Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Financial Statements for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 and Independent Auditors' Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 and six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the consolidated statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the 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 June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, and its consolidated financial performance for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 and the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and its consolidated cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise and International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the 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 of the Group for the six months ended June 30, 2022. 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 six months ended June 30, 2022 is described as follows:

Adequacy of Loss Reserves

Loss reserve is a major component of the Group's liability. As of June 30, 2022, the balance of loss reserves was representing 29% of the total assets of the Group.

Loss reserves include losses filed but not yet paid and losses not yet filed. The reserve for claims filed but not yet paid is assessed by the claim department based on the relevant information from each received claims. The reserve for claims not yet filed is comprised of the provision calculated by the actuary department according to the claim development methods (accident year basis) or past claim experiences that complied with actuarial principle, along with a reserve for the unallocated loss adjustment expenses; such accrual principle is also applied to ceded loss reserve under reinsurance contract assets. The claims not yet filed that were estimated by abovementioned claim development methods or past experiences that complied with the actuarial principles were calculated by considering the weighted results of the claim development and expected loss rates. The actuary department exercises its professional judgement in determining the appropriate models, assumptions and parameters. Therefore, we identified adequacy of loss reserves as a key audit matter. For the accounting policies and relevant disclosure information, refer to Notes 4, 5 and 20.

By performing control testing, we obtained an understanding of the valuation of loss reserves and the design and implementation of relevant internal controls. Moreover, we also performed the following audit procedures:

1. We obtained the actuarial report prepared by the contracted actuary and determined that the loss reserves were properly accrued, evaluated whether the contracted actuary's professional competence and capability was compliant with the regulations issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

2. Our internal actuarial specialists evaluated the accuracy and completeness of the relevant data, as well as the reasonableness of the reserve for claims not yet filed by actuarial method.

Other Matter

We have also audited the parent company only financial statements of Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. as of and for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 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 International Accounting Standards 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the 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 six months ended June 30, 2022, 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 audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Cheng-Hung Kuo and An-Hwei Lin.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

August 17, 2022

Notice to Readers

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are intended only to present the consolidated financial position, financial performance and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles and practices generally accepted in the Republic of China and not those of any other jurisdictions. The standards, procedures and practices to 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
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	June 30, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	June 30, 2021 Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6, 27 and 29)	$ 20,484,801	33	$ 11,973,287	24	$ 11,933,732	24
RECEIVABLES (Notes 4, 11, 27 and 34)	3,576,944	6	3,208,952	6	2,854,300	6
INVESTMENTS						
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	10,500,740	17	12,870,139	26	12,326,180	25
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 5 and 8)	694,203	1	728,828	1	1,191,363	2
Financial assets at amortized cost (Notes 4, 5 and 9)	8,342,620	13	7,062,471	14	7,236,101	15
Investments accounted for using the equity method, net (Notes 4 and 14)	2,392,746	4	2,304,344	5	2,231,840	5
Loans (Notes 4, 10 and 27)	175,951	-	186,463	-	186,600	-
REINSURANCE CONTRACT ASSET (Notes 4, 12, 20 and 34)	14,149,934	23	9,881,487	20	9,833,070	20
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 4 and 15)	306,823	-	221,155	-	189,653	-
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	184,681	-	237,046	1	66,201	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 17)	104,368	-	108,816	-	100,076	-
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS (Note 4)	949,748	1	240,062	1	212,162	1
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 18, 27 and 29)	992,047	2	877,136	2	691,520	2
TOTAL	$ 62,855,606	100	$ 49,900,186	100	$ 49,052,798	100

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	June 30, 2022 Amount	%	December 31, 2021 Amount	%	June 30, 2021 Amount	%
PAYABLES (Notes 4, 19, 27 and 34)	$ 4,146,022	7	$ 3,912,933	8	$ 5,209,255	11
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 7 and 27)	230,326	-	72	-	1,852	-
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 16 and 27)	183,496	-	237,483	-	65,448	-
INSURANCE LIABILITIES (Notes 4, 5 and 20)	36,645,299	58	29,730,897	60	29,026,337	59
OTHER LIABILITIES	1,209,646	2	836,176	2	1,010,279	2
PROVISIONS (Notes 4 and 21)	464,214	1	464,271	1	453,959	1
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES (Note 4)	271,046	1	271,041	-	272,723	-
Total liabilities	43,150,049	69	35,452,873	71	36,039,853	73
EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE COMPANY						
Ordinary shares						
Ordinary shares	5,057,052	8	3,057,052	6	3,057,052	7
Capital surplus						
Capital surplus	8,518,326	13	518,326	1	518,326	1
Retained earnings						
Legal reserve	3,995,920	6	3,567,601	7	3,567,601	7
Special reserve	3,400,736	6	5,363,818	11	4,728,164	10
Unappropriated earnings	150,186	-	1,505,940	3	1,091,678	2
Total retained earnings	7,546,842	12	10,437,359	21	9,387,443	19
Other equity	(1,416,663)	(2)	434,576	1	50,124	-
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	19,705,557	31	14,447,313	29	13,012,945	27
Total equity	19,705,557	31	14,447,313	29	13,012,945	27
TOTAL	$ 62,855,606	100	$ 49,900,186	100	$ 49,052,798	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
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except (Loss) Earnings Per Share)

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUES								
Retained earned premium (Note 34)								
Direct insurance premium revenues (Notes 4 and 27)	$ 7,883,552	134	$ 6,987,798	125	$ 14,499,198	122	$ 12,561,528	117
Reinsurance premium inward	411,695	7	509,318	9	732,415	6	992,173	9
Premium revenues	8,295,247	141	7,497,116	134	15,231,613	128	13,553,701	126
Less: Reinsurance premium outward (Notes 4 and 34)	2,751,798	47	2,298,500	41	4,543,477	38	3,745,760	35
Less: Net change in unearned premium reserves (Notes 4, 20 and 34)	193,107	3	303,514	5	117,155	1	362,711	3
Total retained earned premium	5,350,342	91	4,895,102	88	10,570,981	89	9,445,230	88
Reinsurance commission earned (Note 34)	242,952	4	350,193	6	452,931	4	492,277	5
Handling fees earned	12,271	-	12,628	-	25,668	-	24,252	-
Net gains on investments								
Interest income (Notes 23 and 27)	146,941	3	132,874	2	300,079	3	268,557	2
Foreign exchange losses (Note 4)	225,171	4	(134,936)	(2)	410,509	3	(138,896)	(1)
Gains (losses) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (Note 4)	(1,326,396)	(23)	304,168	6	(1,921,776)	(16)	838,029	8
Excluding net gain on financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 9)	116	-	1,356	-	367	-	2,214	-
Share of (loss) profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 14)	20,491	-	(9,649)	-	69,135	1	55,380	-
Expected credit impairment losses on investment (Note 4)	(1,015)	-	6,313	-	(1,532)	-	11,048	-
Income or loss reclassified under the overlay approach (Notes 4 and 7)	1,174,312	20	17,340	-	1,925,856	16	(238,391)	(2)
Total net gains on investments	239,620	4	317,466	6	782,638	7	797,941	7
Other operating income	33,406	1	-	-	67,287	-	-	-
Total operating revenues	5,878,591	100	5,575,389	100	11,899,505	100	10,759,700	100
OPERATING COSTS								
Retained claims (Notes 4, 27 and 34)								
Claims incurred	5,762,051	98	3,424,085	62	8,999,893	76	6,358,042	59
Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers (Note 34)	1,865,692	32	703,632	13	2,581,764	22	1,163,612	11
Total retained claims	3,896,359	66	2,720,453	49	6,418,129	54	5,194,430	48
Other net change in insurance liabilities (Note 20)	3,779,020	65	81,358	1	4,193,090	35	323,262	3
Commission expenses (Notes 4, 23, 27 and 34)	995,270	17	939,357	17	1,868,128	16	1,741,479	16
Other operating costs	15,346	-	32,549	1	28,412	-	66,909	1
Total operating costs	8,685,995	148	3,773,717	68	12,507,759	105	7,326,080	68

(Continued)

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
GROSS (LOSS) MARGIN	$ (2,807,404)	(48)	$ 1,801,672	32	$ (608,254)	(5)	$ 3,433,620	32
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 23 and 27)								
Operating	881,474	15	881,597	16	1,905,520	16	1,733,023	16
Administrative	177,063	3	200,829	3	389,478	3	416,745	4
Training	2,280	-	2,024	-	2,990	-	2,722	-
Total operating expenses	1,060,817	18	1,084,450	19	2,297,988	19	2,152,490	20
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(3,868,221)	(66)	717,222	13	(2,906,242)	(24)	1,281,130	12
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 27)	(886)	-	(292)	-	(2,496)	-	(1,551)	-
(LOSS) PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	(3,869,107)	(66)	716,930	13	(2,908,738)	(24)	1,279,579	12
INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) EXPENSE (Notes 4 and 24)	(744,157)	(13)	116,548	2	(619,589)	(5)	187,901	2
NET PROFIT	(3,124,950)	(53)	600,382	11	(2,289,149)	(19)	1,091,678	10
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)								
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 22)	-	-	9,600	-	-	-	(22,200)	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:								
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations (Notes 4 and 22)	12,533	-	(12,543)	-	33,434	-	(11,987)	-
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 and 14)	(5,550)	-	2,088	-	19,267	-	(27,204)	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments in debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 22)	(17,034)	(1)	1,067	-	(31,155)	-	(9,281)	-

(Continued)

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30				For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2022		2021		2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Other comprehensive income reclassified under the overlay approach (Notes 4, 7 and 22)	$ (1,174,312)	(20)	$ (17,340)	-	$ (1,925,856)	(16)	$ 238,391	2
Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 24)	(42,967)	(1)	(4,817)	-	(53,071)	-	(7,144)	-
	(1,141,396)	(20)	(21,911)	-	(1,851,239)	(16)	197,063	2
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of income tax	(1,141,396)	(20)	(12,311)	-	(1,851,239)	(16)	174,863	2
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ (4,266,346)	(73)	$ 588,071	11	$ (4,140,388)	(35)	$ 1,266,541	12
NET PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO:								
Owner of the Company	$ (3,124,950)	(53)	$ 600,382	11	$ (2,289,149)	(19)	$ 1,091,678	10
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ (3,124,950)	(53)	$ 600,382	11	$ (2,289,149)	(19)	$ 1,091,678	10
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO:								
Owner of the Company	$ (4,266,346)	(73)	$ 588,071	11	$ (4,140,388)	(35)	$ 1,266,541	12
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ (4,266,346)	(73)	$ 588,071	11	$ (4,140,388)	(35)	$ 1,266,541	12
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 25)								
Basic	$ (9.8)		$ 1.96		$(7.33)		$ 3.57	

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
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Equity Attributable to Owners of the Company										
				Retained Earnings (Note 22)			Other Equity (Notes 4 and 22)				
	Shares (In Thousands)	Capital Stock (Notes 4 and 21)	Capital Surplus (Notes 4 and 22)	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Unappropriated 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 Valuation Interest	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	Other Comprehensive Income Reclassified Under Overlay Method	Total Equity
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2021	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
Appropriation of 2020 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	434,788	-	(434,788)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(67,900)	67,900	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(1,383,422)	-	-	-	-	(1,383,422)
Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	1,091,678	-	-	-	-	1,091,678
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2021, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	(24,294)	(46,378)	-	245,535	174,863
Total comprehensive income for the six months ended June 30, 2021	-	-	-	-	-	1,091,678	(24,294)	(46,378)	-	245,535	1,266,541
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2021	305,705	$ 3,057,052	$ 518,326	$ 3,567,601	$ 4,728,164	$ 1,091,678	$ (355,868)	$ (82,590)	$ (175,461)	$ 664,043	$ 13,012,945
BALANCE AT JANUARY 1, 2022	305,705	$ 3,057,052	$ 518,326	$ 3,567,601	$ 5,363,818	$ 1,505,940	$ (351,498)	$ 58,131	$ (183,711)	$ 911,654	$ 14,447,313
Appropriation of 2021 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	428,319	-	(428,319)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	(125,114)	125,114	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends distributed by the Company	-	-	-	-	-	(601,368)	-	-	-	-	(601,368)
The newly recovered special reserve for catastrophic event and fluctuation of risk	-	-	-	-	(1,837,968)	1,837,968	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of ordinary shares for cash	200,000	2,000,000	8,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Net profit for the six months ended June 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(2,289,149)	-	-	-	-	(2,289,149)
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2022, net of income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,581	(65,035)	-	(1,872,785)	(1,851,239)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the six months ended June 30, 2022	-	-	-	-	-	(2,289,149)	86,581	(65,035)	-	(1,872,785)	(4,140,388)
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2022	505,705	$ 5,057,052	$ 8,518,326	$ 3,995,920	$ 3,400,736	$ 150,186	$ (264,917)	$ (6,904)	$ (183,711)	$ (961,131)	$ 19,705,557

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

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) income before income tax	$ (2,908,738)	$ 1,279,579
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expenses	114,262	93,396
Amortization expenses	29,714	28,507
Net (gain) loss on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1,921,776	(838,029)
Interest expense	2,641	1,596
Net gain on disposal of financial assets measured at amortized cost	(367)	(2,214)
Interest income	(300,079)	(268,557)
Net change in insurance liabilities	6,914,402	2,800,053
Expected credit impairment loss (gain) on investment	1,532	(11,048)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(69,135)	(55,380)
Income or loss reclassified under the overlay approach	(1,925,856)	238,391
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in notes receivable	29,045	22,581
Increase in premiums receivable	(965,086)	(129,440)
Decrease (increase) in other receivables	638,971	(59,443)
Decrease (increase) in financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	627,869	169,650
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,460	3,400
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at amortized cost	(1,281,300)	176,012
Increase in reinsurance contract asset	(4,268,447)	(2,387,133)
Increase in other assets	(114,915)	(25,652)
Increase (decrease) in claims outstanding	1,040	16,451
Increase (decrease) in commissions payable and fees	50,518	14,194
Increase (decrease) in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	932,398	821,136
Decrease in other payables	(545,723)	(262,141)
Decrease in provisions	(57)	(205)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	373,470	280,251
Cash generated from operations	(738,605)	1,905,955
Interest received	274,461	256,877
Dividend received	4,704	4,503
Interest paid	(2,641)	(1,596)
Income tax paid	(242,422)	(358,010)
Net cash (used in) generated from operating activities	(704,503)	1,807,729

(Continued)

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for property and equipment	$ (124,558)	$ (26,590)
Payments for intangible assets	(20,898)	(27,534)
Decrease in loans	10,512	8,716
Net cash used in investing activities	(134,944)	(45,408)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payment of the principal portion of lease liabilities	(79,858)	(69,826)
Distribute cash dividends	(601,368)	-
Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares	10,000,000	-
Net cash generated from (used in) financing activities	9,318,774	(69,826)
EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON THE BALANCE OF CASH HELD IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES	32,187	(12,335)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8,511,514	1,680,160
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	11,973,287	10,253,572
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	$ 20,484,801	$ 11,933,732

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 SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021
(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 August 17, 2022.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

a. Initial application of the amendments to the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and 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 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 2023

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IAS 1 "Disclosure of Accounting Policies"	January 1, 2023 (Note 1)
Amendments to IAS 8 "Definition of Accounting Estimates"	January 1, 2023 (Note 2)
Amendments to IAS 12 "Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction"	January 1, 2023 (Note 3)

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

Note 2: 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.

Note 3: Except for deferred taxes that will be recognized on January 1, 2022 for temporary differences associated with leases and decommissioning obligations, the amendments will be applied prospectively to transactions that occur on or after January 1, 2022.

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.

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

New IFRSs	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note)
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 IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17 - Comparative Information"	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"	January 1, 2023

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

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.

Redesignation of financial assets

At the date of initial application of IFRS 17, an entity which applied IFRS 9 may redesignate and reclassify financial assets that comply with paragraph C29 of IFRS 17. The entity does not have to restate comparative information to reflect changes in the reclassification of these assets, so the difference between the previous carrying amount and the carrying amount at the date of initial application of these financial assets is recognized in retained earnings (or other equity, if appropriate) at the date of initial application. If an entity restates the comparative information, the restatement must reflect the requirements of the affected financial assets under IFRS 9.

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

Except for the above impact, as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue, the Group is continuously assessing the 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 interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC. Disclosure information included in these interim consolidated financial statements is less than the disclosure information required in a complete set of annual consolidated financial statements.

b. Basis of preparation

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

The fair value measurements, which are grouped into Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value measurement inputs are observable and 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 6 for detailed information on subsidiaries (including percentages of ownership and main businesses).

e. Foreign currencies

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

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

Non-monetary items 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 effects of any changes in the estimates 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 subsequently is 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 for 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 Fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value 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. When a 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-oriented residential earthquake insurance contracts is provided in conformity with the Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance.

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

Except as otherwise provided by regulations, the manners of provisions for unearned premium reserve are decided by actuaries according to the characteristics of each insurance, which 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-oriented residential earthquake insurance contracts is provided in conformity with the Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance.

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

3) Special reserve

Special reserves are comprised of special reserves for catastrophic 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 Company 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.

The Group as lessee

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

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

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

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in a lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the 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. Interim period income taxes are assessed on an annual basis and calculated by applying to an interim period's pre-tax income the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings.

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 ROC, an additional tax of unappropriated earnings is provided for as income tax 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 Company 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 they 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 asset, 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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Cash on hand	$ 43,138	$ 45,137	$ 27,327
Checking accounts and demand deposits	3,537,555	3,179,749	3,139,226
Cash equivalents (investments with original maturities of less than 3 months)			
Time deposits	10,520,828	5,507,106	4,980,569
Short-term transactions instruments	6,383,280	3,241,295	3,786,610
	$ 20,484,801	$ 11,973,287	$ 11,933,732

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FVTPL

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Financial assets mandatorily classified as at FVTPL			
Derivative financial assets (not under hedge accounting)			
Foreign exchange swaps	$ 1,860	$ 45,629	$ 97,462
Non-derivative financial assets			
Listed shares	5,410,507	7,029,728	6,323,083
Mutual funds	4,824,216	5,490,710	5,594,450
Financial bonds	264,157	304,072	311,185
	$ 10,500,740	$ 12,870,139	$ 12,326,180
Financial liabilities mandatorily classified as at FVTPL			
Derivative financial liabilities (not under hedge accounting)			
Foreign exchange swaps	$ 230,326	$ 72	$ 1,852

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)
June 30, 2022			
Foreign exchange swaps	USD/NTD	2022.7.22-2023.05.31	USD 181,900
	EUR/NTD	2023.03.24-2023.06.06	EUR 750
December 31, 2021			
Foreign exchange swaps	USD/NTD	2022.01.13-2022.12.21	USD 181,900
	EUR/NTD	2022.02.24	EUR 750
June 30, 2021			
Foreign exchange swaps	USD/NTD	2021.07.09-2022.05.31	USD 181,900
	EUR/NTD	2022.02.24	EUR 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:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVTPL			
Listed shares	$ 5,410,507	$ 7,029,728	$ 6,323,083
Mutual funds	4,824,216	5,490,710	5,594,450
Financial bonds	264,157	304,072	311,185

For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, 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 three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Loss (gains) due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	$ 1,128,030	$ (193,609)	$ 1,559,118	$ (765,994)
Gains if applying IAS 39 to profit or loss	46,282	210,949	366,738	527,603
(Loss) gains from reclassification using the overlay approach	$ 1,174,312	$ 17,340	$ 1,925,856	$ (238,391)

According to the adjustment by applying the overlay approach, gains (loss) from consolidated financial assets at FVTPL increased from $(1,326,396) thousand to $(152,084) thousand and increased from $304,168 thousand to $321,508 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and gains (loss) from consolidated financial assets at FVTPL increased from $(1,921,776) thousand to $4,080 thousand and decreased from $838,029 thousand to $599,638 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FVTOCI

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	$ -	$ -	$ 439,800
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	694,203	728,828	751,563
	$ 694,203	$ 728,828	$ 1,191,363

a. Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Domestic investments			
Unlisted shares	$	$ -	$ 439,800

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.

In December 2021, the Group adjusted its investment portfolio for risk spreading and sold all the shares held at fair value of $566,296 thousand. As a result, the related unrealized valuation gain of $33,704 thousand was transferred from other equity to retained earnings.

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 six months ended June 30, 2021. There was no derecognition either.

b. Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Domestic investments			
Government bonds	$ 694,203	$ 728,828	$ 751,563

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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Domestic investments			
Financial bonds	$ 100,000	$ -	$ -
Corporate bonds	1,599,968	1,599,988	1,599,968
Government bonds	784,728	700,084	503,850
Foreign investments	6,646,431	5,464,743	5,641,552
	9,131,127	7,764,815	7,745,370
Less: Loss allowance	(3,802)	(2,280)	(5,443)
Less: Statutory guarantee deposits	(784,705)	(700,064)	(503,826)
	$ 8,342,620	$ 7,062,471	$ 7,236,101

The Group's gains on disposal of bonds from repayments due for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were $116 thousand and $1,356 thousand, respectively, and were $367 thousand and $2,214 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Secured loans	$ 178,291	$ 188,921	$ 189,043
Less: Loss allowance	(2,340)	(2,458)	(2,443)
	$ 175,951	$ 186,463	$ 186,600

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 six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

11. RECEIVABLES

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Notes receivable	$ 160,181	$ 190,662	$ 151,312
Premiums receivables	3,106,643	2,128,646	2,317,053
Other receivables	359,593	927,557	433,477
	3,626,417	3,246,865	2,901,842
Less: Loss allowance	(49,473)	(37,913)	(47,542)
	$ 3,576,944	$ 3,208,952	$ 2,854,300

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 37,913	$ 41,389
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	11,560	6,153
Ending balance	$ 49,473	$ 47,542

12. REINSURANCE ASSETS

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Claims recoverable from reinsurers, net	$ 1,642,493	$ 461,885	$ 399,015
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies, net	1,451,325	937,811	889,919
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	5,037,013	4,361,937	4,265,801
Ceded loss reserve	6,019,103	4,119,854	4,278,335
	$ 14,149,934	$ 9,881,487	$ 9,833,070

a. Claims recoverable from reinsurers

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,659,084	$ 466,550	$ 403,045
Less: Loss allowance	(16,591)	(4,665)	(4,030)
	$ 1,642,493	$ 461,885	$ 399,015

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 4,665	$ 15,231
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	11,926	(11,201)
Ending balance	$ 16,591	$ 4,030

b. Due from reinsurers and ceding companies

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Gross carrying amount	$ 1,486,771	$ 996,562	$ 939,222
Less: Loss allowance	(35,446)	(58,751)	(49,303)
	$ 1,451,325	$ 937,811	$ 889,919

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 58,751	$ 43,501
Impairment losses recognized (reversed) on receivables	(23,305)	5,802
Ending balance	$ 35,446	$ 49,303

13. SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries included in the consolidated financial statements:

Investor	Investee	Nature of Activities	Proportion of Ownership (%) June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Operating non-life insurance business	100	100	100

14. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Investments in associates	$ 2,392,746	$ 2,304,344	$ 2,231,840

Aggregate information of associates that are not individually material:

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
The Group's share of:				
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	$ 20,491	$ (9,649)	$ 69,135	$ 55,380
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(5,550)	2,088	19,267	(27,204)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the period	$ 14,941	$ (7,561)	$ 88,402	$ 28,176

The share of profit or loss, other comprehensive income or loss, that the Group investment in associates were calculated based on financial statements which have not been audited. Management believes there is no material adjustment on the financial statements of the subsidiary 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, 2022	$ 612,719	$ 184,150	$ 24,481	$ 821,350
Additions	4,329	5,520	114,709	124,558
Disposals	(119)	-	-	(119)
Reclassified	-	6,434	(9,580)	(3,146)
Foreign exchange	-	3,671	-	3,671
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 616,929	$ 199,775	$ 129,610	$ 946,314

(Continued)

	Computer Equipment	Other Equipment	Prepayments for Equipment	Total
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 429,152	$ 171,043	$ -	$ 600,195
Disposals	(119)	-	-	(119)
Depreciation expenses	32,713	3,321	-	36,034
Foreign exchange	-	3,381	-	3,381
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 461,746	$ 177,745	$ -	$ 639,491
Carrying amounts at June 30, 2022	$ 155,183	$ 22,030	$ 129,610	$ 306,823
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	$ 183,567	$ 13,107	$ 24,481	$ 221,155
Cost				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 487,354	$ 183,630	$ 77,290	$ 748,274
Additions	5,142	982	20,466	26,590
Disposals	(207)	(25)	-	(232)
Reclassified	31,860	-	(42,038)	(10,178)
Foreign exchange	-	(1,396)	-	(1,396)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 524,149	$ 183,191	$ 55,718	$ 763,058
Accumulated depreciation and impairment				
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 385,163	$ 166,025	$ -	$ 551,188
Disposals	(207)	(25)	-	(232)
Depreciation expenses	20,399	4,103	-	24,502
Foreign exchange	-	(2,053)	-	(2,053)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 405,355	$ 168,050	$ -	$ 573,405
Carrying amounts at June 30, 2021	$ 118,794	$ 15,141	$ 55,718	$ 189,653

(Concluded)

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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Carrying amounts			
Buildings	$ 178,958	$ 233,645	$ 61,783
Transportation equipment	5,723	3,401	4,418
	$ 184,681	$ 237,046	$ 66,201

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Additions to right-of-use assets	$ 7,079	$ 9,719	$ 25,243	$ 29,476
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets				
Buildings	$ 37,952	$ 33,534	$ 76,416	$ 67,104
Transportation equipment	911	882	1,812	1,790
	$ 38,863	$ 34,416	$ 78,228	$ 68,894

Except for the aforementioned addition and recognized depreciation, the Group did not have significant sublease or impairment of right-of-use assets during the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

b. Lease liabilities

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Carrying amounts	$ 183,496	$ 237,483	$ 65,448

Range of discount rate for lease liabilities was as follows:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Buildings	1.12%-8.57%	1.18%-8.57%	1.18%-8.57%
Transportation equipment	2.16%-3.49%	2.68%-3.49%	2.68%-3.49%

c. Other lease information

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 2,536	$ 2,247	$ 5,335	$ 4,843
Total cash outflow for leases	$ (44,151)	$ (38,310)	$ (86,869)	$ (75,820)

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, 2022	$ 391,725
Additions	20,898
Reclassified	3,398
Foreign exchange	3,534
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 419,555
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2022	$ 282,909
Amortization expenses	29,714
Foreign exchange	2,564
Balance at June 30, 2022	$ 315,187
Carrying amounts at June 30, 2022	$ 104,368
Carrying amounts at December 31, 2021 and January 1, 2022	$ 108,816
Cost	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 316,888
Additions	27,534
Reclassified	10,178
Foreign exchange	(1,131)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 353,469
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 225,708
Amortization expenses	28,507
Foreign exchange	(822)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 253,393
Carrying amounts at June 30, 2021	$ 100,076

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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Statutory guarantee deposits	$ 784,705	$ 700,064	$ 503,826
Statutory deposit	27,831	27,445	27,418
Other deposits	110,092	97,308	79,002
Payment in advance	25,943	18,420	21,526
Others	43,476	33,899	59,748
	$ 992,047	$ 877,136	$ 691,520

The other assets were not pledged.

19. PAYABLES

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Claims outstanding	$ 1,040	$ -	$ 19,254
Commissions payable	309,708	259,190	238,317
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	3,206,195	2,273,797	2,599,763
Income tax payable under tax consolidation	-	234,409	219,325
Payables for dividends	-	-	1,383,422
Other payables	629,079	1,145,537	749,174
	$ 4,146,022	$ 3,912,933	$ 5,209,255

20. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Unearned premium reserve	$ 16,125,779	$ 15,305,826	$ 14,756,866
Loss reserve	18,279,834	11,835,272	11,673,639
Special reserve	1,549,588	2,589,704	2,591,691
Premium deficiency reserve	690,000	-	4,033
Policy reserve	98	95	108
	$ 36,645,299	$ 29,730,897	$ 29,026,337

a. Unearned premium reserve

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

	June 30, 2022			
	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	
Insurance Type	**Direct Underwriting Business (1)**	**Reinsurance Inward Business (2)**	**Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)**	**Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)**
Fire insurance	$ 2,344,620	$ 179,676	$ 1,776,310	$ 747,986
Marine insurance	267,403	18,715	220,131	65,987
Land and air insurance	6,417,886	14,967	230,063	6,202,790
Liability insurance	1,083,494	2,816	245,729	840,581
Guarantee insurance	59,764	3,207	36,055	26,916
Other property insurance	1,725,467	32,278	1,300,214	457,531
Accident insurance	1,590,830	8,072	160,347	1,438,555
Health insurance	403,109	2,634	88,502	317,241
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	234,077	32,809	234,077	32,809
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,237,536	461,312	745,585	958,370
	$ 15,369,293	$ 756,486	$ 5,037,013	$ 11,088,766

	December 31, 2021			
	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	
Insurance Type	**Direct Underwriting Business (1)**	**Reinsurance Inward Business (2)**	**Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)**	**Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)**
Fire insurance	$ 1,875,676	$ 241,506	$ 1,196,644	$ 920,538
Marine insurance	195,031	17,467	143,329	69,169
Land and air insurance	6,264,140	19,060	226,099	6,057,101
Liability insurance	1,087,179	3,918	295,440	795,657
Guarantee insurance	55,444	4,592	35,439	24,597
Other property insurance	1,515,244	41,080	1,192,079	364,245
Accident insurance	1,596,107	11,674	92,817	1,514,964
Health insurance	425,727	1,071	206,791	220,007
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	230,777	29,569	230,777	29,569
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,237,536	453,028	742,522	948,042
	$ 14,482,861	$ 822,965	$ 4,361,937	$ 10,943,889

Insurance Type	June 30, 2021			
	Unearned Premium Reserve		Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 1,940,931	$ 300,808	$ 1,184,583	$ 1,057,156
Marine insurance	244,600	11,674	169,157	87,117
Land and air insurance	5,777,991	34,351	204,829	5,607,513
Liability insurance	863,227	3,347	202,839	663,735
Guarantee insurance	61,353	4,114	36,790	28,677
Other property insurance	1,313,885	47,775	981,538	380,122
Accident insurance	1,534,979	7,751	109,569	1,433,161
Health insurance	671,568	330	417,121	254,777
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	224,330	30,799	224,330	30,799
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,225,075	457,978	735,045	948,008
	$ 13,857,939	$ 898,927	$ 4,265,801	$ 10,491,065

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2022		2021	
	Unearned Premium Reserve	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Unearned Premium Reserve	Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve
Beginning balance	$ 15,305,826	$ 4,361,937	$ 13,737,655	$ 3,626,938
Provision	16,120,141	5,034,199	14,759,342	4,267,076
Recovery	(15,350,754)	(4,381,967)	(13,763,977)	(3,634,422)
Foreign exchange	50,566	22,844	23,846	6,209
Ending balance	$ 16,125,779	$ 5,037,013	$ 14,756,866	$ 4,265,801

b. Loss reserve

1) Loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

Items	June 30, 2022			
	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 7,082,345	$ 1,177,654	$ 3,656,399	$ 4,603,600
Not yet filed	9,545,804	474,031	2,362,704	7,657,131
	$ 16,628,149	$ 1,651,685	$ 6,019,103	$ 12,260,731

Items	December 31, 2021			
	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 5,930,391	$ 1,129,732	$ 2,735,737	$ 4,324,386
Not yet filed	4,324,824	450,325	1,384,117	3,391,032
	$ 10,255,215	$ 1,580,057	$ 4,119,854	$ 7,715,418

Items	June 30, 2021			
	Loss Reserve		Ceded Loss Reserve	
	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 5,632,848	$ 918,480	$ 2,739,395	$ 3,811,933
Not yet filed	4,670,863	451,448	1,538,940	3,583,371
	$ 10,303,711	$ 1,369,928	$ 4,278,335	$ 7,395,304

2) Net changes in loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

For the six months ended June 30, 2022

Items	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Loss Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 7,105,252	$ 5,958,639	$ 1,177,654	$ 1,129,732	$ 1,194,535
Not yet filed	9,518,902	4,301,044	474,031	450,325	5,241,564
	$ 16,624,154	$ 10,259,683	$ 1,651,685	$ 1,580,057	$ 6,436,099

Items	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve
	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 3,666,548	$ 2,751,509	$ 915,039
Not yet filed	2,350,023	1,372,166	977,857
	$ 6,016,571	$ 4,123,675	$ 1,892,896

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

Items	Direct Underwriting Business		Reinsurance Inward Business		Net Changes in Loss Reserve
	Provision (1)	Recovery (2)	Provision (3)	Recovery (4)	(5)=(1)-(2)+ (3)-(4)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 5,653,899	$ 4,597,494	$ 918,480	$ 786,091	$ 1,188,794
Not yet filed	4,649,674	4,023,236	451,448	455,069	622,817
	$ 10,303,573	$ 8,620,730	$ 1,369,928	$ 1,241,160	$ 1,811,611

Items	Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve
	Provision (6)	Recovery (7)	(8)=(6)-(7)
Filed but not yet paid	$ 2,747,871	$ 1,590,676	$ 1,157,195
Not yet filed	1,530,721	1,230,100	300,621
	$ 4,278,592	$ 2,820,776	$ 1,457,816

See Note 30 for the disclosure of the impact of severe specific infectious pneumonia epidemic to the Group.

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

Insurance Type	June 30, 2022		
	Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 3,803,095	$ 28,381	$ 3,831,476
Marine insurance	571,053	183,375	754,428
Land and air insurance	1,826,818	1,373,013	3,199,831
Liability insurance	588,945	763,927	1,352,872
Guarantee insurance	47,764	36,101	83,865
Other property insurance	559,459	1,409,620	1,969,079
Accident insurance	131,351	521,492	652,843
Health insurance	275,007	3,846,339	4,121,346
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	456,507	1,857,587	2,314,094
	$ 8,259,999	$ 10,019,835	$ 18,279,834

Insurance Type	December 31, 2021 Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 3,279,459	$ 28,876	$ 3,308,335
Marine insurance	408,187	167,516	575,703
Land and air insurance	1,683,367	1,310,307	2,993,674
Liability insurance	585,673	690,307	1,275,980
Guarantee insurance	53,279	33,866	87,145
Other property insurance	461,388	116,077	577,465
Accident insurance	134,164	508,005	642,169
Health insurance	7,923	110,734	118,657
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	446,683	1,809,461	2,256,144
	$ 7,060,123	$ 4,775,149	$ 11,835,272

Insurance Type	June 30, 2021 Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 3,136,495	$ 28,214	$ 3,164,709
Marine insurance	258,311	397,834	656,145
Land and air insurance	1,512,044	1,556,757	3,068,801
Liability insurance	667,713	685,089	1,352,802
Guarantee insurance	56,954	35,700	92,654
Other property insurance	371,618	143,456	515,074
Accident insurance	102,091	505,130	607,221
Health insurance	4,678	46,964	51,642
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	12	-	12
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	441,412	1,723,167	2,164,579
	$ 6,551,328	$ 5,122,311	$ 11,673,639

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

Insurance Type	June 30, 2022 Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 2,279,118	$ 12,810	$ 2,291,928
Marine insurance	383,962	112,355	496,317
Land and air insurance	106,455	33,605	140,060
Liability insurance	287,771	283,925	571,696
Guarantee insurance	13,416	17,742	31,158
Other property insurance	329,589	272,390	601,979
Accident insurance	8,405	33,759	42,164

(Continued)

Insurance Type	June 30, 2022 Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Health insurance	$ 115,601	$ 741,259	$ 856,860
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	132,082	854,859	986,941
	$ 3,656,399	$ 2,362,704	$ 6,019,103

(Concluded)

Insurance Type	December 31, 2021 Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 1,683,310	$ 11,282	$ 1,694,592
Marine insurance	275,098	100,501	375,599
Land and air insurance	68,792	35,728	104,520
Liability insurance	327,424	268,882	596,306
Guarantee insurance	13,775	16,353	30,128
Other property insurance	232,315	44,182	276,497
Accident insurance	5,789	31,251	37,040
Health insurance	283	25,968	26,251
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	128,951	849,970	978,921
	$ 2,735,737	$ 1,384,117	$ 4,119,854

Insurance Type	June 30, 2021 Filed But Not Yet Paid	Not Yet Filed	Total
Fire insurance	$ 1,802,808	$ 11,750	$ 1,814,558
Marine insurance	142,147	302,378	444,525
Land and air insurance	88,189	45,154	133,343
Liability insurance	394,002	266,212	660,214
Guarantee insurance	14,139	17,955	32,094
Other property insurance	172,491	64,228	236,719
Accident insurance	7,434	30,791	38,225
Health insurance	1,612	3,589	5,201
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	116,573	796,883	913,456
	$ 2,739,395	$ 1,538,940	$ 4,278,335

5) Reconciliation of loss reserve and ceded loss reserve

	For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2022		2021	
	Loss Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve	Loss Reserve	Ceded Loss Reserve
Beginning balance	$ 11,835,272	$ 4,119,854	$ 9,862,265	$ 2,820,967
Provision	18,275,839	6,016,571	11,673,501	4,278,592
Recovery	(11,839,740)	(4,123,675)	(9,861,890)	(2,820,776)
Foreign exchange	8,463	6,353	(237)	(448)
Ending balance	$ 18,279,834	$ 6,019,103	$ 11,673,639	$ 4,278,335

c. Special reserve

1) Special reserve for compulsory automobile liability insurance

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 851,422	$ 865,038
Provision	68,686	46,695
Recovery	(72,284)	(77,051)
Ending balance	$ 847,824	$ 834,682

In accordance with Article 2 of the Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Act and Article 24-2, Paragraph 1 of the Deposit and Withdrawal Methods of Various Reserves in the Insurance Industry, as authorized by Article 145, Paragraph 2 and Article 148-3, Paragraph 2 of the Insurance Act, each property insurance company shall set aside NT$30 per insurance policy as a special reserve, recognized as expense in its own compulsory automobile liability insurance business starting from April 1, 2021. In the case of a deficit in the annual net insurance premium in the business run by a property insurance company in the future, the deficit shall be compensated with the special reserve first; if there is still any shortage, it shall be handled in accordance with the Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance.

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022		
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Total
Beginning balance	$ 393,265	$ 1,345,017	$ 1,738,282
Provision	-	-	-
Recovery	-	(1,036,518)	(1,036,518)
Ending balance	$ 393,265	$ 308,499	$ 701,764

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021		
	Catastrophic Event	Fluctuation of Risk	Total
Beginning balance	$ 411,992	$ 1,345,017	$ 1,757,009
Provision	-	-	-
Recovery	-	-	-
Ending balance	$ 411,992	$ 1,345,017	$ 1,757,009

If the Directions for Strengthening Disaster Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises (formerly Directions for Strengthening Natural Disaster Insurance (Commercial Earthquake, Typhoon and Flood Insurance) Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises), Directions in Strengthening the Reserve Provision Made by the Co-Insurance Members Undertaking the Taiwan Residential Earthquake Insurance, and Directions for Reserving Nuclear Energy Insurance Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises were not applied, Group's pre-tax income/loss would decrease by $1,036,518 thousand and $0 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The special reserve under liabilities would decrease by $393,265 thousand and $1,448,509 thousand, and special reserve under equity would increase by $310,139 thousand and $371,511 thousand as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. The (loss) earnings per share would decrease by $2.65 and $0 for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Group recovered of $1,036,518 thousand from the special reserve for fluctuation of risk in accordance with the Directions for Strengthening Disaster Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises, since the actual retained claims resulted from disasters exceeded the expected claims net of the reversal of the special reserve for catastrophic event.

d. Premium deficiency reserves

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

	June 30, 2022			
	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	
Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	183,540	-	-	183,540
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	506,460	-	-	506,460
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	$ 690,000	$ -	$ -	$ 690,000

	December 31, 2021			
	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	
Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Marine insurance	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

	June 30, 2021			
	Premium Deficiency Reserve		Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	
Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business (1)	Reinsurance Inward Business (2)	Ceded Reinsurance Business (3)	Retained Business (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Marine insurance	3,361	672	-	4,033
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-
	$ 3,361	$ 672	$ -	$ 4,033

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

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022

	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land and air insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	183,540	-	183,540	-	183,540	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	506,460	-	506,460	-	506,460	-	-	-	-
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 690,000	$ -	$ 690,000	$ -	$ 690,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021

	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	3,361	3,082	672	916	35	-	-	-	35
Land and air insurance	-	118	-	82	(200)	-	-	-	(200)
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guarantee insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other property insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	$ 3,361	$ 3,200	$ 672	$ 998	$ (165)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (165)

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30			
	2022		2021	
	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve	Premium Deficiency Reserve	Ceded Premium Deficiency Reserve
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -	$ 4,198	$ -
Provision	690,000	-	4,033	-
Recovery	-	-	(4,198)	-
Ending balance	$ 690,000	$	$ 4,033	$ -

e. Policy reserve

1) Details of policy reserve and ceded policy reserve

June 30, 2022

Insurance 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	$ 98	$ -	$ -	$ 98

December 31, 2021

Insurance 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	$ 95	$ -	$ -	$ 95

June 30, 2021

Insurance 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	$ 108	$ -	$ -	$ 108

2) Net changes in policy reserve and ceded policy reserve

For the six months ended June 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business: Provision (1)	Direct Underwriting Business: Recovery (2)	Reinsurance Inward Business: Provision (3)	Reinsurance Inward Business: Recovery (4)	Net Changes in Policy Reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)
Health insurance	$ 45	$ 42	$ -	$ -	$ 3

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

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Direct Underwriting Business Provision (1)	Direct Underwriting Business Recovery (2)	Reinsurance Inward Business Provision (3)	Reinsurance Inward Business Recovery (4)	Net Changes in Policy Reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)
Health insurance	$ 16	$ 28	$ -	$ -	$ (12)

Insurance 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 three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were $23,504 thousand and $15,072 thousand, respectively, and were $46,746 thousand and $37,397 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

b. Defined benefit plans

The pension expenses under the defined benefit plans was calculated based on the pension cost rate determined by actuarial calculation on December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, which were $7,461 thousand and $7,632 thousand for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and were $14,922 thousand and $15,264 thousand for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

22. EQUITY

a. Share capital

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	505,705	305,705	305,705
Shares authorized	$ 5,057,052	$ 3,057,052	$ 3,057,052
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	505,705	305,705	305,705
Shares issued	$ 5,057,052	$ 3,057,052	$ 3,057,052

On June 7, 2022, the Board of Directors resolved to issue 200,000 thousand ordinary shares at a par value of NT$10 per share through a private placement at a premium of NT$50 per share, resulting in a paid-in capital of NT$5,057,052 thousand. The capital increase in cash was approved by the Insurance Bureau of the Financial Supervisory Commission on June 10, 2022, with the record date of June 24, 2022, and completed the change of registration on July 5, 2022.

b. Capital surplus

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
May be used to offset a deficit, distributed as cash dividends, or transferred to share capital (1)			
Issuance of ordinary shares	$ 8,502,500	$ 502,500	$ 502,500
May only be used to offset a deficit			
Recognition of employee share options by the parent company (2)	15,826	15,826	15,826
	$ 8,518,326	$ 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 amended 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 before and after the amendment, 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. 11004920441, Rule No. 10904939031 and Rule No. 10804932431 issued by the FSC and the directive titled "Questions and Answers for Special Reserves Appropriated Following Adoption of IFRSs", the Company should appropriate or reverse to a special reserve.

The appropriations of earnings for 2021 and 2020 that were approved by the board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, on March 4, 2022 and April 28, 2021, respectively, were as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	**2020**
Legal reserve	$ 428,319	$ 434,788
Special reserve	(124,738)	(67,481)
Special reserve (according to regulation for insurance enterprises on the provision of reserves)	634,321	423,634
Special reserve (FinTech development)	(376)	(419)
Special reserve (according to Rule No. 10904939031)	1,333	-
Cash dividends	601,368	1,383,422
Cash dividends per shares	1.97	4.53

d. Special reserve

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022				
	Special Reserve				
	Catastrophic Event	**Fluctuation of Risk**	**Others**	**Others**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 2,109,008	$ 3,100,137	$ -	$ 154,673	$ 5,363,818
Provision	-	-	-	-	-
Recovered/reversal	(1,837,968)	-	-	(125,114)	(1,963,082)
Ending balance	$ 271,040	$ 3,100,137	$ -	$ 29,559	$ 3,400,736

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021				
	Special Reserve				
	Catastrophic Event	**Fluctuation of Risk**	**Others**	**Others**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 1,862,329	$ 2,712,495	$ -	$ 221,240	$ 4,796,064
Provision					
Recovered/reversal	-	-	-	(67,900)	(67,900)
Ending balance	$ 1,862,329	$ 2,712,495	$ -	$ 153,340	$ 4,728,164

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the Group's retained claims of epidemic prevention-related products were related to the severe specific infectious pneumonia epidemic, which was qualified as a major accident under the insurance reserve rules. Thus, the Group made a recovery of $1,837,968 thousand from the special reserve for major accidents under equity according to the law.

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 June 30, 2022 and 2021 was $3,371,177 thousand and $4,574,824 thousand, respectively.

e. Other equity items

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**
Beginning balance	$ (351,498)	$ (331,574)
Recognized for the period		
Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of foreign operations	33,434	(11,987)
Share from associates accounted for using the equity method	53,147	(12,307)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	86,581	(24,294)
Ending balance	$ (264,917)	$ (355,868)

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**
Beginning balance	$ 58,131	$ (36,212)
Recognized for the period		
Unrealized gain (loss) - debt instruments	(31,165)	(9,221)
Unrealized gain (loss) - equity instruments	-	(22,200)
Adjustments of loss allowance in debt instruments	10	(60)
Shares from associates accounted for using the equity method	(33,880)	(14,897)
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	(65,035)	(46,378)
Ending balance	$ (6,904)	$ (82,590)

3) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**
Beginning balance	$ (183,711)	$ (175,461)
Effect of change in tax rate	-	-
Ending balance	$ (183,711)	$ (175,461)

4) Other comprehensive income reclassified under the overlay approach

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance	$ 911,654	$ 418,508
Recognized for the period	(1,609,126)	759,208
Reclassification adjustments		
Disposal of financial instruments	(316,730)	(520,817)
Related income tax	53,071	7,144
Other comprehensive income recognized for the period	(1,872,785)	245,535
Ending balance	$ (961,131)	$ 664,043

23. PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit (loss) before income tax included the following:

a. Interest income

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Bank deposits	$ 9,276	$ 6,441	$ 16,730	$ 14,041
Bills purchased under resale agreement	3,595	1,965	5,528	3,641
Financial instruments at FVTPL	36,428	37,516	92,768	74,692
Investments in debt instruments at FVTOCI	2,966	2,997	5,899	5,959
Financial assets at amortized cost	91,209	81,652	173,444	165,594
Loan	715	664	1,339	1,350
Compulsory insurance	2,204	1,633	3,811	3,266
Other financial assets	548	6	560	14
	$ 146,941	$ 132,874	$ 300,079	$ 268,557

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30					
	2022			2021		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries and wages	$ 86,639	$ 470,729	$ 557,368	$ 75,969	$ 556,607	$ 632,576
Labor and health insurance	-	65,722	65,722	-	43,894	43,894
Pension expenses	-	30,965	30,965	-	22,704	22,704
Remuneration of directors	-	3,374	3,374	-	3,176	3,176
Other employee benefits	-	14,428	14,428	-	12,694	12,694
	$ 86,639	$ 585,218	$ 671,857	$ 75,969	$ 639,075	$ 715,044
Depreciation	$ -	$ 57,045	$ 57,045	$ -	$ 47,038	$ 47,038
Amortization	$ -	$ 15,093	$ 15,093	$ -	$ 14,283	$ 14,283

	For the Six Months Ended June 30					
	2022			2021		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total
Employee benefits expense						
Salaries and wages	$ 165,652	$ 1,082,052	$ 1,247,704	$ 148,485	$ 1,124,351	$ 1,272,836
Labor and health insurance	-	141,640	141,640	-	108,938	108,938
Pension expenses	-	61,668	61,668	-	52,661	52,661
Remuneration of directors	-	25,043	25,043	-	20,713	20,713
Other employee benefits	-	25,203	25,203	-	21,970	21,970
	$ 165,652	$ 1,335,606	$ 1,501,258	$ 148,485	$ 1,328,633	$ 1,477,118
Depreciation	$ -	$ 114,262	$ 114,262	$ -	$ 93,396	$ 93,396
Amortization	$ -	$ 29,714	$ 29,714	$ -	$ 28,507	$ 28,507

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 three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 and for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the employees’ compensation and the remuneration of directors and supervisors are as follows:

Accrual rate

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Employees’ compensation	-	0.1%
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	-	-

Amount

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Employees' compensation	$ (959)	$ 716	$ -	$ 1,275
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

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

The appropriation of employees' compensation and remuneration of directors and supervisors for 2021 and 2020 that were resolved by the board of directors on March 9, 2021 and March 10, 2020, respectively, are as shown below:

Amount

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2021	2020
	Cash	Cash
Employees' compensation	$ 2,564	$ 2,557
Remuneration of directors and supervisors	$ 4,500	$ 4,500

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, 2021 and 2020.

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

24. INCOME TAX

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021	2022	2021
Current tax				
In respect of the current period	$ (80,792)	$ 135,285	$ 33,596	$ 229,860
Adjustment for prior periods	3,430	1,427	3,430	1,427
	(77,362)	136,712	37,026	231,287
Deferred tax				
In respect of the current period	(671,376)	(20,164)	(661,196)	(43,386)
Adjustment for prior periods	4,581	-	4,581	-
	(666,795)	(20,164)	(656,615)	(43,386)
Income tax (benefit) expense recognized in profit or loss	$ (744,157)	$ 116,548	$ (619,589)	$ 187,901

b. Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Deferred tax				
In respect of the current period:				
Other comprehensive losses or gains reclassification in overlay approach	$ (42,967)	$ (4,817)	$ (53,071)	$ (7,144)
Total income tax recognized in other comprehensive income	$ (42,967)	$ (4,817)	$ (53,071)	$ (7,144)

c. Income tax assessments

Income tax returns through 2016 of the Company have been assessed by the tax authorities.

25. (LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
(Loss) profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company	$ (3,124,950)	$ 600,382	$ (2,289,149)	$ 1,091,678

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

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic (loss) earnings per share	318,892	305,705	312,335	305,705

26. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

June 30, 2022

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	$ 1,598,669	$ -	$ 1,569,142	$ -	$ 1,569,142
Domestic financial bonds	99,969	-	96,452	-	96,452
Foreign corporate bonds	6,643,982	-	6,664,152	-	6,664,152
	$ 8,342,620	$ -	$ 8,329,746	$ -	$ 8,329,746
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	$ 784,705	$ -	$ 850,368	$ -	$ 850,368

December 31, 2021

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	$ 1,599,349	$ -	$ 1,692,758	$ -	$ 1,692,758
Foreign corporate bonds	5,463,122	-	6,350,989	-	6,350,989
	$ 7,062,471	$ -	$ 8,043,747	$ -	$ 8,043,747
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	$ 700,064	$ -	$ 699,322	$ -	$ 699,322

June 30, 2021

	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Financial assets at amortized cost					
Domestic corporate bonds	$ 1,599,223	$ -	$ 1,719,853	$ -	$ 1,719,853
Foreign corporate bonds	5,636,878	-	6,627,410	-	6,627,410
	$ 7,236,101	$ -	$ 8,347,263	$ -	$ 8,347,263
Other assets					
Domestic government bonds (statutory guarantee deposits)	$ 503,826	$ -	$ 508,358	$ -	$ 508,358

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

1) Fair value hierarchy

June 30, 2022

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	$ -	$ 1,860	$ -	$ 1,860
Domestic listed shares	5,059,621	-	-	5,059,621
Foreign listed shares	350,886	-	-	350,886
Mutual funds	4,824,216	-	-	4,824,216
Domestic financial bonds	-	264,157	-	264,157
	$ 10,234,723	$ 266,017	$ -	$ 10,500,740
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	$ -	$ 694,203	$ -	$ 694,203
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	$ -	$ 230,326	$ -	$ 230,326

December 31, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	$ -	$ 45,629	$ -	$ 45,629
Domestic listed shares	6,576,360	-	-	6,576,360
Foreign listed shares	453,368	-	-	453,368
Mutual funds	5,490,710	-	-	5,490,710
Domestic financial bonds		304,072	-	304,072
	$ 12,520,438	$ 349,701	$ -	$ 12,870,139
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	$ -	$ 728,828	$ -	$ 728,828
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	$ -	$ 72	$ -	$ 72

June 30, 2021

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTPL				
Derivative financial assets	$ -	$ 97,462	$ -	$ 97,462
Domestic listed shares	5,853,418	-	-	5,853,418
Foreign listed shares	469,665	-	-	469,665
Mutual funds	5,594,450	-	-	5,594,450
Domestic financial bonds	-	311,185	-	311,185
	$ 11,917,533	$ 408,647	$ -	$ 12,326,180

(Continued)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets at FVTOCI				
Investments in equity instruments				
Domestic unlisted shares	$ -	$ -	$ 439,800	$ 439,800
Investments in debt instruments				
Domestic government bonds	-	751,563	-	751,563
	$ -	$ 751,563	$ 439,800	$ 1,191,363
Financial liabilities at FVTPL				
Derivatives	$ -	$ 1,852	$ -	$ 1,852

(Concluded)

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

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

Financial Assets	Financial Assets at FVTOCI Equity Instrument
Balance at January 1, 2021	$ 462,000
Recognized in other comprehensive income (included in unrealized gain on financial assets at FVTOCI)	(22,200)
Balance at June 30, 2021	$ 439,800

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:

	June 30, 2021			
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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Financial assets			
FVTPL			
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	$ 10,500,740	$ 12,870,139	$ 12,326,180
Financial assets at amortized cost (1)	33,502,944	23,255,990	22,820,979
Financial assets at FVTOCI			
Equity instruments	-	-	439,800
Debt instruments	694,203	728,828	751,563
Financial liabilities			
FVTPL			
Mandatorily classified as at FVTPL	230,326	72	1,852
Amortized cost (2)	4,146,022	3,912,933	5,209,255

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.

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.

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 (+/-)	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Equity price risk (index)	-10%	$ (871,175)	$ (1,097,510)	$ (1,030,904)
Interest rate risk (yield curve)	+20bps	(153,837)	(127,128)	(127,820)
Foreign currency risk (exchange rate)	USD exchange NTD devalue 1 dollar	(134,690)	(156,646)	(141,861)

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

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022		
Risk Factors	**Variation (+/-)**	**Effect on Profit and Loss**	**Effect on Equity**
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1%	$ 26,760	$ 7,283
	CNY appreciates 1%	678	-
	HKD appreciates 1%	1,127	3,324
	EUR appreciates 1%	64	469
	VND appreciates 1%	-	6,719
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(4,472)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(32)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(2,201)	(944)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	87,117

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2021		
Risk Factors	**Variation (+/-)**	**Effect on Profit and Loss**	**Effect on Equity**
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1 %	$ 23,810	$ 10,145
	CNY appreciates 1 %	2,706	-
	HKD appreciates 1 %	2,039	2,881
	EUR appreciates 1 %	24	511
	VND appreciates 1 %	-	6,271
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(4,100)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(34)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(1,223)	(927)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	109,751

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021		
Risk Factors	**Variation (+/-)**	**Effect on Profit and Loss**	**Effect on Equity**
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	USD appreciates 1 %	$ 24,271	$ 7,497
	CNY appreciates 1 %	2,654	-
	HKD appreciates 1 %	848	4,278
	EUR appreciates 1 %	14	511
	VND appreciates 1 %	-	6,145
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(4,594)	-
	Yield curve (CNY): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(39)	-
	Yield curve (NTD): Upward parallel shift by 1bp	(1,114)	(671)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increases 1% in equity price	-	103,090

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 credit 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 in accordance with agreed conditions due to default, bankruptcy or liquidation.

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

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

b) Credit concentration risk analysis

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

June 30, 2022

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 20,135,119	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 306,544	$ 20,441,663
Financial assets at FVTPL	266,017	-	-	-	-	266,017
Financial assets at FVTOCI	694,203	-	-	-	-	694,203
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,669,092	-	1,389,016	3,349,224	1,719,993	9,127,325
Total	$ 23,764,431	$ -	$ 1,389,016	$ 3,349,224	$ 2,026,537	$ 30,529,208
Proportion	77.84%	-	4.55%	10.97%	6.64%	100.00%

December 31, 2021

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,672,113	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 256,037	$ 11,928,150
Financial assets at FVTPL	349,701	-	-	-	-	349,701
Financial assets at FVTOCI	728,828	-	-	-	-	728,828
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,299,413	69,225	1,205,648	2,570,778	1,617,471	7,762,535
Total	$ 15,050,055	$ 69,225	$ 1,205,648	$ 2,570,778	$ 1,873,508	$ 20,769,214
Proportion	72.46%	0.33%	5.81%	12.38%	9.02%	100.00%

June 30, 2021

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North Americas	Emerging Market and Others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,591,659	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 314,746	$ 11,906,405
Financial assets at FVTPL	408,647	-	-	-	-	408,647
Financial assets at FVTOCI	751,563	-	-	-	-	751,563
Financial assets at amortized cost	2,103,049	69,803	1,211,117	2,806,692	1,549,266	7,739,927
Total	$ 14,854,918	$ 69,803	$ 1,211,117	$ 2,806,692	$ 1,864,012	$ 20,806,542
Proportion	71.40%	0.34%	5.81%	13.49%	8.96%	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 ratings, 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 aligned 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 the 12-month and 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 the 12-month and 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 (for example, gross domestic product and economic growth rate) 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 published by the International Credit Rating Agency (Moody's) and adjusted according to general economic information.

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

i. Financial assets of the Group

	June 30, 2022					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	$ 694,203	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 694,203
Non-investment grade						
Financial assets at amortized cost	9,131,127	-	-	-	(3,802)	9,127,325

	December 31, 2021					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	$ 728,828	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 728,828
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,764,815	-	-	-	(2,280)	7,762,535

	June 30, 2021					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Loss Allowance	Gross Carrying Amount
Investment grade						
Debt instruments at FVTOCI	$ 751,563	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 751,563
Financial assets at amortized cost	7,607,247	-	-	-	(2,456)	7,604,791
Non-investment grade						
Financial assets at amortized cost	-	138,123	-	-	(2,987)	135,136

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

ii. Secured loans of the Group

	June 30, 2022					
			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	$ 178,291	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (2,340)	$ 175,951

	December 31, 2021					
			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	$ 188,921	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (2,458)	$ 186,463

	June 30, 2021					
			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	$ 189,043	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (2,443)	$ 186,600

g) Reconciliation for loss allowance is summarized below:

i. Debt instrument at FVTOCI

		Lifetime Expected Credit Losses			
	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Collectively Assessed	Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2022	$ 19	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 19
Changes in models/risk parameters	10	-	-	-	10
June 30, 2022	$ 29	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 29
January 1, 2021	$ 91	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 91
Changes in models/risk parameters	(60)	-	-	-	(60)
June 30, 2021	$ 31	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 31

ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

	12-month Expected Credit Losses	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Collectively Assessed	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Not Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Lifetime Expected Credit Losses: Purchased or Originated Credit-impaired Financial Assets	Total of Impairment Charged in Accordance with IFRS 9
January 1, 2022	$ 2,280	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 2,280
Changes in models/risk parameters	1,522	-	-	-	1,522
June 30, 2022	$ 3,802	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 3,802
January 1, 2021	$ 6,120	$ -	$ 10,311	$ -	$ 16,431
Changes in models/risk parameters	(3,664)	-	(7,324)	-	(10,988)
June 30, 2021	$ 2,456	$ -	$ 2,987	$ -	$ 5,443

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 Assets	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, 2022	$ 43	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 43	$ 2,415	$ 2,458
Changes in models/risk parameters	11	-	-	-	11	-	11
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(129)	(129)
June 30, 2022	$ 54	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 54	$ 2,286	$ 2,340
January 1, 2021	$ 22	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 22	$ 2,453	$ 2,475
Changes in models/risk parameters	(11)	-	-	-	(11)	-	(11)
Difference from impairment charged in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets	-	-	-	-	-	(21)	(21)
June 30, 2021	$ 11	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 11	$ 2,432	$ 2,443

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

June 30, 2022	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	$ 2,603,074	$ 663,750	$ 3,266,824
Expected loss rate	1.04%	3.11%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	$ 27,039	$ 20,621	$ 47,660

December 31, 2021	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	$ 2,027,195	$ 292,113	$ 2,319,308
Expected loss rate	1.05%	5.10%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	$ 21,292	$ 14,893	$ 36,185

June 30, 2021	Not Overdue	Overdue	Total
Carrying amount	$ 1,912,466	$ 555,899	$ 2,468,365
Expected loss rate	1.03%	4.71%	
Lifetime expected credit losses	$ 19,649	$ 26,182	$ 45,831

3) Liquidity risk

a) Sources of liquidity risk

Liquidity risks of the financial instruments are classified as funding liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. Funding liquidity risk represents the risk that the Group is unable to turn assets into cash or obtain sufficient funds to meet matured obligations. Market liquidity risk represents the risk of significant changes in fair values when the positions are sold or offset during market disorders.

b) Liquidity risk management

The Group established a complete capital liquidity management mechanism by assessing the business features, monitoring short-term cash flow, and considering the trading volume and holding position to carefully manage the market liquidity risk.

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

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

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

June 30, 2022

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Payables	$ 4,109,588	$ 14,943	$ 7,624	$ 7,687	$ 6,180
Lease liabilities	78,798	74,767	31,080	635	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Swap	230,326	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2021

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Payables	$ 3,871,971	$ 21,504	$ 5,263	$ 9,387	$ 4,808
Lease liabilities	74,994	71,072	93,624	800	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Swap	72	-	-	-	-

June 30, 2021

	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-5 Years	5+ Years
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Payables	$ 5,180,775	$ 6,919	$ 7,231	$ 9,720	$ 4,610
Lease liabilities	35,531	12,496	15,622	3,497	-
Derivative financial liabilities					
Swap	1,852	-	-	-	-

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 Futures Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Fellow subsidiary
Cathay Hospitality Management 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
Cathay Power Inc. (Former Cathay Sunrise Corporation, changed its name on April 30, 2021)	Other related parties
Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Neo Cathay Power Corp.	Other related parties
TPIsoftware Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Tien-Chi Power Co., Ltd.	Other related parties
Longquan Water Resources Co., Ltd.	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 Three Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Three Months Ended June 30 2021	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2021
Net premium income	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 3,937	$ 5,264	$ 106,449	$ 98,417
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	31,099	21,145	70,502	68,980
	Other related parties				
	San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	1,989	2,392	8,983	3,433
	Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	16	-	4,295	346
	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	7,934	-	7,934	404
	Hong-Sui Co., Ltd.	1,863	1,203	3,869	2,448
	TPIsoftware Co., Ltd.	3,718	-	3,737	15
	Longquan Water Resources Co., Ltd.	4,442	2,677	4,442	2,677
	Cathay Power Inc.	8,802	8,648	8,906	8,835
		$ 63,800	$ 41,329	$ 219,117	$ 185,555
Operating cost					
Marketing cost	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 169,189	$ 159,601	$ 330,676	$ 315,204
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	31,691	27,142	59,617	55,016
Commission cost	Fellow subsidiary				
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	31,056	21,861	61,037	25,520
		$ 231,936	$ 208,604	$ 451,330	$ 395,740

(Continued)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	For the Three Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Three Months Ended June 30 2021	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2021
Operating expenses					
Other equipment expenses	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ -	$ 3,407	$ 6	$ 3,407
Group insurance expenses	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	7,296	6,897	12,159	11,477
Building management fee	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	3,047	2,667	4,568	3,997
Marketing expenses	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	2,455	638	4,300	3,102
Management fee	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co Ltd	1,123	2,313	2,528	4,408
Other expenses	Other related parties Symphox Information Co Ltd	8,489	9,716	16,617	20,088
		$ 22,410	$ 25,638	$ 40,178	$ 46,479

(Concluded)

c. Receivables from related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Premiums receivable	Fellow subsidiary			
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 24,444	$ 43,890	$ 9,229
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	3,383	419	2,448
	Other related parties			
	Cathay Power Inc.	8,702	4,316	8,634
	Neo Cathay Power Corp.	7,900	3,182	410
	Longquan Water Resources Co., Ltd.	4,442	-	2,677
	Tien-Chi Power Co., Ltd.	-	5,121	-

(Continued)

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	Associate Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 5,410	$ 965	$ -
Other receivables	The Group's parent Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. (Note)	102,749	-	-
		$ 157,030	$ 57,893	$ 23,438

(Concluded)

Note: Including income tax receivable under the integrated income tax system.

The outstanding receivables from related parties are unsecured. For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, no impairment losses were recognized for receivables from related parties.

d. Payable to related parties

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Other payable	The Group's parent Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (Note)	$ -	$ 238,909	$ 1,607,247
	Fellow subsidiary Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	72,527	58,727	83,125
	Other related parties Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	5,003	4,124	4,542
		$ 77,530	$ 301,760	$ 1,694,914

Note: Including Income tax payable under the integrated income tax system, payables for dividend and payable for remuneration of directors and supervisors.

The outstanding payables from related parties are unsecured and will be settled in cash.

e. Prepayments

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Prepayments	Other related parties TPIsoftware Co., Ltd.	$ 3,047	$ -	$ -

f. Cash in bank

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Checking deposits and demand deposits	Fellow subsidiary			
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 3,138,913	$ 2,412,487	$ 2,349,620
	Indovina Bank Ltd.	41,222	10,489	45,798
Time deposits	Fellow subsidiary			
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	20,016	20,016	20,007
	Indovina Bank Ltd.	246,004	233,382	268,890
		$ 3,446,155	$ 2,676,374	$ 2,684,315

As of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, time deposits pledged recognized in guarantee deposits were $27,831thousand, $27,445 thousand and $27,418 thousand, respectively.

g. Interest revenue

	For the Three Months Ended June 30		For the Six Months Ended June 30	
Related Party Category/Name	**2022**	**2021**	**2022**	**2021**
Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 796	$ 66	$ 945	$ 233
Indovina Bank Ltd.	3,239	3,639	6,382	7,591
	$ 4,035	$ 3,705	$ 7,327	$ 7,824

h. Financial asset at FVTPL (mutual funds)

Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Funds issued from Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 749,833	$ 1,112,216	$ 1,326,183

i. Discretionary account management balance

Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Fellow subsidiary			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$ 1,378,720	$ 1,673,486	$ 1,506,856

j. Guarantee deposits

Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Fellow subsidiary			
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 32,139	$ 32,175	$ 26,789
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	22,010	23,072	21,782
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	21,845	21,844	21,842
Indovina Bank Ltd.	7,815	7,429	7,411
	$ 83,809	$ 84,520	$ 77,824

k. Secured loans

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022			
Related Party Category/Name	Maximum Amount	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Income
Other related parties	$ 24,171	$ 15,701	1.53%-1.92%	$ 111

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021			
Related Party Category/Name	Maximum Amount	Ending Balance	Interest Rate	Interest Income
Other related parties	$ 39,642	$ 26,853	1.25%-1.35%	$ 171

l. Lease arrangements - Group is lessee

	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
Related Party Category/Name	2022	2021
Acquisitions of right-of-use assets		
Fellow subsidiary		
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 300	$ -
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	15,877	-
	$ 16,177	$ -

Line Item	Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Lease liabilities	Fellow subsidiary			
	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 142,774	$ 203,745	$ 18,224
	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	13,584	2,337	4,670
		$ 156,358	$ 206,082	$ 22,894

Related Party Category/Name	For the Three Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Three Months Ended June 30 2021	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2021
Interest expense				
Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 467	$ 88	$ 1,026	$ 265
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	41	16	67	36
	$ 508	$ 104	$ 1,093	$ 301
Lease expense				
Fellow subsidiary				
Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	$ 843	$ 649	$ 1,650	$ 1,303
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	-	96	-	240
	$ 843	$ 745	$ 1,650	$ 1,543

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:

Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Future lease payables	$ 3,227	$ 3,027	$ 3,171

m. Foreign exchange swaps

As of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the nominal amount of the derivative financial instruments transaction with related parties is listed below:

Related Party Category/Name	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Fellow subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	US$ 95,200	US$ 95,200	US$ 95,200
	EUR 1,750	EUR 750	EUR 750

n. Compensation of key management personnel

Related Party Category/Name	For the Three Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Three Months Ended June 30 2021	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2022	For the Six Months Ended June 30 2021
Short-term employee benefits	$ 10,791	$ 10,184	$ 64,793	$ 52,745
Post-employment benefits	1,789	1,809	3,578	3,619
	$ 12,580	$ 11,993	$ 68,371	$ 56,364

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. Details of assets pledged as collateral are disclosed as follows

Item of Assets	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Guarantee deposits - Government bonds	$ 784,705	$ 700,064	$ 503,826
Guarantee deposits - Time deposits	20,016	20,016	20,007
	$ 804,721	$ 720,080	$ 523,833

As of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the Company provided government bonds amounting to $784,728 thousand, $700,084 thousand and $503,850 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 $23 thousand, $20 thousand and $24 thousand, respectively which are in the scope of the impairment requirements under IFRS 9.

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

Item of Assets	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Government deposits paid - time deposits	$ 7,815	$ 7,429	$ 7,411

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 sound 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 the Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies, is above 200% and the net worth ratio is more than 3% for the previous two years, which complied with the regulations.

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

Items	Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
	June 30, 2022		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 20,484,801	$ -	$ 20,484,801
Receivables	3,576,944	-	3,576,944
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	10,236,583	264,157	10,500,740
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	694,203	694,203
Financial assets at amortized cost	320,726	8,021,894	8,342,620
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,392,746	2,392,746
Loans	48	175,903	175,951
Total investments	10,557,357	11,548,903	22,106,260
Reinsurance assets	3,093,818	11,056,116	14,149,934
Property and equipment	-	306,823	306,823
Right-of-use assets	-	184,681	184,681
Intangible assets	-	104,368	104,368
Deferred tax assets	-	949,748	949,748
Other assets	43,476	948,571	992,047
Total assets	$ 37,756,396	$ 25,099,210	$ 62,855,606
Payables	$ 4,124,531	$ 21,491	$ 4,146,022
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	230,326	-	230,326
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	16,125,779	16,125,779
Loss reserve	-	18,279,834	18,279,834
Policy reserve	-	98	98
Special reserve	-	1,549,588	1,549,588
Premium deficiency reserve	-	690,000	690,000
Total insurance liabilities	-	36,645,299	36,645,299
Provisions	-	464,214	464,214
Lease liabilities	151,895	31,601	183,496
Deferred tax liabilities	-	271,046	271,046
Other liabilities	1,189,270	20,376	1,209,646
Total liabilities	$ 5,696,022	$ 37,454,027	$ 43,150,049

Items	December 31, 2021 Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,973,287	$ -	$ 11,973,287
Receivables	3,208,952	-	3,208,952
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	12,566,067	304,072	12,870,139
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	728,828	728,828
Financial assets at amortized cost	69,225	6,993,246	7,062,471
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,304,344	2,304,344
Loans	119	186,344	186,463
Total investments	12,635,411	10,516,834	23,152,245
Reinsurance assets	1,399,696	8,481,791	9,881,487
Property and equipment	-	221,155	221,155
Right-of-use assets	-	237,046	237,046
Intangible assets	-	108,816	108,816
Deferred tax assets	-	240,062	240,062
Other assets	33,899	843,237	877,136
Total assets	$ 29,251,245	$ 20,648,941	$ 49,900,186
Payables	$ 3,893,475	$ 19,458	$ 3,912,933
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	72	-	72
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	15,305,826	15,305,826
Loss reserve	-	11,835,272	11,835,272
Policy reserve	-	95	95
Special reserve	-	2,589,704	2,589,704
Premium deficiency reserve	-	-	-
Total insurance liabilities	-	29,730,897	29,730,897
Provisions	-	464,271	464,271
Lease liabilities	143,608	93,875	237,483
Deferred tax liabilities	-	271,041	271,041
Other liabilities	819,688	16,488	836,176
Total liabilities	$ 4,856,843	$ 30,596,030	$ 35,452,873

Items	June 30, 2021 Recovery/ Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery/ Settlement Over 12 Months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 11,933,732	$ -	$ 11,933,732
Receivables	2,854,300	-	2,854,300
Investments			
Financial assets at FVTPL	12,216,712	109,468	12,326,180
Financial assets at FVTOCI	-	1,191,363	1,191,363
Financial assets at amortized cost	242,352	6,993,749	7,236,101
Investments accounted for using the equity method	-	2,231,840	2,231,840
Loans	55	186,545	186,600
Total investments	12,459,119	10,712,965	23,172,084
Reinsurance assets	1,288,934	8,544,136	9,833,070
Property and equipment	-	189,653	189,653
Right-of-use assets	-	66,201	66,201
Intangible assets	-	100,076	100,076
Deferred tax assets	-	212,162	212,162
Other assets	59,748	631,772	691,520
Total assets	$ 28,595,833	$ 20,456,965	$ 49,052,798
Payables	$ 5,187,694	$ 21,561	$ 5,209,255
Financial liabilities at FVTPL	1,852	-	1,852
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	-	14,756,866	14,756,866
Loss reserve	-	11,673,639	11,673,639
Policy reserve	-	108	108
Special reserve	-	2,591,691	2,591,691
Premium deficiency reserve	-	4,033	4,033
Total insurance liabilities	-	29,026,337	29,026,337
Provisions	-	453,959	453,959
Lease liabilities	45,700	19,748	65,448
Deferred tax liabilities	-	272,723	272,723
Other liabilities	994,607	15,672	1,010,279
Total liabilities	$ 6,229,853	$ 29,810,000	$ 36,039,853

c. Impact of severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic

Written premiums of the insurance products the Group issued for the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic amounted to $480,531 thousand and $707,836 thousand, respectively, and the claims and payments were $2,059,208 thousand and $20,907 thousand, respectively, for the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. The direct insurance premium revenues amounted to $567,019 thousand and $712,278 thousand, respectively, and the claims and payments were $2,102,316 thousand and $20,907 thousand, respectively, for the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

As of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, the loss reserves for those insurance products amounted to $5,288,881 thousand, $43,458 thousand and $1,966 thousand, respectively, and the premium deficiency reserves amounted to $690,000 thousand, $0 thousand and $0 thousand, respectively. Moreover, the claims and payments for those insurance products from July 1, 2022 to August 17, 2022 amounted to $7,177,869 thousand.

The Group evaluated the economic impact resulting from the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic. As of the approval date of the consolidated financial statements, the Group performed the stress tests to evaluate the losses resulting from issuing insurance products for the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic by stimulations of epidemic developments. Since the capital adequacy ratio under certain scenarios of stress tests was lower than the required level, the Group was approved by the FSC to increase its capital in cash by $10,000,000 thousand on June 10, 2022 with the record date of June 24, 2022 and completed the change of registration on July 5, 2022. Except for the capital increase, the Group will observe and evaluate the impact of the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic continuously.

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:

June 30, 2022

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 238,028	29.726 (USD:NTD)	$ 7,075,145
EUR	9,635	31.052 (EUR:NTD)	299,268
CNY	26,290	4.441 (CNY:NTD)	116,635
Non-monetary items			
USD	48,406	29.726 (USD:NTD)	1,438,918
EUR	3,574	31.052 (EUR:NTD)	110,951
HKD	87,692	3.790 (HKD:NTD)	332,259
SGD	5,597	21.373 (SGD:NTD)	119,631
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	538,846	4.441 (CNY:NTD)	2,392,746
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	11,800	29.726 (USD:NTD)	1,329
EUR	1,750	31.052 (EUR:NTD)	531
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	4,780	29.726 (USD:NTD)	139,999
EUR	100	31.052 (EUR:NTD)	3,162
CNY	2,920	4.441 (CNY:NTD)	12,736
THB	4,600	0.841 (THB:NTD)	3,947
JPY	14,883	0.217 (JPY:NTD)	3,294
KRW	436,398	0.024 (KRW:NTD)	10,159
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	170,100	29.726 (USD:NTD)	230,326

December 31, 2021

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 217,555	27.690 (USD:NTD)	$ 6,025,767
EUR	8,886	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	279,321
HKD	1,048	3.550 (HKD:NTD)	3,720
CNY	22,024	4.342 (CNY:NTD)	95,862
Non-monetary items			
USD	69,898	27.690 (USD:NTD)	1,935,466
EUR	3,534	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	110,727
HKD	81,155	3.550 (HKD:NTD)	288,089
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	530,881	4.342 (CNY:NTD)	2,304,344
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	176,400	27.690 (USD:NTD)	43,627
EUR	750	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	2,002
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	11,350	27.690 (USD:NTD)	319,834
EUR	375	31.338 (EUR:NTD)	12,235
HKD	1	3.550 (HKD:NTD)	4
CNY	984	4.342 (CNY:NTD)	4,253
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	5,500	27.690 (USD:NTD)	72

June 30, 2021

	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	Carrying Amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 208,348	27.870 (USD:NTD)	$ 5,807,780
EUR	7,985	33.168 (EUR:NTD)	265,230
HKD	2,670	3.590 (HKD:NTD)	9,613
CNY	59,075	4.314 (CNY:NTD)	254,844
Non-monetary items			
USD	53,451	27.870 (USD:NTD)	1,489,684
EUR	3,523	33.168 (EUR:NTD)	116,862
HKD	119,185	3.590 (HKD:NTD)	427,833
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	517,420	4.314 (CNY:NTD)	2,231,840
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	143,400	27.870 (USD:NTD)	96,905
EUR	750	33.168 (EUR:NTD)	557
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	5,741	27.870 (USD:NTD)	163,127
EUR	115	33.168 (EUR:NTD)	3,888
HKD	504	3.590 (HKD:NTD)	1,797
CNY	2,409	4.314 (CNY:NTD)	10,396
Non-monetary items			
Derivative instruments (Note)			
USD	38,500	27.870 (USD:NTD)	1,852

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

For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 (realized and unrealized) net foreign exchange (losses) gains were $410,509 thousand and $(138,896) 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: (Table 4)

5) Trading in derivative instruments (Note 7)

6) Intercompany relationships and significant intercompany transactions (Table 5)

7) Information on investees (Table 6)

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 7)

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

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

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

c) The highest balance, the 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 three months ended June 30, 2022

Insurance 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	$ 1,556,267	$ 157,803	$ 1,257,230	$ 456,840	$ (16,320)	$ 473,160
Marine insurance	349,838	17,992	272,458	95,372	33,499	61,873
Land and air insurance	2,942,039	7,392	130,588	2,818,843	7,872	2,810,971
Liability insurance	433,206	2,186	88,211	347,181	(4,835)	352,016
Guarantee insurance	41,508	2,055	29,026	14,537	405	14,132
Other property insurance	570,876	18,109	397,601	191,384	68,702	122,682
Accident insurance	758,545	(970)	77,338	680,237	(37,287)	717,524
Health insurance	404,337	7,024	82,475	328,886	135,261	193,625
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	119,830	15,963	119,830	15,963	671	15,292
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	707,106	184,141	297,041	594,206	5,139	589,067
	$ 7,883,552	$ 411,695	$ 2,751,798	$ 5,543,449	$ 193,107	$ 5,350,342

For the three months ended June 30, 2021

Insurance 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	$ 1,211,903	$ 205,930	$ 797,500	$ 620,333	$ 161,736	$ 458,597
Marine insurance	271,543	6,884	176,833	101,594	3,959	97,635
Land and air insurance	2,637,535	60,331	122,505	2,575,361	6,451	2,568,910
Liability insurance	373,818	2,527	92,813	283,532	(7,089)	290,621
Guarantee insurance	47,690	4,258	30,328	21,620	5,278	16,342
Other property insurance	232,835	34,450	149,756	117,529	(36,612)	154,141
Accident insurance	684,664	4,681	46,423	642,922	(13,911)	656,833
Health insurance	719,143	(279)	476,631	242,233	188,796	53,437
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	114,323	16,076	114,323	16,076	1,891	14,185
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	694,344	174,460	291,388	577,416	(6,985)	584,401
	$ 6,987,798	$ 509,318	$ 2,298,500	$ 5,198,616	$ 303,514	$ 4,895,102

For the six months ended June 30, 2022

Insurance 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	$ 2,424,390	$ 247,804	$ 1,802,570	$ 869,624	$ (174,458)	$ 1,044,082
Marine insurance	560,637	19,914	455,586	124,965	(3,404)	128,369
Land and air insurance	5,862,496	8,360	224,934	5,645,922	121,450	5,524,472
Liability insurance	968,105	1,348	240,281	729,172	44,876	684,296
Guarantee insurance	59,958	6,313	34,844	31,427	2,318	29,109
Other property insurance	962,888	34,444	694,144	303,188	92,871	210,317
Accident insurance	1,524,710	1,187	178,101	1,347,796	(77,301)	1,425,097
Health insurance	513,483	2,064	99,277	416,270	97,235	319,035
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	231,150	32,954	231,150	32,954	3,240	29,714
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,391,381	378,027	582,590	1,186,818	10,328	1,176,490
	$ 14,499,198	$ 732,415	$ 4,543,477	$ 10,688,136	$ 117,155	$ 10,570,981

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

Insurance 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	$ 1,735,199	$ 366,899	$ 1,230,524	$ 871,574	$ 40,812	$ 830,762
Marine insurance	439,884	19,326	279,571	179,639	12,872	166,767
Land and air insurance	5,215,341	98,391	203,228	5,110,504	98,784	5,011,720
Liability insurance	807,348	3,955	176,686	634,617	78,792	555,825
Guarantee insurance	66,077	2,771	40,182	28,666	(2,609)	31,275
Other property insurance	559,771	96,139	433,701	222,209	(39,681)	261,890
Accident insurance	1,395,234	8,422	113,047	1,290,609	(18,527)	1,309,136
Health insurance	756,287	3,199	476,739	282,747	192,290	90,457
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	221,112	31,017	221,112	31,017	3,942	27,075
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,365,275	362,054	570,970	1,156,359	(3,964)	1,160,323
	$ 12,561,528	$ 992,173	$ 3,745,760	$ 9,807,941	$ 362,711	$ 9,445,230

See Note 30 for the disclosure of the impact of severe specific infectious pneumonia epidemic to the Group.

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

For the six months ended June 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 1,391,381	$ 378,027	$ 582,590	$ 1,186,818
Non-compulsory insurance	13,107,817	354,388	3,960,887	9,501,318
	$ 14,499,198	$ 732,415	$ 4,543,477	$ 10,688,136

Insurance 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	$ 1,242,643	$ 1,237,536	$ 461,312	$ 453,028	$ 13,391
Non-compulsory insurance	14,121,012	13,290,253	295,174	369,937	755,996
	$ 15,363,655	$ 14,527,789	$ 756,486	$ 822,965	$ 769,387

Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in for Unearned Ceded Premium Reserve	Retained Premium
	Provision (10)	Recovery (11)	(12)=(10)-(11)	(13)=(4)-(9)+(12)
Compulsory insurance	$ 745,585	$ 742,522	$ 3,063	$ 1,176,490
Non-compulsory insurance	4,288,614	3,639,445	649,169	9,394,491
	$ 5,034,199	$ 4,381,967	$ 652,232	$ 10,570,981

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Gross Premium Income (1)	Reinsurance Premium Inward (2)	Reinsurance Premium Outward (3)	Retained Premium (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 1,365,275	$ 362,054	$ 570,970	$ 1,156,359
Non-compulsory insurance	11,196,253	630,119	3,174,790	8,651,582
	$ 12,561,528	$ 992,173	$ 3,745,760	$ 9,807,941

Insurance 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	$ 1,225,075	$ 1,227,564	$ 457,978	$ 460,947	$ (5,458)
Non-compulsory insurance	12,635,340	11,779,107	440,949	296,359	1,000,823
	$ 13,860,415	$ 13,006,671	$ 898,927	$ 757,306	$ 995,365

Insurance Type	Unearned Premium Reserves under Ceded Reinsurance Business		Net Changes in for Unearned Ceded Premium Reserve	Retained Premium
	Provision (10)	Recovery (11)	(12)=(10)-(11)	(13)=(4)-(9)+(12)
Compulsory insurance	$ 735,045	$ 736,539	$ (1,494)	$ 1,160,323
Non-compulsory insurance	3,532,031	2,897,883	634,148	8,284,907
	$ 4,267,076	$ 3,634,422	$ 632,654	$ 9,445,230

b. Retained claims

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 529,465	$ 155,884	$ 219,358	$ 465,991
Marine insurance	86,333	32,781	53,282	65,832
Land and air insurance	1,575,932	18,463	48,987	1,545,408
Liability insurance	201,828	223	67,226	134,825
Guarantee insurance	1,576	2,318	974	2,920
Other property insurance	399,538	16,755	105,948	310,345
Accident insurance	220,272	1,642	17,838	204,076
Health insurance	1,778,962	1,873	1,011,494	769,341
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	574,542	163,664	340,585	397,621
	$ 5,368,448	$ 393,603	$ 1,865,692	$ 3,896,359

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 330,806	$ 101,671	$ 168,671	$ 263,806
Marine insurance	69,205	7,216	54,120	22,301
Land and air insurance	1,549,979	14,043	46,990	1,517,032
Liability insurance	160,704	200	40,152	120,752
Guarantee insurance	2,070	985	30	3,025
Other property insurance	92,302	39,608	62,416	69,494
Accident insurance	299,345	1,926	27,094	274,177
Health insurance	39,217	211	16,978	22,450
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	487,419	227,178	287,181	427,416
	$ 3,031,047	$ 393,038	$ 703,632	$ 2,720,453

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 860,651	$ 193,335	$ 381,183	$ 672,803
Marine insurance	306,750	34,943	226,853	114,840
Land and air insurance	2,997,677	21,450	84,224	2,934,903
Liability insurance	402,324	179	$ 119,488	283,015
Guarantee insurance	(7,203)	8,825	(2,717)	4,339
Other property insurance	444,338	30,128	123,107	351,359
Accident insurance	518,999	2,272	39,698	481,573
Health insurance	1,843,542	4,279	1,031,688	816,133
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	981,764	355,640	578,240	759,164
	$ 8,348,842	$ 651,051	$ 2,581,764	$ 6,418,129

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Fire insurance	$ 359,652	$ 194,164	$ 215,222	$ 338,594
Marine insurance	124,696	24,136	86,549	62,283
Land and air insurance	2,977,382	30,762	81,232	2,926,912
Liability insurance	309,151	96	69,158	240,089
Guarantee insurance	(29,057)	1,790	(32,631)	5,364
Other property insurance	193,629	97,107	122,083	168,653
Accident insurance	614,485	2,670	43,841	573,314
Health insurance	55,754	2,978	16,978	41,754
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	961,618	437,029	561,180	837,467
	$ 5,567,310	$ 790,732	$ 1,163,612	$ 5,194,430

Retained claims of compulsory insurance and non-compulsory insurance:

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 981,764	$ 355,640	$ 578,240	$ 759,164
Non-compulsory insurance	7,367,078	295,411	2,003,524	5,658,965
	$ 8,348,842	$ 651,051	$ 2,581,764	$ 6,418,129

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021			
	Loss Incurred (Claims Expense Included) (1)	Reinsurance Claims (2)	Claims Recovered from Reinsurances (3)	Retained Claims (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Compulsory insurance	$ 961,618	$ 437,029	$ 561,180	$ 837,467
Non-compulsory insurance	4,605,692	353,703	602,432	4,356,963
	$ 5,567,310	$ 790,732	$ 1,163,612	$ 5,194,430

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

Claims and payments recoverable for policyholders' claims filed and paid

Insurance Type	Claims Filed and Paid		
	June 30, 2022	**December 31, 2021**	**June 30, 2021**
Fire insurance	$ 196,658	$ 22,238	$ 100,192
Marine insurance	42,309	97,105	29,332
Land and air insurance	42,149	39,700	42,021
Liability insurance	56,946	55,275	30,351
Guarantee insurance	132	1,272	389
Other property insurance	101,182	25,750	22,132
Accident insurance	12,354	16,683	15,951
Health insurance	1,011,466	7,718	16,978
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	195,888	200,809	145,699
	1,659,084	466,550	403,045
Less: Loss allowance	(16,591)	(4,665)	(4,030)
Net amount	$ 1,642,493	$ 461,885	$ 399,015

d. Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

Receivables

Insurance Type	Premiums Receivable		
	June 30, 2022	**December 31, 2021**	**June 30, 2021**
Fire insurance	$ 1,573,293	$ 840,311	$ 1,159,302
Marine insurance	482,104	335,547	416,583
Land and air insurance	168,934	182,914	123,695
Liability insurance	318,893	338,638	233,463
Guarantee insurance	60,236	31,417	56,605
Other property insurance	304,084	218,867	144,308
Accident insurance	144,585	128,059	123,439
Health insurance	7,923	4,160	10,272
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	32,139	27,665	30,467
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	14,452	21,068	18,919
	3,106,643	2,128,646	2,317,053
Less: Loss allowance	(44,221)	(31,309)	(42,272)
Net amount	$ 3,062,422	$ 2,097,337	$ 2,274,781

Aging analysis of premiums receivable:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Up to 90 days	$ 2,444,749	$ 1,839,532	$ 1,763,221
Over 90 days	661,894	289,114	553,832
	$ 3,106,643	$ 2,128,646	$ 2,317,053

The overdue amounts as of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021 in the above premiums receivable were $661,894 thousand, $289,114 thousand and $553,832 thousand, respectively, and loss allowance of $18,765 thousand, $11,894 thousand and $24,115 thousand were provided, respectively.

Accounts payable

	June 30, 2022		
Insurance Type	**Commission Payable**	**Others**	**Total**
Fire insurance	$ 38,748	$ 16,367	$ 55,115
Marine insurance	22,891	19,371	42,262
Land and air insurance	171,769	113,155	284,924
Liability insurance	28,704	30,429	59,133
Guarantee insurance	5,196	1,636	6,832
Other property insurance	9,674	9,699	19,373
Accident insurance	10,842	32,675	43,517
Health insurance	2,364	2,150	4,514
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	304	3,366	3,670
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	19,216	-	19,216
	$ 309,708	$ 228,848	$ 538,556

	December 31, 2021		
Insurance Type	**Commission Payable**	**Others**	**Total**
Fire insurance	$ 27,292	$ 16,037	$ 43,329
Marine insurance	15,061	14,224	29,285
Land and air insurance	144,015	110,874	254,889
Liability insurance	29,591	34,523	64,114
Guarantee insurance	2,650	893	3,543
Other property insurance	8,576	8,718	17,294
Accident insurance	10,400	30,735	41,135
Health insurance	1,462	1,095	2,557
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	273	3,508	3,781
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	19,870	-	19,870
	$ 259,190	$ 220,607	$ 479,797

Insurance Type	June 30, 2021 Commission Payable	Others	Total
Fire insurance	$ 21,217	$ 11,413	$ 32,630
Marine insurance	14,949	15,174	30,123
Land and air insurance	120,137	98,590	218,727
Liability insurance	26,490	23,667	50,157
Guarantee insurance	6,838	846	7,684
Other property insurance	7,753	11,460	19,213
Accident insurance	8,967	26,397	35,364
Health insurance	1,979	27,340	29,319
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	1,522	1,297	2,819
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	28,465	-	28,465
	$ 238,317	$ 216,184	$ 454,501

Due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies - reinsurance

	June 30, 2022 Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	$ 141,927	$ 325,745
Marsh	146,702	516,744
Wills	145,246	132,469
Central Re	76,648	175,750
RKH	993	196,439
Others (individually below 5%)	975,255	1,859,048
	1,486,771	3,206,195
Less: Loss allowance	(35,446)	-
Net amount	$ 1,451,325	$ 3,206,195

	December 31, 2021	
	Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	$ 129,191	$ 246,885
AON	76,758	174,100
Central Re	49,361	463,973
Marsh	249,530	94,038
Willis	79,626	336,647
Others (individually below 5%)	412,096	958,154
	996,562	2,273,797
Less: Loss allowance	(58,751)	-
Net amount	$ 937,811	$ 2,273,797

	June 30, 2021	
	Due from Reinsurers and Ceding Companies	Due to Reinsurers and Ceding Companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C.	$ 330,173	$ 363,875
Marsh	98,026	309,210
AON	53,854	50,356
Central Re	29,662	308,558
Cosmos	28,452	153,541
Swiss Re	20,201	212,227
Others (individually below 5%)	378,854	1,201,996
	939,222	2,599,763
Less: Loss allowance	(49,303)	-
Net amount	$ 889,919	$ 2,599,763

The overdue amounts as of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021 in the above due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies were $70,982 thousand, $14,731 thousand and $16,375 thousand, respectively, and loss allowances of $21,295 thousand, $14,731 thousand and $16,375 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 Three Months Ended June 30, 2022				
Insurance Type	**Commission Expenses**	**Service and Handling Charge**	**Reinsurance Commission Expenses**	**Other**	**Total**
Fire insurance	$ 68,086	$ 2,772	$ 24,999	$ 10,486	$ 106,343
Marine insurance	27,581	129	705	692	29,107
Land and air insurance	321,067	53	2,578	140,906	464,604
Liability insurance	52,659	44	228	10,572	63,503
Guarantee insurance	4,695	32	663	242	5,632
Other property insurance	49,967	347	4,084	1,954	56,352
Accident insurance	85,084	16	(835)	28,337	112,602
Health insurance	71,195	176	702	1,491	73,564
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	2,984	39	-	3,439	6,462
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	77,101	-	-	77,101
	$ 683,318	$ 80,709	$ 33,124	$ 198,119	$ 995,270

	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021				
Insurance Type	**Commission Expenses**	**Service and Handling Charge**	**Reinsurance Commission Expenses**	**Other**	**Total**
Fire insurance	$ 41,728	$ 7,030	$ 41,930	$ 4,082	$ 94,770
Marine insurance	17,565	77	1,270	354	19,266
Land and air insurance	292,502	113	4,582	108,310	405,507
Liability insurance	46,119	33	268	7,115	53,535
Guarantee insurance	4,972	74	1,144	103	6,293
Other property insurance	20,685	929	4,051	772	26,437
Accident insurance	82,235	316	368	18,662	101,581
Health insurance	130,681	(7)	(28)	321	130,967
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	5,291	16	-	674	5,981
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	95,020	-	-	95,020
	$ 641,778	$ 103,601	$ 53,585	$ 140,393	$ 939,357

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022 Commission Expenses	Service and Handling Charge	Reinsurance Commission Expenses	Other	Total
Fire insurance	$ 105,784	$ 3,986	$ 43,520	$ 19,836	$ 173,126
Marine insurance	49,799	165	939	1,376	52,279
Land and air insurance	643,962	53	3,364	275,908	923,287
Liability insurance	114,302	68	(361)	22,286	136,295
Guarantee insurance	6,308	125	2,166	399	8,998
Other property insurance	81,737	550	8,690	3,449	94,426
Accident insurance	167,952	59	(858)	54,981	222,134
Health insurance	90,635	52	206	2,191	93,084
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	5,819	73	-	6,544	12,436
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	152,063	-	-	152,063
	$ 1,266,298	$ 157,194	$ 57,666	$ 386,970	$ 1,868,128

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021 Commission Expenses	Service and Handling Charge	Reinsurance Commission Expenses	Other	Total
Fire insurance	$ 80,324	$ 11,636	$ 75,318	$ 8,135	$ 175,413
Marine insurance	34,842	348	3,159	773	39,122
Land and air insurance	582,737	507	16,013	214,760	814,017
Liability insurance	96,685	48	432	14,955	112,120
Guarantee insurance	7,171	75	1,079	452	8,777
Other property insurance	37,129	3,047	10,864	1,611	52,651
Accident insurance	163,005	796	109	37,044	200,954
Health insurance	138,338	80	320	627	139,365
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	10,285	57	-	1,282	11,624
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	187,436	-	-	187,436
	$ 1,150,516	$ 204,030	$ 107,294	$ 279,639	1,741,479

Acquisition costs of the insurance contracts were not deferred.

g. Profit and loss analysis of the insurance business

Direct underwriting business

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022 Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 1,556,267	$ 563,290	$ 81,344	$ 529,465	$ 492,813	$ (110,645)
Marine insurance	349,838	98,137	28,402	86,333	98,313	38,653
Land and air insurance	2,942,039	21,198	462,026	1,575,932	(50,806)	933,689
Liability insurance	433,206	(66,850)	63,275	201,828	37,396	197,557
Guarantee insurance	41,508	12,270	4,969	1,576	2,501	20,192
Other property insurance	570,876	111,562	52,267	399,538	1,366,868	(1,359,359)
Accident insurance	758,545	(28,993)	113,439	220,272	7,796	446,031
Health insurance	404,337	129,290	72,862	1,778,962	3,970,019	(5,546,796)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	119,830	5,343	6,461	-	(5)	108,031
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	707,106	1,780	77,101	574,542	4,776	48,907
	$ 7,883,552	$ 847,027	$ 962,146	$ 5,368,448	$ 5,929,671	$ (5,223,740)

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021					
	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 1,211,903	$ 391,241	$ 52,840	$ 330,806	$ 87,059	$ 349,957
Marine insurance	271,543	53,271	17,996	69,205	288,127	(157,056)
Land and air insurance	2,637,535	30,507	400,926	1,549,979	20,661	635,462
Liability insurance	373,818	(37,677)	53,266	160,704	56,910	140,615
Guarantee insurance	47,690	20,296	5,148	2,070	(16,846)	37,022
Other property insurance	232,835	(38,260)	22,385	92,302	(61,936)	218,344
Accident insurance	684,664	(23,575)	101,214	299,345	(16,754)	324,434
Health insurance	719,143	607,065	130,995	39,217	21,558	(79,692)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	114,323	3,451	5,982	-	-	104,890
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	694,344	(3,341)	95,020	487,419	(73,429)	188,675
	$ 6,987,798	$ 1,002,978	$ 885,772	$ 3,031,047	$ 305,350	$ 1,762,651

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022					
	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 2,424,390	$ 445,422	$ 129,606	$ 860,651	$ 461,299	$ 527,412
Marine insurance	560,637	71,777	51,341	306,750	167,173	(36,404)
Land and air insurance	5,862,496	129,499	919,923	2,997,677	203,468	1,611,929
Liability insurance	968,105	(3,818)	136,656	402,324	76,596	356,347
Guarantee insurance	59,958	4,319	6,832	(7,203)	516	55,494
Other property insurance	962,888	209,046	85,734	444,338	1,417,656	(1,193,886)
Accident insurance	1,524,710	(6,169)	222,993	518,999	11,367	777,520
Health insurance	513,483	(22,617)	92,878	1,843,542	4,004,487	(5,404,807)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	231,150	3,300	12,436	-	-	215,414
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,391,381	5,107	152,063	981,764	21,909	230,538
	$ 14,499,198	$ 835,866	$ 1,810,462	$ 8,348,842	$ 6,364,471	$ (2,860,443)

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021					
	Written Premium (Net of Premium Allowance)	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Acquisition Cost of Insurance Contracts	Claims and Payments (Including Claim Expense)	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 1,735,199	$ 92,870	$ 100,094	$ 359,652	$ 1,481,930	$ (299,347)
Marine insurance	439,884	25,135	35,963	124,696	252,293	1,797
Land and air insurance	5,215,341	90,277	798,004	2,977,382	66,027	1,283,651
Liability insurance	807,348	10,428	111,688	309,151	100,458	275,623
Guarantee insurance	66,077	11,955	7,697	(29,057)	(10,721)	86,203
Other property insurance	559,771	10,267	41,788	193,629	(100,126)	414,213
Accident insurance	1,395,234	6,544	200,845	614,485	(22,343)	595,703
Health insurance	756,287	609,889	139,045	55,754	16,796	(65,197)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	221,112	(1,133)	11,625	-	12	210,608
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,365,275	(2,489)	187,436	961,618	(101,483)	320,193
	$ 12,561,528	$ 853,743	$ 1,634,185	$ 5,567,310	$ 1,682,843	$ 2,823,447

Reinsurance inward business

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022					
	Reinsurance Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense	Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 157,803	$ 6,357	$ 24,999	$ 155,884	$ (78,312)	$ 48,875
Marine insurance	17,992	7,363	705	32,781	11,834	(34,691)
Land and air insurance	7,392	5,198	2,578	18,463	12,762	(31,609)
Liability insurance	2,186	860	227	223	344	532
Guarantee insurance	2,055	473	663	2,318	892	(2,291)
Other property insurance	18,109	(4,338)	4,084	16,755	(10,289)	11,897
Accident insurance	(970)	(1,150)	(834)	1,642	(292)	(336)
Health insurance	7,024	3,254	702	1,873	(2,217)	3,412
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	15,963	671	-	-	-	15,292
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	184,141	4,426	-	163,664	5,119	10,932
	$ 411,695	$ 23,114	$ 33,124	$ 393,603	$ (60,159)	$ 22,013

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021					
	Reinsurance Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense	Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 205,930	$ 39,918	$ 41,931	$ 101,671	$ 97,507	$ (75,097)
Marine insurance	6,884	(4,368)	1,270	7,216	(5,461)	8,227
Land and air insurance	60,331	943	4,582	14,043	7,819	32,944
Liability insurance	2,527	1,135	269	200	(102)	1,025
Guarantee insurance	4,258	274	1,144	985	(1,097)	2,952
Other property insurance	34,450	(7,250)	4,049	39,608	(8,236)	6,279
Accident insurance	4,681	(107)	368	1,926	1,658	836
Health insurance	(279)	(1,246)	(28)	211	350	434
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	16,076	1,891	-	-	-	14,185
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	174,460	(5,649)	-	227,178	2,373	(49,442)
	$ 509,318	$ 25,541	$ 53,585	$ 393,038	$ 94,811	$ (57,657)

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022					
	Reinsurance Premium	Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Expense	Reinsurance Claim	Net Changes in Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 247,804	$ (61,831)	$ 43,520	$ 193,335	$ 55,366	$ 17,414
Marine insurance	19,914	1,248	939	34,943	11,447	(28,663)
Land and air insurance	8,360	(4,093)	3,364	21,450	904	(13,265)
Liability insurance	1,348	(1,102)	(361)	179	290	2,342
Guarantee insurance	6,313	(1,385)	2,166	8,825	(3,796)	503
Other property insurance	34,444	(8,801)	8,690	30,128	(26,120)	30,547
Accident insurance	1,187	(3,602)	(858)	2,272	(705)	4,080
Health insurance	2,064	1,563	206	4,279	(1,799)	(2,185)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	32,954	3,240	-	-	-	29,714
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	378,027	8,284	-	355,640	36,041	(21,938)
	$ 732,415	$ (66,479)	$ 57,666	$ 651,051	$ 71,628	$ 18,549

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021					
	Reinsurance Premium	**Net Changes in Unearned Premium Reserve**	**Reinsurance Commission Expense**	**Reinsurance Claim**	**Net Changes in Loss Reserve**	**Profit (Loss)**
Fire insurance	$ 366,899	$ 118,545	$ 75,318	$ 194,164	$ 123,238	$ (144,366)
Marine insurance	19,326	740	3,159	24,136	9,574	(18,283)
Land and air insurance	98,391	17,520	16,013	30,762	11,602	22,494
Liability insurance	3,955	1,513	433	96	(126)	2,039
Guarantee insurance	2,771	(5,019)	1,079	1,790	(1,080)	6,001
Other property insurance	96,139	6,462	10,863	97,107	(18,080)	(213)
Accident insurance	8,422	1,373	109	2,670	888	3,382
Health insurance	3,199	(485)	320	2,978	666	(280)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	31,017	3,942	-	-	-	27,075
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	362,054	(2,969)	-	437,029	2,086	(74,092)
	$ 992,173	$ 141,622	$ 107,294	$ 790,732	$ 128,768	$ (176,243)

Ceded reinsurance business

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022					
	Reinsurance Expenses	**Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve**	**Reinsurance Commission Income**	**Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)**	**Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve**	**Profit (Loss)**
Fire insurance	$ 1,257,230	$ 585,967	$ 61,750	$ 219,358	$ 592,878	$ (202,723)
Marine insurance	272,458	72,001	26,027	53,282	74,498	46,650
Land and air insurance	130,588	18,524	26,510	48,987	(7,153)	43,720
Liability insurance	88,211	(61,155)	25,186	67,226	(7,528)	64,482
Guarantee insurance	29,026	12,338	5,511	974	1,502	8,701
Other property insurance	397,601	38,522	47,956	105,948	264,442	(59,267)
Accident insurance	77,338	7,144	18,963	17,838	3,615	29,778
Health insurance	82,475	(2,717)	31,049	1,011,494	816,608	(1,773,959)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	119,830	5,343	-	-	-	114,487
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	297,041	1,067	-	340,585	3,774	(48,385)
	$ 2,751,798	$ 677,034	$ 242,952	$ 1,865,692	$ 1,742,636	$ (1,776,516)

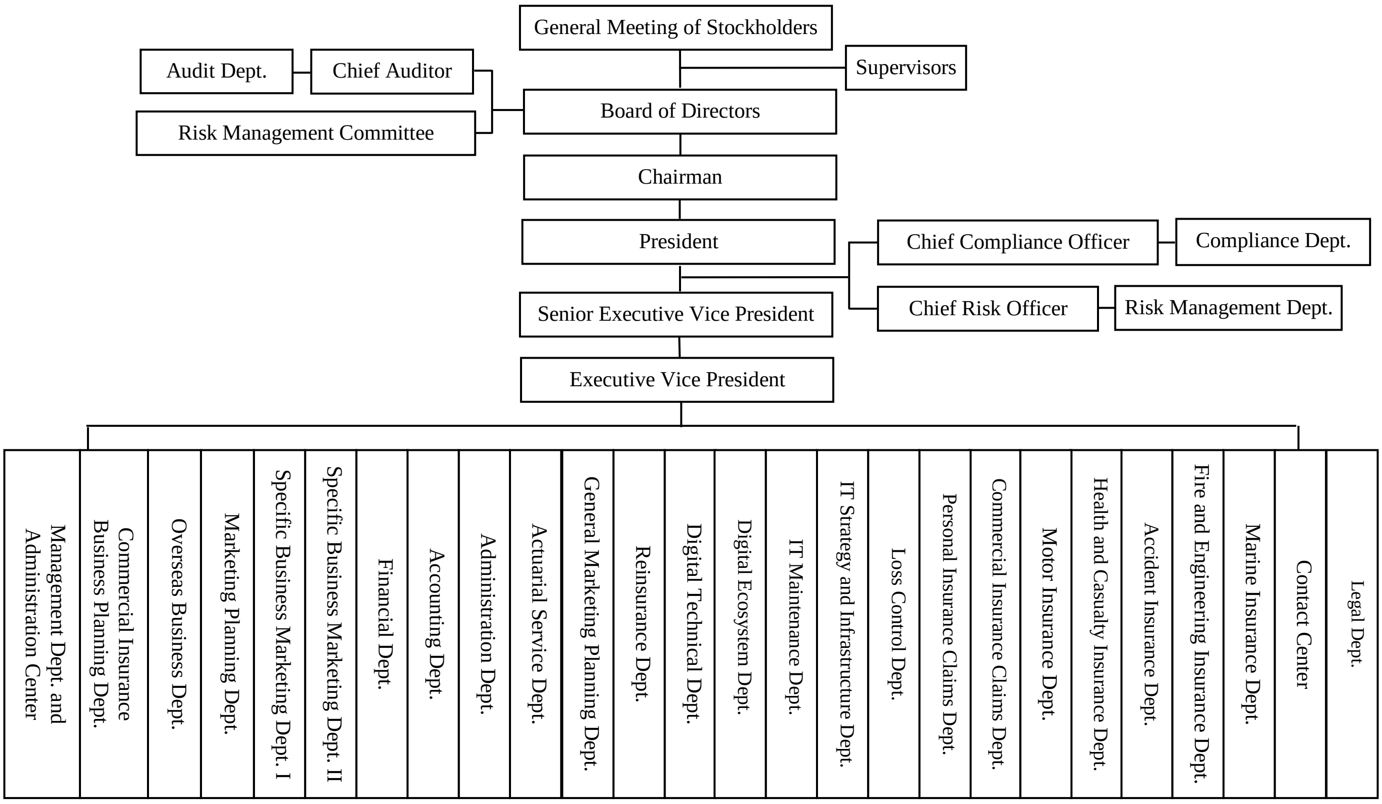
Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021					
	Reinsurance Expenses	**Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve**	**Reinsurance Commission Income**	**Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)**	**Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve**	**Profit (Loss)**
Fire insurance	$ 797,500	$ 269,423	$ 41,818	$ 168,671	$ 117,996	$ 199,592
Marine insurance	176,833	44,944	19,444	54,120	239,771	(181,446)
Land and air insurance	122,505	24,999	26,430	46,990	42,071	(17,985)
Liability insurance	92,813	(29,453)	20,853	40,152	32,646	28,615
Guarantee insurance	30,328	15,292	4,700	30	(17,548)	27,854
Other property insurance	149,756	(8,898)	32,907	62,416	(59,443)	122,774
Accident insurance	46,423	(9,771)	13,346	27,094	(268)	16,022
Health insurance	476,631	417,023	190,695	16,978	8,201	(156,266)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	114,323	3,451	-	-	-	110,872
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	291,388	(2,005)	-	287,181	(43,844)	50,056
	$ 2,298,500	$ 725,005	$ 350,193	$ 703,632	$ 319,582	$ 200,088

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022					
	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Income	Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 1,802,570	$ 558,049	$ 120,795	$ 381,183	$ 591,090	$ 151,453
Marine insurance	455,586	76,429	44,091	226,853	120,661	(12,448)
Land and air insurance	224,934	3,956	53,447	84,224	35,541	47,766
Liability insurance	240,281	(49,796)	59,840	119,488	(24,614)	135,363
Guarantee insurance	34,844	616	6,646	(2,717)	1,030	29,269
Other property insurance	694,144	107,374	91,435	123,107	325,436	46,792
Accident insurance	178,101	67,530	39,343	39,698	5,124	26,406
Health insurance	99,277	(118,289)	37,334	1,031,688	830,608	(1,682,064)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	231,150	3,300	-	-	-	227,850
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	582,590	3,063	-	578,240	8,020	(6,733)
	$ 4,543,477	$ 652,232	$ 452,931	$ 2,581,764	$ 1,892,896	$ (1,036,346)

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021					
	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Changes in Ceded Unearned Premium Reserve	Reinsurance Commission Income	Claims and Payments (Recovered from Reinsurers)	Net Changes in Ceded Loss Reserve	Profit (Loss)
Fire insurance	$ 1,230,524	$ 170,603	$ 74,193	$ 215,222	$ 1,288,299	$ (517,793)
Marine insurance	279,571	13,003	33,608	86,549	200,977	(54,566)
Land and air insurance	203,228	9,013	49,983	81,232	45,657	17,343
Liability insurance	176,686	(66,851)	43,922	69,158	66,106	64,351
Guarantee insurance	40,182	9,545	6,518	(32,631)	(14,701)	71,451
Other property insurance	433,701	56,410	64,072	122,083	(67,810)	258,946
Accident insurance	113,047	26,444	29,286	43,841	568	12,908
Health insurance	476,739	417,114	190,695	16,978	5,201	(153,249)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	221,112	(1,133)	-	-	-	222,245
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	570,970	(1,494)	-	561,180	(66,481)	77,765
	$ 3,745,760	$ 632,654	$ 492,277	$ 1,163,612	$ 1,457,816	$ (599)

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 framework 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.

<u>Risk management department</u>

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 assist in deliberating related procedures for formulating risk limits.

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

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

b) Chief risk officer

The appointment of chief risk officers of the Group should be approved by the board of directors, who should maintain independence and should not concurrently play a business or financial role nor 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 the risk management committee

c) Risk management department

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

Business units

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 the business unit.

   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.

Audit department

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

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

1) Risks management 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 chairman, and makes quarterly report to the risk management committee and the board of directors.

2) The scope and nature of risk assessment

   The risk management departments of the Group and the Company collaborated in building the market risk management system. The system structure was developed in consideration of the system functionality, data source, completeness of data upload, and the safety of the environment of the system. The front-end of 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.

According to the Group’s reinsurance risk management policy, the basis for managing the maximum accumulated risk limit of each risk unit requires the risk management and each insurance department to jointly review and discuss the accumulated retained risk limit of a risk unit for each insurance type every year, which is submitted to the general manager for approval before implementation. The following table summarizes the maximum accumulated retained risk limit of a risk unit by insurance type:

	For the Year Ended December 31	
Insurance Type	**2022**	**2021**
Fire insurance	$ 1,200,000	$ 1,200,000
Marine insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Engineering insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Miscellaneous insurance/liability insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Healthy and accident insurance	1,200,000	1,200,000
Automobile insurance	50,000	50,000
Liability insurance	250,000	250,000

m. 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 by cash flow test method (or other method) to evaluate whether the amount of inflows is sufficient to cover the cash outflow for liabilities, that is, whether the asset allocation has reasonable liquidity to pay liabilities for expenditures in future years.

2) Asset-liability coordinated with risk response

When market risk, liquidity risk and insurance risk events occur, financial, accounting and actuarial service department should take appropriate reactions to coordinate asset-liability risk, and report to the risk management department and propose to the risk management department and risk management committee evaluation of the risk.

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

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

If the risk-based capital ratio exceeds the control criteria (risk limit) or other exceptions occur, the related departments should propose a response to the risk management committee and inform the parent company, Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd., to review the impact on the capital adequacy ratio of Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

o. Sensitivity to insurance risk

1) The Company

For the six months ended June 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Premium Revenue	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate: Before Reinsurance	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate: After Reinsurance
Fire insurance	$ 2,257,240	38.19%	$ (112,862)	$ (46,497)
Marine insurance	556,845	50.52%	(27,842)	(11,770)
Land and air insurance	5,743,838	61.01%	(287,192)	(280,496)
Liability insurance	966,228	50.36%	(48,311)	(32,694)
Guarantee insurance	59,958	28.48%	(2,998)	(16)
Other property insurance	960,806	47.36%	(48,040)	(15,292)
Accident insurance	1,504,158	44.43%	(75,208)	(71,354)
Health insurance	513,483	35.14%	(25,674)	(18,307)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	231,150	4.10%	(11,558)	(5,779)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,391,381	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	$ 14,185,087		$ (639,685)	$ (482,205)

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Premium Revenue	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Increase in Expected Loss Rate	
			Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Fire insurance	$ 1,596,145	48.00%	$ (79,807)	$ (48,769)
Marine insurance	435,082	45.20%	(21,754)	(10,223)
Land and air insurance	5,126,326	62.57%	(256,316)	(250,777)
Liability insurance	806,411	50.46%	(40,321)	(26,907)
Guarantee insurance	66,077	38.65%	(3,304)	(688)
Other property insurance	556,565	52.50%	(27,828)	(6,274)
Accident insurance	1,378,434	43.98%	(68,922)	(65,872)
Health insurance	756,287	32.94%	(37,814)	(30,951)
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	221,112	11.00%	(11,056)	(2,211)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,365,275	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
	$ 12,307,714		$ (547,122)	$ (442,672)

Note: Expected loss rate is calculated based on the simple 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 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 six months ended June 30, 2022

Insurance Type	Premium Income	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate	
			Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Automobile insurance	$ 118,658	16.85%	$ (5,933)	$ (5,904)
Flood insurance	3,792	19.80%	(190)	(68)
Fire insurance	167,150	40.48%	(8,357)	(672)
Engineering insurance	2,082	53.45%	(120)	(19)
Accident insurance	20,552	36.42%	(1,028)	(1,018)
Liability insurance	1,877	8.27%	(96)	(38)
	$ 314,111		$ (15,706)	$ (7,719)

For the six months ended June 30, 2021

Insurance Type	Premium Income	Expected Loss Rate	Impact on Profit or Loss of 5% Change in Expected Loss Rate Before Reinsurance	After Reinsurance
Automobile insurance	$ 89,016	21.52%	$ (4,451)	$ (4,439)
Flood insurance	4,801	18.45%	(240)	(68)
Fire insurance	139,054	31.49%	(6,953)	(1,537)
Engineering insurance	3,207	65.21%	(160)	(27)
Accident insurance	16,800	39.86%	(840)	(840)
Liability insurance	936	12.16%	(47)	(18)
	$ 253,814		$ (12,691)	$ (6,929)

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

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

p. Risk concentration

1) The Company

a) Situations that may cause concentration of insurance risk

i. Single insurance contract or several related contracts

As of June 30, 2022, commercial insurance products with low frequency of occurrence and enormous possible losses have been reviewed and discussed in compliance with the underwriting guidelines by the underwriting department, reinsurance department and risk management department or in project meeting.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated changes in trend

As of June 30, 2022, the loss rates of pandemic policy have increased due to the huge claims and loss estimates.

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 director for compliance matters to minimize possible legal risk. As of June 30, 2022, 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 "points for handling teams of catastrophe and major events" and "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 June 30, 2021, measures have been taken to deal with the impact of the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic 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, typhoon and floods are mainly in the areas of 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 Three Months Ended June 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Fire insurance	$ 1,419,245	$ 156,047	$ 1,133,430	$ 441,862	8.11
Marine insurance	347,369	17,821	270,815	94,375	1.73
Land and air insurance	2,873,190	7,384	130,600	2,749,974	50.50
Liability insurance	432,366	2,100	87,974	346,492	6.36
Guarantee insurance	41,508	2,055	29,026	14,537	0.27
Other property insurance	569,172	17,243	396,762	189,653	3.48
Accident insurance	747,757	(970)	77,338	669,449	12.29
Health insurance	404,337	7,024	82,475	328,886	6.04
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	119,830	15,963	119,830	15,963	0.29
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	707,106	184,141	297,041	594,206	10.91
Total	$ 7,661,880	$ 408,808	$ 2,625,291	$ 5,445,397	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Fire insurance	$ 1,099,680	$ 200,891	$ 685,613	$ 614,958	11.98
Marine insurance	268,962	6,884	175,122	100,724	1.96
Land and air insurance	2,585,101	60,297	122,487	2,522,911	49.16
Liability insurance	373,608	2,527	92,674	283,461	5.52
Guarantee insurance	47,690	4,258	30,328	21,620	0.42
Other property insurance	230,349	33,709	147,135	116,923	2.28
Accident insurance	677,475	4,681	46,423	635,733	12.39
Health insurance	719,144	(280)	476,631	242,233	4.72
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	114,323	16,076	114,323	16,076	0.32
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	694,344	174,460	291,388	577,416	11.25
Total	$ 6,810,676	$ 503,503	$ 2,182,124	$ 5,132,055	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	**Reinsurance Premium Inward**	**Reinsurance Expenses**	**Net Premium Income**	**%**
Fire insurance	$ 2,257,240	$ 255,703	$ 1,662,327	$ 850,616	8.08
Marine insurance	556,845	19,601	452,983	123,463	1.17
Land and air insurance	5,743,838	7,920	224,902	5,526,856	52.51
Liability insurance	966,228	1,192	239,515	727,905	6.92
Guarantee insurance	59,958	6,313	34,844	31,427	0.30
Other property insurance	960,806	32,511	692,146	301,171	2.86
Accident insurance	1,504,158	1,187	178,101	1,327,244	12.61
Health insurance	513,483	2,064	99,277	416,270	3.96
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	231,150	32,954	231,150	32,954	0.31
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,391,381	378,027	582,590	1,186,818	11.28
Total	$ 14,185,087	$ 737,472	$ 4,397,835	$ 10,524,724	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	**Reinsurance Premium Inward**	**Reinsurance Expenses**	**Net Premium Income**	**%**
Fire insurance	$ 1,596,145	$ 373,439	$ 1,107,755	$ 861,829	8.89
Marine insurance	435,082	19,326	276,449	177,959	1.84
Land and air insurance	5,126,326	98,325	203,210	5,021,441	51.82
Liability insurance	806,411	3,919	176,055	634,275	6.55
Guarantee insurance	66,077	2,771	40,182	28,666	0.30
Other property insurance	556,565	94,928	430,256	221,237	2.28
Accident insurance	1,378,434	8,422	113,047	1,273,809	13.15
Health insurance	756,287	3,199	476,739	282,747	2.92
Policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance	221,112	31,017	221,112	31,017	0.32
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,365,275	362,054	570,970	1,156,359	11.93
Total	$ 12,307,714	$ 997,400	$ 3,615,775	$ 9,689,339	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) 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 June 30, 2022, commercial insurance products with low frequency of occurrence and enormous possible losses have been reviewed and discussed in compliance with the underwriting guidelines by the underwriting department, reinsurance department and risk management department or in project meeting.

ii. Exposure to unanticipated changes in trend

For the six months ended June 30, 2022, the premium revenues of comprehensive travel insurance of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) have increased year-on-year resulting from the increased demand for traveling since the severe special infectious pneumonia epidemic has stabilized locally. Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) will keep on observing the changes of risk exposure.

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

"The Procedure for Subrogation" and "The Proceedings of the Court" are set up to safeguard the rights of Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam) and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each unit has appointed a staff for compliance matters to minimize possible legal risk. As of June 30, 2022, 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 emergency response 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. For the six months ended June 30, 2022, 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 the areas of Ho Chi Minh City, Tinh Dong Nai and Tinh Ha Tinh.

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

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

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	$ 68,849	$ 8	$ (12)	$ 68,869	70.24
Flood insurance	2,469	171	1,643	997	1.02
Fire insurance	137,022	7,187	129,231	14,978	15.28
Engineering insurance	1,704	866	839	1,731	1.77
Accident insurance	10,788	-	-	10,788	10.99
Liability insurance	840	86	237	689	0.70
Total	$ 221,672	$ 8,318	$ 131,938	$ 98,052	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	$ 52,435	$ 34	$ 17	$ 52,452	78.80
Flood insurance	2,579	-	1,710	869	1.31
Fire insurance	112,223	5,039	111,888	5,374	8.07
Engineering insurance	2,487	228	2,163	552	0.83
Accident insurance	7,189	-	-	7,189	10.80
Liability insurance	209	514	599	124	0.19
Total	$ 177,122	$ 5,815	$ 116,377	$ 66,560	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2022				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	$ 118,658	$ 440	$ 32	$ 119,066	72.86
Flood insurance	3,792	313	2,603	1,502	0.92
Fire insurance	167,150	11,563	159,705	19,008	11.63
Engineering insurance	2,082	1,933	1,998	2,017	1.23
Accident insurance	20,552	-	-	20,552	12.58
Liability insurance	1,877	156	766	1,267	0.78
Total	$ 314,111	$ 14,405	$ 165,104	$ 163,412	100.00

Insurance Type	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2021				
	Premium Income	Reinsurance Premium Inward	Reinsurance Expenses	Net Premium Income	%
Automobile insurance	$ 89,016	$ 66	$ 17	$ 89,065	75.09
Flood insurance	4,801	-	3,122	1,679	1.41
Fire insurance	139,054	8,403	137,713	9,744	8.22
Engineering insurance	3,207	413	2,736	884	0.75
Accident insurance	16,800	-	-	16,800	14.17
Liability insurance	936	834	1,340	430	0.36
Total	$ 253,814	$ 9,716	$ 144,928	$ 118,602	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 and holds loss prevention seminars regularly to help clients lower the incidence rate of disasters.

q. Development trends of claims

1) The Company

June 30, 2022

Accident Year	≦2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	$ -	$ 12,235,424	$ 8,134,147	$ 9,090,990	$ 10,190,448	$ 9,508,911	$ 10,259,775	$ 13,292,811	
After the first year	-	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	10,063,196	11,023,615	10,382,222	-	
After the second year	-	10,970,548	7,965,701	8,479,083	9,915,122	10,949,835	-	-	
After the third year	-	11,133,431	8,000,179	8,447,631	9,847,475	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	11,177,663	7,977,104	8,432,007	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	11,102,224	7,984,873	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	11,101,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payments	-	11,101,408	7,984,873	8,432,007	9,847,475	10,949,835	10,382,222	13,292,811	
Accumulated claims disbursed	-	11,063,643	7,917,721	8,350,847	9,453,826	9,169,306	8,016,167	4,004,166	
	471,421	37,765	67,152	81,160	393,649	1,780,529	2,366,055	9,288,645	$ 14,486,376
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	318,059	318,059
Amount recognized in balance sheet	$ 471,421	$ 37,765	$ 67,152	$ 81,160	$ 393,649	$ 1,780,529	$ 2,366,055	$ 9,606,704	$ 14,804,435

December 31, 2021

Accident Year	≦2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	$ -	$ 7,559,012	$ 12,235,424	$ 8,134,147	$ 9,090,990	$ 10,190,448	$ 9,508,911	$ 10,259,775	
After the first year	-	7,418,703	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	10,063,196	11,023,615	-	
After the second year	-	7,548,387	10,970,548	7,965,701	8,479,083	9,915,122	-	-	
After the third year	-	7,495,744	11,133,431	8,000,179	8,447,631	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	7,449,663	11,177,663	7,977,104	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	7,456,430	11,102,224	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	7,452,191	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payment	-	7,452,191	11,102,224	7,977,104	8,447,631	9,915,122	11,023,615	10,259,775	
Accumulated claim disbursed	-	7,422,770	11,057,773	7,905,417	8,312,638	9,361,832	8,584,467	5,410,326	
	209,490	29,421	44,451	71,687	134,993	553,290	2,439,148	4,849,449	$ 8,331,929
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,920	150,920
Amount recognized in balance sheet	$ 209,490	$ 29,421	$ 44,451	$ 71,687	$ 134,993	$ 553,290	$ 2,439,148	$ 5,000,369	$ 8,482,849

June 30, 2021

Accident Year	≦2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Accumulated estimated claim payments									
End of the underwriting year	$ -	$ 7,559,012	$ 12,235,424	$ 8,134,147	$ 9,090,990	$ 10,190,448	$ 9,508,911	$ 5,113,660	
After the first year	-	7,418,703	11,455,620	8,025,062	8,574,948	10,063,196	11,069,344	-	
After the second year	-	7,548,387	10,970,548	7,965,701	8,479,083	9,935,056	-	-	
After the third year	-	7,495,744	11,133,431	8,000,179	8,459,596	-	-	-	
After the fourth year	-	7,449,663	11,177,663	7,987,025	-	-	-	-	
After the fifth year	-	7,456,430	11,094,801	-	-	-	-	-	
After the sixth year	-	7,452,144	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Final estimated claim payments	-	7,452,144	11,094,801	7,987,025	8,459,596	9,935,056	11,069,344	5,113,660	
Accumulated claims disbursed	-	7,422,118	11,049,307	7,883,151	8,237,135	8,985,475	7,611,659	1,612,325	
	258,924	30,026	45,494	103,874	222,461	949,581	3,457,685	3,501,335	$ 8,569,380
Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153,956	153,956
Amount recognized in balance sheet	$ 258,924	$ 30,026	$ 45,494	$ 103,874	$ 222,461	$ 949,581	$ 3,457,685	$ 3,655,291	$ 8,723,336

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, policy-oriented residential earthquake insurance and inward loss reserve of $1,658,656 thousand and $1,651,685 thousand as of June 30, 2022, $1,636,748 thousand and $1,580,057 thousand as of December 31, 2021, $1,532,561 thousand and $1,537,315 thousand and $1,369,928 thousand as of June 30, 2021.

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:

June 30, 2022

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 BSC	Treaty reinsurance of marine insurance and Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Facultative reinsurance of marine insurance
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

December 31, 2021

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 fire 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
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

June 30, 2021

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 BSC	Treaty reinsurance of marine insurance and Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd	Treaty reinsurance of marine and miscellaneous insurance and Facultative reinsurance of marine and fire insurance
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

2) For the six months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the unqualified ceded reinsurance expense is $11,301 thousand and $18,109 thousand, respectively.

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

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Unearned premium reserve	$ 10,221	$ 5,248	$ 5,651
Claims recoverable from reinsurers of paid claims overdue in nine months	288	309	384
Claims recoverable from reinsurers which were reported but unpaid	913	999	11,313
	$ 11,422	$ 6,556	$ 17,348

35. DETAILS OF THE PORTFOLIOS MANAGED

a. The Company

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Listed stocks	$ 1,248,122	$ 2,303,141	$ 1,790,014
Short-term transactions instruments	-	-	-
Bank deposit	967,023	488,817	760,203
Future margins	2,012	2,012	2,011
	$ 2,217,157	$ 2,793,970	$ 2,552,228

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

b. As of June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021 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 June 30, 2022, December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2021, are as follows:

	June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	June 30, 2021
Securitization vehicle			
Financial assets at FVTPL	$ 367,874	$ 254,142	$ 230,898
Financial assets at amortized cost	323,488	318,445	371,566
	$ 691,362	$ 572,587	$ 602,464

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	**June 30, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**	**June 30, 2021**	**Liabilities**	**June 30, 2022**	**December 31, 2021**	**June 30, 2021**
Cash and bank deposit	$ 2,297,801	$ 2,217,230	$ 2,240,499	Notes payable	$ -	$ -	$ -
Notes receivable	6,368	6,343	6,232	Claims payable	-	-	-
Premiums receivable	5,965	8,573	4,804	Reinsurance indemnity payable	-	-	-
Claims recoverable from reinsures	195,888	200,809	145,699	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	206,442	215,786	243,356
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	131,017	122,917	123,514	Unearned premium reserves	1,703,955	1,690,564	1,683,053
Other receivables	-	-	-				
FVTOCI financial assets	694,203	728,828	751,563	Loss reserves	2,314,094	2,256,144	2,164,579
Ceded unearned premium reserve	745,585	742,522	735,045	Special reserves	847,824	851,422	834,682
				Temporary receivable	-	-	-
Ceded loss reserve	986,941	978,921	913,456	Other liabilities	-	-	-
Temporary payments	8,547	7,773	4,858				
Other assets	-	-	-				
Total assets	$ 5,072,315	$ 5,013,916	$ 4,925,670	Total liabilities	$ 5,072,315	$ 5,013,916	$ 4,925,670

TABLE 2

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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

Item	For the Six Months Ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Operating revenues	$ 759,904	$ 749,930
Direct insurance premium income	970,984	951,616
Reinsurance premium inward	378,027	362,054
Premiums income	1,349,011	1,313,670
Less: Reinsurance premium outward	582,590	570,970
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	10,328	(3,964)
Earned retained premium	756,093	746,664
Interest income	3,811	3,266
Operating costs	805,496	774,195
Retained claims	981,764	961,618
Reinsurance claims incurred	355,640	437,029
Less: Claim recoverable from reinsurers	578,240	561,180
Retained claims	759,164	837,467
Net change in loss reserve	49,930	(32,916)
Net change in special reserve	(3,598)	(30,356)

Note: Pursuant to Instruction Jin-Guan-Bao-Chan-Zi No. 11004107771, the Company is required to make reserve (recognized as expenses) in relation to this particular service at NT$30 per contract on a monthly basis starting from April 1, 2021.

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 SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

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	$ 106,449	0.70	Based on agreement	$ -	-	$ 3,383	0.10	

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

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
JUNE 30, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance	Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
					Amount	Actions Taken		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Financial Holdings Co., Ltd.	The Company's parent	$ 102,749	Note	$ -	-	$ -	$ -

Note: Turnover rate can not be calculated because it's mainly due to income tax receivable under the integrated income tax system.

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INTERCOMPANY RELATIONSHIPS AND SIGNIFICANT INTERCOMPANY TRANSACTIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(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	$ 19,462	Based on agreement	0.16
				Claims incurred	1,840	Based on agreement	-
				Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	3,370	Based on agreement	0.01

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.

TABLE 6

CATHAY CENTURY INSURANCE CO., LTD. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of June 30, 2022			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Share of Profit (Loss)	Note
				June 30, 2022	December 31, 2021	Number of Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (Vietnam)	Vietnam	Property insurance businesses	$ 845,585	$ 845,585	-	100	$ 671.909	$ 11,412	$ 11,412	Note

Note: 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 SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(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, 2022	Remittance of Funds		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan as of June 30, 2022	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss) (Note 3)	Carrying Amount as of June 30, 2022	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of June 30, 2022
					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	$ 282,185	24.5	$ 69,135	$ 2,392,746	$ -

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of June 30, 2022	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 (CNY 645,000 thousand)	$ 2,964,730 (CNY 645,000 thousand)	$ 11,823,334

Note 1: The investment amount is calculated based on historic exchange rate, and other columns are disclosed based on the exchange rate on June 30, 2022.

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 unaudited financial statement.

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

Note 5: On December 31, 2006, according to letter No. 094022847 issued by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC), the Company is authorized to invest US$28,963 thousand and establish an insurance subsidiary, engaging in the property insurance business. On October 8, 2007, according to letter No. 1272 (2007) issued by China Insurance Regulatory Commission (CIRC), the Company is authorized to establish a property insurance company in the form of joint venture with Cathay Life Insurance. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) was established in Shanghai and has acquired a business license of an enterprise as a legal person on August 26, 2008. On May 28, 2013, according to letter No. 10200136010 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company is authorized to remit CNY200,000 thousand to increase the share capital. The Company was authorized by CIRC to remit CNY100,000 thousand each on June 13, 2013 and March 18, 2014. On November 23, 2018, according to No. 10700281680 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company was authorized to remit CNY245,000 thousand to increase the share capital. On November 26, 2019, according to No. 10800291980 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company was authorized to remit CNY245,000 thousand to increase the share capital. Since the solvency of Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) was compliant with the regulatory requirements, the Company’s board of directors resolved to suspend capital increase on January 26, 2022. On March 31, 2022, according to No. 11100514060 issued by the MOEAIC, the Company was authorized to write down CNY245,000 thousand which had been remitted according to No. 10800291980 issued by the MOEAIC. As of June 30, 2022, the Company has remitted US$97,292 thousand in total.