Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 and Independent Auditors' Report

DECLARATION OF CONSOLIDATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF AFFILIATES

The entities required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates in accordance with the "Criteria Governing Preparation of Affiliation Reports, Consolidated Business Reports and Consolidated Financial Statements of Affiliated Enterprises" for the year ended December 31, 2020 are the same as the entities required to be included in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies as provided in International Financial Reporting Standard 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements." Relevant information that should be disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of affiliates has all been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements of parent and subsidiary companies. Hence, we did not prepare a separate set of consolidated financial statements of affiliates.

Very truly yours,

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD.

By

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March 9, 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group") as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and its consolidated financial performance and it's consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise, and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), International Accounting Standards (IAS), IFRIC Interpretations (IFRIC) and SIC Interpretations (SIC) endorsed and issued into effect 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 Statements by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The key audit matter identified in the audit of the Group's consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020 is described as follows:

Adequacy of Loss Reserves

For the estimates and judgments related to loss reserves, refer to Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements. For other related disclosures, refer to Note 20.

Loss reserve is a major component of the Group's liability. As of December 31, 2020, the balance of loss reserves representing 22% of the total assets of the Group.

Loss reserves include losses filed but not yet paid and losses not yet filed. The losses filed but not yet paid refers to the estimates of unpaid losses evaluated by the claims department, third-party adjusters, or independent adjusters for known and filed losses only. The adjusters analyze the specific details of the insured event to generate an independent estimate of the losses filed. The losses not yet filed include estimates of the unpaid losses and unpaid unallocated loss adjustment expenses (ULAE). The actuaries estimate unpaid losses based on the claim development methods (accident year basis) and a separate analysis was performed to evaluate the unpaid ULAE estimate. These analyses are performed by type of insurance and applied to gross as well as ceded losses.

The said claim development methods involve credibility weighting of the experiential development and the expected losses. The actuaries exercise professional judgment in determining the appropriate method or models, assumptions, or parameters associated with the evaluation of unpaid losses.

We obtained an understanding of the design and implementation, and we tested the operating effectiveness of the internal control relevant to the estimation of loss reserves of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. Moreover, we also performed the following audit procedures:

1. We assessed, on a test basis, the relevant information and subsequent payment of claims to evaluate whether the amount of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.'s loss reserves for claims filed but not yet paid were estimated accordingly and appropriately;

2. We obtained the actuarial report prepared by Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.'s internal actuary and determined that Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.'s loss reserves were accrued accordingly. We confirmed that the professional qualification of the actuary is compliant with the regulations issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China;

3. Our internal specialists evaluated the completeness and accuracy of the data, as well as the reasonableness of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.'s estimate of losses not yet filed.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. as of and for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 on which we have issued an unmodified opinion.

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 Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, and IFRS, IAS, IFRIC and SIC endorsed and issued into effect 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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance, including the audit committee or supervisors, are responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 Group's internal control.

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 Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' 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.

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

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

March 9, 2021

<u>*Notice to Readers*</u>

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

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020		2019	
ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6, 27 and 29)	$ 10,253,572	23	$ 10,685,599	25
RECEIVABLES (Notes 4, 11, 27 and 34)	2,674,034	6	2,776,216	6
INVESTMENTS				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	11,665,436	26	9,697,413	23
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 5 and 8)	1,226,184	3	1,343,814	3
Financial assets at amortized cost (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	7,398,956	17	8,182,199	19
Investments accounted for using the equity method, net (Notes 4 and 14)	2,203,664	5	2,122,476	5
Loans (Notes 4, 10 and 27)	195,316	-	229,849	-
REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSET (Notes 4, 12, 20 and 34)	7,445,937	17	6,714,726	16
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 4 and 15)	197,086	1	172,082	-
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	105,864	-	209,498	1
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 17)	91,180	-	67,307	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 24)	175,329	-	134,204	-
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 18, 27 and 29)	665,823	2	672,669	2
TOTAL	$ 44,298,381	100	$ 43,008,052	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
PAYABLES (Notes 4, 19, 27 and 34)	$ 3,362,916	7	$ 3,403,811	8
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	2,700	-	367	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	106,037	-	210,153	1
INSURANCE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 5 and 20)	26,226,284	59	24,994,781	58
OTHER LIABILITIES	730,028	2	1,008,702	2
PROVISIONS (Notes 4 and 21)	454,164	1	432,909	1
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 24)	286,426	1	300,872	1
Total liabilities	31,168,555	70	30,351,595	71
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY				
Ordinary shares				
Ordinary shares	3,057,052	7	3,057,052	7
Capital surplus				
Capital surplus	518,326	1	518,326	1
Retained earnings				
Legal reserve	3,132,813	7	2,711,555	6
Special reserve	4,796,064	11	4,993,030	12
Unappropriated earnings	1,750,310	4	1,568,714	4
Total retained earnings	9,679,187	22	9,273,299	22
Other equity	(124,739)	-	(192,220)	(1)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	13,129,826	30	12,656,457	29
Total equity	13,129,826	30	12,656,457	29
TOTAL	$ 44,298,381	100	$ 43,008,052	100

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
OPERATING REVENUES				
Retained earned premium (Note 34)				
Direct insurance premium revenues (Notes 4 and 27)	$ 23,486,453	113	$ 23,455,505	113
Reinsurance premium inward	2,012,040	10	1,887,946	9
Premium revenues	25,498,493	123	25,343,451	122
Less: Reinsurance premium outward (Notes 4 and 34)	6,085,888	29	5,793,571	28
Less: Net change in unearned premium reserves (Notes 4, 20 and 34)	564,753	3	473,136	2
Total retained earned premium	18,847,852	91	19,076,744	92
Reinsurance commission earned (Note 34)	571,767	3	572,238	3
Handling fees earned	45,022	-	42,475	-
Net gains on investments				
Interest income (Notes 23 and 27)	546,176	3	555,093	3
Foreign exchange losses (Note 4)	(325,809)	(2)	(118,531)	(1)
Gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4)	1,201,180	6	1,068,964	5
Excluding net (losses) gains on financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 9)	(706)	-	570	-
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 14)	65,607	-	(2,470)	-
Expected credit impairment losses on investment (Note 4)	(12,547)	-	(240)	-
Income or loss reclassified under the overlay approach (Note 7)	(219,847)	(1)	(482,999)	(2)
Total net gains on investments	1,254,054	6	1,020,387	5
Total operating revenues	20,718,695	100	20,711,844	100
OPERATING COSTS				
Retained claims (Notes 4, 27 and 34)				
Claims incurred	12,835,818	62	12,809,769	62
Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers (Note 34)	2,166,634	10	2,488,415	12
Total retained claims	10,669,184	52	10,321,354	50
Other net change in insurance liabilities (Notes 4 and 19)	(139,281)	(1)	395,043	2
Commission expenses (Notes 4, 27 and 34)	3,311,427	16	3,339,517	16
Other operating costs	99,993	-	68,988	-
Total operating costs	13,941,323	67	14,124,902	68

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CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
GROSS MARGIN	$ 6,777,372	33	$ 6,586,942	32
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 23 and 27)				
Operating	3,430,228	16	3,367,708	16
Administrative	782,468	4	716,322	4
Training	11,606	-	13,265	-
Total operating expenses	4,224,302	20	4,097,295	20
OPERATING INCOME	2,553,070	13	2,489,647	12
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 27)	5,386	-	5,352	-
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	2,558,456	13	2,494,999	12
INCOME TAX (Notes 4 and 24)	(384,512)	(2)	(388,713)	(2)
NET PROFIT	2,173,944	11	2,106,286	10
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (Notes 4 and 22)	(20,908)	-	6,143	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 22)	(127,800)	(1)	184,200	1
Less: Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 24)	(4,182)	-	1,229	-
	(144,526)	(1)	189,114	1

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CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except Earnings Per Share)

	2020		2019	
	Amount	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 22)	$ (30,971)	-	$ (12,486)	-
Share of the other comprehensive income (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method - items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4, 14 and 22)	15,581	-	(45,918)	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 22)	17,000	-	14,761	-
Other comprehensive income reclassified under the overlay approach (Notes 4, 7 and 22)	219,847	1	482,999	2
Less: Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 24)	9,450	-	8,043	-
	212,007	1	431,313	2
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	67,481	-	620,427	3
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 2,241,425	11	$ 2,726,713	13
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owner of the Company	$ 2,173,944	10	$ 2,106,286	10
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
	$ 2,173,944	10	$ 2,106,286	10
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:				
Owner of the Company	$ 2,241,425	11	$ 2,726,713	13
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-
	$ 2,241,425	11	$ 2,726,713	13
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25)				
Basic	$ 7.11		$ 6.89	

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company										
							Other Equity (Notes 4 and 22)				
				Retained Earnings (Note 22)							
	Shares (In Thousands)	Capital Stock (Notes 4 and 22)	Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 22)	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropri-ated Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translating the Financial Statements of Foreign Operations	Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Profit or Loss with Unrealized Interest	Remeasure-ment of Defined Benefit Plans	Other Comprehensive Income Reclassified Under Overlay Method	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2019	305,705	$ 3,057,052	$ 502,500	$ 2,436,306	$ 3,934,250	$ 907,615	$ (228,873)	$ (153,280)	$ (163,649)	$ (266,845)	$ 10,025,076
Appropriation of 2018 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	275,249	-	(275,249)	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriate special reserve	-	-	-	-	521,208	(521,208)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(111,158)	-	-	-	-	(111,158)
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	537,572	(537,572)	-	-	-	-	-
Recognition of employee share options by the parent company	-	-	15,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,826
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	2,106,286	-	-	-	-	2,106,286
Other comprehensive income for the year ended December 31, 2019, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91,118)	231,675	4,914	474,956	620,427
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2019	-	-	-	-	-	2,106,286	(91,118)	231,675	4,914	474,956	2,726,713
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2019	305,705	3,057,052	518,326	2,711,555	4,993,030	1,568,714	(319,991)	78,395	(158,735)	208,111	12,656,457
Appropriation of 2019 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	421,258	-	(421,258)	-	-	-	-	-
Reverse special reserve	-	-	-	-	(620,600)	620,600	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(1,768,056)	-	-	-	-	(1,768,056)
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	423,634	(423,634)	-	-	-	-	-
Net profit for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	2,173,944	-	-	-	-	2,173,944
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,583)	(114,607)	(16,726)	210,397	67,481
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year ended December 31, 2020	-	-	-	-	-	2,173,944	(11,583)	(114,607)	(16,726)	210,397	2,241,425
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2020	305,705	$ 3,057,052	$ 518,326	$ 3,132,813	$ 4,796,064	$ 1,750,310	$ (331,574)	$ (36,212)	$ (175,461)	$ 418,508	$ 13,129,826

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Income before income tax	$ 2,558,456	$ 2,494,999
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	181,033	167,984
Amortization expenses	49,374	40,975
Compensation costs of employee share options	-	15,826
Net gain (loss) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(1,201,180)	(1,068,964)
Interest expense	3,610	2,332
Net gain (loss) on disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	706	(570)
Interest income	(546,176)	(555,093)
Net change in insurance liabilities	1,231,503	1,209,106
Expected credit impairment losses on investment	12,547	240
Share of loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(65,607)	2,470
Income or loss reclassified under the overlay approach	219,847	482,999
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(8)	2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in notes receivable	21,428	38,833
Decrease (increase) in premiums receivable	4,081	(463,483)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	61,085	(26,387)
Increase in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(972,115)	(2,963,207)
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,805	306,673
Decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	770,033	344,295
Increase in reinsurance contract asset	(731,211)	(609,929)
Decrease in other assets	6,828	25,993
Increase in claims outstanding	2,397	406
Increase in commissions payable and fees	41,078	65,916
Increase in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	5,302	273,667
(Decrease) increase in other payables	(83,040)	142,037
Increase (decrease) in provisions	347	(1,030)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(278,674)	275,361
Cash generated from operations	1,298,449	201,451
Interest received	562,955	588,694
Dividend received	206,918	172,468
Interest paid	(3,610)	(2,332)
Income tax paid	(452,475)	(83,807)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,612,237	876,474

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CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property and equipment	$ (103,208)	$ (93,601)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	33	-
Payments for intangible assets	(35,936)	(28,423)
Decrease in loans	34,533	6,967
Net cash used in investing activities	(104,578)	(115,057)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(140,367)	(137,452)
Cash dividends paid	(1,768,056)	(111,158)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,908,423)	(248,610)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	(31,263)	(13,129)
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(432,027)	499,678
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	10,685,599	10,185,921
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR	$ 10,253,572	$ 10,685,599

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020 AND 2019
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Taiwan on July 19, 1993, under the provisions of the Company Act of the Republic of China ("R.O.C."). On April 22, 2002, the Company became a subsidiary of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Financial Holdings") by adopting the stock conversion method under the R.O.C. Financial Holdings Company Act and other pertinent acts of the R.O.C. On June 28, 2002, the Company changed its name under letter No. 0910706108 issued by the Ministry of Finance from "Tong-Tai Insurance Co., Ltd." to "Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.". And officially changed its name on August 2, 2002. The Company mainly engages in the business of property and casualty insurance. The Company's registered office and the main business location are at No. 296, Sec. 4, Jen Ai Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. Cathay Financial Holdings is the Company's parent company and ultimate parent company.

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

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Company's board of directors on March 9, 2021.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

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

b. The IFRSs endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2021

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 4 "Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9"	Effective immediately upon promulgation by the IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 "Interest Rate Benchmark Reform - Phase 2"	January 1, 2021
Amendment to IFRS 16 "Covid-19 - Related Rent Concessions"	June 1, 2020

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

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

New IFRSs	**Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)**
"Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2020"	January 1, 2022 (Note 2)
Amendments to IFRS 3 "Reference to the Conceptual Framework"	January 1, 2022 (Note 3)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between An Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note 6)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 7)
Amendments to IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use"	January 1, 2022 (Note 4)
Amendments to IAS 37 "Onerous Contracts-Cost of Fulfilling a Contract"	January 1, 2022 (Note 5)

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

Note 2: The amendments to IFRS 9 will be applied prospectively to modifications and exchanges of financial liabilities that occur on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IAS 41 "Agriculture" will be applied prospectively to the fair value measurements on or after the annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022. The amendments to IFRS 1 "First-time Adoptions of IFRSs" will be applied retrospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 3: The amendments are applicable to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

Note 4: The amendments are applicable to property, plant and equipment that are brought to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management on or after January 1, 2021.

Note 5: The amendments are applicable to contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled all its obligations on January 1, 2022.

Note 6: The amendments will be applied prospectively for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

Note 7: The amendments are applicable to changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies that occur on or after the beginning of the annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2023.

IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts” and related amendments

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

Level of aggregation for insurance contracts

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

1) A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition, if any;

2) A group of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently, if any; and

3) A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio, if any.

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

Recognition

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

1) The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;

2) The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; and

3) For a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

Measurement

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

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

1) The initial recognition of an amount for the FCF;

2) Any cash flows arising from the contracts in the Group at that date;

3) The derecognition at that date of the following:

    a) The insurance acquisition cash flows assets;

    b) The asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of insurance contracts held.

Subsequent measurement

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

Onerous contracts

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

Premium allocation approach

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

1) The Group reasonably expects that the liability for remaining coverage of a group of insurance contracts using the PAA will be a reasonable approximation of the general model results, or

2) The coverage period of each contract in the Group is one year or less.

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

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

1) The premiums received at initial recognition;

2) Minus any insurance acquisition cash flow;

3) Plus or minus any amount arising from the derecognition at that date of the following:

    a) The insurance acquisition cash flows assets;

    b) The asset or liability previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of insurance contracts held.

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

Investment contracts with discretionary participation feature (DPF)

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

Modification and derecognition

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

Transition

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

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

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

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

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICY

a. Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise and IFRSs as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

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

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

1) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

2) Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

3) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

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

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

d. Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

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

See Note 13 and Table 5 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

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

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

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

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

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

f. Investments in associates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g. Property and equipment

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

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

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

h. Intangible assets

1) Intangible assets acquired separately

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

2) Derecognition of intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

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

j. Financial instruments

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

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

1) Financial assets

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

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

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

i. Financial assets at FVTPL

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

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

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

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

ii) The financial assets are measured at FVTPL applying IFRS 9, but would not have been measured at FVTPL in its entirely applying under IAS 39.

iii) The financial assets designated to apply overlay approach at initial recognition when an entity first applies IFRS 9 or when a new financial asset is initially recognized or when a financial asset newly meets the criteria having previously not met.

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

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

i) The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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

i) Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, for which interest income is calculated by applying the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of such financial assets; and

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

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

i) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower;

ii) Breach of contract, such as a default;

iii) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or undergo a financial reorganization; or

iv) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

iii. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

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

i) The debt instrument is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both the collecting of contractual cash flows and the selling of such financial assets; and

ii) The contractual terms of the debt instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

iv. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

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

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

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

b) Impairment of financial assets

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

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

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

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

i. Internal or external information show that the debtor is unlikely to pay its creditors.

ii. Financial asset is more than 90 days past due unless the Group has reasonable and corroborative information to support a more lagged default criterion.

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

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

i. 0.5% of the ending balance for the first category of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts, 2% of the ending balance for the second category of loan assets, 10% of the ending balance for the third category of loan assets, as well as 50% and 100% of the ending balance for the fourth and fifth category of loan assets.

ii. 1% of the ending balance for all the five categories of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts.

iii. Total unsecured portion of loans overdue and receivable on demand.

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

c) Derecognition of financial assets

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

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

2) Equity instruments

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

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

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

3) Financial liabilities

a) Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

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

b) Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

4) Derivative financial instruments

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

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

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

k. Reinsurance business

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

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

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

l. Reserves for liabilities

Insurance reserves provided for insurance contracts should be audited by the actuaries certified by the FSC and should also conform to the Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises, Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance and the Regulations for the Reserves for Nuclear Energy Insurance.

The descriptions of these reserves are as follows:

1) Unearned premium reserve

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

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

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

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

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

2) Loss reserve

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

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

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

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

3) Special reserve

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

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

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

a) Special reserves for catastrophic event

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

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

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

b) Special reserves for fluctuation of risk

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

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

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

4) Premium deficiency reserve

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

5) Policy reserve

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

6) Liability adequacy reserve

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

m. Insurance contract categories

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

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

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

n. Premiums, commission expenses and processing fees

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

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

o. Insurance claims

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

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

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

Provision for loss reserve is undiscounted.

p. Liability adequacy test

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

Liability adequacy test is calculated on the undiscounted basis.

q. Salvage and subrogation

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

r. Co-insurance organization, co-insurance and guarantee fund agreement

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

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

s. Contribution to the stabilization funds

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

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

t. Leases

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

<u>The Group as lessee</u>

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

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

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

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

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

u. Employee benefits

1) Short-term employee benefits

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

2) Retirement benefits

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

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

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

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

3) Termination benefits

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

v. Share-based payment arrangements

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

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

w. Taxation

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

1) Current tax

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

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

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

2) Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

3) Current and deferred tax for the year

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

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

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

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

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

a. Fair value measurements and valuation processes

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

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

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

b. Estimated impairment of investments in debt instruments

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

c. Adequacy test on loss reserve

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

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Cash on hand	$ 16,857	$ 18,324
Checking accounts and demand deposits	2,567,203	2,362,830
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)		
Time deposits	4,599,645	6,149,864
Short-term transactions instruments	3,069,867	2,154,581
	$ 10,253,572	$ 10,685,599

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange swaps	$ 154,047	$ 105,561
Non-derivative financial assets		
Listed shares	6,436,201	5,764,616
Mutual funds	4,761,826	3,059,041
Financial bonds	313,362	768,195
	$ 11,665,436	$ 9,697,413
Financial liabilities mandatorily classified as at FVTPL		
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)		
Foreign exchange swaps	$ 2,700	$ 367

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

	Currency	Maturity Date	Notional Amount (In Thousands)
December 31, 2020			
Buy	USD/NTD	2021.01.13-2021.12.21	US$ 181,900
	EUR/NTD	2021.02.24	EUR 750
December 31, 2019			
Buy	USD/NTD	2020.01.13-2020.11.23	US$ 179,100
	EUR/NTD	2020.02.24-2020.06.05	EUR 2,750

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

b. The financial assets at FVTPL were not pledged.

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

	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL		
Listed shares	$ 6,436,201	$ 5,764,616
Mutual funds	4,761,826	3,059,041
Financial bonds	313,362	768,195

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, none of financial assets held by the Group has changed conditions, been designated or been terminated.

Reclassification from profit or loss to other comprehensive income of the consolidated financial assets designated to apply the overlay approach for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Gains due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	$ (957,084)	$ (1,087,142)
Gains if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	737,237	604,143
Loss from reclassification using the overlay approach	$ (219,847)	$ (482,999)

According to the adjustment by applying the overlay approach, gains from consolidated financial assets at FVTPL decreased from $1,201,180 thousand to $981,333 thousand and decreased from $1,068,964 thousand to $585,965 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	$ 462,000	$ 589,800
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	764,184	754,014
	$ 1,226,184	$ 1,343,814

a. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Domestic investments		
Unlisted shares	$ 462,000	$ 589,800

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

There was no dividend revenue recognized relating to investments in equity instrument at FVTOCI still held by the Group on the balance sheet date for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019. There was no derecognition either.

b. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Domestic investments		
Government bonds	$ 764,184	$ 754,014

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

c. The financial assets at FVTOCI were not pledged.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Domestic investments		
Corporate bonds	$ 1,599,988	$ 1,399,988
Government bonds	506,883	512,940
Foreign bonds investments	5,815,331	6,786,070
	7,922,202	8,698,998
Less: Loss allowance	(16,431)	(3,909)
Less: Statutory guarantee deposits	(506,815)	(512,890)
	$ 7,398,956	$ 8,182,199

For the year ended December 31, 2020, the Group disposed of bonds before the maturity due to an increase in credit risk, which resulted in a loss on disposal of $12,105 thousand. The disposal of bonds before maturity because of infrequent sales or sales that are insignificant in value (either individually or in aggregate) resulted in gains on disposal of $8,693 thousand. The Group's gains on disposal of bonds from repayments due for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were $2,706 thousand and 570 thousand, respectively.

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

10. LOANS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Secured Loans	$ 197,791	$ 232,652
Less: Loss allowance	(2,475)	(2,803)
	$ 195,316	$ 229,849

Property and equipment are pledged as collaterals for secured loans. The Group applied IFRS 9 and assessed impairment in accordance with the regulation of "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises". Refer to Note 26 for information relating to the credit risk management and impairment for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

11. RECEIVABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Notes receivable	$ 173,822	$ 196,787
Premiums receivables	2,182,055	2,182,531
Other receivables	359,546	436,252
	2,715,423	2,815,570
Less: Loss allowance	(41,389)	(39,354)
	$ 2,674,034	$ 2,776,216

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 39,354	$ 79,324
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	2,035	(39,970)
Ending balance	$ 41,389	$ 39,354

12. REINSURANCE ASSETS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Claims recoverable from reinsurers, net	$ 289,389	$ 321,227
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies, net	708,643	744,223
Reinsurance reserve assets		
Ceded unearned premium reserve	3,626,938	3,199,204
Ceded loss reserve	2,820,967	2,450,072
	$ 7,445,937	$ 6,714,726

a. Claims recoverable from reinsurers

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Gross carrying amount	$ 304,620	$ 338,134
Less: Loss allowance	(15,231)	(16,907)
	$ 289,389	$ 321,227

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 16,907	$ 3,491
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	(1,676)	13,416
Ending balance	$ 15,231	$ 16,907

b. Due from reinsurers and ceding companies

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Gross carrying amount	$ 752,144	$ 788,609
Less: Loss allowance	(43,501)	(44,386)
	$ 708,643	$ 744,223

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 44,386	$ 17,818
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	(885)	26,568
Ending balance	$ 43,501	$ 44,386

13. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

			Proportion of Ownership (%) December 31		
Investor	**Investee**	**Nature of Activities**	**2020**	**2019**	**Remark**
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Operating non-life insurance business	100	100	-

14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investments in associates	$ 2,203,664	$ 2,122,476

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
The Group’s share of:		
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	$ 65,607	$ (2,470)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	15,581	(45,918)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$ 81,188	$ (48,388)

Investments were calculated based on financial statements which have not been audited. Management believes there is no material impact on the equity method of accounting or the calculation of the share of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the financial statements which have not been audited.

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

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Prepayments for Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 408,726	$ 180,038	$ 98,627	$ 687,391
Additions	32,706	7,382	63,120	103,208
Disposals	(853)	(210)	-	(1,063)
Reclassified	46,775	-	(84,457)	(37,682)
Foreign exchange	-	(3,580)	-	(3,580)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 487,354	$ 183,630	$ 77,290	$ 748,274
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 352,804	$ 162,505	$ -	$ 515,309
Disposals	(828)	(210)	-	(1,038)
Depreciation expenses	33,187	7,963	-	41,150
Foreign exchange	-	(4,233)	-	(4,233)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 385,163	$ 166,025	$ -	$ 551,188
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	$ 102,191	$ 17,605	$ 77,290	$ 197,086
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 388,165	$ 177,041	$ 45,038	$ 610,244
Additions	8,906	4,810	79,885	93,601
Disposals	(45)	(442)	-	(487)
Reclassified	11,700	-	(26,296)	(14,596)
Foreign exchange	-	(1,371)	-	(1,371)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 408,726	$ 180,038	$ 98,627	$ 687,391
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 331,005	$ 157,054	$ -	$ 488,059
Disposals	(45)	(440)	-	(485)
Depreciation expenses	21,844	8,028	-	29,872
Foreign exchange	-	(2,137)	-	(2,137)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 352,804	$ 162,505	$ -	$ 515,309
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	$ 55,922	$ 17,533	$ 98,627	$ 172,082

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

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

16. LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

a. Right-of-use assets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Carrying amounts		
Buildings	$ 101,130	$ 201,691
Transportation equipment	4,734	7,807
	$ 105,864	$ 209,498

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 36,901	$ 227,137
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 136,110	$ 134,300
Transportation equipment	3,773	3,812
	$ 139,883	$ 138,112

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Group did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019.

b. Lease liabilities

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Carrying amounts	$ 106,037	$ 210,153

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Buildings	1.18%-8.57%	1.31%-8.57%
Transportation equipment	2.68%-3.49%	3.49%

c. Other lease information

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 8,654	$ 5,601
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (151,951)	$ (144,809)

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

17. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Computer Software
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 245,615
Additions	35,936
Reclassified	37,682
Foreign exchange	(2,345)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 316,888
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 178,308
Amortization expenses	49,374
Foreign exchange	(1,974)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 225,708
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2020	$ 91,180
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 203,514
Additions	28,423
Reclassified	14,596
Foreign exchange	(918)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 245,615
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 138,119
Amortization expenses	40,975
Foreign exchange	(786)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 178,308
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2019	$ 67,307

The above items of intangible asset used by the Group are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Computer software	3 years

18. OTHER ASSETS

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Statutory guarantee deposits	$ 506,815	$ 512,890
Other deposits	100,587	99,103
Payment in advance	16,637	14,568
Others	41,784	46,108
	$ 665,823	$ 672,669

The other assets were not pledged.

19. PAYABLES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Claims outstanding	$ 2,803	$ 406
Commissions payable	222,174	181,096
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,778,193	1,772,891
Income tax payable under tax consolidation	351,509	362,812
Other payables	1,008,237	1,086,606
	$ 3,362,916	$ 3,403,811

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unearned premium reserve	$ 13,737,655	$ 12,736,870
Loss reserve	9,862,265	9,357,750
Special reserve	2,622,047	2,898,057
Premium deficiency reserve	4,198	2,025
Policy reserve	119	79
	$ 26,226,284	$ 24,994,781

a. Unearned premium reserve

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

	December 31, 2020			
	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	
Insurance by Type	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 1,841,551	$ 182,263	$ 1,008,169	$ 1,015,645
Marine insurance	218,842	10,934	155,705	74,071
Land and air insurance	5,671,965	16,831	195,817	5,492,979
Liability insurance	852,796	1,833	269,694	584,935
Bonding insurance	49,397	9,133	27,245	31,285
Other property insurance	1,303,665	41,314	925,174	419,805
Accident insurance	1,527,427	6,378	83,125	1,450,680
Health insurance	61,180	815	7	62,488
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	225,463	26,857	225,463	26,857
Compulsory auto liability insurance	1,227,564	460,947	736,539	951,972
	$ 12,980,350	$ 757,305	$ 3,626,938	$ 10,110,717

	December 31, 2019			
	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	
Insurance by Type	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 1,599,388	$ 114,896	$ 785,485	$ 928,799
Marine insurance	159,082	12,788	108,487	63,383
Land and air insurance	5,316,571	7,769	185,167	5,139,173
Liability insurance	799,822	684	257,398	543,108
Bonding insurance	42,170	2,579	25,346	19,403
Other property insurance	1,074,161	47,203	795,157	326,207
Accident insurance	1,519,503	7,657	79,478	1,447,682
Health insurance	72,356	1,345	-	73,701
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	210,635	25,439	210,635	25,439
Compulsory auto liability insurance	1,253,418	469,404	752,051	970,771
	$ 12,047,106	$ 689,764	$ 3,199,204	$ 9,537,666

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

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Unearned Premium Reserves	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Unearned Premium Reserves	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve
Beginning balance	$ 12,736,870	$ 3,199,204	$ 12,027,482	$ 2,965,729
Provision	13,743,797	3,629,651	12,738,608	3,202,866
Recovery	(12,750,980)	(3,201,587)	(12,029,422)	(2,966,816)
Foreign exchange	7,968	(330)	202	(2,575)
Ending balance	$ 13,737,655	$ 3,626,938	$ 12,736,870	$ 3,199,204

b. Loss reserve

1) Loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

	December 31, 2020			
	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	
Items	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 4,577,293	$ 786,091	$ 1,582,443	$ 3,780,941
Not yet filed	4,043,812	455,069	1,238,524	3,260,357
	$ 8,621,105	$ 1,241,160	$ 2,820,967	$ 7,041,298

	December 31, 2019			
	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	
Items	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 4,097,036	$ 680,547	$ 1,241,241	$ 3,536,342
Not yet filed	4,122,117	458,050	1,208,831	3,371,336
	$ 8,219,153	$ 1,138,597	$ 2,450,072	$ 6,907,678

2) Net changes in loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Items	Direct Underwriting Business Provision (1)	Direct Underwriting Business Recovery (2)	Reinsurance Inward Business Provision (3)	Reinsurance Inward Business Recovery (4)	Net Changes in Loss Reserves (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 4,596,763	$ 4,114,470	$ 786,091	$ 680,547	$ 587,837
Not yet filed	4,025,214	4,103,229	455,069	458,050	(80,996)
	$ 8,621,977	$ 8,217,699	$ 1,241,160	$ 1,138,597	$ 506,841

Items	Ceded Reinsurance Business Provision (6)	Ceded Reinsurance Business Recovery (7)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserves (8)=(6)-(7)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 1,592,425	$ 1,250,248	$ 342,177
Not yet filed	1,229,150	1,199,002	30,148
	$ 2,821,575	$ 2,449,250	$ 372,325

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Items	Direct Underwriting Business Provision (1)	Direct Underwriting Business Recovery (2)	Reinsurance Inward Business Provision (3)	Reinsurance Inward Business Recovery (4)	Net Changes in Loss Reserves (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 4,114,894	$ 3,688,405	$ 680,547	$ 330,733	$ 776,303
Not yet filed	4,106,345	4,011,028	458,050	446,465	106,902
	$ 8,221,239	$ 7,699,433	$ 1,138,597	$ 777,198	$ 883,205

Items	Ceded Reinsurance Business Provision (6)	Ceded Reinsurance Business Recovery (7)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserves (8)=(6)-(7)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 1,250,626	$ 1,241,976	$ 8,650
Not yet filed	1,200,933	1,105,134	95,799
	$ 2,451,559	$ 2,347,110	$ 104,449

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

	December 31, 2020		
	Liability		
Insurance by Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 1,524,317	$ 35,616	$ 1,559,933
Marine insurance	293,296	100,993	394,289
Land and air insurance	1,685,167	1,305,013	2,990,180
Liability insurance	623,958	628,515	1,252,473
Bonding insurance	71,574	32,880	104,454
Other property insurance	528,177	105,129	633,306
Accident insurance	116,574	512,901	629,475
Health insurance	3,117	31,063	34,180
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory auto liability insurance	517,204	1,746,771	2,263,975
	$ 5,363,384	$ 4,498,881	$ 9,862,265

	December 31, 2019		
Insurance by Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 1,154,369	$ 22,971	$ 1,177,340
Marine insurance	220,538	36,835	257,373
Land and air insurance	1,657,568	1,362,640	3,020,208
Liability insurance	536,470	702,702	1,239,172
Bonding insurance	69,074	53,566	122,640
Other property insurance	507,124	127,213	634,337
Accident insurance	111,467	537,695	649,162
Health insurance	3,125	60,533	63,658
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	136	-	136
Compulsory auto liability insurance	517,712	1,676,012	2,193,724
	$ 4,777,583	$ 4,580,167	$ 9,357,750

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

	December 31, 2020		
	Liability		
Insurance by Type	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 518,834	$ 7,843	$ 526,666
Marine insurance	182,974	60,591	243,565
Land and air insurance	51,255	36,432	87,687
Liability insurance	352,700	241,410	594,110
Bonding insurance	31,736	15,059	46,795
Other property insurance	260,734	43,816	304,550

(Continued)

Insurance by Type	December 31, 2020		
	Liability		
	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Accident insurance	$ 5,914	$ 31,743	$ 37,657
Health insurance	-	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory auto liability insurance	178,296	801,641	979,937
	$ 1,582,443	$ 1,238,524	$ 2,820,967

(Concluded)

Insurance by Type	December 31, 2019		
	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 268,711	$ 9,362	$ 278,073
Marine insurance	110,945	19,978	130,923
Land and air insurance	51,712	39,188	90,900
Liability insurance	345,774	271,171	616,945
Bonding insurance	31,591	24,672	56,263
Other property insurance	236,296	51,775	288,071
Accident insurance	7,878	35,908	43,786
Health insurance	-	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory auto liability insurance	188,334	756,777	945,111
	$ 1,241,241	$ 1,208,831	$ 2,450,072

5) Reconciliation of loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Loss Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve	Loss Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve
Beginning balance	$ 9,357,750	$ 2,450,072	$ 8,474,319	$ 2,345,027
Provision	9,863,137	2,821,576	9,359,836	2,451,559
Recovery	(9,356,296)	(2,449,251)	(8,476,631)	(2,347,110)
Foreign exchange	(2,326)	(1,430)	226	596
Ending balance	$ 9,862,265	$ 2,820,967	$ 9,357,750	$ 2,450,072

c. Special reserve

1) Special reserve for compulsory automobile liability insurance

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 1,122,321	$ 1,478,016
Provision	1,281	47,322
Recovery	(258,564)	(403,017)
Ending balance	$ 865,038	$ 1,122,321

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020		
	Liability		
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Total
Beginning balance	$ 430,719	$ 1,345,017	$ 1,775,736
Provision	-	-	-
Recovery	(18,727)	-	(18,727)
Ending balance	$ 411,992	$ 1,345,017	$ 1,757,009

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019		
	Liability		
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Total
Beginning balance	$ 449,446	$ 1,345,017	$ 1,794,463
Provision	-	-	-
Recovery	(18,727)	-	(18,727)
Ending balance	$ 430,719	$ 1,345,017	$ 1,775,736

If the Notice for the improvement of the reserves of natural disaster insurances (commercial-business earthquake, typhoon and flood insurances) for property insurance enterprises, Notice for enhancing the reserves of residential earthquake insurance pool members and Regulations governing the reserves of nuclear energy insurance were not applied, there is impact on the Company’s pre-tax income/loss and the special reserve under liabilities and equity would decrease by $18,727 thousand and $18,727 thousand, decrease by $1,448,509 thousand and $1,467,236 thousand and increase by $371,511 thousand and $441,141 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were both decrease of $0.06 when the Company does not apply to the Notice.

d. Premium deficiency reserves

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

	December 31, 2020			
	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	
Insurance by Type	**Direct Underwriting Business (1)**	**Reinsurance Inward Business (2)**	**Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)**	**Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)**
Fire insurance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Marine insurance	3,082	916	-	3,998
Land and air insurance	118	82	-	200
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory auto liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	$ 3,200	$ 998	$ -	$ 4,198

	December 31, 2019			
	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	
Insurance by Type	**Direct Underwriting Business (1)**	**Reinsurance Inward Business (2)**	**Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)**	**Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)**
Fire insurance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Marine insurance	12	613	-	625
Land and air insurance	-	1,400	-	1,400
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory auto liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	$ 12	$ 2,013	$ -	$ 2,025

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

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020								
	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Net Loss Recognized for Premium Deficiency Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)	(9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Marine insurance	3,082	12	916	613	3,373	-	-	-	3,373
Land and air insurance	118	-	82	1,400	(1,200)	-	-	-	(1,200)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 3,200	$ 12	$ 998	$ 2,013	$	$	$	$	$

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019								
	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Net Loss Recognized for Premium Deficiency Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)	(9)=(5)-(8)
Fire insurance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Marine insurance	12	2,253	613	714	(2,342)	-	-	-	(2,342)
Land and air insurance	-	7,512	1,400	868	(6,980)	-	-	-	(6,980)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonding insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 12	$ 9,765	$ 2,013	$ 1,582	$ (9,322)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (9,322)

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

	For the Year Ended December 31			
	2020		2019	
	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve
Beginning balance	$ 2,025	$ -	$ 11,347	$ -
Provision	4,198	-	2,025	-
Recovery	(2,025)	-	(11,347)	-
Ending balance	$ 4,198	$ -	$ 2,025	$ -

e. Policy reserve

1) Details of policy reserve and ceded policy reserve

December 31, 2020

Insurance by Type	Policy Reserve: Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Policy Reserve: Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reserve: Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Health insurance	$ 119	$ -	$ -	$ 119

December 31, 2019

Insurance by Type	Policy Reserve: Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Policy Reserve: Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reserve: Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Health insurance	$ 79	$ -	$ -	$ 79

2) Net changes in policy reserve and ceded policy reserve

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Insurance by Type	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Policy Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)
Health insurance	$ 81	$ 41	$ -	$ -	$ 40

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

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Insurance by Type	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Policy Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)
Health insurance	$ 69	$ 38	$ -	$ -	$ 31

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

21. RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLANS

a. Defined contribution plan

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

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

Pension under the defined contribution plan for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 were $84,121 thousand and $83,684 thousand, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

The defined benefit plans adopted by the Company of the Group in accordance with the Labor Standards Law is operated by the government of the ROC. Pension benefits are calculated on the basis of the length of service and average monthly salaries of the 6 months before retirement. The Company and contribute amounts equal to 3.14% of total monthly salaries and wages to a pension fund administered by the pension fund monitoring committee. Pension contributions are deposited in the Bank of Taiwan in the committee's name. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the pension fund. If the amount of the balance in the pension fund is inadequate to pay retirement benefits for employees who conform to retirement requirements in the next year, the Company is required to fund the difference in one appropriation that should be made before the end of March of the next year. The pension fund is managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor (the "Bureau"); the Company has no right to influence the investment policy and strategy.

The amounts included in the consolidated balance sheets in respect of the Company's defined benefit plans are as follows:

	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Present value of defined benefit obligation	$ 937,220	$ 912,118
Fair value of plan assets	(483,056)	(479,209)
Provision, net defined benefit liabilities	$ 454,164	$ 432,909

Movements in net defined benefit liabilities (assets) were as follows:

	Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation	Fair Value of the Plan Assets	Net Defined Benefit Liabilities (Assets)
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 907,137	$ (467,055)	$ 440,082
Service cost			
Current service cost	31,278	-	31,278
Net interest expense (income)	9,407	(4,999)	4,408
Recognized in profit or loss	40,685	(4,999)	35,686
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(8,172)	(8,172)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	28,356	-	28,356
Experience adjustments	(26,327)	-	(26,327)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	2,029	(8,172)	(6,143)
Contributions from the employer	-	(36,716)	(36,716)
Benefits paid	(37,733)	37,733	-
Balance at December 31, 2019	912,118	(479,209)	432,909
Service cost			
Current service cost	29,833	-	29,833
Net interest expense (income)	6,834	(3,683)	3,151
Recognized in profit or loss	36,667	(3,683)	32,984
Remeasurement			
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest)	-	(8,794)	(8,794)
Actuarial (gain) loss			
Changes in financial assumptions	45,586	-	45,586
Experience adjustments	(15,884)	-	(15,884)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	29,702	(8,794)	20,908
Contributions from the employer	-	(32,637)	(32,637)
Benefits paid	(41,267)	41,267	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 937,220	$ (483,056)	$ 454,164

Through the defined benefit plans under the Labor Standards Law, the Group is exposed to the following risks:

1) Investment risk: The plan assets are invested in domestic and foreign equity and debt securities, bank deposits, etc. The investment is conducted at the discretion of the Bureau or under the mandated management. However, in accordance with relevant regulations, the return generated by plan assets shall not be below the interest rate for a 2-year time deposit with local banks.

2) Interest risk: A decrease in the government bond interest rate will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plans’ debt investments.

3) Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit obligation is calculated using the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salaries of the plan participants will increase the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

The actuarial valuations of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out by qualified actuaries. The significant assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Discount rate(s)	0.38%	0.76%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	1.50%	1.50%

If possible reasonable changes in each of the significant actuarial assumptions will occur and all other assumptions will remain constant, the present value of the defined benefit obligation will increase (decrease) as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Discount rate(s)		
Increase (for the year ended December 31, 2020: 0.25%; for the year ended December 31, 2019: 0.5%)	$ (29,054)	$ (58,376)
Decrease (for the year ended December 31, 2020: 0.25%; for the year ended December 31, 2019: 0.5%)	$ 30,928	$ 63,848
Expected rate(s) of salary increase		
0.5% increase	$ 59,982	$ 61,112
0.5% decrease	$ (56,233)	$ (56,551)

The sensitivity analysis previously presented may not be representative of the actual changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Expected contributions to the plans for the next year	$ 32,616	$ 36,578
Average duration of the defined benefit obligation	12.5 years	13 years

22. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Number of shares authorized (in thousands)	305,705	305,705
Shares authorized	$ 3,057,052	$ 3,057,052
Number of shares issued and fully paid (in thousands)	305,705	305,705
Shares issued	$ 3,057,052	$ 3,057,052

b. Capital surplus

	December 31	
	2020	2019
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)		
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 502,500	$ 502,500
May not be used for any purpose (2)		
Recognition of employee share options by the parent company	15,826	15,826
	$ 518,326	$ 518,326

1) The capital surplus from shares issued in excess of par (share premium from issuance of ordinary shares) and endowments received by the Company may use to offset a deficit. The capital surplus may be distributed by issuing new shares or by cash. However, under Rule No. 10202501991 issued by the FSC, not only the Company's legal reserve should exceed its paid-in capital but also other conditions requested under the Rule should be satisfied; then, the Company can distribute its capital surplus by cash after the authority's approval under the Company Act Article 241.

2) The Group's parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., resolved to issue ordinary shares on August 15, 2019 and retained 10% of the shares issued for the employee of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries in accordance with the Company Act. The Company has recognized at the fair value on grant day of $15,826 thousand as salary expense and capital surplus in December 2019.

c. Retained earnings and dividends policy

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

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

Under Rule No. 10102508861, Rule No. 10402501001 and Rule No. 10804932431 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", the Company should appropriate or reverse to a special reserve.

The appropriations of earnings for 2019 and 2018 that were approved by the board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, on April 29, 2020 and May 3, 2019, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31	
	2019	**2018**
Legal reserve	$ 421,258	$ 275,249
Special reserve	(620,427)	513,659
Special reserve (according to regulation for insurance enterprises on the provision of reserves)	537,572	468,632
Special reserve (FinTech development)	(173)	7,549
Cash dividends	1,768,056	111,158
Cash dividends per shares	5.78	0.36

The appropriation of earnings for 2019 had been proposed by the Company's board of directors on March 9, 2021 were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020
Legal reserve	$ 434,789
Special reserve	(67,481)
Special reserve (according to regulation for insurance enterprises on the provision of reserves)	423,634
Special reserve (FinTech development)	(419)
Cash dividends	1,383,421
Cash dividends per shares	4.53

d. Special reserve

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	Special Reserve				
	Catastrophic Event	**Fluctuation of Risk**	**Others**	**Others**	**Total**
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 1,625,133	$ 2,526,057	$ -	$ 841,840	$ 4,993,030
Provision	237,196	419,331	-	-	656,527
Recovered/reversal	-	(232,893)	-	(620,600)	(853,493)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 1,862,329	$ 2,712,495	$ -	$ 221,240	$ 4,796,064

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019				
	Special Reserve				
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Others	Others	Total
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 1,389,937	$ 2,223,681	$ -	$ 320,632	$ 3,934,250
Provision	235,196	441,000	-	521,208	1,197,404
Recovered/reversal	-	(138,624)	-	-	(138,624)
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 1,625,133	$ 2,526,057	$ -	$ 841,840	$ 4,993,030

The newly recognized special reserve for catastrophic event and the special reserve for fluctuation of risk began to be reported as part of the special reserve under shareholders' equity at year-end. This portion of retained earnings cannot be used for any purpose. The accumulative recognized amount as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 was $4,574,824 thousand and $4,151,190 thousand, respectively.

e. Other equity items

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ (319,991)	$ (228,873)
Recognized for the period		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	(30,971)	(12,486)
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	19,388	(78,632)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	(11,583)	(91,118)
Ending balance	$ (331,574)	$ (319,991)

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 78,395	$ (153,280)
Recognized for the period		
Unrealized gain (loss) - debt instruments	16,975	14,843
Unrealized gain (loss) - equity instruments	(127,800)	184,200
Adjustments of loss allowance in debt instruments	25	(82)
Shares from associates accounted for using the equity method	(3,807)	32,714
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	(114,607)	231,675
Ending balance	$ (36,212)	$ 78,395

3) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ (158,735)	$ (163,649)
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(20,908)	6,143
Effect of change in tax rate	4,182	(1,229)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	(16,726)	4,914
Ending balance	$ (175,461)	$ (158,735)

4) Other comprehensive income reclassified under the overlay approach

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Beginning balance	$ 208,111	$ (266,845)
Recognized for the period	749,479	914,673
Reclassification adjustments		
Disposal of financial instruments	(529,632)	(431,674)
Related income tax	(9,450)	(8,043)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	210,397	474,956
Ending balance	$ 418,508	$ 208,111

23. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit before income tax included the following:

a. Interest income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Bank deposits	$ 40,424	$ 52,101
Bills purchased under resale agreement	7,066	11,942
Financial instruments at FVTPL	107,631	70,576
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	12,089	12,528
Financial assets at amortized cost	366,479	388,737
Loan	3,187	3,852
Compulsory insurance	9,258	15,297
Other financial assets	42	60
	$ 546,176	$ 555,093

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

	For the Three Months Ended December 31					
	2020			2019		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries and wages	$ 280,421	$ 2,121,561	$ 2,401,982	$ 302,792	$ 2,060,137	$ 2,362,929
Labor and health insurance	-	233,634	233,634	-	224,364	224,364
Pension expenses	-	117,105	117,105	-	119,370	119,370
Remuneration of directors	-	29,008	29,008	-	20,557	20,557
Other employee benefits	-	44,240	44,240	-	43,570	43,570
	$ 280,421	$ 2,545,548	$ 2,825,969	$ 302,792	$ 2,467,998	$ 2,770,790
Depreciation	$ -	$ 181,033	$ 181,033	$ -	$ 167,984	$ 167,984
Amortization	$ -	$ 49,374	$ 49,374	$ -	$ 40,975	$ 40,975

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Group's average number of employees were 2,277 and 2,256. There were 2,322 and 2,291 employees, which include 8 directors not serving concurrently as employees, in the Group as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

c. Employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors

The Company accrued employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors at rates of no less than 0.1% and no higher than 1.5%, respectively, of net profit before income tax, employees' compensation, and remuneration to directors and supervisors. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 that were resolved by the board of directors on March 9, 2021 and March 10, 2020, the employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors and supervisors are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Employees' compensation	0.10%	0.10%
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	0.18%	0.18%

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Employees' compensation	$ 2,557	$ 2,497
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	$ 4,500	$ 4,500

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

There is no difference between the actual amounts of employees' compensation and the remuneration of directors and supervisors paid and the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

Information on the employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors resolved by the Company's board of directors in 2020 and 2019 is available at the Market Observation Post System website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

24. INCOME TAX

a. Major components of income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current period	$ 441,064	$ 382,715
Income tax adjustment for prior periods	4,275	101
	445,339	382,816
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period	(60,827)	5,897
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 384,512	$ 388,713

A reconciliation of accounting profit and income tax expense is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit before tax from continuing operations	$ 2,558,456	$ 2,494,999
Income tax expense calculated at the statutory rate	511,691	498,999
Nondeductible expenses in determining taxable income	30	1,080
Deferred tax effect of earnings of subsidiaries	(5)	3
Tax-exempt income	(118,725)	(109,146)
Effect of different tax rates of group entities operating in other jurisdictions	6,548	-
Adjustments for prior years' tax	4,275	101
Others	(19,302)	(2,324)
Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$ 384,512	$ 388,713

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current period:		
Other comprehensive losses or gains reclassification in overlay approach	$ 9,450	$ 8,043
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(4,182)	1,229
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$ 5,268	$ 9,272

c. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The movements of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassified under the overlay approach	$ 6,902	$ -	$ (6,902)	$ -	$ -
Defined benefit obligations	89,218	-	4,182	-	93,400
Allowance for impairment loss	13,829	294	-	-	14,123
Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses	23,816	43,440	-	-	67,256
Others	439	111	-	-	550
	$ 134,204	$ 43,845	$ (2,720)	$ -	$ 175,329
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassified under the overlay approach	$ -	$ -	$ 2,548	$ -	$ 2,548
FVTPL financial assets	29,791	(16,977)	-		12,814
Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses	133		-	(12)	116
Associates	270,948	-	-	-	270,984
	$ 300,872	$ (16,982)	$ 2,548	$ (12)	$ 286,426

For the year ended December 31, 2019

	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	Exchange Differences	Closing Balance
Deferred tax assets					
Temporary differences					
Other comprehensive income (loss) reclassified under the overlay approach	$ 14,945	$ -	$ (8,043)	$ -	$ 6,902
FVTPL financial assets	26,209	(26,209)	-	-	-
Defined benefit obligations	90,653	(206)	(1,229)	-	89,218
Allowance for impairment loss	15,357	(1,528)	-	-	13,829
Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses	-	23,816	-	-	23,816
Others	382	57	-	-	439
	$ 147,546	$ (4,070)	$ (9,272)	$ -	$ 134,204
Deferred tax liabilities					
Temporary differences					
FVTPL financial assets	$ -	$ 29,791	$ -	$ -	$ 29,791
Unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses	28,100	(27,964)	-	(3)	133
Associates	270,948	-	-	-	270,948
	$ 299,048	$ 1,827	$ -	$ (3)	$ 300,872

d. Deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognized in the consolidated balance sheets

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Investment accounted for using the equity method	$ 996,150	$ 1,072,410

e. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns through 2014 of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

25. EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	$ 2,173,944	$ 2,106,286

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

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	305,705	305,705

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

December 31, 2020

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	$ 1,597,941	$ -	$ 1,400,000	$ -	$ 1,400,000
Foreign corporate bonds	5,801,015	-	6,905,643	-	6,905,643
	$ 7,398,956	$ -	$ 8,305,643	$ -	$ 8,305,643
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	$ 506,815	$ -	$ 513,182	$ -	$ 513,182

December 31, 2019

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	$ 1,399,038	$ -	$ 1,400,000	$ -	$ 1,400,000
Foreign corporate bonds	6,783,161	-	7,422,914	-	7,422,914
	$ 8,182,199	$ -	$ 8,822,914	$ -	$ 8,822,914
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	$ 512,890	$ -	$ 517,459	$ -	$ 517,459

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

December 31, 2020

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	$ -	$ 154,047	$ -	$ 154,047
Domestic listed shares	6,036,357	-	-	6,036,357
Foreign listed shares	399,844	-	-	399,844
Mutual funds	4,761,826	-	-	4,761,826
Domestic financial bonds	-	313,362	-	313,362
	$ 11,198,027	$ 467,409	$ -	$ 11,665,436
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 462,000	$ 462,000
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	-	764,184	-	764,184
	$ -	$ 764,184	$ 462,000	$ 1,226,184
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	$ -	$ 2,700	$ -	$ 2,700

December 31, 2019

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	$ -	$ 105,561	$ -	$ 105,561
Domestic listed shares	5,386,616	-	-	5,386,616
Foreign listed shares	378,000	-	-	378,000
Mutual funds	3,059,041	-	-	3,059,041
Domestic financial bonds	-	768,195	-	768,195
	$ 8,823,657	$ 873,756	$ -	$ 9,697,413
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 589,800	$ 589,800
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	-	754,014	-	754,014
	$ -	$ 754,014	$ 589,800	$ 1,343,814
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	$ -	$ 367	$ -	$ 367

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

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instrument
Balance at January 1, 2020	$ 589,800
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	(127,800)
Balance at December 31, 2020	$ 462,000

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instrument
Balance at January 1, 2019	$ 405,600
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	184,200
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 589,800

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

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

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

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

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

	December 31, 2020			
Financial Assets	**Valuation Techniques**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs**	**Weighted Average Number**	**Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value**
Financial assets at FVTOCI	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	29%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability the lower the fair value of the stocks

	December 31, 2019			
Financial Assets	**Valuation Techniques**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs**	**Weighted Average Number**	**Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value**
Financial assets at FVTOCI	Market approach	Discount for lack of marketability	29%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks

c. Categories of financial instruments

	December 31	
	2020	**2019**
Financial assets		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 11,665,436	$ 9,697,413
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	21,129,280	22,485,856
Financial assets at FVTOCI		
Equity instruments	462,000	589,800
Debt instruments	764,184	754,014
Financial liabilities		
FVTPL		
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	2,700	367
Amortized cost (2)	3,362,916	3,403,811

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

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

d. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

1) Market risk analysis

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

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

a) Value at Risk

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

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

b) Stress testing

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

Stress testing is used to evaluate the potential impact on portfolio values when a series of financial variables undergo extreme changes.

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

i. Simple sensitivity test

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

ii. Scenario analysis

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

i) Historical scenario

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

ii) Hypothetical scenario

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

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

Table of Stress Testing			
Risk Factors	**Changes (+/-)**	**December 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**
Equity price risk (index)	-10%	$ (936,002)	$ (504,117)
Interest rate risk (yield curve)	+20bps	(139,733)	(150,339)
Foreign currency risk (exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(133,032)	(115,390)

Note 1: Change in credit spread is not considered.

Note 2: The effect of hedging is considered.

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

i) Foreign currency risk

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

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

ii) Interest rate risk

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

iii) Price risk

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

iv) Sensitivity analysis

	December 31, 2020		
Risk Factors	**Variation (+/-)**	**Effect on Profit and Loss**	**Effect on Equity**
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1 %	$ 23,146	$ 6,311
	CNY appreciates 1 %	2,637	-
	HKD appreciates 1 %	788	4,396
	EUR appreciates 1 %	4	499
	VND appreciates 1 %	-	6,105
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(5,006)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(50)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(1,292)	(712)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	93,600

	December 31, 2019		
Risk Factors	**Variation (+/-)**	**Effect on Profit and Loss**	**Effect on Equity**
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1%	$ 24,084	$ 2,756
	CNY appreciates 1%	2,506	-
	HKD appreciates 1%	587	4,146
	EUR appreciates 1%	114	318
	VND appreciates 1%	-	6,154
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(5,513)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(81)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(1,189)	(811)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	50,412

Note 1: Change in credit spread is not considered.

Note 2: The effect of hedging is considered.

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

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

2) Credit risk

a) The Group's credit risk exposure of financial transactions include issuer credit risk, counterparty risk and credit risk of underlying assets.

i. Issuer credit risk is the risk that the Group may suffer financial losses on debt instruments or bank savings because the issuers (guarantors), borrowers or banks are not able to perform repayment obligations an agreed conditions due to default, bankruptcy or liquidation.

ii. Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the Group may suffer financial losses because the counterparty does not perform its obligation to settle or pay at the appointed date.

iii. Credit risk of underlying assets is the risk that the Group may suffer losses due to deterioration of the credit quality, increase in credit spread, downgrade or breach of any contract terms of underlying assets linked to a financial instruments.

b) Credit concentration risk analysis

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

December 31, 2020

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9,987,740	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 248,975	$ 10,236,715
Financial assets at FVTPL	467,409	-	-	-	-	467,409
Financial assets at FVTOCI	764,184	-	-	-	-	764,184
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,104,756	71,512	1,231,351	2,916,059	1,582,093	7,905,771
Total	$ 13,324,089	$ 71,512	$ 1,231,351	$ 2,916,059	$ 1,831,068	$ 19,374,079
Proportion	68,77%	0.37%	6.36%	15.05%	9.45%	100.00%

December 31, 2019

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,482,899	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 184,376	$ 10,667,275
Financial assets at FVTPL	873,756	-	-	-	-	873,756
Financial assets at FVTOCI	754,014	-	-	-	-	754,014
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,911,928	347,998	1,461,335	3,171,747	1,802,081	8,695,089
Total	$ 14,022,597	$ 347,998	$ 1,461,335	$ 3,171,747	$ 1,986,457	$ 20,990,134
Proportion	66.81%	1.66%	6.96%	15.11%	9.46%	100.00%

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

   i. The Group assesses, at each reporting date, whether the credit risk of a financial instrument in the scope of impairment requirements under IFRS 9 has increased significantly since initial recognition. To make this assessment, the Group considers reasonable and supportable information (including forward-looking information) which indicates that credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. Main indicators include external credit rating, past due information, credit spread and other market information which shows that the credit risk related to borrowers and issuers has increased significantly.

   ii. If the credit risk at the reporting date is determined to be low, an entity can assume that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

d) Definitions of a default occurring on a financial asset and a credit-impaired financial asset

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

   i. Quantitative factor: when contractual payments are more than 90 days past due, a default occurs and a financial asset is credit-impaired.

   ii. Qualitative factor: an evidence indicates that the issuers or borrowers cannot pay the contractual payments or that they have significant financial difficulties, for example:

      i) The issuers and borrowers have entered bankruptcy or are probable to enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

      ii) The borrowers fail to make interest or principal payments based on original terms and conditions.

      iii) The collaterals of the borrowers are seized provisionally or enforced.

      iv) The borrowers claim for a change of credit conditions due to financial difficulties.

   iii. The above-mentioned definitions of a default occurring on a financial asset and a credit impairment are applicable to all financial assets held by the Group, and are align with those of relevant financial assets for internal credit risk management. The definitions are also applicable to related impairment assessment model.

e) Measurement of expected credit losses

   i. Methods and assumptions adopted

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

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

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

ii. Consideration of forward-looking information

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

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

i. Financial assets of the Group

	December 31, 2020					
			Stage 3			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVOCI	$ 764,184	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 764,184
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	7,781,007	-	-	-	(6,120)	7,774,887
Non-investment grade						
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	141,195	-	-	(10,311)	130,884

	December 31, 2019					
			Stage 3			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVOCI	$ 754,014	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 754,014
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,698,998	-	-	-	(3,909)	8,695,089

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

ii. Secured loans

	December 31, 2020					
			Stage 3			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Secured loans	$ 197,791	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (2,475)	$ 195,316

	December 31, 2019					
			Stage 3			
	Stage 1 12-month Expected Credit Losses	Stage 2 Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Secured loans	$ 232,652	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (2,803)	$ 229,849

g) Reconciliation for loss allowance is summarized below:

i. Debt instrument investments at FVTOCI

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2020	$ 66	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66
Changes in models/risk parameters	25	-	-	-	25
December 31, 2020	$ 91	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 91
January 1, 2019	$ 148	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 148
Changes in models/risk parameters	(82)	-	-	-	(82)
December 31, 2019	$ 66	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66

ii. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2020	$ 3,909	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,909
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at January 1				-	
Transferred to lifetime expected credit loss	(523)	-	523	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets in the current period	-	-	(8,854)	-	(8,854)
Changes in models/risk parameters	2,734	-	18,642	-	21,376
December 31, 2020	$ 6,120	$ -	$ 10,311	$ -	$ 16,431
January 1, 2019	$ 3,587	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,587
Changes in models/risk parameters	322	-	-	-	322
December 31, 2019	$ 3,909	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,909

iii. Secured loans

	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Collectively Assessed	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Asset	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9	Difference from Impairment Charged in Accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	Total
January 1, 2020	$ 66	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66	$ 2,737	$ 2,803
Changes in models/risk parameters	(44)	-	-	-	(44)	-	(44)
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(284)	(284)
December 31, 2020	$ 22	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 22	$ 2,453	$ 2,475
January 1, 2019	$ 53	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 53	$ 2,832	$ 2,885
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	13	-	-	-	13	(95)	(82)
December 31, 2019	$ 66	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 66	$ 2,737	$ 2,803

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

h) Exposure to credit risk and loss allowance of receivables

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

December 31, 2020	Due	Over Due	Total
Carrying amount	$ 2,017,873	$ 338,004	$ 2,355,877
Expected loss rate	1.00%	5.95%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	$ 20,087	$ 20,115	$ 40,202

December 31, 2019	Due	Over Due	Total
Carrying amount	$ 1,654,354	$ 724,959	$ 2,379,313
Expected loss rate	0.97%	3.05%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	16,026	22,108	38,134

3) Liquidity risk

a) Sources of liquidity risk

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

b) Liquidity risk management

The Group established a completed capital liquidity management mechanism by assessing the business features and short-term cash flow. Considering the trading volume and holing position, the Group carefully manages the market liquidity risk.

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

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

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

December 31, 2020

	Less than 6 Month	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Payables	$ 3,322,801	$ 18,618	$ 8,438	$ 8,209	$ 4,850
Lease liabilities	69,228	27,848	7,944	2,033	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Swap	2,700	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2019

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Payables	$ 3,377,416	$ 12,401	$ 6,359	$ 7,635	$ -
Lease liabilities	66,810	63,716	81,377	538	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Swap	367	-	-	-	-

27. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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

a. Related party name and category

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

b. Trading transactions

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Net premium income	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 115,639	$ 105,568
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	168,070	178,060
	Other related parties		
	San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	7,812	3,237
	Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	2,207	3,459
	Cathay Medical Care Corp.	4,270	3,688
	Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	6,414	6,498
	Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	5,102	9,729
	Cathay Hospitality Consulting Co., Ltd.	5,219	4,224
	Cathay Sunrise Corporation	8,266	8,002
	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	8,120	-

(Continued)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
	Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	$ 4,117	$ 2,637
	Tien-Chi Power Co., Ltd	3,687	-
	Yua-Yung Marketing (Taiwan) Co., Ltd.	3,663	2,917
		$ 342,586	$ 328,019
Operating cost			
Marketing cost	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 658,336	$ 667,546
Commission cost	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	29,585	30,250
		$ 687,921	$ 697,796
Insurance reimbursement	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 7,902	$ 12,721
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	41	25,322
		$ 7,943	$ 38,043
Operating expenses			
Group insurance expenses	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 24,567	$ 20,185
Other equipment expenses	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	4,343	697
Building management fee	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	7,978	8,008
Marketing expenses	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	113,825	123,796
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	6,778	3,396
Management fee	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	7,271	6,911
Other expenses	Other related parties		
	Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	60,323	71,744
	Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	6,161	5,493
		$ 231,246	$ 240,230

(Concluded)

c. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Premiums receivable	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 49,492	$ 49,719
	Other related parties		
	Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	4,664	5,061
	Tien-Chi Power Co., Ltd	3,687	-
		$ 57,843	$ 54,780

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, no impairment losses were recognized for receivables from related parties.

d. Payable to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Other payable	The Group's parent		
	Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.(Note)	$ 356,009	$ 362,812
	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	58,764	67,834
		$ 414,773	$ 430,646

Note: Including Income tax payable under tax consolidation and remuneration of Directors and Supervisors

The outstanding payables from related parties are unsecured.

e. Cash in bank

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Checking deposits and demand deposits	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 1,845,214	$ 1,906,704
	Indovina Bank Ltd.	6,151	8,180
Time deposits	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	165,007	567,600
	Indovina Bank Ltd.	237,068	150,726
		$ 2,253,440	$ 2,633,210

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, time deposits pledged recognized in guarantee deposits were $27,565 thousand and $22,949 thousand, respectively.

f. Interest revenue

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 4,195	$ 8,305
Indovina Bank Ltd.	14,303	12,602
	$ 18,498	$ 20,907

g. Financial asset at FVTPL (mutual funds)

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	2019
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 1,119,265	$ 632,998

h. Discretionary account management balance

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	2019
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 1,357,146	$ 1,081,258

i. Guarantee deposits

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	2019
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 26,580	$ 26,580
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	21,782	17,196
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	21,841	21,836
Indovina Bank Ltd.	7,558	7,949
	$ 77,761	$ 73,561

j. Secured loans

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			
Related Party Category/Name	Maximum Amount	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Income
Other related parties	$ 40,169	$ 39,642	1.25%	$ 416

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019			
Related Party Category/Name	Maximum Amount	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Income
Other related parties	$ 24,723	$ 17,545	1.53%-1.60%	$ 326

k. Lease arrangements - Group is lessee

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets		
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 930	$ 210,625
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	12,167	1,595
	$ 13,097	$ 212,220

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	2019
Lease liabilities	Fellow subsidiary		
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 71,586	$ 176,326
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	7,931	3,226
		$ 79,517	$ 179,552

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Interest expense		
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 1,580	$ 822
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	97	79
	$ 1,677	$ 901
Lease expense		
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 2,750	$ 1,245
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	-	480
	$ 2,750	$ 1,725

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

	December 31 2020	2019
Future lease payables	$ 3,171	$ 2,750

l. Foreign exchange swaps

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the nominal amount of the derivative financial instruments transaction with related parties is listed below:

Related Party Category/Name	December 31 2020	2019
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	US$ 95,200	US$ 92,700
	EUR 750	EUR 750

m. Compensation of key management personnel

Related Party Category/Name	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	2019
Short-term employee benefits	$ 75,814	$ 69,008
Post-employment benefits	7,059	6,520
	$ 82,873	$ 75,528

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

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

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

29. ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL OR FOR SECURITY

a. The Company

	December 31 2020	2019
Guarantee deposits paid - government bonds	$ 506,815	$ 512,890
Guarantee deposits paid - time deposits	20,007	15,000
	$ 526,822	$ 527,890

As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company provided government bonds amounting to $506,883 thousand and $512,940 thousand as the “Guaranteed Depository Insurance” in accordance with the Insurance Act, respectively. The pledged assets are stated at book value. Loss allowance amounted to $68 thousand and $50 thousand, respectively which are in the scope of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9.

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

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Government deposits paid - time deposits	$ 7,558	$ 7,949

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

30. OTHER ITEMS

a. Capital management

1) Management objectives

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

2) Management policies

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

3) Management procedures

a) Periodical calculation

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

b) Aperiodic calculation

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

4) Current status of RBC ratio

The Company's RBC ratio, which is calculated in accordance with Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, is above 200% during the past two years, which complies with the regulations.

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

Items	December 31, 2020		
	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,253,572	$ -	$ 10,253,572
Receivables	2,674,034	-	2,674,034
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	11,555,228	110,208	11,665,436
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	1,226,184	1,226,184
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	174,504	7,224,452	7,398,956
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,203,664	2,203,664
Loans	63	195,253	195,316
Total investments	11,729,795	10,959,761	22,689,556
Reinsurance assets	998,032	6,447,905	7,445,937
Property and equipment	-	197,086	197,086
Right-of-use assets	-	105,864	105,864
Intangible assets	-	91,180	91,180
Deferred tax assets	-	175,329	175,329
Other assets	41,784	624,039	665,823
Total assets	$ 25,697,217	$ 18,601,164	$ 44,298,381
Payables	$ 3,362,916	$ -	$ 3,362,916
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	2,700	-	2,700
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	13,737,655	13,737,655
Loss reserve	-	9,862,265	9,862,265
Policy reserve	-	119	119
Special reserve	-	2,622,047	2,622,047
Premium deficiency reserve	-	4,198	4,198
Total insurance liabilities	-	26,226,284	26,226,284
Provisions	-	454,164	454,164
Lease liabilities	94,049	11,988	106,037
Deferred tax liabilities	-	286,426	286,426
Other liabilities	716,498	15,330	730,028
Total liabilities	$ 4,176,163	$ 26,992,392	$ 31,168,555

Items	December 31, 2019		
	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 10,685,599	$ -	$ 10,685,599
Receivables	2,776,216	-	2,776,216
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	9,383,549	313,864	9,697,413
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	1,343,814	1,343,814
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	423,125	7,759,074	8,182,199
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,122,476	2,122,476
Loans	314	229,535	229,849
Total investments	9,806,988	11,768,763	21,575,751
Reinsurance assets	1,065,450	5,649,276	6,714,726
Property and equipment	-	172,082	172,082
Right-of-use assets	-	209,498	209,498
Intangible assets	-	67,307	67,307
Deferred tax assets	-	134,204	134,204
Other assets	46,108	626,561	672,669
Total assets	$ 24,380,361	$ 18,627,691	$ 43,008,052
Payables	$ 3,403,811	$ -	$ 3,403,811
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	367	-	367
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	12,736,870	12,736,870
Loss reserve	-	9,357,750	9,357,750
Policy reserve	-	79	79
Special reserve	-	2,898,057	2,898,057
Premium deficiency reserve	-	2,025	2,025
Total insurance liabilities	-	24,994,781	24,994,781
Provisions	-	432,909	432,909
Lease liabilities	128,438	81,715	210,153
Deferred tax liabilities	-	300,872	300,872
Other liabilities	994,858	13,844	1,008,702
Total liabilities	$ 4,527,474	$ 25,824,121	$ 30,351,595

c. Impact of COVID-19 pandemic

The Group had evaluated the economic impact caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, and as of the date of approval of consolidated financial statements, there is no material impact on the Group. The Group will continue observing the relevant epidemic situation and evaluate its impact.

31. SIGNIFICANT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

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

December 31, 2020

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 207,079	28.508 (USD:NTD)	$ 5,905,798
EUR	7,257	35.056 (EUR:NTD)	252,393
HKD	3,896	3.678 (HKD:NTD)	14,342
CNY	73,098	4.359 (CNY:NTD)	318,046
Non-monetary items			
USD	49,842	28.508 (USD:NTD)	1,420,899
EUR	3,379	35.056 (EUR:NTD)	118,458
HKD	119,536	3.678 (HKD:NTD)	439,597
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	505,520	4.359 (CNY:NTD)	2,203,664
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	165,100	28.508 (USD:NTD)	154,047
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	10,371	28.508 (USD:NTD)	301,999
EUR	121	35.056 (EUR:NTD)	4,077
CNY	4,046	4.359 (CNY:NTD)	17,440
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	16,800	28.508 (USD:NTD)	1,040
EUR	750	35.056 (EUR:NTD)	1,660

December 31, 2019

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 234,225	30.106 (USD:NTD)	$ 7,055,376
EUR	5,197	33.749 (EUR:NTD)	175,530
HKD	7,738	3.866 (HKD:NTD)	29,989
CNY	66,860	4.323 (CNY:NTD)	290,361
Non-monetary items			
USD	23,606	30.106 (USD:NTD)	710,684
EUR	2,431	33.749 (EUR:NTD)	82,028
HKD	107,244	3.866 (HKD:NTD)	414,562
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	491,121	4.323 (CNY:NTD)	2,122,476
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	170,600	30.106 (USD:NTD)	103,085
EUR	2,750	33.749 (EUR:NTD)	2,476
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	4,075	30.106 (USD:NTD)	126,838
EUR	174	33.749 (EUR:NTD)	6,005
HKD	2,081	3.866 (HKD:NTD)	8,097
CNY	1,084	4.323 (CNY:NTD)	4,782
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	8,500	30.106 (USD:NTD)	367

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

For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019 (realized and unrealized) net foreign exchange losses were $325,809 thousand and $118,531 thousand, respectively. It is impractical to disclose net foreign exchange losses by each significant foreign currency due to the variety of the foreign currency transactions.

32. SEPARATELY DISCLOSED ITEMS

a. Information about significant transactions and investees:

1) Acquisition of individual real estate at costs of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

2) Disposal of individual real estate at prices of at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

3) Total purchases from or sales to related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: (Table 3)

4) Receivables from related parties amounting to at least NT$100 million or 20% of the paid-in capital: None

5) Trading in derivative instruments (Note 7)

6) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 4)

7) Information on investees (Table 5)

b. Information on investments in mainland China

1) Information on any investee company in mainland China, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, ownership percentage, net income of investees, investment income or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriations of investment income, and limit on the amount of investment in the mainland China area (Table 6)

2) Any of the following significant transactions with investee companies in mainland China, either directly or indirectly through a third party, and their prices, payment terms, and unrealized gains or losses: None

a) For transactions involving each other’s main business, such as underwriting an insurance policy where the proposer is the investee, the amount and percentage of transactions and the balance and percentage of the related payables at the end of the period.

b) The amount of property transactions and the amount of the resultant gains or losses

c) The highest balance, the end of period balance, the interest rate range, and total current period interest with respect to the financing of funds

d) Other transactions that have a material effect on the profit or loss for the period or on the financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services

e) The amount or balance of transactions mentioned in subitems a - d above that reaches 10% or more of the insurance enterprise’s total amount or balance of such transactions shall be separately presented, while the rest may be added up and reported as an aggregate amount.

c. Information of major shareholders：the insurance enterprise whose stock is listed on the TWSE or listed on the TPEx shall disclose the names, numbers of shares held, and shareholding percentages of shareholders who hold 5 percent or more of the insurance enterprise’s equity. For this purpose, the insurance enterprise may request the centralized securities depository enterprise to provide relevant information: None

33. SEGMENT INFORMATION

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

34. INSURANCE CONTRACT RESERVES

a. Earned retained premium

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Insurance by Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Earned Retained Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	$ 3,366,745	$ 803,557	$ 1,936,551	$ 2,233,751	$ 86,792	$ 2,146,959
Marine insurance	725,089	49,317	498,842	275,564	10,636	264,928
Land and air insurance	10,110,601	81,407	379,318	9,812,690	345,658	9,467,032
Liability insurance	1,559,980	4,329	493,731	1,070,578	41,831	1,028,747
Bonding insurance	110,740	38,160	64,349	84,551	11,882	72,669
Other property insurance	1,207,441	205,846	847,643	565,644	93,668	471,976
Accident insurance	2,938,798	16,179	233,358	2,721,619	2,880	2,718,739
Health insurance	178,398	19,880	13	198,265	(11,213)	209,478
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	447,474	52,444	447,474	52,444	1,418	51,026
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,841,187	740,921	1,184,609	2,397,499	(18,799)	2,416,298
	$ 23,486,453	$ 2,012,040	$ 6,085,888	$ 19,412,605	$ 564,753	$ 18,847,852

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Insurance by Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve (5)	Earned Retained Premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Fire insurance	$ 2,954,155	$ 628,478	$ 1,678,626	$ 1,904,007	$ 6,200	$ 1,897,807
Marine insurance	681,264	73,700	457,469	297,495	(396)	297,891
Land and air insurance	9,672,387	44,626	341,018	9,375,995	384,071	8,991,924
Liability insurance	1,548,215	2,912	510,465	1,040,662	66,783	973,879
Bonding insurance	107,747	17,572	68,484	56,835	3,912	52,923
Other property insurance	1,202,681	275,279	883,152	594,808	(38,169)	632,977
Accident insurance	3,533,611	26,691	228,056	3,332,246	53,541	3,278,705
Health insurance	440,698	16,027	-	456,725	1,829	454,896
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	418,587	49,380	418,587	49,380	150	49,230
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,896,160	753,281	1,207,714	2,441,727	(4,785)	2,446,512
	$ 23,455,505	$ 1,887,946	$ 5,793,571	$ 19,549,880	$ 473,136	$ 19,076,744

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

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Insurance by Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 2,841,187	$ 740,921	$ 1,184,609	$ 2,397,499
Non-compulsory insurance	20,645,266	1,271,119	4,901,279	17,015,106
	$ 23,486,453	$ 2,012,040	$ 6,085,888	$ 19,412,605

Insurance by Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Direct Business		Unearned Premium Reserves under Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve
	Provision (5)	Recovery (6)	Provision (7)	Recovery (8)	(9)=(5)-(6)+(7)-(8)
Compulsory insurance	$ 1,227,564	$ 1,253,418	$ 460,947	$ 469,404	$ (34,311)
Non-compulsory insurance	11,758,928	10,807,799	296,358	220,359	1,027,128
	$ 12,986,492	$ 12,061,217	$ 757,305	$ 689,763	$ 992,817

Insurance by Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in for Unearned Ceded Premium Reserve	Retained Premium (13)=(4)-(9)+(12)
	Provision (10)	Recovery (11)	(12)=(10)-(11)	
Compulsory insurance	$ 736,539	$ 752,051	$ (15,512)	$ 2,416,298
Non-compulsory insurance	2,893,112	2,449,536	443,576	16,431,554
	$ 3,629,651	$ 3,201,587	$ 428,064	$ 18,847,852

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Insurance by Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 2,896,160	$ 753,281	$ 1,207,714	$ 2,441,727
Non-compulsory insurance	20,559,345	1,134,665	4,585,857	17,108,153
	$ 23,455,505	$ 1,887,946	$ 5,793,571	$ 19,549,880

Insurance by Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Direct Business		Unearned Premium Reserves under Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve
	Provision (5)	Recovery (6)	Provision (7)	Recovery (8)	(9)=(5)-(6)+(7)-(8)
Compulsory insurance	$ 1,253,418	$ 1,261,457	$ 469,404	$ 470,972	$ (9,607)
Non-compulsory insurance	10,795,427	9,993,024	220,359	303,969	718,793
	$ 12,048,845	$ 11,254,481	$ 689,763	$ 774,941	$ 709,186

Insurance by Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in for Unearned Ceded Premium Reserve	Retained Premium (13)=(4)-(9)+(12)
	Provision (10)	Recovery (11)	(12)=(10)-(11)	
Compulsory insurance	$ 752,051	$ 756,873	$ (4,822)	$ 2,446,512
Non-compulsory insurance	2,450,815	2,209,943	240,872	16,630,232
	$ 3,202,866	$ 2,966,816	$ 236,050	$ 19,076,744

b. Retained claims

Insurance by Type	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2020 Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 594,824	$ 478,816	$ 174,182	$ 899,458
Marine insurance	253,829	46,204	159,675	140,358
Land and air insurance	5,689,720	51,516	149,674	5,591,562
Liability insurance	756,109	438	274,634	481,913
Bonding insurance	(56,033)	8,733	(71,199)	23,899
Other property insurance	362,378	174,164	195,734	340,808
Accident insurance	1,364,967	5,226	69,832	1,300,361
Health insurance	87,556	21,633	-	109,189
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	65	(996)	1,061
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,065,446	930,227	1,215,098	1,780,575
	$ 11,118,796	$ 1,717,022	$ 2,166,634	$ 10,669,184

Insurance by Type	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2019 Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 628,539	$ 301,025	$ 317,175	$ 612,389
Marine insurance	269,821	31,742	199,685	101,878
Land and air insurance	5,529,317	4,514	178,666	5,355,165
Liability insurance	636,573	178	196,642	440,109
Bonding insurance	63,400	730	52,142	11,988
Other property insurance	295,879	142,041	134,021	303,899
Accident insurance	1,569,170	4,459	75,503	1,498,126
Health insurance	107,962	9,852	-	117,814
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	154	-	154
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,308,745	905,668	1,334,581	1,879,832
	$ 11,409,406	$ 1,400,363	$ 2,488,415	$ 10,321,354

Retained claims of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance:

Insurance by Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 2,065,446	$ 930,227	$ 1,215,098	$ 1,780,575
Non-compulsory insurance	9,053,350	786,795	951,536	8,888,609
	$ 11,118,796	$ 1,717,022	$ 2,166,634	$ 10,669,184

Insurance by Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 2,308,745	$ 905,668	$ 1,334,581	$ 1,879,832
Non-compulsory insurance	9,100,661	494,695	1,153,834	8,441,522
	$ 11,409,406	$ 1,400,363	$ 2,488,415	$ 10,321,354

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

Claims and payments recoverable for policyholders' claims filed and paid

Insurance by Type	Claims Filed and Paid December 31 2020	Claims Filed and Paid December 31 2019
Fire insurance	$ 13,274	$ 10,103
Marine insurance	11,468	14,046
Land and air insurance	37,194	41,335
Liability insurance	45,977	48,045
Bonding insurance	157	3,952
Other property insurance	19,898	21,993
Accident insurance	15,417	18,354
Health insurance	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	-	1,700
Compulsory auto liability insurance	161,235	178,606
	304,620	338,134
Less: Loss allowance	(15,231)	(16,907)
	$ 289,389	$ 321,227

d. Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

Receivables

Insurance by Type	Premiums Receivable December 31 2020	Premiums Receivable December 31 2019
Fire insurance	$ 936,657	$ 813,359
Marine insurance	356,045	280,050
Land and air insurance	137,421	165,238
Liability insurance	304,996	252,358
Bonding insurance	34,644	24,869
Other property insurance	237,919	466,437
Accident insurance	119,462	130,202
Health insurance	4,849	9,748
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	30,466	19,320
Compulsory auto liability insurance	19,596	20,950
	2,182,055	2,182,531
Less: Loss allowance	(36,713)	(33,108)
	$ 2,145,342	$ 2,149,423

Aging analysis of premiums receivable:

	December 31 2020	December 31 2019
Less than 90 days	$ 1,845,819	$ 1,460,661
Over 90 days	336,236	721,870
	$ 2,182,055	$ 2,182,531

The overdue amounts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 in the above premiums receivable were $336,236 thousand and $721,870 thousand, respectively, and loss allowance of $18,347 thousand and $19,019 thousand were provided, respectively.

Accounts payable

Insurance by Type	December 31, 2020 Commission Payable	Others	Total
Fire insurance	$ 28,222	$ 12,555	$ 40,777
Marine insurance	13,293	11,805	25,098
Land and air insurance	106,137	98,872	205,009
Liability insurance	23,814	25,884	49,698
Bonding insurance	3,840	378	4,218
Other property insurance	7,176	9,654	16,830
Accident insurance	10,325	25,601	35,926
Health insurance	1,352	878	2,230
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	1,646	1,225	2,871
Compulsory auto liability insurance	26,369	-	26,369
	$ 222,174	$ 186,852	$ 409,026

Insurance by Type	December 31, 2019 Commission Payable	Others	Total
Fire insurance	$ 27,532	$ 11,992	$ 39,524
Marine insurance	8,300	15,052	23,352
Land and air insurance	73,939	99,854	173,793
Liability insurance	21,674	24,333	46,007
Bonding insurance	2,601	451	3,052
Other property insurance	5,452	13,266	18,718
Accident insurance	10,629	33,141	43,770
Health insurance	2,576	3,471	6,047
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	1,153	1,258	2,411
Compulsory auto liability insurance	27,240	-	27,240
	$ 181,096	$ 202,818	$ 383,914

Due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies - reinsurance

	December 31, 2020	
	Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	$ 311,559	$ 360,628
AON	44,900	188,748
Central Re	11,634	131,069
Cosmos	1,248	117,131
Guy Carpenter	47,162	25,353
Marsh	85,855	225,611
Swiss Re	19,000	113,884
Willis	58,826	57,680
Others (individually below 5%)	171,960	558,089
	752,144	1,778,193
Less: Loss allowance	(43,501)	-
	$ 708,643	$ 1,778,193

	December 31, 2019	
	Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	$ 329,413	$ 314,263
AON	72,042	415,823
Willis	49,804	4,216
Central Re	16,758	105,805
Others (individually below 5% of the total amount)	320,592	932,784
	788,609	1,772,891
Less: Loss allowance	(44,386)	-
	$ 744,223	$ 1,772,891

The overdue amounts as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 in the above due from reinsurers and ceding companies were $11,495 thousand and $10,483 thousand, respectively, and loss allowances of $11,495 thousand and $10,483 thousand were provided, respectively.

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

e. Reserve required for specific assets

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

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

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

1) Government bonds but not exchangeable government bonds;

2) Financial bonds (ordinary type only), negotiable certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.

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

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

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

1) Treasury bills.

2) Negotiable certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.

3) Government bonds under repurchase agreement.

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

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

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

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

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

f. Acquisition cost of insurance contracts

	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2020				
Insurance by Type	**Commission Expenses**	**Service and Handling Charge**	**Reinsurance Commission Expenses**	**Other**	**Total**
Fire insurance	$ 180,979	$ 19,732	$ 170,473	$ 16,644	$ 387,828
Marine insurance	60,288	1,218	8,861	1,655	72,022
Land and air insurance	1,127,555	1,034	34,141	437,584	1,600,314
Liability insurance	179,774	214	436	29,606	210,030
Bonding insurance	11,457	393	10,000	263	22,113
Other property insurance	76,619	5,579	36,502	4,710	123,410
Accident insurance	348,587	1,127	832	86,345	436,891
Health insurance	34,461	497	1,872	3,533	40,363
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	21,036	267	-	2,648	23,951
Compulsory auto liability insurance	-	394,505	-	-	394,505
	$ 2,040,756	$ 424,566	$ 263,117	$ 582,988	$ 3,311,427

Insurance by Type	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2019				
	Commission Expenses	Service and Handling Charge	Reinsurance Commission Expenses	Other	Total
Fire insurance	$ 166,405	$ 14,069	$ 131,307	$ 13,683	$ 325,464
Marine insurance	66,115	1,616	16,274	1,311	85,316
Land and air insurance	1,066,167	381	16,415	412,459	1,495,422
Liability insurance	180,707	90	294	21,023	202,114
Bonding insurance	11,213	95	4,683	110	16,101
Other property insurance	75,193	6,053	57,594	3,570	142,410
Accident insurance	437,657	598	4,367	118,079	560,701
Health insurance	74,570	401	1,222	16,821	93,014
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	19,468	266	-	2,687	22,421
Compulsory auto liability insurance	-	396,554	-	-	396,554
	$ 2,097,495	$ 420,123	$ 232,156	$ 589,743	$ 3,339,517

Acquisition costs for the insurance contracts were recognized as incurred.

g. Profit and loss analysis of the insurance business

Direct underwriting business

Insurance by Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020					
	Written Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Costs of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 3,366,745	$ 242,442	$ 217,355	$ 594,824	$ 313,619	$ 1,998,505
Marine insurance	725,089	59,511	63,161	253,829	133,801	214,787
Land and air insurance	10,110,601	347,246	1,566,173	5,689,720	(51,299)	2,558,761
Liability insurance	1,559,980	52,983	209,593	756,109	12,289	529,006
Bonding insurance	110,740	7,227	12,113	(56,033)	(6,417)	153,850
Other property insurance	1,207,441	229,760	86,909	362,378	(9,372)	537,766
Accident insurance	2,938,798	7,806	436,059	1,364,967	(22,285)	1,152,251
Health insurance	178,398	(10,676)	38,491	87,556	(29,255)	92,282
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	447,474	14,829	23,951	-	-	408,694
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,841,187	(25,854)	394,505	2,065,446	63,198	343,892
	$ 23,486,453	$ 925,274	$ 3,048,310	$ 11,118,796	$ 404,279	$ 7,989,794

Insurance by Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019					
	Written Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Costs of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 2,954,155	$ (67,704)	$ 194,157	$ 628,539	$ 68,455	$ 2,130,708
Marine insurance	681,264	(2,677)	69,043	269,821	(2,424)	347,501
Land and air insurance	9,672,387	355,372	1,479,007	5,529,317	299,606	2,009,085
Liability insurance	1,548,215	57,891	201,821	636,573	68,539	583,391
Bonding insurance	107,747	(9,126)	11,418	63,400	(26,938)	68,993
Other property insurance	1,202,681	398,135	84,816	295,879	54,659	369,192
Accident insurance	3,533,611	56,501	556,333	1,569,170	(44,591)	1,396,198
Health insurance	440,698	10,047	91,791	107,962	11,956	218,942
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	418,587	(1,243)	22,421	-	-	397,409
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,896,160	(8,038)	396,554	2,308,745	92,545	106,354
	$ 23,455,505	$ 789,158	$ 3,107,361	$ 11,409,406	$ 521,807	$ 7,627,773

Reinsurance inward business

Insurance by Type	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2020					
	Reinsurance Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense	Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 803,557	$ 67,368	$ 170,474	$ 478,816	$ 70,534	$ 16,365
Marine insurance	49,317	(1,855)	8,861	46,204	3,198	(7,091)
Land and air insurance	81,407	9,062	34,140	51,516	22,575	(35,886)
Liability insurance	4,329	1,150	436	438	1,019	1,286
Bonding insurance	38,160	6,554	10,000	8,733	(11,768)	24,641
Other property insurance	205,846	(5,889)	36,502	174,164	8,477	(7,408)
Accident insurance	16,179	(1,279)	832	5,226	1,833	9,567
Health insurance	19,880	(530)	1,872	21,633	(223)	(2,872)
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	52,444	1,418	-	65	(136)	51,097
Compulsory auto liability insurance	740,921	(8,457)	-	930,227	7,053	(187,902)
	$ 2,012,040	$ 67,542	$ 263,117	$ 1,717,022	$ 102,562	$ (138,203)

Insurance by Type	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2019					
	Reinsurance Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense	Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 628,478	$ (62,096)	$ 131,307	$ 301,025	$ 291,341	$ (33,099)
Marine insurance	73,700	4,895	16,274	31,742	18,274	2,515
Land and air insurance	44,626	6,653	16,415	4,514	5,294	11,750
Liability insurance	2,912	(314)	295	178	423	2,330
Bonding insurance	17,572	1,899	4,683	730	12,120	(1,860)
Other property insurance	275,279	(29,089)	57,593	142,041	9,914	94,820
Accident insurance	26,691	2,511	4,367	4,459	4,682	10,672
Health insurance	16,027	(8,218)	1,222	9,852	898	12,273
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	49,380	149	-	154	(154)	49,231
Compulsory auto liability insurance	753,281	(1,569)	-	905,668	18,606	(169,424)
	$ 1,887,946	$ (85,179)	$ 232,156	$ 1,400,363	$ 361,398	$ (20,792)

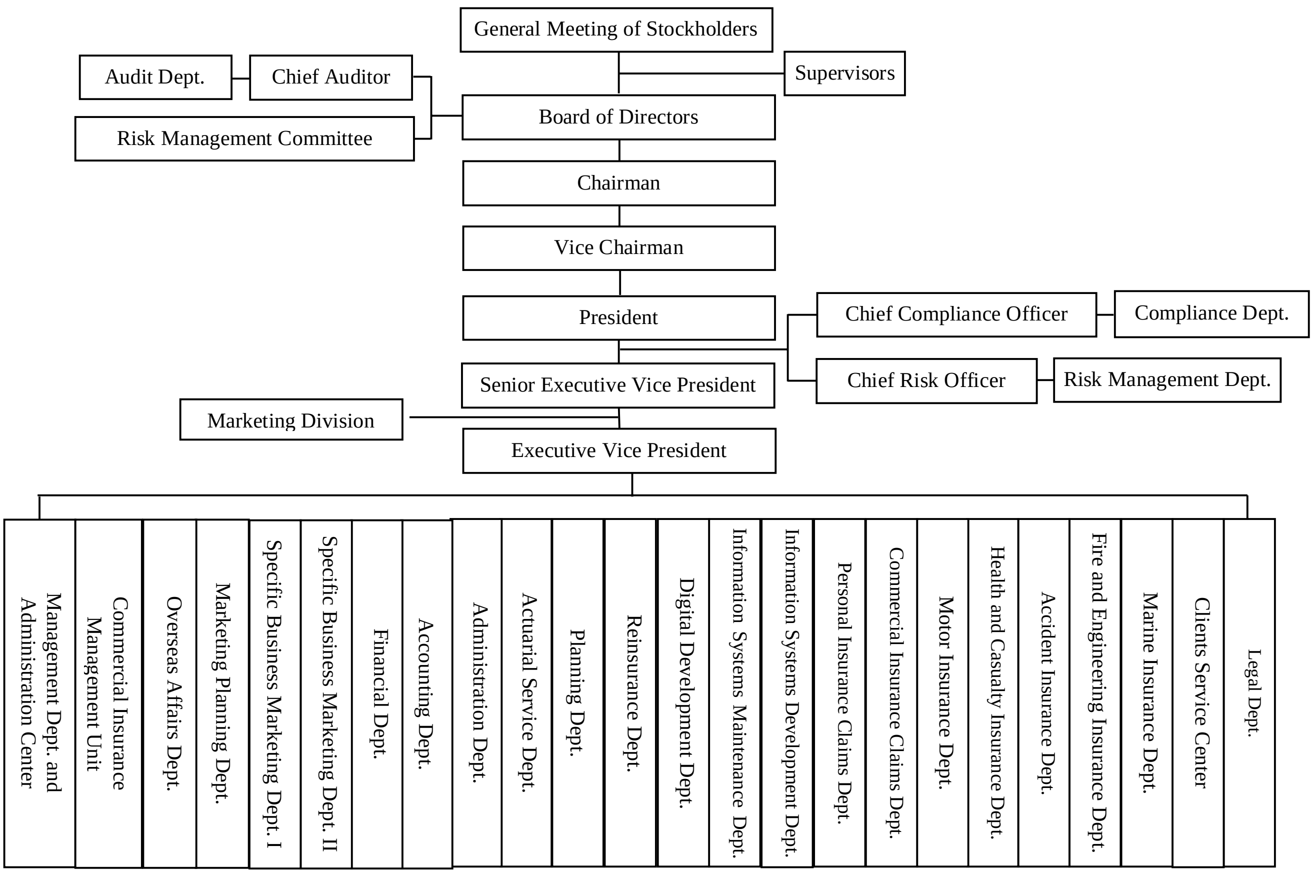
Ceded reinsurance business

Insurance by Type	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2020					
	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Income	Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve	Loss (Profit)
Fire insurance	$ 1,936,551	$ 223,018	$ 151,223	$ 174,182	$ 249,824	$ 1,138,304
Marine insurance	498,842	47,020	46,220	159,675	112,714	133,213
Land and air insurance	379,318	10,650	92,242	149,674	(3,212)	129,964
Liability insurance	493,731	12,302	93,261	274,634	(22,831)	136,365
Bonding insurance	64,349	1,899	11,673	(71,199)	(9,469)	131,445
Other property insurance	847,643	130,203	117,225	195,734	16,604	387,877
Accident insurance	233,358	3,647	59,918	69,832	(6,130)	106,091
Health insurance	13	7	5	-	-	1
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	447,474	14,829	-	(996)	-	433,641
Compulsory auto liability insurance	1,184,609	(15,512)	-	1,215,098	34,825	(49,802)
	$ 6,085,888	$ 428,063	$ 571,767	$ 2,166,634	$ 372,325	$ 2,547,099

	For the Year Months Ended December 31, 2019					
Insurance by Type	**Reinsurance Expenses**	**Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve**	**Reinsurance Commission Income**	**Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)**	**Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve**	**Loss (Profit)**
Fire insurance	$ 1,678,626	$ (136,001)	$ 144,728	$ 317,175	$ (85,176)	$ 1,437,900
Marine insurance	457,469	2,614	57,272	199,685	(15,724)	213,622
Land and air insurance	341,018	(22,046)	89,912	178,666	(23,197)	117,683
Liability insurance	510,465	(9,206)	108,044	196,642	99,094	115,891
Bonding insurance	68,484	(11,139)	14,082	52,142	(16,933)	30,332
Other property insurance	883,152	407,215	97,602	134,021	85,546	158,768
Accident insurance	228,056	5,471	60,598	75,503	4,056	82,428
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	418,587	(1,243)	-	-	-	419,830
Compulsory auto liability insurance	1,207,714	(4,822)	-	1,334,581	56,783	(178,828)
	$ 5,793,571	$ 230,843	$ 572,238	$ 2,488,415	$ 104,449	$ 2,397,626

h. Organization chart and responsibilities of risk management

1) Organization chart of risk management



2) Responsibility of each department:

<u>Board of directors</u>

a) The board of directors should be aware of the risks arising from operations, ensure the effectiveness of risk management and bear the ultimate responsibility for overall risk management.

b) The board of directors should establish an appropriate risk management system and culture, ratify the appropriate risk management policy and allocate resources in the most effective manner.

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

Risk management department

a) Risk management committee

   i. The committee should propose the risk management policies, framework, and organization functions and establish quantitative and qualitative management standards. The committee is also responsible for reporting the results of implementing risk management to the board of directors regularly, and making necessary suggestions for improvement.

   ii. The committee should execute the risk management policies set by the board of directors and review development, build-up and performance of overall management mechanisms regularly.

   iii. The committee should assist and monitor the risk management activities performed by each department.

   iv. The committee should arrange the risk category, risk limit allocation and risk taking method according to the changes in environment.

   v. The committee should enhance cross-department interaction and communication.

b) Chief risk officer

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

   i. The chief risk officer should be in charge of the overall risk management.

   ii. The chief risk officer should participate in the important decision making process and provide appropriate suggestions from a risk management perspective.

   iii. The chief risk officer should be a member of risk management committee.

c) Risk management department

   i. The Group established a risk management department, which is responsible for monitoring, measuring and evaluating major risks, performed independently to business units.

   ii. Duties of risk management department are as follows:

      i) Propose and execute the risk management policies set by the board of directors.

      ii) Propose the risk limits based on risk appetite.

iii) Summarize the risk information provided by each department, negotiate and communicate with each department to facilitate the execution of the policies and the risk limits.

iv) Regularly present risk management reports.

v) Regularly review the risk limits and its use of each business unit.

vi) Assist to execute stress testing and back testing if necessary.

vii) Other risk management related issues.

<u>Business units</u>

a) The risk management duties of the manager of a business unit are as follows:

i. Manage and report daily risk of the business unit and take necessary responsive actions.

ii. Supervise regular submission of risk management information to the risk management department.

b) The risk management duties of a business unit are as follows:

i. Identify and measure risks and report risk exposures.

ii. Evaluate the impacts (quantitative or qualitative) when risks occur and deliver the risk information in a timely and accurate manner.

iii. Regularly review the risks and their limits to ensure the effective execution of risk limits within business unit.

iv. Monitor risk exposures and, in case of any excess of risk limits, report the excess of risk limits along with the corresponding actions of business units.

v. Assist to develop the risk model and ensure that the risk measurement, application of model, and the parameter settings are reasonable and consistent.

vi. Ensure that internal control procedures are executed effectively to comply with applicable rules and the risk management policies.

vii. Assist to collect data related to operational risk.

<u>Audit department</u>

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

i. Risk reporting and range and nature of risk assessment for property insurance business

1) Risks report

a) Each business unit should regularly deliver risk information to the risk management department, and report the excess of risk limits and responding measures when risk exposure exceeds the limit.

b) The risk management department summarizes the risk information provided by each department, tracks the uses of major risk limit, submits a monthly risk management report to the general manager, and makes quarterly report to the risk management committee and board of directors.

2) Risk reporting range and nature of risk assessment for property insurance business

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accumulated risk with the portfolio of direct written premiums and other inward-insurance business is conducted before an individual case of outward/inward reinsurance is executed. When the cumulative insurance amount exceeds contract limit or self-retain limit, risk is diversified through facultative reinsurance.

The risk management department and Insurance department examine the accumulative retained risks of each risk unit every fiscal year, based on the benchmark about the maximum of the retained risks of each risk unit in the Group's reinsurance risk management plan. The accumulative retained risks was approved by general manager then followed by the Group. The following table summarizes the maximum of the retained risks of each risk unit by types of insurance:

Insurance by Type	For the Year Ended December 31 2020	For the Year Ended December 31 2019
Fire insurance	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,182,000
Marine insurance	1,200,000	1,182,000
Engineering insurance	1,200,000	1,182,000
Miscellaneous insurance/liability insurance	1,200,000	1,182,000
Healthy and accident insurance	1,200,000	1,182,000
Automobile insurance	50,000	50,000
Liability insurance	250,000	250,000

m. Risk coordinated asset-liability management

1) Asset liability coordinated with risk identification and measurement

Financial accounting and actuarial department should identify the possible market risk, liquidity risk and insurance risk that may occur during operation. The cash inflows from assets are measured to evaluate whether it's sufficient to cover the cash outflow in liabilities by cash flow test method (but not limited to); that is, whether the asset allocation has reasonable liquidity to pay expenditures from liabilities in future years.

2) Asset liability coordinated with risk response

When market risk, liquidity risk and insurance risk events occur, financial, accounting and actuarial service department should take appropriate reactions to risk coordinated asset liability risk, and report to the risk management department and propose to the risk management committee for examination.

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

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

If the risk-based capital ratio exceeds the control criteria (risk limit) or other exceptions occur, the related departments should propose reactions to the risk management committee and inform the parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., to review the impact on the Group's risk-based capital.

o. Sensitivity to insurance risk

1) The Company

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Insurance by Type	Premium Revenue	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss Resulting from A 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate: Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Fire insurance	$ 3,166,499	51.56%	$ (158,325)	$ (158,325)
Marine insurance	714,949	39.38%	(35,747)	(17,336)
Land and air insurance	9,915,252	63.37%	(495,763)	(481,124)
Liability insurance	1,558,773	50.66%	(77,939)	(49,772)
Bonding insurance	110,740	37.54%	(5,537)	(3,252)
Other property insurance	1,201,102	62.13%	(60,055)	(47,233)
Accident insurance	2,910,928	41.66%	(145,546)	(137,843)
Health insurance	178,398	38.15%	(8,920)	(8,920)
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	447,474	10.64%	(22,374)	(11,187)
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,841,187	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	$ 23,045,302		$ (1,010,206)	$ (914,992)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Insurance by Type	Premium Income	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss Resulting from A 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate: Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Fire insurance	$ 2,699,192	48.09%	$ (134,960)	$ (113,340)
Marine insurance	671,406	40.93%	(33,570)	(14,375)
Land and air insurance	9,534,101	63.92%	(476,705)	(459,593)
Liability insurance	1,547,265	53.71%	(77,363)	(53,010)
Bonding insurance	107,747	176.74%	(5,387)	(3,535)
Other property insurance	1,199,342	65.38%	(59,967)	(45,177)
Accident insurance	3,508,288	43.06%	(175,414)	(164,743)
Health insurance	440,698	41.38%	(22,035)	(22,004)
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	418,587	10.89%	(20,929)	(20,929)
Compulsory auto liability insurance	2,896,160	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	$ 23,022,786		$ (1,006,330)	$ (896,706)

Note: Expected loss rate is calculated base on the simple and weighted average loss rate of the past five years in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

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

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

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Insurance by Type	Premium Income	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate: Before Reinsurance	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate: After Reinsurance
Automobile insurance	$ 195,349	30.61%	$ (9,767)	$ (9,725)
Marine insurance	10,140	15.16%	(507)	(117)
Fire insurance	200,246	53.38%	(10,012)	(2,327)
Engineering insurance	6,280	28.25%	(314)	(95)
Accident insurance	27,870	36.75%	(1,393)	(1,393)
Liability insurance	1,266	14.24%	(63)	(20)
	$ 441,151		$ (22,056)	$ (13,677)

For the year ended December 31, 2019

Insurance by Type	Premium Income	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate: Before Reinsurance	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate: After Reinsurance
Automobile insurance	$ 138,286	30.61%	$ (6,914)	$ (6,885)
Marine insurance	9,858	15.16%	(493)	(113)
Fire insurance	254,963	53.38%	(12,748)	(2,962)
Engineering insurance	3,339	28.25%	(167)	(51)
Accident insurance	25,323	36.75%	(1,266)	(1,266)
Liability insurance	950	14.24%	(48)	(15)
	$ 432,719		$ (21,636)	$ (11,292)

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

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

p. Risk concentration

1) The Company

a) Situations that may cause concentration of insurance risk

i. Single insurance contract or several related contracts

For the year ended December 31, 2020, according to related underwriting guidelines for the commercial insurance with low frequency of occurrence and enormous possible losses, the underwriting department, reinsurance department and risk management department have reviewed or discussed in project meeting.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

For the year ended December 31, 2020, both the loss amount and the loss rate of comprehensive travel insurance, cargo insurance and non-cargo insurance have increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the tornado in Tennessee, and the OIU hull insurance business, respectively.

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

"The Regulations for Assisting in Filing Lawsuit Cases of Cathay Century Insurance" is set up to safeguard the rights of the Company and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each unit has appointed a staff for compliance matters to minimize possible legal risk. As of December 31, 2020, there are no material litigation or legal risks that may lead to huge losses incurred by a single contract or have an extensive effect on several contracts.

iv. Correlation and interaction among different risks

When a catastrophe occurs, the underwritten cases will incur huge claims, and other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, may be derived accordingly. To avoid the operations being severely endangered by these derived risks from a catastrophe, the Company established "Operation Standards under Crisis", under which crisis handling team is set up in reaction to the event and execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and the Company and to keep financial stability. As of December 31, 2020, measures have been taken to deal with the impact of COVID-19 on operating, insurance and investment business.

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

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

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

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

vi. Concentration of geographic regions and operating segments

The Company's catastrophe insurance for earthquakes and floods are mainly in Taoyuan, Hsinchu, Taichung, Chiayi, Tainan, Kaohsiung and Pingtung.

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

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

Insurance Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	Premium Income	**Reinsurance Premium Inward**	**Reinsurance Expenses**	**Net Premium Income**	**%**
Fire insurance	$ 3,166,499	$ 813,144	$ 1,767,902	$ 2,211,741	11.54
Marine insurance	714,949	49,317	491,729	272,537	1.42
Land and air insurance	9,915,252	81,407	379,244	9,617,415	50.19
Liability insurance	1,558,773	4,242	492,959	1,070,056	5.59
Bonding insurance	110,740	38,160	64,349	84,551	0.44
Other property insurance	1,201,102	205,821	843,081	563,842	2.94
Accident insurance	2,910,928	16,179	233,358	2,693,749	14.06
Health insurance	178,398	19,880	13	198,265	1.03
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	447,474	52,444	447,474	52,444	0.28
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,841,187	740,921	1,184,609	2,397,499	12.51
Total	$ 23,045,302	$ 2,021,515	$ 5,904,718	$ 19,162,099	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019				
	Premium Income	**Reinsurance Premium Inward**	**Reinsurance Expenses**	**Net Premium Income**	**%**
Fire insurance	$ 2,699,192	$ 629,088	$ 1,443,236	$ 1,885,044	9.74
Marine insurance	671,406	73,700	450,507	294,599	1.52
Land and air insurance	9,534,101	44,609	340,897	9,237,813	47.71
Liability insurance	1,547,265	2,845	509,829	1,040,281	5.37
Bonding insurance	107,747	17,572	68,484	56,835	0.29
Other property insurance	1,199,342	275,279	881,111	593,510	3.07
Accident insurance	3,508,288	26,691	228,056	3,306,923	17.08
Health insurance	440,698	16,027	-	456,725	2.36
Policy-related residential earthquake insurance	418,587	49,380	418,587	49,380	0.25
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	2,896,160	753,281	1,207,714	2,441,727	12.61
Total	$ 23,022,786	$ 1,888,472	$ 5,548,421	$ 19,362,837	100.00

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

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

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

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

a) Situations that may cause concentration of insurance risk:

i. Single insurance contract or several related contracts

As of December 31, 2020, according to related underwriting guidelines for the commercial insurance with low frequency of occurrence and enormous possible losses, the underwriting department and reinsurance department have reviewed or discussed in project meeting.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

As of December 31, 2020, the premium revenue of comprehensive travel insurance have decreased due to the reduced demand for traveling in case of COVID-19, but there is no effect for insurance risk, Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) would observe risk exposure continuously.

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

“The Procedure for Subrogation” and “The Proceedings of the Court” are set up to safeguard the rights of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each unit has appointed a staff for compliance matters to minimize possible legal risk. As of December 31, 2020, there are no material litigation or legal risks that may lead to huge losses incurred by a single contract or have an extensive effect on several contracts.

iv. Correlation and interaction among different risks

When a catastrophe occurs, the underwritten cases will incur huge claims, and other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, may be derived accordingly. To avoid the operations being severely endangered by these derived risks from a catastrophe, Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) established the Points for Handling Major Events of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) under which crisis handling team is set up in reaction to the event and execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and the Company and to maintain financial stability. As of December 31, 2020, there is no interaction among risks resulting from a catastrophe.

v. Concentration of geographic regions and operating segments

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

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

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

Insurance Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2020				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	$ 195,349	$ -	$ 74	$ 195,275	77.95
Flood insurance	10,140	-	7,113	3,027	1.21
Fire insurance	200,246	5,413	183,650	22,009	8.79
Engineering insurance	6,280	26	4,508	1,798	0.72
Accident insurance	27,870	-	-	27,870	11.12
Liability insurance	1,266	87	826	527	0.21
Total	$ 441,151	$ 5,526	$ 196,171	$ 250,506	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Year Ended December 31, 2019				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	$ 138,286	$ 17	$ 121	$ 138,182	73.88
Flood insurance	9,858	-	6,962	2,896	1.55
Fire insurance	254,963	1,328	237,327	18,964	10.14
Engineering insurance	3,339	-	2,041	1,298	0.69
Accident insurance	25,323	-	-	25,323	13.54
Liability insurance	950	67	636	381	0.20
Total	$ 432,719	$ 1,412	$ 247,087	$ 187,044	100.00

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

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

q. Development trend of claims

1) The Company

December 31, 2020

Accident Year	≦2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	$	$ 7,066,945	$ 7,559,012	$ 12,235,424	$ 8,134,147	$ 9,090,990	$ 10,190,448	$ 9,508,911	
After the first year		7,217,836	7,418,703	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	10,063,196	-	
After the second year		7,156,309	7,548,387	10,970,548	7,965,701	8,479,083	-	-	
After the third year		7,135,341	7,495,744	11,133,431	8,000,179	-	-	-	
After the fourth year		7,133,873	7,449,663	11,177,663	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year		7,145,756	7,456,430	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year		7,168,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payment		7,168,709	7,456,430	11,177,663	8,000,179	8,479,083	10,063,196	9,508,911	
Accumulated claim disbursed		6,948,860	7,415,068	11,098,912	7,856,050	8,173,127	8,556,037	5,089,598	
	84,801	219,849	41,362	78,751	144,129	305,956	1,507,159	4,419,313	$ 6,801,320
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142,430	142,430
Amount recognized in balance sheet	$ 84,801	$ 219,849	$ 41,362	$ 78,751	$ 144,129	$ 305,956	$ 1,507,159	$ 4,561,743	$ 6,943,750

December 31, 2019

Accident Year	≦2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	$ -	$ 5,773,901	$ 7,066,945	$ 7,559,012	$ 12,235,424	$ 8,134,147	$ 9,090,990	$ 10,190,448	
After the first year	-	6,109,827	7,217,836	7,418,703	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	-	
After the second year	-	6,169,858	7,156,309	7,548,387	10,970,548	7,965,701	-	-	
After the third year	-	6,103,460	7,135,341	7,495,744	11,133,431	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	6,135,016	7,133,873	7,449,663	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	6,114,404	7,145,756	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	6,042,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payment	-	6,042,254	7,145,756	7,449,663	11,133,431	7,965,701	8,574,948	10,190,448	
Accumulated claim disbursed	-	5,998,507	6,931,391	7,397,712	10,898,450	7,725,188	7,787,018	5,394,920	
	56,981	43,747	214,365	51,951	234,981	240,513	787,930	4,795,528	$ 6,425,996
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,920	144,920
Amount recognized in balance sheet	$ 56,981	$ 43,747	$ 214,365	$ 51,951	$ 234,981	$ 240,513	$ 787,930	$ 4,940,448	$ 6,570,916

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

Note 2: The above tables excludes direct loss reserve of compulsory insurance and inward loss reserve of $1,638,786 thousand and $1,241,160 thousand as of December 31, 2020, $1,575,588 thousand and $1,138,597 thousand as of December 31, 2019.

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

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

r. Credit risk of insurance contract

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

1) The major unqualified reinsurance counterparties are listed below:

December 31, 2020

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

December 31, 2019

Name	Type
Tugu Insurance Company HK	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
Emirates Re	Treaty reinsurance of fire insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance Company B.S.C.	Treaty reinsurance of marine, fire and accident insurance and Facultative reinsurance of liability insurance
Arab Insurance Group (B.S.C.)	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Treaty reinsurance of marine, fire and liability insurance and Facultative reinsurance of marine, fire, engineering and liability insurance

2) For the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, the unqualified ceded reinsurance expense is $5,445 thousand and $36,116 thousand, respectively.

3) The reserve for unauthorized reinsurance and the components of this account include:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Unearned premium reserve	$ 2,723	$ 18,058
Claims recoverable from reinsurers of paid claims overdue in nine month	4,513	35,736
Claims recoverable from reinsurers which were reported but unpaid	1,928	1,941
	$ 9,164	$ 55,735

35. DETAILS OF THE PORTFOLIOS MANAGED

a. The Company

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Listed stocks	$ 1,588,344	$ 1,249,637
Short-term transactions instruments	200,009	370,220
Bank deposit	414,548	216,196
Future margins	2,011	2,010
	$ 2,204,912	$ 1,838,063

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

b. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019 the Group entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amount of $1,200,000 thousand.

36. INTERESTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED STRUCTURED ENTITIES

a. Unconsolidated structured entities

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

Types of Structured Entity	Nature and Purpose	Interests Owned
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed security to receive returns	Investment in securitization vehicles issued by the entity

b. Details of the carrying amount of assets recognized by the Group relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	December 31	
	2020	2019
Securitization vehicle		
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 33,637	$ 79,951
Financial assets at amortized cost	459,934	591,412
	$ 493,571	$ 671,363

<u>**TABLE 1**</u>

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Items	Amount		Items	Amount	
Asset	**December 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**	**Liabilities**	**December 31, 2020**	**December 31, 2019**
Cash and bank deposit	$ 2,272,064	$ 2,489,225	Notes payable	$ -	$ -
Notes receivable	6,105	7,028	Claims payable	-	-
Premiums receivable	7,820	7,580	Reinsurance indemnity payable	-	-
Claims recoverable from reinsures	161,235	178,606	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	244,600	232,036
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	123,790	125,611	Unearned premium reserves	1,688,511	1,722,822
Other receivables	-	-	Loss reserves	2,263,975	2,193,724
FVTOCI financial assets	764,184	754,014	Special reserves	865,038	1,122,321
Ceded unearned premium reserve	736,539	752,051	Temporary receivable	-	-
Ceded loss reserve	979,937	945,111	Other liabilities	-	-
Temporary payments	10,450	11,677			
Other assets	-	-			
Total assets	$ 5,062,124	$ 5,270,903	Total liabilities	$ 5,062,124	$ 5,270,903

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Item	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2020	2019
Operating revenues	$ 1,558,717	$ 1,578,505
Direct insurance premium income	1,974,347	2,012,856
Reinsurance premium inward	740,921	753,281
Premiums income	2,715,268	2,766,137
Less: Reinsurance premium outward	1,184,609	1,207,714
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	(18,799)	(4,785)
Earned retained premium	1,549,458	1,563,208
Interest income	9,259	15,297
Operating costs	1,558,717	1,578,505
Retained claims	2,065,446	2,308,745
Reinsurance claims incurred	930,227	905,668
Less: Claim recoverable from reinsurers	1,215,098	1,334,581
Retained claims	1,780,575	1,879,832
Net change in loss reserve	35,425	54,368
Net change in special reserve	(257,283)	(355,695)

TABLE 3

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES INVOLVING MAIN BUSINESS ITEMS REACHING NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF PAID-IN CAPITAL OR MORE.
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

The Company Involving Main Business Items	Related Party	Relationship	Transaction Details				Abnormal Transaction (Note 1)		Notes/Accounts Receivable (Payable)		Note (Note 2)
			Purchase/ Sale	Amount	% of Total	Payment Terms	Unit Price	Payment Terms	Ending Balance	% of Total	
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Premiums income	$ 115,639	0.45	Based on agreement	$ -	-	$ 1,667	0.07	
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary	Premiums income	168,070	0.66	Based on agreement	-	-	49,492	2.10	

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

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

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

No. (Note 1)	Investee Company	Counterparty	Relationship (Note 2)	Transaction Details			
				Financial Statement Accounts	Amount	Payment Terms	% of Total Sales or Assets (Note 3)
0	Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (Vietnam)	1	Reinsurance premium inward	$ 15,001	Based on agreement	

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

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

Note 2: Transaction flows are as follows:

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

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

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of December 31, 2020			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Vietnam	Property insurance businesses	$ 845,585	$ 845,585	-	100	$ 610,500	$ 26,042	$ 26,042	1

Note 1: Share of profit or loss and OCI are recognized on the basis of the audited financial statements.

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2020
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment (Note 2)	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2020	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2020	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 3)	Carrying Amount as of December 31, 2020	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of December 31, 2020
					Outward	Inward						
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	Property insurance businesses	$ 12,196,844 (CNY 2,632,653 thousand)	(1)	$ 2,964,730	$ -	$ -	$ 2,964,730	$ 267,783	24.5	$ 65,607	$ 2,203,664	$ -

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of December 31, 2020	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA (Note 4)
$ 2,964,730 (CNY645,000 thousand)	$ 4,027,148 (CNY890,000 thousand)	$ 7,877,896

Note 1: The investment amount is calculated based on historic exchange rate, and other columns are disclosed based on the exchange rate on December 31, 2020.

Note 2: Investment type is as follows:

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

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

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

Note 5: On December 31, 2006, according to letter No. 094022847 issued by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company US$28,963 thousand to establish an insurance subsidiary, engaging in the business of property insurance business. On October 8, 2007, according to letter No. 1272 (2007) issued by China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC) authorized the Company to establish a property insurance company in the form of joint venture with Cathay Life Insurance. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established in Shanghai and has acquired a business license of an enterprise as a legal person on August 26, 2008. On May 28, 2013, according to letter No. 10200136010 issued by the MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY200,000 thousand to increase the share capital. On June 13, 2013 and March 18, 2014, each amount of Cathay Century Insurance Company’s remittance was CNY100,000 thousand and was authorized by CIRC. On November 23, 2018, according to No. 10700281680 issued by the MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY245,000 thousand to increase the share capital. On November 26, 2019, according to No. 10800291980 issued by the MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY245,000 thousand to increase the share capital. As of December 31, 2020, the Company has remitted US$97,292 thousand in total.