023,532
Other operating income	361,618	112,246	721,646	216,826
	17,614,569	7,639,462	28,505,313	16,240,358
Expenses and loss				
Operating expenses	(183,954)	(151,696)	(370,343)	(361,107)
Other expenses and losses	(40,708)	(168,099)	(105,382)	(360,074)
	(224,662)	(319,795)	(475,725)	(721,181)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	17,389,907	7,319,667	28,029,588	15,519,177
Income tax expense	(1,779,387)	(1,602,688)	(1,794,057)	(1,635,366)
Profit after income tax from continuing operations	15,610,520	5,716,979	26,235,531	13,883,811
Net Income	15,610,520	5,716,979	26,235,531	13,883,811
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method - not to be reclassified	(965.020)	(42.214)	(050 540)	744 002
to profit or loss in subsequent periods	(865,930)	(42,214)	(858,548)	744,003
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods: Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	645	2,825	(1,092)	4,219
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures				
accounted for using the equity method - to be reclassified				
to profit or loss in subsequent periods	29,518,806	5,173,547	32,589,323	5,919,434
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	28,653,521	5,134,158	31,729,683	6,667,656
Total comprehensive income	\$44,264,041	\$10,851,137	\$57,965,214	\$20,551,467
Earnings per share (expressed in dollars)				
Basic earnings per share:				
Net income	\$1.24	\$0.46	\$2.09	\$1.11

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	-													
	Capital	stock			Retained earnings	s				Other equity				
						Undistributed	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign	Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for- sale financial	Gains (losses) on cash flow	Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from	Remeasureme nts of defined	Revaluaiton gains on		
Items		Preferred stock	Capital Surplus		Special reserve	earnings	operation	assets	hedges	credit risk	benefit plans	property	Others	Total
Balance on 1 January 2016	\$125,632,102	\$-	\$88,781,174	\$24,820,095	\$140,185,120	\$65,190,213	\$1,865,366	\$(417,073)	\$371,524	\$83,462	\$(1,562,755)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$455,056,994
Appropriations and distribution for 2015				5 757 500		/5 555 (00)								
Legal reserve				5,757,629	0.000.016	(5,757,629)								
Special reserve					8,923,216	(8,923,216)								-
Cash dividends						(25,126,420)								(25,126,420)
Other additional paid-in capital														
Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted			21											21
for using the equity method														
Net income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016						13,883,811								13,883,811
Other comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016							(5,008,648)	10,873,096	59,205	746,542	(2,539)			6,667,656
Comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016	-	-	-	-	-	13,883,811	(5,008,648)	10,873,096	59,205	746,542	(2,539)	-	-	20,551,467
			•	•		•	•	•		•	•			
Balance on 30 June 2016	\$125,632,102	\$-	\$88,781,195	\$30,577,724	\$149,108,336	\$39,266,759	\$(3,143,282)	\$10,456,023	\$430,729	\$830,004	\$(1,565,294)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$450,482,062
Balance on 1 January 2017	\$125,632,102	\$8,333,000	\$130,448,697	\$30,577,724	\$149,108,336	\$73,001,761	\$(7,274,912)	\$4,023,159	\$191,534	\$120,321	\$(945,933)	\$10,108,783	\$-	\$523,324,572
Appropriations and distribution for 2016														
Legal reserve				4,762,117		(4,762,117)								
Common stock cash dividends						(25,126,420)								(25,126,420)
Preferred stock cash dividends						(124,585)								(124,585)
Reversal of special reserve					(1,365)									_
Other additional paid-in capital														
Share of changes in net assets of associates and joint ventures accounted														
for using the equity method			(805)											(805)
Net income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017						26,235,531								26,235,531
Other comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017							(3,535,392)	36,081,704	41,919	(1,050,152)	2,783	188,821	-	31,729,683
Comprehensive income for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017	-	-	-	-	-	26,235,531	(3,535,392)	36,081,704	41,919	(1,050,152)	2,783	188,821	-	57,965,214
Share-based payment			4,212											4,212
Balance on 30 June 2017	\$125,632,102	\$8,333,000	\$130,452,104	\$35,339,841	\$149,106,971	\$69,225,535	\$(10,810,304)	\$40,104,863	\$233,453	\$(929,831)	\$(943,150)	\$10,297,604	\$-	\$556,042,188

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	\$28,029,588	\$15,519,177
Adjustments:		
Income and other adjustments with no cash flow effects		
Depreciation	1,007	852
Amortization	2,660	2,659
Interest expenses	81,504	324,706
Interest income	(713,278)	(208,475)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(27,783,667)	(16,023,532)
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	191	-
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	9,040	16,902
Others	4,212	, -
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	,	
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets	430,111	(100,004)
Increase in other assets	(5,612)	(3,242)
Decrease in payables	(70,475)	(56,444)
Increase (decrease) in provisions	5,459	(90,571)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(22,019)	50
Interest received	38,039	10,540
Interest paid	(81,504)	(61,155)
Income taxes paid	(906,415)	(1,021,092)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(981,159)	(1,689,629)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(879)	(519)
Increase in other assets	(2,768)	-
Increase in investments accounted for using the equity method	(14,998,000)	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(15,001,647)	(519)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in commercial paper payable	1,440,000	1,600,000
Net cash flows from financing activities	1,440,000	1,600,000
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(9,040)	(16,902)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(14,551,846)	(107,050)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of periods	14,902,927	4,643,373
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$351,081	\$4,536,323
The components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents presented in balance sheet	\$351,081	\$4,446,451
Securities purchased under agreements to resell satisfied the definition of cash and		
cash equivalents under IAS No.7	<u>-</u>	89,872
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$351,081	\$4,536,323

45. The major subsidiaries' condensed balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$325,707,191	\$180,728,474
Receivables	66,697,429	74,440,994
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	45,067,737	43,406,044
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,357,336,743	1,310,557,151
Derivative financial assets for hedging	283,105	520,063
Investments accounted for using the equity method	83,560,612	80,144,867
Investment in debt securities with no active market	2,189,799,863	1,957,038,018
Held-to-maturity financial assets	36,903,144	23,099,345
Other financial assets	4,500,000	9,500,000
Investment property	419,594,791	414,462,729
Loans	615,705,436	633,733,540
Reinsurance contract assets	797,088	810,553
Property and equipment	29,625,670	27,949,280
Intangible assets	36,645,287	38,649,944
Deferred tax assets	25,662,971	5,905,704
Other assets	24,343,216	28,981,013
Separate account product assets	532,907,443	488,304,148
Total assets	\$5,795,137,726	\$5,318,231,867
Liabilities		
Payables	\$33,448,304	\$66,173,978
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	9,373,244	1,589,391
Bonds payable	70,000,000	=
Preferred stock liability	5,000,000	15,000,000
Insurance liabilities	4,694,089,933	4,331,775,227
Reserve for insurance contract		
with feature of financial instruments	345,463	20,894,863
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	7,017,280	13,352,087
Liability reserve	56,245	150,489
Deferred tax liabilities	32,576,947	31,638,583
Other liabilities	8,406,619	5,406,436
Separate account product liabilities	532,907,443	488,304,148
Total liabilities	5,393,221,478	4,974,285,202
C4 - 11 - 111 4		
Stockholders' equity	52 065 274	52.065.274
Capital stock	53,065,274	53,065,274
Capital surplus	13,767,663	13,028,033
Retained earnings	306,604,865	275,830,361
Others	28,478,446	2,022,997
Total stockholders' equity	401,916,248	343,946,665
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$5,795,137,726	\$5,318,231,867

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$411,883,400	\$404,180,470
Operating costs	(386,285,886)	(382,200,960)
Operating expenses	(10,824,373)	(12,475,973)
Operating profit	14,773,141	9,503,537
Non-operating income and expenses	725,562	967,495
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	15,498,703	10,471,032
Income tax profit (expense)	736,187	(2,860,305)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	16,234,890	7,610,727
Net income	16,234,890	7,610,727
Other comprehensive income	32,365,321	5,679,930
Total comprehensive income	\$48,600,211	\$13,290,657
Primary earnings per share	\$3.06	\$1.43

Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		_
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,293,746	\$1,547,540
Receivables	471,848	449,787
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	834,014	456,894
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,464,567	3,175,135
Investment in debt securities with no active market	10,129,671	7,729,420
Held-to-maturity financial assets	851,862	1,142,943
Loans	149,909	80,612
Reinsurance contract assets	33,766	19,341
Property and equipment	87,522	102,779
Intangible assets	27,386	36,379
Other assets	1,503,123	1,651,054
Separate account product assets	141,791	171,148
Total assets	\$20,989,205	\$16,563,032
Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$-	\$311,029
Payables	1,236,289	853,419
Reserve for insurance contract		
with feature of financial instruments	7,768,479	4,686,072
Insurance liabilities	8,117,786	6,091,950
Other liabilities	40,068	33,869
Separate account product liabilities	141,791	171,148
Total liabilities	17,304,413	12,147,487
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	7,067,795	7,067,795
Retained earnings	(3,440,333)	(3,129,724)
Others	57,330	477,474
Total stockholders' equity	3,684,792	4,415,545
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$20,989,205	\$16,563,032

Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$3,898,755	\$2,450,607
Operating costs	(3,278,872)	(1,519,783)
Operating expenses	(722,371)	(612,528)
Operating (loss) profit	(102,488)	318,296
Non-operating income and expenses	(7,418)	120
(Loss) profit from continuing operations before income tax	(109,906)	318,416
Income tax expense		
(Loss) profit from continuing operations after income tax	(109,906)	318,416
Net (loss) income	(109,906)	318,416
Other comprehensive loss	(183,890)	(391,281)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(293,796)	\$(72,865)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Lujiazui Life is a limited company; there is no information about earning per share.

Cathay Life Insurance Company (Vietnam) Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets	_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$297,904	\$355,618
Receivables	282,545	270,291
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,548,507	5,881,199
Investment in debt securities with no active market	187,460	206,631
Loans	23,911	21,292
Property and equipment	15,286	15,623
Intangible assets	139	213
Other assets	50,687	41,032
Total assets	\$7,406,439	\$6,791,899
Liabilities		
Payables	\$60,984	\$36,347
Current income tax liabilities	9,222	21,409
Insurance liabilities	1,358,335	991,899
Other liabilities	358	476
Total liabilities	1,428,899	1,050,131
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	5,410,990	5,410,990
Retained earnings	468,287	307,944
Others	98,263	22,834
Total stockholders' equity	5,977,540	5,741,768
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$7,406,439	\$6,791,899

Cathay Life Insurance Company (Vietnam) Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$546,454	\$457,380
Operating costs	(306,068)	(218,437)
Operating expenses	(153,747)	(122,011)
Operating profit	86,639	116,932
Non-operating income and expenses	810	841
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	87,449	117,773
Income tax expense	(17,431)	(21,883)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	70,018	95,890
Net income	70,018	95,890
Other comprehensive income	84,238	85,710
Total comprehensive income	\$154,256	\$181,600
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Life Insurance Company (Vietnam) is a limited company; there is no information about earning per shall

Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$719,295	\$575,273
Investment property	6,401,971	6,930,311
Property and equipment	546,817	610,690
Total assets	\$7,668,083	\$8,116,274
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$4,739	\$1,228
Deferred tax liabilities	279,959	257,631
Other liabilities	82,624	93,118
Total liabilities	367,322	351,977
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	7,223,435	7,223,435
Retained earnings	541,244	420,078
Others	(463,918)	120,784
Total stockholders' equity	7,300,761	7,764,297
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$7,668,083	\$8,116,274

Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$115,077	\$539,574
Operating expenses	(34,712)	(35,849)
Operating profit	80,365	503,725
Non-operating income and expenses	(11)	(10)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	80,354	503,715
Income tax expense	(20,858)	(123,926)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	59,496	379,789
Net income	59,496	379,789
Other comprehensive loss	(250,283)	(366,410)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(190,787)	\$13,379
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co. Ltd. is a limited company; there is no information abou earnings per share.

Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$1,768,529	\$1,631,158
Investment property	12,456,300	13,931,725
Total assets	\$14,224,829	\$15,562,883
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$77,648	\$52,248
Total liabilities	77,648	52,248
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	16,654,013	16,654,013
Retained earnings	1,433,479	1,455,086
Others	(3,940,311)	(2,598,464)
Total stockholders' equity	14,147,181	15,510,635
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$14,224,829	\$15,562,883

Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$88,976	\$936,241
Operating expenses	(419)	(666)
Operating profit	88,557	935,575
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	88,557	935,575
Income tax (expense) profit	(74,410)	47,925
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	14,147	983,500
Net income	14,147	983,500
Other comprehensive loss	(10,568)	(1,968,113)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$3,579	\$(984,613)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$18,477	\$16,874
Investment property	125,821	140,724
Total assets	\$144,298	\$157,598
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$705	\$471
Total liabilities	705	471
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	168,222	168,222
Retained earnings	15,201	15,135
Others	(39,830)	(26,230)
Total stockholders' equity	143,593	157,127
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$144,298	\$157,598

Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$897	\$9,454
Operating expenses	(419)	(608)
Operating profit	478	8,846
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	478	8,846
Income tax (expense) profit	(674)	666
(Loss) profit from continuing operations after income	(196)	9,512
Net (loss) income	(196)	9,512
Other comprehensive loss	(100)	(19,869)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(296)	\$(10,357)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$674,895	\$757,508
Investment property	21,683,875	23,658,369
Other non-current assets	<u> </u>	28,876
Total assets	\$22,358,770	\$24,444,753
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$109,631	\$76,049
Other non-current liabilities	12,976,507	14,244,605
Total liabilities	13,086,138	14,320,654
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	10,189,090	10,189,090
Retained earnings	851,157	893,577
Others	(1,767,615)	(958,568)
Total stockholders' equity	9,272,632	10,124,099
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$22,358,770	\$24,444,753

Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$299,191	\$1,508,576
Operating cost	(205,169)	(271,113)
Operating expenses	(4,572)	(511)
Operating profit	89,450	1,236,952
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	89,450	1,236,952
Income tax expense		(21,484)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	89,450	1,215,468
Net income	89,450	1,215,468
Other comprehensive loss	(1,685)	(1,250,837)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$87,765	\$(35,369)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note
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Note: Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$33,740	\$38,861
Investment property	1,141,256	1,245,177
Other non-current assets	<u> </u>	1,520
Total assets	\$1,174,996	\$1,285,558
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$5,770	\$4,003
Other non-current liabilities	682,974	749,716
Total liabilities	688,744	753,719
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	536,268	536,268
Retained earnings	42,796	45,915
Others	(92,812)	(50,344)
Total stockholders' equity	486,252	531,839
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,174,996	\$1,285,558

Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$15,744	\$79,399
Operating cost	(10,798)	(14,269)
Operating expenses	(491)	(512)
Operating profit	4,455	64,618
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	4,455	64,618
Income tax expense	-	(1,131)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	4,455	63,487
Net income	4,455	63,487
Other comprehensive loss	(94)	(65,724)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$4,361	\$(2,237)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Conning Holdings Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$3,883,408	\$3,855,839
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	155,933	-
Investment in debt securities with no active market	3,065	3,251
Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,100,654	446,568
Property and equipment	221,474	177,406
Intangible assets	11,026,178	11,643,332
Deferred tax assets	144,071	-
Other non-current assets	226,468	241,126
Total assets	\$18,761,251	\$16,367,522
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$3,604,516	\$938,567
Liability reserve	377,406	262,485
Deferred tax liabilities	658,020	534,180
Other non-current liabilities	344,163	296,763
Total liabilities	4,984,105	2,031,995
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	91,191	91,191
Capital surplus	14,415,868	14,415,868
Retained earnings	(134,079)	(118,551)
Others	(1,190,630)	(374,110)
Non-controlling interest	594,796	321,129
Total stockholders' equity	13,777,146	14,335,527
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$18,761,251	\$16,367,522

Conning Holdings Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$2,803,148	\$2,725,335
Operating costs	(366,220)	(370,398)
Operating expenses	(2,395,823)	(2,334,504)
Operating profit	41,105	20,433
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	41,105	20,433
Income tax expense	(82,151)	(19,899)
(Loss) profit from continuing operations after income tax	(41,046)	534
Net (loss) income	(41,046)	534
Other comprehensive loss	(830,640)	(619,124)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(871,686)	\$(618,590)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Conning Holdings Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets \$7,672,684 \$6,807,583 Receivables 2,173,045 2,090,934 Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss 880,562 1,452,802 Available-for-sale financial assets 9,532,559 8,330,257 Investments accounted for using the equity method Investment in debt securities with no active market 2,017,715 3,320,085 Held-to-maturity financial assets 6,283,415 4,444,017 Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets 36,817 16,951 Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 <th>Items</th> <th>2017.6.30</th> <th>2016.6.30</th>	Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Receivables 2,173,045 2,090,934 Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss 880,562 1,452,802 Available-for-sale financial assets 9,532,559 8,330,257 Investments accounted for using the equity method 1,827,611 772,146 Investment in debt securities with no active market 2,017,715 3,320,085 Held-to-maturity financial assets 6,283,415 4,444,017 Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226	Assets	-	_
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss 880,562 1,452,802 Available-for-sale financial assets 9,532,559 8,330,257 Investments accounted for using the equity method 1,827,611 772,146 Investment in debt securities with no active market 2,017,715 3,320,085 Held-to-maturity financial assets 6,283,415 4,444,017 Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities \$38,508,145 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities <td< td=""><td>Cash and cash equivalents</td><td>\$7,672,684</td><td>\$6,807,583</td></td<>	Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,672,684	\$6,807,583
Available-for-sale financial assets 9,532,559 8,330,257 Investments accounted for using the equity method 1,827,611 772,146 Investment in debt securities with no active market 2,017,715 3,320,085 Held-to-maturity financial assets 6,283,415 4,444,017 Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$36,817 16,951 Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 </td <td>Receivables</td> <td>2,173,045</td> <td>2,090,934</td>	Receivables	2,173,045	2,090,934
Investments accounted for using the equity method 1,827,611 772,146 Investment in debt securities with no active market 2,017,715 3,320,085 Held-to-maturity financial assets 6,283,415 4,444,017 Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 <t< td=""><td>Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss</td><td>880,562</td><td>1,452,802</td></t<>	Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	880,562	1,452,802
Investment in debt securities with no active market 2,017,715 3,320,085 Held-to-maturity financial assets 6,283,415 4,444,017 Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 2,889,552 2,889,552 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552	Available-for-sale financial assets	9,532,559	8,330,257
Held-to-maturity financial assets 6,283,415 4,444,017 Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others	Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,827,611	772,146
Loans 253,673 362,385 Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity	Investment in debt securities with no active market	2,017,715	3,320,085
Reinsurance contract assets 6,993,563 8,318,516 Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Held-to-maturity financial assets	6,283,415	4,444,017
Property and equipment 66,276 99,126 Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Loans	253,673	362,385
Intangible assets 31,441 20,006 Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Reinsurance contract assets	6,993,563	8,318,516
Deferred tax assets 153,790 140,147 Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Property and equipment	66,276	99,126
Other assets 621,811 652,866 Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Intangible assets	31,441	20,006
Total assets \$38,508,145 \$36,810,870 Liabilities \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 0thers (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Deferred tax assets	153,790	140,147
Liabilities Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Other assets	621,811	652,866
Payables \$4,045,018 \$2,585,088 Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Total assets	\$38,508,145	\$36,810,870
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Liabilities		
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss 36,817 16,951 Preferred stock liability 1,000,000 1,000,000 Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Payables	\$4,045,018	\$2,585,088
Insurance liabilities 23,589,523 24,879,866 Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	36,817	16,951
Liability reserve 380,025 381,577 Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	1,000,000
Deferred tax liabilities 235,233 40,889 Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Insurance liabilities	23,589,523	24,879,866
Other liabilities 391,131 392,855 Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Liability reserve	380,025	381,577
Total liabilities 29,677,747 29,297,226 Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Capital stock 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Deferred tax liabilities	235,233	40,889
Stockholders' equity 2,889,552 2,889,552 Capital stock 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Other liabilities	391,131	392,855
Capital stock 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Total liabilities	29,677,747	29,297,226
Capital stock 2,889,552 2,889,552 Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	Stockholders' equity		
Retained earnings 6,351,836 4,912,561 Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644		2,889,552	2,889,552
Others (410,990) (288,469) Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	-	· · ·	· · ·
Total stockholders' equity 8,830,398 7,513,644	_		
	Total stockholders' equity		

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$8,564,127	\$7,734,805
Operating costs	(5,752,396)	(5,454,831)
Operating expenses	(1,699,454)	(1,625,613)
Operating profit	1,112,277	654,361
Non-operating income and expenses	(10,233)	(8,782)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	1,102,044	645,579
Income tax expense	(148,828)	(112,203)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	953,216	533,376
Net income	953,216	533,376
Other comprehensive income	112,237	86,553
Total comprehensive income	\$1,065,453	\$619,929
Primary earnings per share	\$3.30	\$1.85

Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (Vietnam) Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets Cash and cash equivalents	\$138,379	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$138.379	
- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 7	\$191,036
Receivables	51,129	78,857
Held-to-maturity financial assets	501,056	439,096
Reinsurance contract assets	291,406	333,393
Property and equipment	6,435	548
Intangible assets	1,352	918
Other assets	34,937	33,629
Total assets	\$1,024,694	\$1,077,477
Liabilities		
Payables	\$46,034	\$42,814
Liability reserve	380,041	417,050
Deferred tax liabilities	111	46
Other liabilities	8,600	4,724
Total liabilities	434,786	464,634
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	845,585	845,585
Retained earnings	(127,608)	(151,693)
Others	(128,069)	(81,049)
Total stockholders' equity	589,908	612,843
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,024,694	\$1,077,477

Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (Vietnam) Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$103,879	\$82,938
Operating costs	(37,509)	(28,439)
Operating expenses	(56,159)	(52,297)
Operating profit	10,211	2,202
Non-operating income and expenses	1,364	50
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	11,575	2,252
Income tax expense		
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	11,575	2,252
Net income	11,575	2,252
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(34,338)	17,675
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(22,763)	\$19,927
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Century (Vietnam) is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		_
Cash and cash equivalents	\$46,900,911	\$59,365,945
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	127,240,446	75,668,175
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	214,422,602	265,588,447
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	67,178,004	38,738,367
Receivables	84,173,422	73,776,556
Discounts and loans	1,385,367,194	1,245,575,375
Available-for-sale financial assets	142,489,986	100,872,467
Held-to-maturity financial assets	39,399,408	39,445,335
Investments accounted for using the equity method	9,186,520	7,779,083
Other financial assets	5,465	6,669
Investment in debt securities with no active market	397,290,140	436,880,530
Property and equipment	24,073,592	24,216,466
Investment property	1,516,730	1,613,159
Intangible assets	7,419,009	7,393,713
Deferred tax assets	2,022,205	2,042,557
Other assets	24,110,770	32,276,616
Total assets	\$2,572,796,404	\$2,411,239,460
Liabilities		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$67,252,528	\$60,607,894
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	79,962,046	88,594,295
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	71,301,969	42,186,204
Payables	33,597,218	25,963,427
Current income tax liabilities	30,959	190,851
Deposits and remittances	2,013,427,951	1,908,596,003
Financial debentures payable	63,350,000	51,900,000
Other financial liabilities	59,837,717	65,432,880
Liability reserve	2,990,358	3,060,877
Deferred tax liabilities	1,737,762	2,583,160
Other liabilities	9,035,436	9,457,741
Total liabilities	2,402,523,944	2,258,573,332
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	78,604,060	69,479,605
Capital Increase	70,004,000	2,620,210
Capital surplus	33,610,983	23,969,412
Retained earnings	58,299,094	51,856,776
Others	(241,677)	4,740,125
Total stockholders' equity	170,272,460	152,666,128
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,572,796,404	\$2,411,239,460
Total habilities and stockholders equity	\$4,314,190,404	\$4,411,437,400

Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Interest income	\$20,559,773	\$18,465,689
Interest expenses	(7,147,770)	(6,919,383)
Operating profit	13,412,003	11,546,306
Non-interest income	12,139,495	12,995,671
Total income	25,551,498	24,541,977
Bad debt expense and reserve for loss on guarantees	(992,822)	(1,843,035)
Operating expenses	(12,644,546)	(12,288,218)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	11,914,130	10,410,724
Income tax expense	(1,416,000)	(1,106,000)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	10,498,130	9,304,724
Net income	10,498,130	9,304,724
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(499,477)	775,450
Total comprehensive income	\$9,998,653	\$10,080,174
Primary earnings per share	\$1.42	\$1.27

Indovina Bank Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		_
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,343,677	\$6,856,556
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	5,827,330	8,802,635
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,493,858	380,812
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,519,818	74,218
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,355,134	2,999,086
Receivables	169,492	253,856
Discounts and loans	26,778,935	24,061,527
Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,434,461	4,650,916
Property and equipment	392,795	536,669
Intangible assets	16,915	20,064
Other assets	569,981	501,166
Total assets	\$53,902,396	\$49,137,505
Liabilities		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$11,972,981	\$13,891,166
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	59,252	70,910
Payables	662,843	442,113
Current income tax liabilities	1,362	76,353
Deposits and remittances	33,025,928	27,025,439
Deferred tax liabilities	128,413	42,061
Other liabilities	78,480	158,193
Total liabilities	45,929,259	41,706,235
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	6,094,911	6,094,911
Retained earnings	1,939,834	1,180,310
Others	(61,608)	156,049
Total stockholders' equity	7,973,137	7,431,270
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$53,902,396	\$49,137,505

Indovina Bank Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Interest income	\$1,506,533	\$1,126,992
Interest expenses	(672,684)	(523,515)
Net interest income	833,849	603,477
Non-interest income	311,108	68,069
Total income	1,144,957	671,546
Bad debt expense and reserve for loss on guarantees	(252,514)	(66,957)
Operating expenses	(313,776)	(252,734)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	578,667	351,855
Income tax expense	(133,038)	(66,631)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	445,629	285,224
Net income	445,629	285,224
Other comprehensive loss	(226,805)	(181,698)
Total comprehensive income	\$218,824	\$103,526
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Indovina Bank is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,703,237	\$972,464
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	1,966,975	1,707,702
Available-for-sale financial assets	779	826
Receivables	120,667	99,111
Discounts and loans	5,426,945	6,067,000
Property and equipment	156,510	163,409
Intangible assets	49,882	40,610
Other assets	54,851	124,701
Total assets	\$10,479,846	\$9,175,823
Liabilities		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$-	\$981,933
Payables	122,357	62,546
Current income tax liabilities	495	-
Deposits and remittances	7,293,397	6,185,583
Deferred tax liabilities	10,379	9,473
Other liabilities	34,675	35,727
Total liabilities	7,461,303	7,275,262
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	3,020,769	1,786,169
Retained earnings	(9,468)	(16,599)
Others	7,242	130,991
Total stockholders' equity	3,018,543	1,900,561
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$10,479,846	\$9,175,823

Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Interest income	\$262,601	\$238,684
Interest expenses	(67,976)	(57,919)
Net interest income	194,625	180,765
Non-interest income	35,943	49,823
Total income	230,568	230,588
Bad debt expense and reserve for loss on guarantees	(62,196)	(22,915)
Operating expenses	(118,565)	(115,932)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	49,807	91,741
Income tax expense	(3,106)	(3,812)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	46,701	87,929
Net profit	46,701	87,929
Other comprehensive loss	(124,024)	(44,983)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(77,323)	\$42,946
Primary earnings per share	\$0.88	\$1.44

Cathay Securities Corporation Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$25,030,757	\$21,464,761
Available-for-sale financial assets	18	18
Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,556,799	1,598,374
Property and equipment	162,632	156,186
Intangible assets	43,650	52,396
Deferred tax assets	6,686	15,174
Other non-current assets	529,007	458,711
Total assets	\$27,329,549	\$23,745,620
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$20,230,158	\$16,731,708
Deferred tax liabilities	15,623	16,559
Other non-current liabilities	19,401	23,472
Total liabilities	20,265,182	16,771,739
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	5,330,000	4,950,000
Stock dividends to be distributed	180,000	380,000
Capital surplus	491,766	491,766
Retained earnings	825,882	829,060
Others	236,719	323,055
Total stockholders' equity	7,064,367	6,973,881
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$27,329,549	\$23,745,620

Cathay Securities Corporation Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Revenues	\$1,273,977	\$1,029,052
Service fee expenses	(40,265)	(38,205)
Employee benefit expenses	(492,678)	(392,166)
Share of the profit of associates and joint ventures		
accounted for using the equity method	(3,812)	(2,206)
Operating expenses	(631,000)	(401,083)
Non-operating income and expenses	10,423	8,993
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	116,645	204,385
Income tax expense	(25,752)	(32,749)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	90,893	171,636
Net income	90,893	171,636
Other comprehensive loss	(5,212)	(36,497)
Total comprehensive income	\$85,681	\$135,139
Primary earnings per share	\$0.16	\$0.31

Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$1,276,607	\$840,796
Property and equipment	18,959	19,874
Intangible assets	1,925	2,070
Other non-current assets	41,277	93,775
Total assets	\$1,338,768	\$956,515
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$944,216	\$506,198
Total liabilities	944,216	506,198
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	728,544	728,544
Retained earnings	(286,455)	(261,491)
Others	(47,537)	(16,736)
Total stockholders' equity	394,552	450,317
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,338,768	\$956,515

Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Revenues	\$47,534	\$41,913
Service fee expenses	(2,738)	(23,114)
Employee benefit expenses	(19,002)	(16,565)
Operating expenses	(39,455)	(22,129)
Non-operating income and expenses	706	284
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(12,955)	(19,611)
Income tax expense		
Loss from continuing operations after income tax	(12,955)	(19,611)
Net loss	(12,955)	(19,611)
Other comprehensive loss	(27,224)	(16,727)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(40,179)	\$(36,338)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note1: Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnin per share.

Cathay Venture Inc. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		
Current assets	\$790,586	\$163,887
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,561,804	2,812,666
Investments accounted for using the equity method	280,461	301,404
Property and equipment	3,394	176
Deferred tax assets	18,960	1,200
Other non-current assets	1,126	836
Total assets	\$3,656,331	\$3,280,169
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$11,912	\$106,970
Deferred tax liabilities	-	7,463
Other non-current liabilities	4,847	4,896
Total liabilities	16,759	119,329
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	3,173,235	2,403,000
Stock dividends to be distributed	-	168,250
Capital surplus	128,625	-
Retained earnings	275,567	174,585
Others	62,145	415,005
Total stockholders' equity	3,639,572	3,160,840
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$3,656,331	\$3,280,169

Cathay Venture Inc.

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$175,970	\$90,735
Operating costs	(16,166)	(14,241)
Operating expenses	(8,825)	(9,529)
Non-operating income and expenses	(1,300)	387
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	149,679	67,352
Income tax expense	(5,415)	(4,822)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	144,264	62,530
Net income	144,264	62,530
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(233,498)	174,486
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(89,234)	\$237,016
Primary earnings per share	\$0.45	\$0.23

Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Available-for-sale financial assets 56,618 90,625 Financial assets carried at cost 5,745 5,745 Investments accounted for using the equity method 249,207 270,954 Property and equipment 57,773 74,583 Intangible assets 7,444 9,911 Deferred tax assets 16,626 14,286 Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 2 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Available-for-sale financial assets 56,618 90,625 Financial assets carried at cost 5,745 5,745 Investments accounted for using the equity method 249,207 270,954 Property and equipment 57,773 74,583 Intangible assets 7,444 9,911 Deferred tax assets 16,626 14,286 Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity \$2,000,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Assets		_
Financial assets carried at cost 5,745 5,745 Investments accounted for using the equity method 249,207 270,954 Property and equipment 57,773 74,583 Intangible assets 7,444 9,911 Deferred tax assets 16,626 14,286 Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity \$1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Current assets	\$2,064,070	\$1,939,535
Investments accounted for using the equity method 249,207 270,954 Property and equipment 57,773 74,583 Intangible assets 7,444 9,911 Deferred tax assets 16,626 14,286 Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity \$13,908 13,908 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Available-for-sale financial assets	56,618	90,625
Property and equipment 57,773 74,583 Intangible assets 7,444 9,911 Deferred tax assets 16,626 14,286 Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 2 2 Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Financial assets carried at cost	5,745	5,745
Intangible assets 7,444 9,911 Deferred tax assets 16,626 14,286 Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Investments accounted for using the equity method	249,207	270,954
Deferred tax assets 16,626 14,286 Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities Current liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Property and equipment	57,773	74,583
Other non-current assets 272,289 263,428 Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 2 2 Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Intangible assets	7,444	9,911
Total assets \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067 Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 2 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Deferred tax assets	16,626	14,286
Liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 2 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 1,500,000 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Other non-current assets	272,289	263,428
Current liabilities \$508,462 \$516,509 Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity 2 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 13,908 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Total assets	\$2,729,772	\$2,669,067
Other non-current liabilities 134,307 160,554 Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity Capital stock Capital surplus Retained earnings Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Liabilities		
Total liabilities 642,769 677,063 Stockholders' equity	Current liabilities	\$508,462	\$516,509
Stockholders' equity 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital stock 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Other non-current liabilities	134,307	160,554
Capital stock 1,500,000 1,500,000 Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Total liabilities	642,769	677,063
Capital surplus 13,908 13,908 Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Stockholders' equity		
Retained earnings 605,110 494,143 Others (32,015) (16,047 Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Capital stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
Others (32,015) (16,047) Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Capital surplus	13,908	13,908
Total stockholders' equity 2,087,003 1,992,004	Retained earnings	605,110	494,143
		(32,015)	(16,047)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity \$2,729,772 \$2,669,067	Total stockholders' equity	2,087,003	1,992,004
1 our machines and stockholders equity ————————————————————————————————————	Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,729,772	\$2,669,067

Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$802,720	\$710,658
Operating expenses	(572,315)	(530,789)
Operating gross profit	230,405	179,869
Non-operating income and expenses	(1,731)	(15,094)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	228,674	164,775
Income tax expense	(39,264)	(29,223)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	189,410	135,552
Net income	189,410	135,552
Other comprehensive loss	(4,680)	(14,573)
Total comprehensive income	\$184,730	\$120,979
Primary earnings per share	\$1.26	\$0.90

Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. Condensed Balance Sheet As of 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2017.6.30	2016.6.30
Assets		_
Current assets	\$5,012,666	\$5,938,046
Available-for-sale financial asseets	318,442	297,841
Property and equipment	72,424	67,838
Investment property	290,341	286,253
Intangible assets	27,481	18,169
Other non-current assets	153,900	158,787
Total assets	\$5,875,254	\$6,766,934
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$4,724,457	\$5,639,682
Deferred tax liabilities	6,869	6,788
Other non-current liabilities	1,675	1,456
Total liabilities	4,733,001	5,647,926
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	667,000	667,000
Retained earnings	187,181	184,237
Others	288,072	267,771
Total stockholders' equity	1,142,253	1,119,008
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$5,875,254	\$6,766,934

Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income For the six-month periods ended 30 June 2017 and 2016 (Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2017.1.1~2017.6.30	2016.1.1~2016.6.30
Operating income	\$97,669	\$110,748
Operating expenses	(113,770)	(121,645)
Operating loss	(16,101)	(10,897)
Non-operating income and expenses	29,023	34,681
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	12,922	23,784
Income tax profit (expense)	218	(1,944)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	13,140	21,840
Net income	13,140	21,840
Other comprehensive income	12,926	19,754
Total comprehensive income	\$26,066	\$41,594
Primary earnings per share	\$0.20	\$0.33