Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
For The Years Ended
31 December 2014 and 2013
With Independent Auditors' Report

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

Address: 296, Jen Ai Road, Sec. 4, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
Telephone: 886-2-2755-1399

Index to consolidated financial statements

Independent Auditors' Report

English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Subsidiaries") as of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013, and 1 January 2013, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with Rules Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statement by Certified Public Accountants and auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China ("R.O.C."). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with requirements of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprise and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by the FSC.

As described in the notes to consolidated financial statements, the Company and Subsidiaries change the subsequent measurements of investment property from cost model to fair value model since 1 January 2014. Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 and consolidated balance sheets as of 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013 have been adjusted for the retrospective application of the accounting principle.
In addition, we have also audited the financial statements of the Company as of and for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, on which we have expressed a modified unqualified opinion and an unqualified opinion, respectively.

Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C.
19 March 2015

Notice to Readers:

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Audited consolidated balance sheets

As at 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Assets	Notes	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Cash and cash equivalents	4,6,49,50	$333,112,783	$282,058,256	$366,121,804
Receivables	4,7,49,50	54,561,215	47,633,306	57,726,314
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,8,15,49,50	62,218,866	73,892,698	72,964,811
Available-for-sale financial assets	4,5,9,15,49	1,306,108,517	1,277,352,123	1,227,321,172
Derivative financial assets for hedging	4,5,10,49	212,898	453,713	1,142,094
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Net	4,5,11,49	3,058,849	1,432,832	947,731
Bond investments for which no active market exists	4,5,12,15,49,50	1,256,567,547	1,023,349,976	816,904,617
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,5,13,49	25,940,630	1,619,138	-
Other financial assets - Net	4,5,14,49	39,200,000	40,900,000	23,500,010
Investment property	4,5,16,49,50,55	397,812,602	345,459,505	303,514,424
Investment property under construction	4,5,16,49,50	12,437,283	15,570,122	7,519,477
Prepayments for buildings and land - Investments	4,5,16,49,50	1,795,276	5,173,152	1,581,767
Loans	4,17,49,50	693,095,163	635,863,840	518,210,946
Reinsurance assets	4,18,49,50	287,641	683,457	9,170,196
Property and equipment	4,19,49,50	26,793,682	36,669,572	48,356,882
Intangible assets	4,20,49	157,619	184,090	254,878
Deferred tax assets	4,5,40,49	13,287,147	12,221,216	16,106,670
Other assets	21,22,49,50,51	16,347,581	18,459,723	16,739,474
Separate account product assets	4,42,49	462,266,776	376,252,736	329,557,246
Total assets		$4,705,262,075	$4,195,229,455	$3,817,640,513

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Audited consolidated balance sheets - (continued)

As at 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities and equity	Notes	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Short-term debts	49	$232,616	$-	$297,268
Payables	23,49,50	23,998,403	19,025,676	38,073,655
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,5,24,49	49,783,588	16,148,024	2,079,457
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	4,5,25,49	-	5,148	-
Preferred stock liability	26,49,50	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Insurance liabilities	4,5,27,49	3,698,737,657	3,380,579,907	3,082,659,251
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	4,5,27,49	55,094,699	57,596,449	61,350,872
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	4,5,27,49	16,846,406	10,482,181	4,270,856
Provisions	4,5,29,49	3,760,112	3,919,223	3,812,483
Deferred tax liabilities	4,5,40,49,55	28,851,307	21,281,632	20,217,430
Other liabilities	30,31,49,50	8,694,699	8,632,437	11,525,810
Separate account product liabilities	4,42,49	462,266,776	376,252,736	329,557,246
Total liabilities		4,378,266,263	3,923,923,413	3,583,844,328
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent				
Capital stock				
Common stock	32	53,065,274	53,065,274	53,065,274
Capital surplus	33	13,029,142	13,038,791	13,009,649
Retained earnings	34,55			
Legal capital reserve		13,038,968	9,897,228	9,241,230
Special capital reserve		174,704,226	38,050,593	35,106,484
Unappropriated retained earnings		30,976,199	121,889,246	97,890,816
Other equity	55	40,215,470	34,623,655	24,469,760
Non-controlling interests	34	1,966,533	741,255	1,012,972
Total equity		326,995,812	271,306,042	233,796,185
Total liabilities and equity		$4,705,262,075	$4,195,229,455	$3,817,640,513

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Audited consolidated statements of comprehensive income

For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013

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

Item	Notes	1 January-31 December 2014	1 January-31 December 2013
Operating revenue	4,50		
Direct premium income	35	$482,386,644	$442,744,478
Reinsurance premium income	35	200,487	200,010
Premium income	35	482,587,131	442,944,488
Deduct: Premiums ceded to reinsurers	35	(9,957,496)	(16,140,410)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	27,35	(780,453)	(8,542,145)
Retained earned premium	35	471,849,182	418,261,933
Reinsurance commission earned		4,739,687	11,610,177
Handling fees earned	42	5,942,669	3,090,080
Net investment profits and losses			
Interest income		99,826,116	93,294,506
Losses from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(52,327,274)	(30,971,548)
Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets		41,176,081	32,575,366
Realized gains from bond investments for which no active market exists		8,911,444	11,206,604
Share of the losses of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(44,882)	(364,048)
Foreign exchange gains		51,960,775	34,503,788
Changes in foreign exchange volatility reserve	27	(6,364,225)	(6,211,325)
Gains from investment property	55	26,612,041	19,856,272
Impairment losses on investments and gains on reversal of impairment losses		-	(50,652)
(Losses) gains from other investments - Net	11	(2)	131,174
Other operating revenue		9,258	1,275,446
Separate account product revenue	4,42	115,040,386	90,719,463
Subtotal		767,331,256	678,927,236
Operating costs	4,50		
Insurance claim payments	36	(279,980,026)	(221,686,714)
Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsures	36	4,785,384	11,658,099
Retained claim payments	36	(275,194,642)	(210,028,615)
Changes in insurance liabilities	27	(289,647,685)	(292,542,435)
Changes in reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	27	(461,788)	(435,213)
Brokerage expenses	37	(16,240,573)	(16,310,065)
Commission expenses		(16,164,680)	(17,878,039)
Other operating costs		(4,544,299)	(5,570,242)
Finance costs		(105,830)	303,063
Separate account product expenses	4,42	(115,040,386)	(90,719,463)
Subtotal		(717,399,883)	(633,181,009)
Operating expenses	4,37,50		
Business expenses		(7,968,747)	(7,329,247)
Administrative and general expenses	55	(8,706,094)	(8,297,617)
Employee training expenses		(49,466)	(50,553)
Subtotal		(16,724,307)	(15,677,417)
Operating income		33,207,066	30,068,810
Non-operating income and expenses	4,38,50	1,481,876	1,156,420
Income from continuing operations before income tax		34,688,942	31,225,230
Income tax expense	4,5,40,55	(2,834,446)	(3,656,521)
Net income from continuing operations		31,854,496	27,568,709
Net income		31,854,496	27,568,709
Other comprehensive income	39		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations		12,177	267,211
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets		24,452,391	(6,992,474)
Effective portion of losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges		(235,636)	(707,546)
Gains from revaluation	55	902,335	17,680,369
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		89,659	28,764
Other comprehensive income, before tax		25,220,926	10,276,324
Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income		(2,342,823)	(124,344)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		22,878,103	10,151,980
Total comprehensive income		$54,732,599	$37,720,689
Net income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		$31,778,963	$27,598,537
Non-controlling interests		$75,533	$(29,828)
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent		$54,474,141	$37,752,432
Non-controlling interests		$258,458	$(31,743)
Basic earnings per share (In dollars)	41,55		
Net income from continuing operations		$5.99	$5.20

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

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Audited consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent											
				Retained earnings			Other equity						
Summary	Notes	Capital stock	Capital surplus	Legal capital reserve	Special capital reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	Effective portion of gains on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	Revaluation surplus	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total
Balance on 1 January 2013		$53,065,274	$13,009,649	$9,241,230	$32,111,919	$5,302,513	$(428,258)	$23,938,471	$959,547	$-	$137,200,345	$1,012,972	$138,213,317
Special capital reserve recognized in accordance with Order No. 10202508140 issued by Insurance Bureau	34	-	-	-	2,994,565	(2,994,565)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Effects on retrospective application and restatement		-	-	-	-	95,582,868	-	-	-	-	95,582,868	-	95,582,868
Balance on 1 January 2013 (Adjusted)	55	53,065,274	13,009,649	9,241,230	35,106,484	97,890,816	(428,258)	23,938,471	959,547	-	232,783,213	1,012,972	233,796,185
Appropriation and distribution of earnings for the year 2012	34												
Legal capital reserve		-	-	655,998	-	(655,998)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve		-	-	-	1,538,957	(1,538,957)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve used to cover accumulated deficits		-	-	-	(34,693)	34,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in special reserve (Note 1)		-	-	-	1,439,845	(1,439,845)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Adjusted)	55	-	-	-	-	27,598,537	-	-	-	-	27,598,537	(29,828)	27,568,709
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Adjusted)	39,55	-	-	-	-	-	238,449	(5,773,045)	(587,263)	16,275,754	10,153,895	(1,915)	10,151,980
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Adjusted)		-	-	-	-	27,598,537	238,449	(5,773,045)	(587,263)	16,275,754	37,752,432	(31,743)	37,720,689
Difference between share price and book value from acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries		-	29,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,142	(29,142)	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(210,832)	(210,832)
Balance on 31 Decmber 2013 (Adjusted)	55	53,065,274	13,038,791	9,897,228	38,050,593	121,889,246	(189,809)	18,165,426	372,284	16,275,754	270,564,787	741,255	271,306,042
Special capital reserve recognized in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10302501001	34	-	-	-	124,002,466	(107,726,712)	-	-	-	(16,275,754)	-	-	-
Appropriation and distribution of earnings for the year 2013	34												
Legal capital reserve		-	-	3,141,740	-	(3,141,740)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve		-	-	-	12,705,121	(12,705,121)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special capital reserve used to cover accumulated deficits		-	-	-	(1,684,327)	1,684,327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in special reserve (Note 1)		-	-	-	1,630,373	(1,630,373)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in other capital surplus													
Changes in amount of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		-	(9,649)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,649)	-	(9,649)
Net income for the year ended 31 December 2014		-	-	-	-	31,778,963	-	-	-	-	31,778,963	75,533	31,854,496
Other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014	39	-	-	-	-	-	(24,493)	22,087,640	(195,578)	827,609	22,695,178	182,925	22,878,103
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2014		-	-	-	-	31,778,963	(24,493)	22,087,640	(195,578)	827,609	54,474,141	258,458	54,732,599
Other		-	-	-	-	827,609	-	-	-	(827,609)	-	-	-
Changes in non-controlling interests	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	966,820	966,820
Balance on 31 December 2014		$53,065,274	$13,029,142	$13,038,968	$174,704,226	$30,976,199	$(214,302)	$40,253,066	$176,706	$-	$325,029,279	$1,966,533	$326,995,812

Note 1: The special reserve was set aside in accordance with article 18 of "Regulations of the Management of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises."

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

Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Audited consolidated statements of cash flows
For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Notes	1 January-31 December 2014	1 January-31 December 2013
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income, before tax	55	$34,688,942	$31,225,230
Adjustments:			
Non-cash revenue and expense items			
Depreciation	37,55	696,204	1,040,545
Amortization	37	70,126	111,575
Provision for bad debt expenses		435,068	1,143,253
Net losses from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		52,534,809	31,452,789
Net gains from available-for-sale financial assets		(26,114,989)	(19,311,923)
Net gains from bond investments for which no active market exists		(8,911,444)	(11,206,604)
Interest expenses		59,078	60,419
Interest income		(99,826,116)	(93,294,506)
Dividend income		(15,268,626)	(13,744,684)
Changes in insurance liabilities		318,157,750	297,920,656
Changes in reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments		(2,501,750)	(3,754,423)
Changes in foreign exchange volatility reserve		6,364,225	6,211,325
Share of the losses of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		44,882	364,048
(Gains) losses on disposal or scrapping of property and equipment		(222)	1,236
Losses on disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	11	2	-
Gains on disposal of subsidiary		-	(131,174)
(Gains) losses on disposal of investment property		(2,022,983)	144,560
Impairment loss		-	50,652
Gains on valuation of investment property	55	(16,578,788)	(13,044,742)
Subtotal		207,137,226	184,013,002
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		70,874,910	14,187,859
Decrease (increase) in derivative financial assets for hedging		5,178	(19,164)
Decrease (increase) in available-for-sale financial assets		21,810,986	(37,711,502)
Increase in bond investments for which no active market exists		(224,306,128)	(195,238,755)
Increase in held-to-maturity financial assets		(24,321,492)	(1,671,259)
(Increase) decrease in premiums receivable		(1,015)	24,020
Decrease in notes receivable		321,240	526,375
(Increase) decrease in other accounts receivable		(4,574,438)	13,624,560
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other prepayments		65,417	226,791
Decrease (increase) in guarantee deposits paid		31,419	(2,611,294)
Decrease in reinsurance assets		395,816	8,486,739
Decrease (increase) in other financial assets		1,700,000	(17,399,990)
Decrease in other assets		715,260	391,766
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(76,800,277)	(32,227,481)
(Decrease) increase in derivative financial liabilities for hedging		(5,148)	5,148
Decrease in notes payable		(13)	(25)
Increase in life insurance proceeds payable		101,472	45,100
Increase (decrease) in other payables		4,770,806	(12,964,683)
Decrease in due to reinsurers and ceding companies		(396,592)	(7,408,735)
(Decrease) increase in reinsurance proceeds payable		(8,952)	8,952
Increase in commissions payable		457,347	1,271,977
Increase (decrease) in accounts collected in advance		95,326	(185,640)
Increase in guarantee deposits received		464,006	133,486
Decrease in provisions		(140,227)	(47,767)
Decrease in deferred handling fees		(14,512)	(12,465)
Decrease in other liabilities		(440,993)	(2,828,754)
(Decrease) increase in provision for employee benefits		(18,884)	154,507
Subtotal		(229,219,488)	(271,240,234)
Cash generated from (used in) operating activities		12,606,680	(56,002,002)
Interest received		98,518,867	91,377,902
Dividends received		15,367,352	13,801,213
Interest paid		(59,666)	(60,984)
Income taxes paid		(3,848)	(1,008,929)
Net cash provided by operating activities		126,429,385	48,107,200
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method		(1,745,120)	(485,551)
Disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	11	39,706	-
Net cash used in disposal of subsidiary		-	(465,975)
Disinvestment of investments accounted for using the equity method		15,356	13,067
Acquisition of property and equipment		(269,035)	(434,507)
Disposal of property and equipment		4,720	166
Acquisition of intangible assets		(41,567)	(39,822)
Increase in loans		(57,636,055)	(118,783,770)
Acquisition of investment property		(29,496,225)	(11,646,282)
Disposal of investment property		12,587,000	261
Net cash used in investing activities		(76,541,220)	(131,842,413)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Increase (decrease) in notes and bonds with repurchase agreements		232,616	(297,268)
Cash dividends paid		-	(18,114)
Capital increase by cash		966,820	-
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities		1,199,436	(315,382)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(33,074)	(12,953)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		51,054,527	(84,063,548)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the periods		282,058,256	366,121,804
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the periods		$333,112,783	$282,058,256

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

1. Organizations and business scope

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

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

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries ("the Company and Subsidiaries") for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were authorized to issue in accordance with resolution of the Company's board of directors on 19 March 2015.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

(1) International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or Standing Interpretations Committee issued, revised or amended, which are recognized by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015, but not yet adopted by the Company and Subsidiaries at the date of issuance of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial statements are listed below:

A. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (issued in 2010):*

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

The annual improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued in 2010 made the following amendments to IFRS 1: If a first-time adopter changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions in IFRS 1 after it has published an interim financial report, it needs to explain those changes and update the reconciliations between previous GAAP and IFRS in accordance with paragraph 23 of IFRS 1.

Furthermore, the amendment allows first-time adopters to use an event-driven fair value as deemed cost, even if the event occurs after the date of transition, but before the first IFRS financial statements are issued. The amendment also expands the scope of 'deemed cost' for property, plant and equipment or intangible assets to include items used subject to rate regulated activities. The exemption will be applied on an item-by-item basis. All such assets will also need to be tested for impairment at the date of transition. The amendment allows entities with rate-regulated activities to use the carrying amount of their property, plant and equipment and intangible balances from their previous GAAP as its deemed cost upon transition to IFRS. These amendments became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*

Under the amendment, IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008) do not apply to contingent consideration that arose from business combinations whose acquisition dates precede the application of IFRS 3 (as revised in 2008). Furthermore, the amendment limits the scope of the measurement choices for non-controlling interest. Only the components of non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests that entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets, in the event of liquidation could be measured at either fair value or at the present ownership instruments' proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Other components of non-controlling interest are measured at their acquisition date fair value.

The amendment also requires an entity in a business combination to account for the replacement of the acquiree's share-based payment transactions (when the acquirer is not obliged to do so) as new share-based payment awards in the post-combination financial statements.

Outstanding share-based payment transactions that the acquirer does not exchange for its share-based payment transactions: if vested — they are part of non-controlling interest; if unvested — they are measured at market based value as if granted at acquisition date, and allocated between NCI and post-combination expense. These amendments became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010.

IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

The amendment requires qualitative disclosures in the context of quantitative disclosures to enable users to link related disclosures and hence form an overall picture of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments. The amendment became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

The amendment clarifies that an entity will present an analysis of other comprehensive income for each component of equity, either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes to the financial statements. The amendment became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*

The amendment clarifies that if a user of an entity's interim financial report have access to the most recent annual financial report of that entity, it is unnecessary for the notes to an interim financial report to provide relatively insignificant updates to the information that was reported in the notes in the most recent annual financial report. Furthermore the amendment adds disclosure requirements around disclosures of financial instruments and contingent liabilities/assets. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*

The amendment clarifies that when the fair value of award credits is measured based on the value of the awards for which they could be redeemed, the amount of discounts or incentives otherwise granted to customers not participating in the award credit scheme is to be taken into account. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

B. IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards — Limited Exemption from Comparative* IFRS 7 *Disclosures for First-time Adopters*

IFRS 1 has been amended to allow first-time adopters to utilize the transitional provisions of IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. These provisions give relief from providing comparative information in the disclosures required by amendments to IFRS 1 in the first year of application. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010.

C. IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards — Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters*

The amendment has provided guidance on how an entity should resume presenting IFRS financial statements when its functional currency ceases to be subject to severe hyperinflation. The amendment also removes the legacy fixed dates in IFRS 1 relating to derecognition and day one gain or loss transactions. The amended standard has these dates coinciding with the date of transition to IFRS. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

D. IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures (Amendment)*

The amendment requires additional quantitative and qualitative disclosures relating to transfers of financial assets, when financial assets are derecognized in their entirety, but the entity has a continuing involvement in them, or when financial assets are not derecognized in their entirety. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2011.

E. IAS 12 *Income Taxes — Deferred Taxes: Recovery of Underlying Assets*

The amendment to IAS 12 introduce a rebuttable presumption that deferred tax on investment properties measured at fair value will be recognized on a sale basis, unless an entity has a business model that would indicate the investment property will be consumed in the business. The amendment also introduces the requirement that deferred tax on non-depreciable assets measured using the revaluation model in IAS 16 should always be measured on a sale basis. As a result of this amendment, SIC 21 *Income Taxes — Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets* has been withdrawn. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

F. IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*

IFRS 10 replaces the portion of IAS 27 that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements and SIC-12. The changes introduced by IFRS 10 primarily relate to the elimination of the perceived inconsistency between IAS 27 and SIC-12 by introducing a new integrated control model. That is, IFRS 10 primarily relates to whether to consolidate another entity, but does not change how an entity is consolidated. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

G. IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*

IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31. The changes introduced by IFRS 11 primarily relate to increase comparability within IFRS by removing the choice for jointly controlled entities to use proportionate consolidation, so that the structure of the arrangement is no longer the most important factor when determining the classification as a joint operation or a joint venture, which then determines the accounting. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

H. IFRS 12 *Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities*

IFRS 12 primarily integrates and makes consistent the disclosure requirements for subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities and presents those requirements in a single IFRS. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

I. IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

IFRS 13 primarily relates to defining fair value, setting out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requiring disclosures about fair value measurements to reduce complexity and improve consistency in application when measuring fair value. However, IFRS 13 does not change existing requirements in other IFRS as to when the fair value measurement or related disclosure is required. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

J. IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements — Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*

The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in Other Comprehensive Income. Items that would be reclassified (or recycled) to profit or loss in the future would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012.

K. IAS 19 *Employee Benefits (Revised)*

The revision includes: (1) For defined benefit plans, the ability to defer recognition of actuarial gains and losses (i.e., the corridor approach) has been removed. Actuarial gains and losses are now recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. (2) Amounts recorded in profit or loss are limited to current and past service costs, gains or losses on settlements, and net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset). (3) New disclosures include quantitative information about the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to a reasonably possible change in each significant actuarial assumption. (4) Termination benefits will be recognized at the earlier of when the offer of termination cannot be withdrawn, or when the related restructuring costs are recognized under IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*, etc.. The revised standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

L. IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards — Government Loans*

The IASB has added an exception to the retrospective application of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39) and IAS 20. These amendments require first-time adopters to apply the requirements of IAS 20 prospectively to government loans existing at the date of transition to IFRS. However, entities may choose to apply the requirements of IFRS 9 (or IAS 39, as applicable) and IAS 20 to government loans retrospectively if the information needed to do so had been obtained at the time of initially accounting for those loans. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

M. IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures — Disclosures — Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

These amendments require an entity to disclose information about rights of set-off and related arrangements. The disclosures would provide users with information that is useful in evaluating the effect of netting arrangements on an entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all recognized financial instruments that are set off in accordance with IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The disclosures also apply to recognized financial instruments that are subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or 'similar agreement'. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

N. IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation —Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

The amendment clarifies the meaning of "currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off" in IAS 32. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

O. IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*

This Interpretation applies to waste removal (stripping) costs incurred in surface mining activity, during the production phase of the mine. If the benefit from the stripping activity will be realized in the current period, an entity is required to account for the stripping activity costs as part of the cost of inventory. When the benefit is the improved access to ore, the entity recognizes these costs as a non-current asset ("stripping activity asset"), only if certain criteria are met. The stripping activity asset is accounted for as an addition to, or as an enhancement of, an existing asset. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

P. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2009-2011 cycle)*

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

The amendment clarifies that an entity that has stopped applying IFRS may choose to either: Re-apply IFRS 1, even if the entity applied IFRS 1 in a previous reporting period; or Apply IFRS retrospectively in accordance with IAS 8 (i.e., as if it had never stopped applying IFRS) in order to resume reporting under IFRS. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*

The amendment clarifies: (1) The difference between voluntary additional comparative information and the minimum required comparative information. Generally, the minimum required comparative period is the previous period. (2) An entity must include comparative information in the related notes to the financial statements when it voluntarily provides comparative information beyond the minimum required comparative period. (3) The additional comparative period does not need to contain a complete set of financial statements. The opening statement of financial position must be presented when an entity changes its accounting policies (making retrospective restatements or reclassifications) and those changes have a material effect on the statement of financial position. The opening statement would be at the beginning of the preceding period. However, the related notes are not required to include comparatives as of the date of the opening statement. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment (Amendment)*

The amendment clarifies that major spare parts and servicing equipment that meet the definition of property, plant and equipment are not inventory. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation (Amendment)*

The amendment removes existing income tax requirements from IAS 32 and requires entities to apply the requirements in IAS 12 to any income tax arising from distributions to equity holders. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting (Amendment)*

The amendment clarifies the requirements in IAS 34 relating to segment information for total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment to enhance consistency with the requirements in IFRS 8 Operating Segments. Besides, total assets and liabilities for a particular reportable segment need to be disclosed only when the amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker and there has been a material change in the total amount disclosed in the entity's previous annual financial statements for that reportable segment. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013.

Q. IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements (Amendment)*

The Investment Entities amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirements in IFRS 10 and require investment entities to measure particular subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss, rather than consolidate them. The amendments also set out disclosure requirements for investment entities. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB and recognized by FSC so that they are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. When the Company and Subsidiaries apply the amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* in 2015, employee benefits will be recognized based on actuarial calculations in accordance with IAS 19. As of 31 December 2014 and 1 January 2014, deferred tax assets will be retrospectively restated to decrease by $284,185 thousands and $530,182 thousands, respectively; accrued pension liabilities will be retrospectively restated to decrease by $1,671,675 thousands and $3,118,720 thousands, respectively; retained earnings will be retrospectively restated to decrease by $128,144 thousands and $7,797 thousands, respectively; other equity will be retrospectively restated to increase by $1,515,634 thousands and $2,596,335 thousands, respectively. The Company and Subsidiaries presume that applying the amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* will increase the level of disclosure in the consolidated financial reports.

Apart from item D, H to J, M which would affect the presentation of financial statements and increase the level of disclosure in the consolidated financial reports, the remaining standards and interpretations have no material impact on the Company and Subsidiaries.

(2) Standards or Interpretations issued by the IASB but not yet recognized by the FSC are listed below:

A. IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets (Amendment)*

This amendment relates to the amendment issued in May 2011 and requires entities to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset (including goodwill) or a cash-generating unit when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period. The amendment also requires detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed, including valuation techniques used, level of fair value hierarchy of assets and key assumptions used in measurement. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

B. IFRIC 21 *Levies*

This interpretation provides guidance on when to recognize a liability for a levy imposed by a government (both for levies that are accounted for in accordance with IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and those where the timing and amount of the levy is certain). The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

C. IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (Amendment)*

Under the amendment, there would be no need to discontinue hedge accounting if a hedging derivative was novated, provided certain criteria are met. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

D. IAS 19 *Employee Benefits (Defined benefit plans: employee contributions)*

The amendments apply to contributions from employees or third parties to defined benefit plans. The objective of the amendments is to provide a policy choice for a simplified accounting for contributions that are independent of the number of years of employee service, for example, employee contributions that are calculated according to a fixed percentage of salary. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

E. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2010-2012 cycle)*

IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*

The annual improvements amend the definitions of 'vesting condition' and 'market condition' and add definitions for 'performance condition' and 'service condition' (which were previously part of the definition of 'vesting condition'). The amendment prospectively applies to share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*

The amendments include: (1) deleting the reference to "other applicable IFRSs" in the classification requirements; (2) deleting the reference to "IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* or other IFRSs as appropriate", other contingent consideration that is not within the scope of IFRS 9 shall be measured at fair value at each reporting date and changes in fair value shall be recognized in profit or loss; (3) amending the classification requirements of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* to clarify that contingent consideration that is a financial asset or financial liability can only be measured at fair value, with changes in fair value being presented in profit or loss depending on the requirements of IFRS 9. The amendments apply prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 8 *Operating Segments*

The amendments require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments. The amendments also clarify that an entity shall only provide reconciliations of the total of the reportable segments' assets to the entity's assets if the segment assets are reported regularly. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

The amendment to the Basis for Conclusions of IFRS 13 clarifies that when deleting paragraph B5.4.12 of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and paragraph AG79 of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* as consequential amendments from IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*, the IASB did not intend to change the measurement requirements for short-term receivables and payables.

IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*

The amendment clarifies that when an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the net carrying amount of the asset. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures*

The amendment clarifies that an entity providing key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 38 *Intangible Assets*

The amendment clarifies that when an intangible asset is revalued, the accumulated amortization at the date of revaluation is adjusted to equal the difference between the gross carrying amount and the net carrying amount of the asset. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

F. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2011-2013 cycle)*

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

The amendment clarifies that an entity, in its first IFRS financial statements, has the choice between applying an existing and currently effective IFRS and applying early a new or revised IFRS that is not yet mandatorily effective, provided that the new or revised IFRS permits early application.

IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*

This amendment clarifies that paragraph 2(a) of IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* excludes the formation of all types of joint arrangements as defined in IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* from the scope of IFRS 3; and the scope exception only applies to the financial statements of the joint venture or the joint operation itself. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement*

The amendment clarifies that paragraph 52 of IFRS 13 includes a scope exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on a net basis. The objective of this amendment is to clarify that this portfolio exception applies to all contracts within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, regardless of whether they meet the definitions of financial assets or financial liabilities as defined in IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

IAS 40 *Investment Property*

The amendment clarifies the interrelationship of IFRS 3 and IAS 40 when classifying property as investment property or owner-occupied property; in determining whether a specific transaction meets the definition of both a business combination as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* and investment property as defined in IAS 40 *Investment Property*, separate application of both standards independently of each other is required. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

G. IFRS 14 *Regulatory Deferral Accounts*

IFRS 14 permits first-time adopters to continue to recognize amounts related to rate regulation in accordance with their previous GAAP requirements when they adopt IFRS. However, to enhance comparability with entities that already apply IFRS and do not recognize such amounts, the Standard requires that the effect of rate regulation must be presented separately from other items. IFRS 14 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

H. IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements (Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations)*

The amendments provide new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments require the entity to apply all of the principles on business combinations accounting in IFRS 3 "Business Combinations", and other IFRS (that do not conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11), to the extent of its share in a joint operation acquired. The amendment also requires certain disclosure. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

I. IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 38 *Intangible Assets — Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortization*

The amendment clarified that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate depreciation of an asset is not appropriate because revenue generated by an activity that includes the use of an asset generally reflects factors other than the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in the asset, such as selling activities and change in sales volumes or prices. The amendment also clarified that revenue is generally presumed to be an inappropriate basis for measuring the consumption of the economic benefits embodied in an intangible asset. This presumption, however, can be rebutted in certain limited circumstances. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

J. IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

The core principle of the new Standard is for companies to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new Standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements. The Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

K. IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment* and IAS 41 *Agriculture — Agriculture: Bearer Plants*

The IASB decided that bearer plants should be accounted for in the same way as property, plant and equipment in IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, because their operation is similar to that of manufacturing. Consequently, the amendments include them within the scope of IAS 16, and the produce growing on bearer plants will remain within the scope of IAS 41. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

L. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

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

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

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

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

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018.

M. IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements — Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*

The IASB restored the option to use the equity method under IAS 28 for an entity to account for investments in subsidiaries and associates in the entity's separate financial statements. In 2003, the equity method was removed from the options. This amendment removes the only difference between the separate financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and those prepared in accordance with the local regulations in certain jurisdictions.

The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

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

The amendments address the inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*, in dealing with the loss of control of a subsidiary that is contributed to an associate or a joint venture. IAS 28 restricts gains and losses arising from contributions of non-monetary assets to an associate or a joint venture to the extent of the interest attributable to the other equity holders in the associate or joint ventures. IFRS 10 requires full profit or loss recognition on the loss of control of the subsidiary. IAS 28 was amended so that the gain or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of assets that constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized in full. IFRS 10 was also amended so that the gains or loss resulting from the sale or contribution of a subsidiary that does not constitute a business as defined in IFRS 3 between an investor and its associate or joint venture is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interests in the associate or joint venture. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

O. *Improvements to International Financial Reporting Standards (2012-2014 cycle)*

IFRS 5 *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*

The amendment clarifies that a change of disposal method of assets (or disposal groups) from disposal through sale or through distribution to owners (or vice versa) should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. The amendment also requires identical accounting treatment for an asset (or disposal group) that ceases to be classified as held for sale or as held for distribution to owners. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*

The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset and therefore the disclosures for any continuing involvement in a transferred asset that is derecognized in its entirety under IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* is required. The amendment also clarifies that whether the IFRS 7 disclosure related to the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are required to be included in the condensed interim financial report would depend on the requirements under IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting.* The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IAS 19 *Employee Benefits*
The amendment clarifies the requirement under IAS 19.83, that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*

The amendment clarifies what is meant by “elsewhere in the interim financial report” under IAS 34; the amendment states that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report. The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

P. IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements (Amendment)*

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that an entity must not reduce the understandability of its financial statements by obscuring material information with immaterial information or by aggregating material items that have different natures or functions. The amendments reemphasize that, when a standard requires a specific disclosure, the information must be assessed to determine whether it is material and, consequently, whether presentation or disclosure of that information is warranted, (2) clarifying that specific line items in the statement(s) of profit or loss and OCI and the statement of financial position may be disaggregated, and how an entity shall present additional subtotals, (3) clarifying that entities have flexibility as to the order in which they present the notes to financial statements, but also emphasize that understandability and comparability should be considered by an entity when deciding on that order, (4) removing the examples of the income taxes accounting policy and the foreign currency accounting policy, as these were considered unhelpful in illustrating what significant accounting policies could be, and (5) clarifying that the share of OCI of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be presented in aggregate as a single line item, classified between those items that will or will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

Q. IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements,* IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities,* and IAS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures — Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*

The amendments contain (1) clarifying that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiary at fair value, (2) clarifying that only a subsidiary that is not an investment entity itself and provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated when all other subsidiaries of an investment entity are measured at fair value, and (3) allowing the investor, when applying the equity method, to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its interests in subsidiaries. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet recognized by FSC at the date of issuance of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial statements, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. The Company and Subsidiaries are still determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company and Subsidiaries for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises ("the Regulations") and International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, and Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee or the former Standing Interpretations Committee as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

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

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

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

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

If the Company and Subsidiaries lose control of a subsidiary, it:

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

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership interest		
			2014.12.31	2013.12.31	2013.1.1
The Company	Symphox Information Co., Ltd. ("Symphox Information") (Note1)	Type II telecom service, data processing service, information supply service	49.12	49.12	60.12
The Company	Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Life (China)") (Note2)	Life insurance	50.00	50.00	50.00
The Company	Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Life (Vietnam)")	Life insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. ("Lin Yuan")	Office equipment leasing	100.00	100.00	100.00
The Company	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	-	-
The Company	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	-	-

Note 1: The Company disposed 11% shares of Symphox Information Co., Ltd. during November 2013. Therefore, Symphox Information Co., Ltd. is excluded from the consolidated financial statements since December 2013.

Note2: Cathay Life Insurance Ltd. (China) renamed as Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Limited with the approval of China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 12 August 2014.

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

The consolidated financial statements exclude the following:

Investors	Investees	Business	Ownership interest			Notes
			2014.12.31	2013.12.31	2013.1.1	
The Company	Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	Class 3 general business insurers and a long-term insurer	100.00	100.00	100.00	The consolidated financial statements do not include Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) because its total assets and operating revenue were insignificant to the total assets and operating revenue of the Company.
The Company	Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	Securities investment research analysis	100.00	100.00	100.00	The consolidated financial statements do not include Cathay Securities Investment Consulting because its total assets and operating revenue were insignificant to the total assets and operating revenue of the Company.
The Company	Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	Properties insurance	50.00	50.00	50.00	Cathay Insurance (China) acquired an operation license of an enterprise as a juristic person on 26 August 2008. Due to the lack of actual ability of controlling, the Company does not include Cathay Insurance (China) in the consolidated financial statements.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

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

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

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

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(7) Financial assets and liabilities

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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

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

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

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

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

Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets or liabilities held for trading and financial assets or liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Such assets or liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

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

a. Financial asset that would have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity.

b. Financial instruments that would not have met the definition of loans and receivables may be reclassified out of the fair value through profit or loss category only in rare circumstances.

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

B. Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

C. Derivative financial assets and liabilities for hedging

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

D. Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

E. Loans and receivables

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

a. those that the Company and Subsidiaries intend to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through profit or loss;

b. those that the Company and Subsidiaries upon initial recognition designate as available for sale; or

c. those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration.

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

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

F. Financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial instruments

If there is a quoted price in an active market for a financial instrument, the price is used to measure fair value. If a quoted price is readily available in principal exchange markets, over-the-counter markets, Bloomberg or Reuters and is generally representative of the price in an orderly transaction between market participants, it is utilized as an estimate of the fair value of listed equity securities and debt instruments that have a quoted price in an active market.

Fair value of the other financial instruments is determined using a valuation technique. Such techniques may include reference to the current fair value of another instrument that has substantially the same terms and characteristics, discounted cash flow analysis and pricing models that incorporate information available to market participants on the balance sheet date (such as reference yield published by GreTai Securities Market, commercial paper market interest rates released by Reuters, etc.).

For less complex financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, currency swaps and options, the Company and Subsidiaries apply valuation techniques widely used by market participants. The variables of these valuation techniques include mostly observable market data.

For more complex financial instruments, the Company and Subsidiaries adopt both self-developed and externally-developed pricing models which are consistent with accepted economic methodologies for pricing financial instruments. Such models are used to measure derivatives, equity and debt instruments not quoted in an active market (including embedded derivatives) and other debt instruments not publicly traded. The variables of these pricing models include unobservable inputs and thus the Company and Subsidiaries must make their own assumptions and estimates.

Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

A. Financial assets

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

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

B. Financial liabilities

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

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

Reclassification of financial assets

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

A. The Company and Subsidiaries shall not reclassify a derivative out of the fair value through profit or loss category while it is held or issued.

B. The Company and Subsidiaries shall not reclassify any financial instrument out of the fair value through profit or loss category if upon initial recognition it was designated by the Company and Subsidiaries as at fair value through profit or loss.

C. The Company and Subsidiaries shall not reclassify any financial instrument into the fair value through profit or loss category after initial recognition.

D. If, as a result of a change in intention or ability, it is no longer appropriate to classify an investment as held to maturity, it shall be reclassified as available for sale and remeasured at fair value, and the difference between its carrying amount and fair value shall be recognized in other comprehensive income.

E. If, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, there have been sales or reclassification of more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments, any remaining held-to-maturity investments shall be reclassified as available for sale.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Other loss events may include:

A. significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; or

B. a breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or

C. it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or

D. the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The minimum amounts should be recorded within three years starting on January 2014.

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

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

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

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

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

Hedging relationships consist of three types:

A. Fair value hedges: a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability, an unrecognized firm commitment.

B. Cash flow hedges: a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is either attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability (such as all or some future interest payments on variable rate debt) or with a highly probable forecast transaction and could affect profit or loss.

C. Hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation: a hedge of the exposure to foreign currency risk associated with a net investment in a foreign operation.

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

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

A. Fair value hedges

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

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

B. Cash flow hedges

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

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

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

C. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

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

(8) Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investment in the associate of the Company and Subsidiaries is accounted for using the equity method other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. An associate is an entity over which the Company and Subsidiaries have significant influence.

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

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

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

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

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

A. Future cash flows that the Company and Subsidiaries expect to derive from the investment in the associate, including cash flows from the operation of the associate and from the ultimate disposal of such investment, or

B. present value of the future cash flows from dividends expected to be received from the associate and from the disposal of the investment.

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

Upon loss of significant influence over the associate, the Company and Subsidiaries measure and recognize any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognized in profit or loss.

(9) Property and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

(10) Investment property

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

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

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

(11) Leases

The Company and Subsidiaries as a lessee

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

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

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

The Company and Subsidiaries as a lessor

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

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

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

(12) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

Computer software

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

(13) Impairment of non-financial assets

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

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

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

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

(14) Guaranteed depository insurance payment

A. The Company

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

B. Cathay life (China)

As provided by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, an amount equal to 20% of the capital must be deposited in the form of time deposits.

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

A. The Company

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

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

a. Unearned premium reserve

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

b. Reserve for claims

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

c. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

Based upon the life table and projected interest rates in the manual provided by the authority for each type of insurance, the dollar amount of life insurance reserve is calculated and deposited according to the calculation method listing on Article 12 of "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises" and the manual published by each authority of insurance products.

Starting from policy year 2003, for valid insurance contract whose bonus calculation is stipulated by the regulations established by the authorities, the downward adjustments of bonus due to the offset between mortality saving (loss) and gain (loss) from difference of interest rates should be recognized and recorded as the increase of reserve for long-term valid contract.

The method prescribed by law for computing reserve for life insurance liabilities was modified by the authority on 28 December 2012.

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

d. Special reserve

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

e. Premium deficiency reserve

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

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

The method prescribed by law for computing premium deficiency reserve was amended by the regulator on 28 December 2012.

f. Liability adequacy reserve

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

g. Reserves for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments

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

h. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

The beginning balance of foreign exchange volatility reserve is $4,511,406 thousands which was appropriated in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” and “Direction for foreign exchange volatility reserve by Life Insurance Enterprises”. As of 31 December 2014, the amount set aside was $16,846,406 thousands.

i. Liability adequacy test

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

B. Cathay life (China)

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

(16) Insurance premium income and expenses

A. The Company

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

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

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

B. Cathay life (China)

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

(17) Product categories

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

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

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

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

A. Additional payments as a percentage of total contractual payments may be more significant and take up a bigger portion.

B. In accordance with the contract, the amount and date of payment for additional payments are at the Company and Subsidiaries' discretion.

C. In accordance with the contract, additional payments are handed out based on one of the following matters:

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

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

(18) Reinsurance

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

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

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

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

(19) Provisions

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

(20) Post-employment benefits

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

For the defined contribution plan, the Company and its domestic subsidiaries will make a monthly contribution of no less than 6% of the monthly wages of the employees subject to the plan. The Company recognizes expenses for the defined contribution plan in the period in which the contribution becomes due. Overseas subsidiaries and branches make contribution to the plan based on the requirements of local regulations. Post-employment benefit plan that is classified as a defined benefit plan uses the projected unit credit method to measure its obligations and costs based on actuarial assumptions. The portion of actuarial gains and losses recognized by the Company and Subsidiaries is the net cumulative actuarial gains and losses that exceed the greater of 10% of the present value of the defined benefit obligation and 10% of the fair value of any plan assets, divided by the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plan.

(21) Income taxes

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

A. Current income tax

Current income tax is the amount of income taxes payable (receivable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for the current period and any adjustments recognized in the period for income taxes payable of prior periods.

Current income tax for the current period is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

B. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheets.

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

a. Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

b. In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

a. Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss;

b. In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

In accordance with Article 49 of the Financial Holding Company Act, the Company and its parent company jointly filed corporation income tax returns and 10% surcharge on undistributed retained earnings since 2002 under the integrated income tax system. If there is any tax effect due to the adoption of the foregoing integrated income tax system, the parent company can proportionately allocate the effects on tax expense (benefit). Such effects on current tax and deferred tax are accounted for as receivables or payables.

(22) Separate account products

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

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

(23) Changes in accounting policy

The FSC revised the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises on 10 January 2014, and Article 9, Paragraph 3, subparagraph 13 and Article 32, paragraph 5 of the Regulations were effective as from 1 January 2014. To improve the reliability and relevance of financial reporting, enhance financial disclosure transparency, be in line with the international conventions, and increase net value and risk tolerance, the Company and Subsidiaries volunteered to change the subsequent measurements of investment property from cost model to fair value model since year of 2014. The adjustments resulted in increases of retained earnings by $95,582,868 thousands as of 1 January 2013 and increases of net income by $12,143,844 thousands, other comprehensive income by $16,275,754 thousands, and total comprehensive income by $28,419,598 thousands for the year 31 December 2013. Please refer to Note 55 (4) for items and amounts of retrospective adjustments.

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

(1) Judgment

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

A. Categories of financial assets

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

B. Investment property

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

C. Operating lease commitment－Group as the lessor

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

(2) Estimates and assumptions

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

A. Fair value of financial instruments

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

B. Fair value of investment property

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

C. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flows projections are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company and Subsidiaries are not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

D. Pension benefits

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

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

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

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

F. Income taxes

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

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

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

6. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Cash on hand and revolving funds	$205,601	$184,103	$202,262
Cash in banks	109,724,749	52,718,933	83,168,415
Time deposits	185,189,456	219,761,847	245,620,182
Cash equivalents	37,992,977	9,393,373	37,130,945
Total	$333,112,783	$282,058,256	$366,121,804

7. Receivables

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Note receivable - Net	$2,133,174	$2,434,414	$2,960,789
Premium receivable - Net	53,731	52,715	76,735
Other receivable - Net			
Other receivable	52,382,388	45,175,635	54,695,919
Less: Allowance for bad debts - Other receivable	(8,078)	(29,458)	(7,129)
Overdue receivable	69,155	17,440	27,308
Less: Allowance for bad debts - Overdue receivable	(69,155)	(17,440)	(27,308)
Total	$54,561,215	$47,633,306	$57,726,314

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

8. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Listed stocks	$8,616,796	$11,532,825	$10,883,272
Beneficiary certificates	29,825,104	41,891,576	35,827,323
Exchange traded funds	-	69,571	492,845
Overseas bonds	73,584	165,200	124,249
Corporate bonds	3,649,136	2,989,701	810,122
Government bonds	-	1,433,421	1,525,293
Derivative financial instruments	17,754,496	3,375,604	4,967,364
Structured time deposits	2,299,750	12,434,800	18,334,343
Total	$62,218,866	$73,892,698	$72,964,811

As of 1 January 2013, Symphox Information Co., Ltd. has pledged $45,103 thousands as collaterals for its e-coupon transaction. Refer to Note 51 (2) disclosure for pledged assets.

9. Available-for-sale financial assets

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Stocks	$292,129,840	$281,317,411	$204,284,325
Overseas stocks	187,760,657	135,670,956	74,422,673
Beneficiary certificates	191,867,569	106,583,918	85,183,983
Collateralized loans obligation and collateralized bonds obligation	3,649,507	5,272,630	6,430,972
Exchange traded funds	1,616,743	9,374,048	6,761,735
Real estate investment trust	11,343,312	12,294,991	11,687,066
Financial debentures	107,402,955	167,630,534	198,212,492
Corporate bonds	41,047,679	57,357,231	51,709,182
Government bonds	184,042,406	219,881,250	212,364,770
Overseas bonds	293,918,835	291,480,395	385,787,280
Subtotal	1,314,779,503	1,286,863,364	1,236,844,478
Less: Litigation deposits	(35,719)	(37,307)	-
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(8,635,267)	(9,473,934)	(9,523,306)
Total	$1,306,108,517	$1,277,352,123	$1,227,321,172

An impairment provision is recognized as some objective evidences are identified showing impairment indicators associated with stocks and collateralized loans obligation held by the Company and Subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, the Company and Subsidiaries recognized impairment losses amounting to $1,669,430 thousands, $1,669,430 thousands and $1,697,370 thousands, respectively.

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

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

10. Derivative financial assets for hedging

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
IRS	$212,898	$453,713	$1,142,094

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

11. Investments accounted for using the equity method

(1) Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries:

Investee	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$126,123	$114,759	$101,761
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	215,544	207,884	170,659
Total	$341,667	$322,643	$272,420

(2) Investments in associates:

Investee	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
WK Technology Fund VI Co., Ltd.	$279,946	$280,880	$279,441
Vista Technology Venture Capital Corp.	-	4,144	7,451
Omnitek Venture Capital Corp.	-	39,704	31,694
IBT Venture Capital Corp.	7,485	29,365	56,435
Da Sheng Venture Inc.	1,273,596	-	-
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	451,209	405,985	-
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	704,946	350,111	300,290
Total	$2,717,182	$1,110,189	$675,311

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

Omnitek Venture Capital Corp. has completed of the liquidation in March 2014, and returned $39,706 thousands of investments. As of 30 April 2014, the stockholders of Vista Technology Venture Capital Corp. approved to dissolve their company on 30 June 2014 at the stockholders' meeting, and have already returned $2,673 thousands of investments. Before Vista Technology Venture Capital Corp. is dissolved, the remaining balance of $440 thousands in the investments accounted for using the equity method is transferred to other receivables.

There was no quoted price for above associates.

As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, the carrying amount of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $2,717,182 thousands, $1,110,189 thousands and $675,311 thousands, respectively. The share of the losses of associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $(141,327) thousands and $(467,896) thousands for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively. The share of the other comprehensive income of associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $82,692 thousands and $25,860 thousands for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively. The carrying amount of investments accounted for under the equity method in investees whose financial statements were unaudited amounted to $7,485 thousands and $29,365 thousands, as at 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively. The share of the losses of these associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to $(9,660) thousands and $(19,663) thousands for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively.

No investment in associates was pledged.

Financial information of the associates is summarized below:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Total assets (100%)	$12,195,761	$6,278,284	$3,782,690
Total liabilities (100%)	3,703,469	3,413,367	1,494,250

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Revenue (100%)	$4,541,094	$3,976,829
Loss (100%)	(310,423)	(952,440)

Note: The aforementioned information is not presented at the Company and Subsidiaries' percentage of ownership.

(3) Disposal of subsidiary:

The Company obtained proceeds of $90,297 thousands from disposal of 11% shares of Symphox Information Co., Ltd. during November 2013. The disposal resulted in a decrease of related net carrying amount by $61,155 thousands, and the differences between proceeds obtained and net carrying amount was $29,142 thousands, which was recognized under equity. The Company was not involved in Symphox Information Co., Ltd.'s other equity transactions thereafter. Although the proportion of ownership did not change, the Company lost the control but significant influence of Symphox Information Co., Ltd. Therefore, Symphox Information Co., Ltd. is still accounted for using the equity method.

A. Calculation of profit and loss generated from disposal of subsidiary:

Fair value of remaining shares	$404,431
Carrying amount of non-controlling interests	192,718
	597,149
Less: carrying amount of net assets of subsidiary	(465,992)
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets transferred to profit or loss	17
Recognized profit	$131,174

B. Calculation of profit and loss generated from measurement of fair value of remaining shares:

Fair value of remaining shares	$404,431
Carrying amount of proportional remaining shares	(273,274)
Profit from remaining shares	$131,157

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

12. Bond investments for which no active market exists

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Stocks	$7,034,287	$7,531,287	$7,531,287
Corporate bonds	6,800,248	13,000,000	13,500,000
Financial debentures	32,649,819	15,550,000	8,950,000
Overseas bonds	1,204,416,068	979,134,169	768,043,949
Time deposits	4,081,125	8,034,520	18,879,381
Beneficial right of real estate	200,000	100,000	-
Collateralized loans obligation and collateralized bonds obligation	1,386,000	-	-
Total	$1,256,567,547	$1,023,349,976	$816,904,617

A CDO impairment is recognized as objective impairment evidence exists for some overseas bonds held by the Company and Subsidiaries. As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, the Company and Subsidiaries recognized impairment losses amounting to $412,334 thousands, $389,350 thousands and $378,768 thousands, respectively.

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

13. Held-to-maturity financial assets

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Corporate bonds	$2,696,541	$-	$-
Government bonds	22,021,562	-	-
Overseas bonds	1,847,955	1,619,138	-
Subtotal	26,566,058	1,619,138	-
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(625,428)	-	-
Total	$25,940,630	$1,619,138	$-

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

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

14. Other financial assets

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Structured deposits	$39,200,000	$40,900,000	$23,500,000
Other	-	-	10
Total	$39,200,000	$40,900,000	$23,500,010

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

15. Structured notes

The financial asset investment portfolio belonging to structured notes amounted to $26,270,253 thousands, $8,874,813 thousands and $7,840,496 thousands as of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, respectively. The details of structured notes are listed below:

	31 December 2014		
Item	Cost	Adjustment of valuation	Book value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$48,461	$25,123	$73,584
Available-for-sale financial assets	5,867,830	156,191	6,024,021
Bond investments for which no active market exists	20,172,648	-	20,172,648
Total	$26,088,939	$181,314	$26,270,253

	31 December 2013		
Item	Cost	Adjustment of valuation	Book value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$67,936	$26,629	$94,565
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,535,750	244,498	8,780,248
Total	$8,603,686	$271,127	$8,874,813

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

Item	1 January 2013 Cost	Adjustment of valuation	Book value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	$96,441	$27,808	$124,249
Available-for-sale financial assets	7,429,680	286,567	7,716,247
Total	$7,526,121	$314,375	$7,840,496

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

	Investment property			Investment property under	Prepayments for buildings and
	Land	Buildings	Total	construction	land - Investments
1 January 2014	$277,804,325	$67,655,180	$345,459,505	$15,570,122	$5,173,152
Additions from acquisitions	5,210,205	10,338,006	15,548,211	5,183,491	7,723,413
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	1,041,111	-
Transfers from (to) property and equipment	9,495,616	874,934	10,370,550	-	-
Transfers from (to) investment property under construction and prepayments for buildings and land	7,036,238	13,361,784	20,398,022	(9,357,441)	(11,100,995)
Gains (losses) generated from fair value adjustments	22,054,284	(5,475,496)	16,578,788	-	-
Disposals	(9,694,699)	(869,317)	(10,564,016)	-	-
Exchange differences	(69,475)	91,017	21,542	-	(294)
31 December 2014	$311,836,494	$85,976,108	$397,812,602	$12,437,283	$1,795,276

	Investment property			Investment property under	Prepayments for buildings and
	Land	Buildings	Total	construction	land - Investments
1 January 2013	$245,913,284	$57,601,140	$303,514,424	$7,519,477	$1,581,767
Additions from acquisitions	-	2,413	2,413	6,871,117	3,591,688
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	1,332,315	-
Transfers from (to) property and equipment	19,835,282	8,843,853	28,679,135	(15,197)	-
Transfers from (to) investment property under construction and prepayments for buildings and land	5,305	137,590	142,895	(137,590)	(5,305)
Gains generated from fair value adjustments	12,050,454	994,288	13,044,742	-	-
Disposals	-	(3,949)	(3,949)	-	-
Exchange differences	-	79,845	79,845	-	5,002
31 December 2013	$277,804,325	$67,655,180	$345,459,505	$15,570,122	$5,173,152

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Rental income from investment property	$7,979,895	$6,960,838
Less:		
Direct operating expenses from investment property generating rental income	(337,454)	(271,428)
Direct operating expenses from investment property without generating rental income	(93,508)	(95,676)
Total	$7,548,933	$6,593,734

Valuation has been performed by appraisers from professional valuation agencies based on Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal, and valuation dates are 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013. Please refer to original financial report for detail information of the appraisers and agencies.

Fair value has been supported by observable evidences in the market. The appraisal approaches used are mainly the comparison approach, income approach, cost approach and land development analysis of cost approach. Commercial office buildings and residences are valued using comparison approach and income approach mostly because of the market liquidity and comparable sales and rental cases in neighboring areas. Hotels, department stores, and marketplaces are valued using income approach mostly because of the stable rental income in the long run. Industrial factory buildings for rental are valued using comparison approach and direct capitalization method, and wholesale stores located in industrial and commercial integrated district are valued using cost approach since land is industrial land and buildings are constructed for specific purposes so that seldom similar transactions can be referred in the market. Vacant land that building permission obtained and under construction are valued using comparison approach and land development analysis of cost approach. Urban renewal land that building permission obtained and under construction are value based on rental long-held buildings, hotels, etc. which is received from urban renewal scheme.

The inputs used are as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Direct capitalization rate (Net)	Mainly 1.5%~4.8%	Mainly 1.5%~4.8%	Mainly 1.5%~4.8%
Discount rate	3.3%~4.2%	3.3%~4.2%	3.2%~4.2%

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

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

(1) The investment property are held mainly for lease business.

(2) All the lease agreements of the Company's lease business are operating leases. The primary terms of lease agreements are the same with general lease agreement.

(3) Rents from investment property are received annually, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly or in lump sum.

(4) As at 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, no investment property were pledged as collateral.

17. Loans

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Policy loans	$159,707,042	$170,831,058	$175,903,780
Automatic premium loans	7,982,476	7,710,107	7,714,178
Secured loans	525,405,645	457,322,675	334,592,988
Total	$693,095,163	$635,863,840	$518,210,946

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

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

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

(3) Secured loans

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Secured loans	$525,807,918	$457,073,632	$333,064,485
Secured loans-Related parties	3,552,926	3,620,905	3,677,241
Less:Allowance for bad debts	(4,127,745)	(3,443,283)	(2,289,452)
Subtotal	525,233,099	457,251,254	334,452,274
Overdue receivables	288,022	466,628	558,875
Less:Allowance for bad debts	(115,476)	(395,207)	(418,161)
Subtotal	172,546	71,421	140,714
Total	$525,405,645	$457,322,675	$334,592,988

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

The Company participated in the $57 billion loan tender of Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund and won line of credit $15 billion in 2013. According to regulation from FSC, the loan is essentially authorized by competent authority and booked in secured loan account. Also, the loan was evaluated and charged to allowance, pursuant to Article 5 of "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises".

The movements in the provision for impairment of secured loans and overdue receivables are as follows (please refer to Note 46 for credit risk disclosure):

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
1 January 2014	$1,518,673	$2,319,817	$3,838,490
Reversal for the current period	(402,187)	(22,479)	(424,666)
Write off	(274,798)	(5,941)	(280,739)
Minimum of statutory reserve	208,009	902,127	1,110,136
31 December 2014	$1,049,697	$3,193,524	$4,243,221

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

	Individually impaired	Collectively impaired	Total
1 January 2013	$1,398,295	$1,309,318	$2,707,613
Charge for the current period	164,308	435,856	600,164
Write off	-	(25,556)	(25,556)
Minimum of statutory reserve	(43,930)	600,199	556,269
31 December 2013	$1,518,673	$2,319,817	$3,838,490

18. Reinsurance assets

(1)

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	$4,140	$-	$1,014
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	53,670	344,600	3,547
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	137,914	321,982	8,384,281
Ceded reserve for claims	17,456	16,875	781,354
Ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities	74,461	-	-
Subtotal	229,831	338,857	9,165,635
Total	$287,641	$683,457	$9,170,196

Above reinsurance assets were not impaired.

(2) CNY co-reinsurance business

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

A. Purpose, rationalization and expected benefit

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

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2014
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	$96,150
Claims recovered from reinsures	94
Reinsurance commission earned	14,269

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

Reinsurance loss of $7,326 thousands has occurred in the year 2014 from CNY co-reinsurance business. The amount is calculated as follows:

Reinsurance commission earned + Claims recovered from reinsurers + Net change of reinsurance reserve assets ($74,461 thousands)－Premiums ceded to reinsurers

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

E. Accounting treatment for ceded CNY co-reinsurance business

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

F. Other notes designated by authorities: None.

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

19. Property and equipment

	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
Cost:									
1 January 2014	$24,266,695	$21,594,487	$2,566,133	$16,097	$3,390,310	$149,039	$275,652	$254,369	$52,512,782
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	79,223	-	120,180	2,212	-	5,841	207,456
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61,579	61,579
Transfers	(8,354,102)	(1,149,471)	-	-	-	-	-	(125,890)	(9,629,463)
Disposals	-	-	(182,925)	-	(28,863)	-	-	-	(211,788)
Exchange differences	-	23,156	10,957	132	424	5,058	-	14	39,741
31 December 2014	$15,912,593	$20,468,172	$2,473,388	$16,229	$3,482,051	$156,309	$275,652	$195,913	$42,980,307

	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
Cost:									
1 January 2013	$29,580,787	$30,759,221	$2,517,668	$15,879	$3,965,944	$124,080	$275,652	$120,676	$67,359,907
Additions from acquisitions	-	21,744	72,429	-	132,001	17,210	-	49,348	292,732
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	166,395	166,395
Transfers	(5,313,950)	(8,835,762)	(10,910)	-	-	-	-	(82,050)	(14,242,672)
Disposals	(142)	(464,589)	(28,827)	-	(13,362)	-	-	-	(506,920)
Transferred out due to lost the control of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(695,006)	-	-	-	(695,006)
Exchange differences	-	113,873	15,773	218	733	7,749	-	-	138,346
31 December 2013	$24,266,695	$21,594,487	$2,566,133	$16,097	$3,390,310	$149,039	$275,652	$254,369	$52,512,782

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

	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
Depreciation and impairment:									
1 January 2014	$(105,610)	$(10,233,389)	$(2,315,718)	$(11,213)	$(2,962,060)	$(117,593)	$(97,627)	$-	$(15,843,210)
Depreciation	-	(423,754)	(89,683)	(945)	(101,764)	(11,146)	(68,912)	-	(696,204)
Transfers	-	160,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,066
Disposals	-	-	178,589	-	28,054	-	-	-	206,643
Other	-	-	-	-	-	(39)	-	-	(39)
Exchange differences	-	(1,460)	(7,601)	(119)	(379)	(4,322)	-	-	(13,881)
31 December 2014	$(105,610)	$(10,498,537)	$(2,234,413)	$(12,277)	$(3,036,149)	$(133,100)	$(166,539)	$-	$(16,186,625)

	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
Depreciation and impairment:									
1 January 2013	$(105,610)	$(13,109,406)	$(2,218,630)	$(9,652)	$(3,434,077)	$(96,936)	$(28,714)	$-	$(19,003,025)
Depreciation	-	(691,659)	(118,832)	(1,377)	(145,193)	(14,571)	(68,913)	-	(1,040,545)
Transfers	-	3,245,122	6,999	-	-	-	-	-	3,252,121
Disposals	-	323,859	24,637	-	12,441	-	-	-	360,937
Transferred out due to lost the control of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	605,421	-	-	-	605,421
Exchange differences	-	(1,305)	(9,892)	(184)	(652)	(6,086)	-	-	(18,119)
31 December 2013	$(105,610)	$(10,233,389)	$(2,315,718)	$(11,213)	$(2,962,060)	$(117,593)	$(97,627)	$-	$(15,843,210)

	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Communication and transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate equipment	Total
Net carrying amount as at:									
31 December 2014	$15,806,983	$9,969,635	$238,975	$3,952	$445,902	$23,209	$109,113	$195,913	$26,793,682
31 December 2013	$24,161,085	$11,361,098	$250,415	$4,884	$428,250	$31,446	$178,025	$254,369	$36,669,572
1 January 2013	$29,475,177	$17,649,815	$299,038	$6,227	$531,867	$27,144	$246,938	$120,676	$48,356,882

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

Components of building that have different useful lives are the main building structures, air conditioning units and elevators, which are depreciated over 60 years, 8 years and 15 years, respectively.

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

20. Intangible assets

	Computer software
Cost:	
1 January 2014	$1,732,150
Addition－acquired separately	41,567
Exchange differences	7,706
31 December 2014	$1,781,423

	Computer software
Cost:	
1 January 2013	$1,716,232
Addition－acquired separately	39,822
Transfers	(4,787)
Transferred out due to lost the control of subsidiary	(30,188)
Exchange differences	11,071
31 December 2013	$1,732,150

	Computer software
Amortization and impairment:	
1 January 2014	$(1,548,060)
Amortization	(70,126)
Exchange differences	(5,618)
31 December 2014	$(1,623,804)

	Computer software
Amortization and impairment:	
1 January 2013	$(1,461,354)
Amortization	(111,575)
Transfers	2,528
Transferred out due to lost the control of subsidiary	28,328
Exchange differences	(5,987)
31 December 2013	$(1,548,060)

	Computer software
Net carrying amount as at:	
31 December 2014	$157,619
31 December 2013	$184,090
1 January 2013	$254,878

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

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Operating costs	$-	$1,512
Operating expenses－business expenses	$51,693	$87,589
Operating expenses－administrative and general expenses	$18,433	$22,474

21. Other assets

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Prepayment	$398,620	$464,037	$690,829
Deferred acquisition costs	36,352	44,005	51,659
Guarantee deposits paid	15,383,461	16,714,926	14,376,119
Other assets－Other	529,148	1,236,755	1,620,867
Total	$16,347,581	$18,459,723	$16,739,474

22. Deferred acquisition costs

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$44,005	$51,659
Amortization	(7,653)	(7,654)
Ending balance	$36,352	$44,005

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

23. Payables

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Notes payable	$1,066	$1,079	$1,104
Life insurance proceeds payable	390,286	288,814	243,714
Reinsurance proceeds payable	-	8,952	-
Commissions payable	2,374,215	1,916,868	644,891
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	251,015	647,607	8,056,342
Other payables	20,981,821	16,162,356	29,127,604
Total	$23,998,403	$19,025,676	$38,073,655

24. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Held for trading			
Derivatives that are not designated hedging			
Forward	$6,769,518	$4,932,173	$726,786
CS	42,989,311	11,166,453	1,246,005
IRS	24,759	49,398	106,666
Total	$49,783,588	$16,148,024	$2,079,457

25. Derivative financial liabilities for hedging

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
IRS	$-	$5,148	$-

26. Preferred stock liabilities

(1) In accordance with the resolution made at the board of directors' meeting held on 6 November 2008, acting on behalf of the shareholders, the Company issued 300,000 thousand shares of Class A preferred stocks at par value of $10 per share through private offerings. The offering was approved by Insurance Bureau of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan ("Insurance Bureau") on 18 November 2008.

Key terms and conditions of the privately offered Class A preferred stocks are listed as follows:

A. Issuance period covers from 25 December 2008, the issue date, to 25 December 2015, seven years in total.

B. Dividend yield is 3.50% per year based on the actual issue price of $50 per share. Unpaid dividends will accumulate and shall be paid in full with priority in the year with earnings.

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

D. Preferred shareholders are not entitled to require the Company to redeem the shares. Five years after issuance, the Company may redeem the shares with the approval from the competent authorities.

(2) In accordance with the resolution made at the board of directors' meeting held on 29 October 2009, acting on behalf of the shareholders, the Company issued 200,000 thousand shares of Class B preferred stocks at par value of $10 per share through private offerings. The offering was approved by Insurance Bureau of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan ("Insurance Bureau") on 14 December 2009.

Key terms and conditions of the privately offered Class B preferred stocks are listed as follows:

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

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

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

D. Preferred shareholders are not entitled to require the Company to redeem the shares. Five years after issuance, the Company may redeem the shares with the approval from the competent authorities.

(3) In accordance with the resolution made at the board of directors' meeting held on 7 October 2011, acting on behalf of the shareholders, the Company issued 125,000 thousand shares of Class C preferred stocks at par value of $10 per share through private offerings. The offering was approved by Insurance Bureau of Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan ("Insurance Bureau") on 26 October 2011.

Key terms and conditions of the privately offered Class C preferred stocks are listed as follows:

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

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

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

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

D. Preferred shareholders are not entitled to require the Company to redeem the shares. Five years after issuance, the Company may redeem the shares with the approval from the competent authorities.

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

27. Insurance contract and reserve for insurance contract with discretionary participation feature of financial instruments

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

(1) The Company

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$3,175,390,350	$6,423,897	$3,181,814,247
Injury insurance	7,962,275	-	7,962,275
Health insurance	367,435,224	-	367,435,224
Annuity insurance	1,329,511	63,532,669	64,862,180
Investment-linked insurance	1,030,061	-	1,030,061
Recover from major incident reserve	63,292	-	63,292
Total	3,553,210,713	69,956,566	3,623,167,279
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:			
Life insurance	74,461	-	74,461
Net	$3,553,136,252	$69,956,566	$3,623,092,818

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

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$2,826,901,255	$41,698,426	$2,868,599,681
Injury insurance	7,948,252	-	7,948,252
Health insurance	317,225,766	-	317,225,766
Annuity insurance	1,230,168	98,089,349	99,319,517
Investment-linked insurance	1,054,750	-	1,054,750
Recover from major incident reserve	63,292	-	63,292
Total	$3,154,423,483	$139,787,775	$3,294,211,258

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$2,540,691,009	$44,435,855	$2,585,126,864
Injury insurance	7,888,169	-	7,888,169
Health insurance	270,513,728	-	270,513,728
Annuity insurance	1,226,217	124,300,017	125,526,234
Investment-linked insurance	1,059,809	-	1,059,809
Recover from major incident reserve	63,292	-	63,292
Total	$2,821,442,224	$168,735,872	$2,990,178,096

Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$3,154,423,483	$139,787,775	$3,294,211,258
Reserve	507,940,855	2,235,574	510,176,429
Recover	(136,507,230)	(71,884,429)	(208,391,659)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	27,353,605	(182,354)	27,171,251
Ending balance	3,553,210,713	69,956,566	3,623,167,279
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:			
Beginning balance-Net	-	-	-
Increase	74,461	-	74,461
Ending balance-Net	74,461	-	74,461
Total	$3,553,136,252	$69,956,566	$3,623,092,818

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$2,821,442,224	$168,735,872	$2,990,178,096
Reserve	439,335,659	13,042,010	452,377,669
Recover	(112,504,187)	(41,077,350)	(153,581,537)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	6,149,787	(912,757)	5,237,030
Ending balance	$3,154,423,483	$139,787,775	$3,294,211,258

B. Unearned premium reserve

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$425,156	$-	$425,156
Individual injury insurance	4,858,892	-	4,858,892
Individual health insurance	6,797,526	-	6,797,526
Group insurance	737,792	-	737,792
Investment-linked insurance	111,399	-	111,399
Total	12,930,765	-	12,930,765
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	126,920	-	126,920
Individual injury insurance	3,324	-	3,324
Total	130,244	-	130,244
Net	$12,800,521	$-	$12,800,521

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

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$354,815	$-	$354,815
Individual injury insurance	4,679,885	-	4,679,885
Individual health insurance	6,454,421	-	6,454,421
Group insurance	702,318	-	702,318
Investment-linked insurance	111,466	-	111,466
Total	12,302,905	-	12,302,905
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	132,337	-	132,337
Individual injury insurance	150,618	-	150,618
Group insurance	89	-	89
Total	283,044	-	283,044
Net	$12,019,861	$-	$12,019,861

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$286,321	$-	$286,321
Individual injury insurance	4,528,407	-	4,528,407
Individual health insurance	6,135,137	-	6,135,137
Group insurance	780,294	-	780,294
Investment-linked insurance	118,616	-	118,616
Total	11,848,775	-	11,848,775
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	3,686,613	-	3,686,613
Individual injury insurance	4,690,419	-	4,690,419
Group insurance	89	-	89
Total	8,377,121	-	8,377,121
Net	$3,471,654	$-	$3,471,654

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

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$12,302,905	$-	$12,302,905
Reserve	12,930,765	-	12,930,765
Recover	(12,302,905)	-	(12,302,905)
Ending balance	12,930,765	-	12,930,765
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance-Net	283,044	-	283,044
Decrease	(152,800)	-	(152,800)
Ending balance-Net	130,244	-	130,244
Total	$12,800,521	$-	$12,800,521

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$11,848,775	$-	$11,848,775
Reserve	12,302,907	-	12,302,907
Recover	(11,848,775)	-	(11,848,775)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(2)	-	(2)
Ending balance	12,302,905	-	12,302,905
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance-Net	8,377,121	-	8,377,121
Decrease	(8,094,077)	-	(8,094,077)
Ending balance-Net	283,044	-	283,044
Total	$12,019,861	$-	$12,019,861

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

C. Reserve for claims

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$108,918	$797	$109,715
－Unreported claim	56,449	-	56,449
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	97,056	-	97,056
－Unreported claim	1,216,604	-	1,216,604
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	140,552	-	140,552
－Unreported claim	1,837,114	-	1,837,114
Group insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	13,882	-	13,882
－Unreported claim	825,580	-	825,580
Investment-linked insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	5,820	-	5,820
Total	$4,301,975	$797	$4,302,772

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$116,070	$1,091	$117,161
－Unreported claim	52,064	-	52,064
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	99,655	-	99,655
－Unreported claim	1,131,904	-	1,131,904
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	156,336	-	156,336
－Unreported claim	1,657,838	-	1,657,838
Group insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	37,286	-	37,286
－Unreported claim	913,688	-	913,688
Investment-linked insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	3,856	-	3,856
Total	$4,168,697	$1,091	$4,169,788

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

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$105,856	$797	$106,653
－Unreported claim	49,750	-	49,750
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	147,062	-	147,062
－Unreported claim	1,024,487	-	1,024,487
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	124,100	-	124,100
－Unreported claim	1,535,223	-	1,535,223
Group insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	36,141	-	36,141
－Unreported claim	1,124,644	-	1,124,644
Investment-linked insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	4,210	-	4,210
Total	4,151,473	797	4,152,270
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual injury insurance	780,831	-	780,831
Net	$3,370,642	$797	$3,371,439

Reserve for claims is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$4,168,697	$1,091	$4,169,788
Reserve	4,301,848	797	4,302,645
Recover	(4,168,697)	(1,091)	(4,169,788)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	127	-	127
Ending balance	$4,301,975	$797	$4,302,772

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$4,151,473	$797	$4,152,270
Reserve	4,168,715	1,091	4,169,806
Recover	(4,151,473)	(797)	(4,152,270)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(18)	-	(18)
Ending balance	4,168,697	1,091	4,169,788
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Beginning balance-Net	780,831	-	780,831
Decrease	(780,831)	-	(780,831)
Ending balance-Net	-	-	-
Total	$4,168,697	$1,091	$4,169,788

D. Special reserve

	31 December 2014			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	$1,631	$-	$-	$1,631
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	35,416,619	35,416,619
Total	$1,631	$-	$35,416,619	$35,418,250

	31 December 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	$1,931	$-	$-	$1,931
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	45,416,619	45,416,619
Total	$1,931	$-	$45,416,619	$45,418,550

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

	1 January 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	$1,970	$-	$-	$1,970
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	55,416,619	55,416,619
Total	$1,970	$-	$55,416,619	$55,418,589

Special reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	$1,931	$-	$45,416,619	$45,418,550
Reserve for participating policies dividends reserve	1,017	-	-	1,017
Recover from participating policies dividends reserve	(1,317)	-	-	(1,317)
Recover from special reserve for revaluation increments of property (Note)	-	-	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Ending balance	$1,631	$-	$35,416,619	$35,418,250

	For the year ended 31 December 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	$1,970	$-	$55,416,619	$55,418,589
Reserve for participating policies dividends reserve	1,156	-	-	1,156
Recover from participating policies dividends reserve	(1,195)	-	-	(1,195)
Recover from special reserve for revaluation increments of property (Note)	-	-	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Ending balance	$1,931	$-	$45,416,619	$45,418,550

Note: According to the regulations authorized by the FSC on 29 January 2014 and 28 January 2013, the Company can recover special reserve for revaluation increments of property by month, and the total recovered amount in 2014 and 2013 are both $10 billion.

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

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

	31 December 2014			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Individual life insurance	$124,236	$-	$-	$124,236
Individual injury insurance	2,922,343	-	-	2,922,343
Individual health insurance	4,395,734	-	-	4,395,734
Group insurance	3,283,263	-	-	3,283,263
Total	$10,725,576	$-	$-	$10,725,576

	31 December 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Individual life insurance	$103,850	$-	$-	$103,850
Individual injury insurance	1,938,063	-	-	1,938,063
Individual health insurance	3,376,834	-	-	3,376,834
Group insurance	2,614,441	-	-	2,614,441
Total	$8,033,188	$-	$-	$8,033,188

	1 January 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Individual life insurance	$79,172	$-	$-	$79,172
Individual injury insurance	1,194,433	-	-	1,194,433
Individual health insurance	2,361,060	-	-	2,361,060
Group insurance	1,860,655	-	-	1,860,655
Total	$5,495,320	$-	$-	$5,495,320

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

F. Premium deficiency reserve

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$16,583,715	$-	$16,583,715
Individual health insurance	710,087	-	710,087
Group insurance	762	-	762
Total	$17,294,564	$-	$17,294,564

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$19,012,225	$-	$19,012,225
Individual health insurance	615,791	-	615,791
Group insurance	1,237	-	1,237
Total	$19,629,253	$-	$19,629,253

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$16,389,516	$-	$16,389,516
Individual health insurance	690,546	-	690,546
Group insurance	41,573	-	41,573
Total	$17,121,635	$-	$17,121,635

Premium deficiency reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$19,629,253	$-	$19,629,253
Reserve	632,928	-	632,928
Recover	(3,450,567)	-	(3,450,567)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	482,950	-	482,950
Ending balance	$17,294,564	$-	$17,294,564

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$17,121,635	$-	$17,121,635
Reserve	2,762,327	-	2,762,327
Recover	(446,571)	-	(446,571)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	191,862	-	191,862
Ending balance	$19,629,253	$-	$19,629,253

G. Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$3,623,167,279	$3,294,211,258	$2,990,178,096
Unearned premium reserve	12,930,765	12,302,905	11,848,775
Premium deficiency reserve	17,294,564	19,629,253	17,121,635
Total	$3,653,392,608	$3,326,143,416	$3,019,148,506
Book value of insurance liabilities	$3,653,392,608	$3,326,143,416	$3,019,148,506
Estimated present value of cash flows	$2,936,336,508	$2,608,650,272	$2,174,379,434
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$-	$-	$-

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

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

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

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

Liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

	31 December 2014
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2014. (2) Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on 30 September 2014, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2013, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

	31 December 2013
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2013. (2) Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on 30 September 2013, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2012, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

	1 January 2013
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2012. (2) Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan of current semi-annual report, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2011, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

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

H. Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments

The Company issues financial instruments without discretionary participation feature. As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments is summarized below:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Life insurance	$50,135,996	$52,910,750	$56,461,371
Investment-linked insurance	4,037	459	-
Total	$50,140,033	$52,911,209	$56,461,371

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$52,911,209	$56,461,371
Premiums received	-	231
Insurance claim payments	(3,611,938)	(4,458,832)
Net provision of statutory reserve	840,737	908,438
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	25	1
Ending balance	$50,140,033	$52,911,209

I. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

a. The hedge strategy and risk exposure

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

b. Adjustment in foreign exchange volatility reserve

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$10,482,181	$4,270,856
Reserve		
Compulsory reserve	2,963,064	2,293,471
Extra reserve	6,779,064	4,933,651
Subtotal	9,742,128	7,227,122
Recover	(3,377,903)	(1,015,797)
Ending balance	$16,846,406	$10,482,181

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

c. Effects due to foreign exchange volatility reserve

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
Item	Inapplicable amount (1)	Applicable amount (2)	Effects (2) - (1)
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	$37,061,270	$31,778,963	$(5,282,307)
Earnings per share	6.98	5.99	(0.99)
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	16,846,406	16,846,406
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	335,267,329	325,029,279	(10,238,050)

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
Item	Inapplicable amount (1)	Applicable amount (2)	Effects (2) - (1)
Net income attributable to equity holders of the parent	$32,753,937	$27,598,537	$(5,155,400)
Earnings per share	6.17	5.20	(0.97)
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	10,482,181	10,482,181
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	275,520,530	270,564,787	(4,955,743)

(2) Cathay Life (China)

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$4,228,315	$-	$4,228,315
Health insurance	276,260	-	276,260
Investment-linked insurance	7,508	-	7,508
Total	$4,512,083	$-	$4,512,083

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

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$3,539,526	$-	$3,539,526
Health insurance	190,727	-	190,727
Investment-linked insurance	6,653	-	6,653
Total	$3,736,906	$-	$3,736,906

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$2,875,460	$-	$2,875,460
Health insurance	58,989	-	58,989
Investment-linked insurance	50,436	-	50,436
Total	$2,984,885	$-	$2,984,885

Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$3,736,906	$-	$3,736,906
Reserve	1,059,789	-	1,059,789
Recover	(431,542)	-	(431,542)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	146,930	-	146,930
Ending balance	$4,512,083	$-	$4,512,083

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$2,984,885	$-	$2,984,885
Reserve	1,784,511	-	1,784,511
Recover	(1,223,168)	-	(1,223,168)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	190,678	-	190,678
Ending balance	$3,736,906	$-	$3,736,906

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

B. Unearned premium reserve

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$8,861	$-	$8,861
Individual health insurance	806	-	806
Group insurance	258,853	-	258,853
Total	268,520	-	268,520
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	65	-	65
Individual injury insurance	71	-	71
Individual health insurance	3,066	-	3,066
Group insurance	4,468	-	4,468
Total	7,670	-	7,670
Net	$260,850	$-	$260,850

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$14,429	$-	$14,429
Individual health insurance	1,327	-	1,327
Group insurance	244,579	-	244,579
Total	260,335	-	260,335
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	27	-	27
Individual injury insurance	391	-	391
Individual health insurance	6,151	-	6,151
Group insurance	32,369	-	32,369
Total	38,938	-	38,938
Net	$221,397	$-	$221,397

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

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$6,787	$-	$6,787
Individual health insurance	624	-	624
Group insurance	245,310	-	245,310
Total	252,721	-	252,721
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	61	-	61
Individual injury insurance	66	-	66
Individual health insurance	2,862	-	2,862
Group insurance	4,171	-	4,171
Total	7,160	-	7,160
Net	$245,561	$-	$245,561

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$260,335	$-	$260,335
Reserve	327,325	-	327,325
Recover	(327,821)	-	(327,821)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	8,681	-	8,681
Ending balance	268,520	-	268,520
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance-Net	38,938	-	38,938
Decrease	(31,464)	-	(31,464)
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	196	-	196
Ending balance-Net	7,670	-	7,670
Total	$260,850	$-	$260,850

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$252,721	$-	$252,721
Reserve	302,310	-	302,310
Recover	(309,260)	-	(309,260)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	14,564	-	14,564
Ending balance	260,335	-	260,335
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Beginning balance-Net	7,160	-	7,160
Increase	30,477	-	30,477
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	1,301	-	1,301
Ending balance-Net	38,938	-	38,938
Total	$221,397	$-	$221,397

C. Reserve for claims

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$2,748	$-	$2,748
－Unreported claim	2,206	-	2,206
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	3,406	-	3,406
－Unreported claim	2,825	-	2,825
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	3,096	-	3,096
－Unreported claim	6,928	-	6,928
Group insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	62,311	-	62,311
－Unreported claim	303,503	-	303,503
Total	387,023	-	387,023
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual health insurance	17,456	-	17,456
Net	$369,567	$-	$369,567

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

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$4,223	$-	$4,223
－Unreported claim	3,435	-	3,435
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	5,264	-	5,264
－Unreported claim	4,400	-	4,400
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	4,786	-	4,786
－Unreported claim	10,736	-	10,736
Group insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	96,393	-	96,393
－Unreported claim	341,158	-	341,158
Total	470,395	-	470,395
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual health insurance	16,875	-	16,875
Net	$453,520	$-	$453,520

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$2,899	$-	$2,899
－Unreported claim	2,358	-	2,358
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	3,613	-	3,613
－Unreported claim	3,020	-	3,020
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	3,285	-	3,285
－Unreported claim	7,369	-	7,369
Group insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	66,165	-	66,165
－Unreported claim	307,740	-	307,740
Total	396,449	-	396,449
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual health insurance	523	-	523
Net	$395,926	$-	$395,926

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

Reserve for claims is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$470,395	$-	$470,395
Reserve	344,954	-	344,954
Recover	(440,680)	-	(440,680)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	12,354	-	12,354
Ending balance	387,023	-	387,023
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Beginning balance-Net	16,875	-	16,875
Increase	17	-	17
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	564	-	564
Ending balance-Net	17,456	-	17,456
Total	$369,567	$-	$369,567

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$396,449	$-	$396,449
Reserve	542,056	-	542,056
Recover	(492,705)	-	(492,705)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	24,595	-	24,595
Ending balance	470,395	-	470,395
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Beginning balance-Net	523	-	523
Increase	15,861	-	15,861
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	491	-	491
Ending balance-Net	16,875	-	16,875
Total	$453,520	$-	$453,520

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

D. Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$4,512,083	$3,736,906	$2,984,885
Unearned premium reserve	268,520	260,335	252,721
Total	$4,780,603	$3,997,241	$3,237,606
Book value of insurance liabilities	$4,780,603	$3,997,241	$3,237,606
Estimated present value of cash flows	$3,824,483	$2,455,099	$2,319,570
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$-	$-	$-

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

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

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

Liability adequacy testing methodology is listed as follows:

	31 December 2014
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2014. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2013, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

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

	31 December 2013
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2013. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2012, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

	1 January 2013
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2012. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2011, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

E. Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments

Cathay Life (China) issues financial instruments without discretionary participation feature. As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments is summarized below:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Life insurance	$4,954,666	$4,685,240	$4,889,501

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$4,685,240	$4,889,501
Premiums received	1,005,419	1,312,092
Insurance claim payments	(268,911)	(536,470)
Net recovery of statutory reserve	(627,459)	(1,251,764)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	160,377	271,881
Ending balance	$4,954,666	$4,685,240

(3) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$447,699	$-	$447,699
Investment-linked insurance	269	-	269
Total	$447,968	$-	$447,968

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$374,862	$-	$374,862
Investment-linked insurance	36	-	36
Total	$374,898	$-	$374,898

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Life insurance	$299,490	$-	$299,490
Investment-linked insurance	9	-	9
Total	$299,499	$-	$299,499

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

Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$374,898	$-	$374,898
Reserve	56,269	-	56,269
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	16,801	-	16,801
Ending balance	$447,968	$-	$447,968

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$299,499	$-	$299,499
Reserve	69,577	-	69,577
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	5,822	-	5,822
Ending balance	$374,898	$-	$374,898

B. Unearned premium reserve

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$1,917	$-	$1,917
Individual health insurance	1,665	-	1,665
Total	$3,582	$-	$3,582

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

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$1,611	$-	$1,611
Individual health insurance	1,356	-	1,356
Total	$2,967	$-	$2,967

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual injury insurance	$1,666	$-	$1,666
Individual health insurance	1,614	-	1,614
Total	$3,280	$-	$3,280

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$2,967	$-	$2,967
Reserve	481	-	481
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	134	-	134
Ending balance	$3,582	$-	$3,582

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$3,280	$-	$3,280
Recover	(373)	-	(373)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	60	-	60
Ending balance	$2,967	$-	$2,967

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

C. Reserve for claims

	31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$334	$-	$334
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	3	-	3
－Unreported claim	214	-	214
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	99	-	99
－Unreported claim	193	-	193
Total	$843	$-	$843

	31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$494	$-	$494
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	3	-	3
－Unreported claim	172	-	172
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	88	-	88
－Unreported claim	144	-	144
Total	$901	$-	$901

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

	1 January 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	$1,251	$-	$1,251
Individual injury insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	231	-	231
－Unreported claim	163	-	163
Individual health insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	206	-	206
－Unreported claim	294	-	294
Investment-linked insurance			
－Reported but not paid claim	390	-	390
Total	$2,535	$-	$2,535

Reserve for claims is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$901	$-	$901
Recover	(91)	-	(91)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	33	-	33
Ending balance	$843	$-	$843

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$2,535	$-	$2,535
Recover	(1,676)	-	(1,676)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	42	-	42
Ending balance	$901	$-	$901

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

D. Special reserve

	31 December 2014			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Others	$4,008	$-	$-	$4,008

	31 December 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Others	$1,751	$-	$-	$1,751

	1 January 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Others	$517	$-	$-	$517

Special reserve is summarized below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	$1,751	$-	$-	$1,751
Reserve	2,121	-	-	2,121
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	136	-	-	136
Ending balance	$4,008	$-	$-	$4,008

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	$517	$-	$-	$517
Reserve	1,221	-	-	1,221
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	13	-	-	13
Ending balance	$1,751	$-	$-	$1,751

E. Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$447,968	$374,898	$299,499
Unearned premium reserve	3,582	2,967	3,280
Total	$451,550	$377,865	$302,779
Book value of insurance liabilities	$451,550	$377,865	$302,779
Estimated present value of cash flows	$37,724	Negative amount	Negative amount
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$-	$-	$-

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

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

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

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

28. Post-employment benefits

Defined contribution plans

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

Subsidiaries located in the People's Republic of China will contribute social welfare benefits based on a certain percentage of employees' salaries or wages to the employees' individual pension accounts.

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

Expenses under the defined contribution plan for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were $987,147 thousands and $982,966 thousands, respectively.

Defined benefit plans

The Company adopts a defined benefit plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act of the R.O.C. The pension benefits are disbursed based on the units of service years and the average salaries in the six months of the service year at the time of employees' application for retirement approved. Two units per year are awarded for the first 15 years of services while one unit per year is awarded after the completion of the 15th year. The total units shall not exceed 45 units. Under the Labor Standards Act, the Company contributes an amount equivalent to 2% of the employees' total salaries and wages on a monthly basis to the pension fund deposited at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the administered pension fund committee.

Pension costs recognized in profit or loss for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Current service cost	$310,770	$324,114
Interest cost	220,606	170,632
Expected return on plan assets	(212,700)	(138,293)
Amortization of actuarial gains or losses	(144,844)	(9,165)
Total	$173,832	$347,288

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

The benefit expense under the defined benefit plans recognized in the statement of comprehensive income:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Operating costs	$144,005	$289,666
Operating expenses	29,827	57,622
Total	$173,832	$347,288

Reconciliations of liability (asset) of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Defined benefit obligation	$(12,796,827)	$(12,357,465)	$(11,685,318)
Plan assets at fair value	10,853,835	11,842,634	9,474,891
Funded status	(1,942,992)	(514,831)	(2,210,427)
Unrecognized pension gains	(1,671,675)	(3,118,720)	(1,268,617)
Accrued pension liability recognized on the balance sheets	$(3,614,667)	$(3,633,551)	$(3,479,044)

Changes in present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Defined benefit obligation at 1 January	$12,357,465	$11,685,318
Current service cost	310,770	324,114
Interest cost	220,606	170,632
Benefits paid	(941,685)	(840,655)
Actuarial losses	849,671	1,018,056
Defined benefit obligation at 31 December	$12,796,827	$12,357,465

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

Changes in fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Plan assets, at fair value at 1 January	$11,842,634	$9,474,891
Expected return on plan assets	212,700	138,293
Contribution by employer	192,717	192,781
Benefits paid	(941,685)	(840,655)
Actuarial (losses) gains	(452,531)	2,877,324
Plan assets, at fair value at 31 December	$10,853,835	$11,842,634

The Company expects to contribute $192,469 thousands to its defined benefit plan during the 12 months beginning after 31 December 2014.

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows:

	Pension plan (%)		
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Cash	21.4%	21.7%	28.9%
Equity instruments	78.6%	78.3%	71.0%
Debt instruments	-	-	0.1%

Actual return from plan assets in 2014 and 2013 were $(239,832) thousands and $3,015,617 thousands, respectively.

The overall expected rate of return on assets is determined based on historical trend and analyst's expectation on the asset's return in its market over the obligation period. Furthermore, the utilization of the fund by the labor pension fund supervisory committee and the fact that the minimum earnings are guaranteed to be no less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks are also taken into consideration in determining the expected rate of return on assets.

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

The principal assumptions used in determining the Company's defined benefit plan are shown below:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Discount rate	1.75%	1.92%	1.54%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	1.75%	1.92%	1.54%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.50%	1.50%	1.50%

The effect of a 0.5 percentage point change in discount rate on defined benefit obligation is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December			
	2014		2013	
	Discount rate (+0.5%)	Discount rate (-0.5%)	Discount rate (+0.5%)	Discount rate (-0.5%)
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	$(664,218)	$717,566	$(429,618)	$460,318

Other information on the defined benefit plan is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December		
	2014	2013	2012
Defined benefit obligation at present value	$12,796,827	$12,357,465	$11,685,318
Plan assets at fair value	10,853,835	11,842,634	9,474,891
Deficit in plan	1,942,992	514,831	2,210,427
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	408,858	739,056	479,340
Experience adjustments on plan assets	(452,531)	2,877,324	1,871,167

29. Provisions

	Litigation liability	Employee benefit liability	Total
1 January 2014	$285,672	$3,633,551	$3,919,223
Reversal	(140,227)	(18,884)	(159,111)
31 December 2014	$145,445	$3,614,667	$3,760,112

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

30. Other liabilities

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Accounts collected in advance	$210,504	$115,178	$300,819
Deferred handling fees	73,224	87,737	100,202
Guarantee deposits received	2,675,245	2,211,239	2,077,752
Other liabilities－Other	5,735,726	6,218,283	9,047,037
Total	$8,694,699	$8,632,437	$11,525,810

31. Deferred handling fees

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$87,737	$100,202
Amortization	(15,605)	(15,102)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	1,092	2,637
Ending balance	$73,224	$87,737

32. Common stock

As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, the total authorized thousand shares were all 5,306,527 at par value of $10.

33. Capital surplus

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Additional paid-in capital	$13,000,000	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Differences between share price and book value from acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	29,142	29,142	-
Changes in amount of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	-	9,649	9,649
Total	$13,029,142	$13,038,791	$13,009,649

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

34. Retained earnings

(1) Legal capital reserve

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

On 21 April 2014, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of $3,141,740 thousands. On 30 April 2013, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of $655,998 thousands.

(2) Special capital reserve

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

Special reserve for major incidents and for fluctuation of risks in accordance with Section 18 of "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises" is placed in the special capital reserve under retained earnings.

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

On 21 April 2014, the Company's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, resolved to use the special capital reserves to offset the cumulative deficits amounting to $1,684,327 thousands after recognizing special capital reserves of $14,144,966 thousands, among which special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks in the amount of $1,439,845 thousands had been recognized at the end of 2013 in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises." The resolution was authorized by Financial Supervisory Commission on 22 April 2014.

When distributing distributable earnings for the years 2013 and 2012, the Company has to set aside special capital reserve, for other net deductions from shareholders' equity of the period. For any subsequent reversal of other net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

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

The Company changes its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from year of 2014. In order to ensure the soundness and stability of the financial structure, the FSC as of 23 January 2015 requires insurance companies to set aside special capital reserve equal to the amount of the increase in retained earnings net of the increase in reserve for life insurance liabilities resulting from valid contracts' fair value approved by the authority. The amount set aside by the Company is $124,002,466 thousands.

(3) Undistributed retained earnings

A. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company's annual earnings, after paying tax and offsetting deficits, if any, shall be appropriated as legal capital reserve and special capital reserve according to law. The total remaining amount plus beginning undistributed earnings are the distributable earnings. The distributable earnings must be appropriated in accordance with the resolution by the stockholders' meeting, and 2% of the aforementioned amount shall be distributed as the employee bonus.

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

C. The employee bonus and remuneration of directors for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, amounting to $0 thousands and $0 thousands, respectively, were accrued based on the average of actual distribution in the past three years and recognized as operating costs or expenses. The difference between the actual distribution and the estimated amount will be adjusted in the following fiscal year.

D. The Company's distribution of 2014 retained earnings has not been approved by the shareholders as of the independent auditors' opinion date. For related information please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

E. Special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks are recorded as special capital reserve under equity at the end of this year. The reserved amount was $1,630,373 thousands for the year ended 31 December 2014.

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

(4) Non-controlling interests

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Beginning balance	$741,255	$1,012,972
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	75,533	(29,828)
Other comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	85,244	45,610
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	97,681	(47,525)
Disposal of subsidiaries	-	(29,142)
Capital increase by cash from non-controlling interests	966,820	-
Other	-	(210,832)
Ending balance	$1,966,533	$741,255

35. Retained earned premium

(1) The Company

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$478,986,178	$881,035	$479,867,213
Reinsurance premium income	200,487	-	200,487
Premium income	479,186,665	881,035	480,067,700
Less:			
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(9,896,021)	-	(9,896,021)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(780,660)	-	(780,660)
Subtotal	(10,676,681)	-	(10,676,681)
Retained earned premium	$468,509,984	$881,035	$469,391,019

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$429,520,978	$10,815,914	$440,336,892
Reinsurance premium income	200,010	-	200,010
Premium income	429,720,988	10,815,914	440,536,902
Less:			
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(15,828,656)	-	(15,828,656)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(8,548,209)	-	(8,548,209)
Subtotal	(24,376,865)	-	(24,376,865)
Retained earned premium	$405,344,123	$10,815,914	$416,160,037

(2) Cathay life (China)

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$2,335,415	$-	$2,335,415
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	2,335,415	-	2,335,415
Less:			
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(61,475)	-	(61,475)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	688	-	688
Subtotal	(60,787)	-	(60,787)
Retained earned premium	$2,274,628	$-	$2,274,628

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$2,281,404	$-	$2,281,404
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	2,281,404	-	2,281,404
Less:			
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	(311,754)	-	(311,754)
Changes in unearned premium reserve	5,692	-	5,692
Subtotal	(306,062)	-	(306,062)
Retained earned premium	$1,975,342	$-	$1,975,342

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

(3) Cathay life (Vietnam)

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$184,016	$-	$184,016
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	184,016	-	184,016
Less:			
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	-	-
Changes in unearned premium reserve	(481)	-	(481)
Subtotal	(481)	-	(481)
Retained earned premium	$183,535	$-	$183,535

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct premium income	$126,182	$-	$126,182
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	126,182	-	126,182
Less:			
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-	-	-
Changes in unearned premium reserve	372	-	372
Subtotal	372	-	372
Retained earned premium	$126,554	$-	$126,554

36. Retained claim payments

(1) The Company

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$206,552,621	$72,183,904	$278,736,525
Reinsurance claim payments	140,227	-	140,227
Insurance claim payments	206,692,848	72,183,904	278,876,752
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	(4,734,747)	-	(4,734,747)
Retained claim payments	$201,958,101	$72,183,904	$274,142,005

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$178,970,974	$41,410,396	$220,381,370
Reinsurance claim payments	154,130	-	154,130
Insurance claim payments	179,125,104	41,410,396	220,535,500
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	(11,298,486)	-	(11,298,486)
Retained claim payments	$167,826,618	$41,410,396	$209,237,014

(2) Cathay life (China)

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$1,079,982	$-	$1,079,982
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	1,079,982	-	1,079,982
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	(50,637)	-	(50,637)
Retained claim payments	$1,029,345	$-	$1,029,345

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$1,134,498	$-	$1,134,498
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	1,134,498	-	1,134,498
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	(359,613)	-	(359,613)
Retained claim payments	$774,885	$-	$774,885

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

(3) Cathay life (Vietnam)

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$23,292	$-	$23,292
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	23,292	-	23,292
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	-	-	-
Retained claim payments	$23,292	$-	$23,292

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$16,716	$-	$16,716
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	16,716	-	16,716
Less:			
Claims recovered from reinsures	-	-	-
Retained claim payments	$16,716	$-	$16,716

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

Item	For the year ended 31 December 2014			For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total	Operating costs	Operating expenses	Total
Personnel expenses						
Salary and wages	$26,640,098	$3,071,967	$29,712,065	$27,187,191	$2,941,522	$30,128,713
Labor and health insurance expenses	1,799,003	407,180	2,206,183	1,816,754	393,756	2,210,510
Pension expenses	961,771	199,208	1,160,979	1,107,577	223,378	1,330,955
Other expenses	1,318,805	420,277	1,739,082	1,303,195	411,149	1,714,344
Depreciation	5,109	691,095	696,204	40,580	999,965	1,040,545
Amortization	-	70,126	70,126	1,512	110,063	111,575

As of 31 December 2014 and 2013, total numbers of employees in the Company and Subsidiaries were 31,239 and 31,915, respectively.

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

38. Non-operating income and expenses

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Gains (losses) on disposal of property and equipment	$222	$(1,236)
Dividend on preferred stock liabilities	(908,000)	(908,000)
Other	2,389,654	2,065,656
Total	$1,481,876	$1,156,420

39. Components of other comprehensive income

	For the year ended 31 December 2014				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax expense	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$12,177	$-	$12,177	$-	$12,177
Unrealized valuation gains from available-for-sale financial assets	50,067,769	(25,615,378)	24,452,391	(2,308,155)	22,144,236
Effective portion of losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	203,356	(438,992)	(235,636)	40,058	(195,578)
Gains from revaluation	902,335	-	902,335	(74,726)	827,609
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	89,672	(13)	89,659	-	89,659
Total	$51,275,309	$(26,054,383)	$25,220,926	$(2,342,823)	$22,878,103

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013				
	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax expense	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	$267,211	$-	$267,211	$-	$267,211
Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets	12,177,146	(19,169,620)	(6,992,474)	1,159,988	(5,832,486)
Effective portion of losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	(12,432)	(695,114)	(707,546)	120,283	(587,263)
Gains from revaluation	17,680,369	-	17,680,369	(1,404,615)	16,275,754
Share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	28,764	-	28,764	-	28,764
Total	$30,141,058	$(19,864,734)	$10,276,324	$(124,344)	$10,151,980

40. Income taxes

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

Income tax expense (benefit) recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Current income tax expense (benefit)		
Current income tax charge	$988,438	$655,706
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(65,947)	(310,360)
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	8,149,067	4,825,312
Deferred tax benefit relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	(6,354,940)	-
Other		
Tax effect under consolidated income tax systems	117,828	(1,514,137)
Total income tax expense	$2,834,446	$3,656,521

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

Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Current income tax expense (benefit)		
Current income tax charge	$74,726	$-
Deferred tax expense (benefit)		
Unrealized valuation gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	2,308,155	(1,159,988)
Effective portion of losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges	(40,058)	(120,283)
Gains from revaluation	-	1,404,615
Other		
Income taxes relating to components of other comprehensive income	$2,342,823	$124,344

A reconciliation between tax expense (benefit) and the product of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Accounting profit before tax from continuing operations	$34,688,942	$31,225,230
Tax at the domestic rates applicable to profits in the country concerned	$6,011,696	$5,327,706
Tax effect of revenue exempt from taxation	(9,679,701)	(6,809,894)
Tax effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	175,596	112,540
Add back of cash dividends received	1,818,514	1,878,474
Unrecognized tax loss of deferred tax assets	31,961	1,963,673
Tax effect of deferred tax assets/liabilities	(19,625)	29,464
Withholding tax for overseas investments	776,334	618,499
Land value increment tax	3,674,248	2,360,611
China corporate income tax	587	715
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(65,947)	(310,360)
Other		
Investment losses	(7,045)	(770)
Tax effect under consolidated income tax systems	117,828	(1,514,137)
Total income tax expense recognized in profit or loss	$2,834,446	$3,656,521

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

Deferred tax assets (liabilities) relate to the following:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014				
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Foreign exchange losses	Ending balance
Temporary differences					
Property and equipment	$227,640	$57,883	$-	$-	$285,523
Investment property	(16,476,663)	(3,120,167)	-	(3,257)	(19,600,087)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(543,847)	(2,349,797)	-	-	(2,893,644)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(4,029,100)	-	(297,169)	-	(4,326,269)
Derivative financial assets for hedging	(77,126)	-	40,933	-	(36,193)
Bond investments for which no active market exists	209,570	(493,020)	-	-	(283,450)
Guarantee deposits paid	(100,104)	95,478	-	-	(4,626)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,750,568	5,718,046	-	-	8,468,614
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	875	-	(875)	-	-
Other receivables	(54,792)	(15,650)	-	-	(70,442)
Employee benefit liability	617,704	(3,210)	-	-	614,494
Contribution in aid of construction costs	10	(8)	-	-	2
Office supplies	2,813	(976)	-	-	1,837
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	8,412,036	(8,037,646)	(2,010,986)	-	(1,636,596)
Unused tax losses	-	3,916,677	-	-	3,916,677
Deferred tax benefit (expenses)		$(4,232,390)	$(2,268,097)	$(3,257)	
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)-Net	$(9,060,416)				$(15,564,160)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:					
Deferred tax assets	$12,221,216				$13,287,147
Deferred tax liabilities	$(21,281,632)				$(28,851,307)

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013			
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Ending balance
Temporary differences				
Property and equipment	$640,592	$(412,952)	$-	$227,640
Investment property	(12,625,744)	(2,446,304)	(1,404,615)	(16,476,663)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(776,481)	232,634	-	(543,847)
Available-for-sale financial assets	(5,827,809)	-	1,798,709	(4,029,100)
Derivative financial assets for hedging	(196,534)	-	119,408	(77,126)
Bond investments for which no active market exists	50,801	158,769	-	209,570
Guarantee deposits paid	1,250	(101,354)	-	(100,104)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	358,911	2,391,657	-	2,750,568
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	-	-	875	875
Other receivables	(46,622)	(8,170)	-	(54,792)
Employee benefit liability	591,438	26,266	-	617,704
Contribution in aid of construction costs	22	(12)	-	10
Office supplies	5,596	(2,783)	-	2,813
Foreign exchange losses (gains)	14,458,060	(5,407,303)	(638,721)	8,412,036
Special reserve	(744,240)	744,240	-	-
Deferred tax benefit (expenses)		$(4,825,312)	$(124,344)	
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)-Net	$(4,110,760)			$(9,060,416)
Reflected in balance sheet as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	$16,106,670			$12,221,216
Deferred tax liabilities	$(20,217,430)			$(21,281,632)

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

The following table contains information of the unused tax losses of the Company:

		Unused tax losses			
Year	Tax losses	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013	Expiration year
2006	$8,251,573	$6,902,325	$6,902,325	$8,251,573	2016
2008	3,927,234	3,927,234	3,927,234	3,927,234	2018
2009	12,173,664	12,173,664	12,173,664	12,173,664	2019
2013	1,908,009	1,908,009	1,468,423	-	2023
2014	23,039,281	23,039,281	-	-	2024
		$47,950,513	$24,471,646	$24,352,471	

Details of the Company's unused tax credit are as follows:

		Unused tax deduction			
Laws and regulations	Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013	Expiration year
The Act for Upgrading Industries	Education and training	$-	$-	$8,755	2013

Unrecognized deferred tax assets

As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, deferred tax assets that have not been recognized as they may not be used to offset taxable profits amounted to $5,259,876 thousands, $5,114,773 thousands and $5,056,568 thousands, respectively.

Unrecognized deferred tax liabilities relating to the investment in subsidiaries

The Company did not recognize any deferred tax liability for taxes that would be payable on the unremitted earnings of the Company's overseas subsidiaries, as the Company has determined that undistributed profits of its subsidiaries will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013, and 1 January 2013, the taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, for which deferred tax liability has not been recognized, aggregated to $123,265 thousands, $23,745 thousands and $10,550 thousands, respectively.

Imputation credit information

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Balances of imputation credit amounts	$4,197,119	$6,295,838	$5,584,641

The actual creditable ratio for 2013 and 2012 were 20.48% and 20.48%, respectively.

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

The assessment of income tax returns

As of 31 December 2014, the assessment of the income tax returns of the Company is as follows:

	The assessment of income tax returns
The Company	Assessed and approved up to 2008

Due to disagreements on premiums on bonds investment amortized to interest revenue, the Company has filed appeals for fiscal year of 2006 and 2007. The appeals have no material impact on the Company as the amounts in dispute did not exceed tax losses reported for the years.

41. Earnings per share

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

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

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013 (Adjusted)
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	$31,778,963	$27,598,537
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	5,306,527	5,306,527
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	$5.99	$5.20

If foreign exchange volatility reserve was not applied, basic earnings per share would be $6.98 and $6.17 for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively. If gains from recovery of special reserve for revaluation increment of property was not included, basic earnings per share would be $4.10 and $3.32 for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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

42. Separate account insurance products

(1) The Company

A. Separate account insurance products - assets and liabilities

	Assets		
Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Cash in bank	$1,141,076	$1,116,968	$1,269,067
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	454,525,369	368,564,306	319,027,929
Other receivables	6,272,327	6,208,781	8,903,802
Total	$461,938,772	$375,890,055	$329,200,798

	Liabilities		
Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other payables	$409,870	$1,553,917	$1,439,828
Reserve for separate account-Insurance contracts	365,651,055	330,034,752	299,194,942
Reserve for separate account-Investment contracts	95,877,847	44,301,386	28,566,028
Total	$461,938,772	$375,890,055	$329,200,798

B. Separate account insurance products - revenue and expenses

	Expenses	
	For the years ended 31 December	
Item	2014	2013
Insurance claim payments	$23,923,465	$11,749,642
Cash surrender value	50,821,002	44,446,881
Dividends	535	299
Provision for separate account reserve	35,616,299	30,839,824
Gains on surrender	-	(13)
Administrative expenses	4,728,255	3,732,029
Non-operating income and expenses	(127,867)	(93,322)
Total	$114,961,689	$90,675,340

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

	Revenue	
	For the years ended 31 December	
Item	2014	2013
Premium income	$99,208,616	$87,284,542
Interest income	10,419	8,781
Gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6,193,616	7,170,244
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	9,549,038	(3,788,227)
Total	$114,961,689	$90,675,340

C. The commission earned for the sales of separate account insurance products from counterparties for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were $2,316,148 thousands and $1,391,630 thousands, respectively.

(2) Cathay life (China)

A. Separate account insurance products - assets and liabilities

	Assets		
Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Cash in bank	$20,799	$7,990	$18,089
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	307,026	354,666	338,194
Interest receivable	179	25	165
Total	$328,004	$362,681	$356,448

	Liabilities		
Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other payables	$411	$674	$414
Reserve for separate account	312,349	339,250	344,846
Other	15,244	22,757	11,188
Total	$328,004	$362,681	$356,448

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

B. Separate account insurance products - revenue and expenses

	Expenses	
	For the years ended 31 December	
Item	2014	2013
Cash surrender value	$108,413	$77,647
Administrative expenses	4,463	4,581
Interest expense	7	-
Tax expenses	1,262	280
Recovery of separate account reserve	(35,448)	(38,385)
Total	$78,697	$44,123

	Revenue	
	For the years ended 31 December	
Item	2014	2013
Premium income	$14,722	$32,227
Interest income	230	109
Gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	63,745	11,787
Total	$78,697	$44,123

43. Risk management for insurance contracts and financial instruments

Risk management objectives, policies, procedures and methods:

(1) Objectives of risk management

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

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

A. Board of directors

a. The board of directors should establish appropriate risk management framework and culture, ratify appropriate risk management policy and allocate resources in the most effective manner.

b. The board of directors together with senior management should promote and execute risk management policies and standards. Furthermore, they should keep the policies and standards in line with the Company's operational objective and strategy.

c. The board of directors should be aware of the risk arising from daily operations, ensure the effectiveness of risk management and bear the ultimate responsibility for risk management.

d. The board of directors should delegate authority to risk management department to deal with violation of risk limits by other departments.

B. Risk management committee

a. The committee should develop the risk management policies, framework and organizational function and establish quantitative and qualitative risk management standards. The committee is also responsible for reporting the results of implementing such policies and standards to the board regularly and making necessary suggestions for improvement.

b. The committee should execute the risk management decisions made by the board of directors and evaluate the results of developing and executing risk management mechanisms.

c. The committee should assist and monitor the risk management activities.

d. The committee should adjust the risk category, risk limits and risk taking tendency according to the change of the environment.

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

C. Chief Risk Officer

a. The Chief Risk Officer should maintain independence and should not concurrently play a business or financial role nor hold a position in any profit center of the Company.

b. The Chief Risk Officer should be able to access any and all information which may have an impact on risk overview of the Company.

c. The Chief Risk Officer should be in charge of overall risk management of the Company.

d. The Chief Risk Officer should participate in the company's important decision-making process and express opinions from a risk management perspective.

D. Risk management department

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

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

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

E. Business Units

a. Manager(s) of each business unit shall:

(A) be responsible for daily risk management and risk reporting of such unit if necessary and take necessary measures in response to such risks; and
(B) procure such unit to disclose risk management related information regularly to the risk management department.

b. Each business unit shall:

(A) identify and measure risks and report risk exposure and potential influence against the Company on time;
(B) regularly review the risk limits and in the event of any excess of such limits, the designated person shall report such excess along with what actions have been taken against it;
(C) assist to develop the risk model and to ensure that risk measurement, application of the model and the parameter settings are reasonable and consistent;
(D) ensure that internal control procedure are executed effectively to comply with applicable laws and regulations and the Company's risk management policies; and
(E) assist to collect operational risk related data.

F. Audit department

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

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

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

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

A. Market risk

This risk can be defined as the risk of losses in value of the Company's financial assets arising from adverse movements in market prices of financial instruments. The Company applies one-week 95% and 99% value-at-risk (VaR) to measuring market risk. The Company also use back testing regularly to ensure the accuracy of the market risk model. Furthermore, the Company applies scenario analysis and stress testing to evaluating the change in value of certain asset groups due to significant domestic and/or international events. In response to the enforcement of foreign exchange volatility reserve, the Company determines the ceiling of foreign exchange risk, implements early warning system and also monitors foreign exchange risk regularly.

B. Credit risk

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

C. Sovereign risk

It means that the Company suffers losses from investment in a specific country as a consequence of market price fluctuation or government's default stemming from local political and/or economic situations. The Company takes international credit rating agencies' ratings and other economic indicators into consideration to measure the sovereign risk and to set the investment ceiling for specific countries. The Company reviews and adjusts the ceiling on a regular basis.

D. Liquidity risk

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

E. Operational risk

This risk occurs when there are errors caused by internal process, employee(s), system breakdown or external issues such as legislative risk; however, strategic risk and reputation risk are excluded. The Company had set the standard operating procedure based on all characteristics of operations and established losses reporting system as well to collect and manage information with respect to losses resulting from operational risk.

F. Insurance risk

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

G. Asset and liability matching risk

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

H. Risk-based capital (RBC) ratio

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

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

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

a. Promulgate the Company’s risk management standards including the definitions and range of risks, management structure, risk management indexes and other risk management measures.

b. Establish methods to evaluate insurance risks.

c. Regularly provide the insurance risk management report to be reviewed by the risk management committee and as a reference to developing insurance risk management strategies.

d. When an exceptional risk event occurs, the affected departments should propose possible solutions to the risk management committee in the Company and that in the Cathay Financial Holdings.

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

a. Underwriters should, at all times, comply with certain relevant rules of financial underwriting which includes checking insurance notification database for exceptional cases and consider the amount insured, type of insurance, age, family status, reason for insurance, employment status, financial situation etc. to determine whether an insurance policy is suitable and affordable for the potential policyholder.

b. The Company has an underwriting team dealing with controversial cases with regard to new contracts and changes of the terms and conditions and having the right to interpret relevant underwriting standards.

c. The Company has a special panel for major insurance projects to enhance risk management over such projects and avoid adverse selection and moral hazard.

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

A. Insurance risk assessment covers the following topics:

a. Product design and pricing risk: This risk arises from improper design of products, terms and conditions and pricing attributable to using the unsuitable and/or inconsistent information and/or facing unexpected changes.

b. Underwriting risk: Unexpected losses arise from soliciting business, underwriting activities and approval, other expenditure activities, etc.

c. Reinsurance risk: This risk occurs when a company fails to reinsure the excess risk or a reinsurer fails to fulfill its responsibility that results in losses in premium, claims or non-reimbursed expenses.

d. Catastrophe risk: This risk arises from accidents which lead to considerable losses in one or more categories of insurance and the aggregate amount of such losses is huge enough to affect the Company’s credit rating and solvency.

e. Claim risk: This risk arises from mishandling claims.

f. Risk of insufficient reserve: It happens when the Company does not have sufficient reserves to fulfill its obligations owing to underestimating its liabilities.

B. The scope of management of insurance risk

a. Build up a top-down framework of the Company’s insurance risk management and empower relevant parties to execute risk management.

b. Establish the Company’s insurance risk management standards including the definitions and types of risks, management of the structure, risk management indexes and other risk management measures.

c. Develop action plans in consideration of the Company’s growth strategy and the global financial environment.

d. Determine methods to measure insurance risks.

e. Regularly provide insurance risk management report for supervision and as a reference to initiate insurance management strategy.

f. Manage other risk management issues.

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

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

(7) Asset/liability management

A. The Company has an asset/liability management committee to establish management structure, to ensure full application of the management policy, to integrate human capital and resources, to review the strategy and practice regularly and, furthermore, to reduce all types of risks.

B. Authorized departments will review the measurement of asset/liability management regularly and report to the asset/liability management committee regularly; following that, the results will be sent to the risk management committee of the Company. Furthermore, the annual report should be delivered to the risk management committee of the Cathay Financial Holdings.

C. When an exceptional situation occurs, the affected departments should propose possible solutions to the asset/liability management committee, the risk management committee in the Company and that in the Cathay Financial Holdings.

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

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

A. Capital adequacy management

a. Regularly provide capital adequacy management reports and analysis to the finance department of the Cathay Financial Holdings.

b. Regularly provide the risk management committee the capital adequacy management analysis report.

c. Conduct scenario analysis to figure out how the use of funding, the changes of the financial environment or the amendments of applicable laws and regulations can affect RBC ratio.

d. Regularly review RBC ratio and related control standards to ensure a solid capital adequacy management.

B. Exception management process

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

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

A. The Company also enters into derivative transactions such as stock index options, index futures, interest rate future, interest rate swaps, currency forwards, cross currency swap and credit default swaps to hedge risks arising from investments, such as equity risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk and credit risk. To clarify, the Company does not enter into derivative transactions for the purpose of increasing investment income; however, the derivatives not qualified for hedge accounting are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

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

44. Information of insurance risk

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

A. The Company

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	2,051,756	1,702,957
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	2,576,013	2,138,091
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	418,108	347,029
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 3,729,020	Increase 3,095,086
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 3,732,670	Decrease 3,098,116

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

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	1,987,332	1,649,485
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	2,702,501	2,243,076
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	343,952	285,480
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 3,290,658	Increase 2,731,246
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 3,293,883	Decrease 2,733,923

B. Cathay life (China)

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	102,103	76,577
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	81,431	61,073
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	32,488	24,366
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 328,383	Increase 246,287
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 372,970	Decrease 279,727

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	82,912	62,184
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	74,639	55,980
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	26,345	19,759
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 318,944	Increase 239,208
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 288,664	Decrease 216,498

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

C. Cathay Life (Vietnam)

	For the year ended 31 December 2014		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	117	91
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	10,281	8,019
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	534	417
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 3,510	Increase 2,738
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 3,513	Decrease 2,740

	For the year ended 31 December 2013		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	207	155
		Decrease (increase)	Decrease (increase)
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	9,523	7,142
		Increase (decrease)	Increase (decrease)
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	647	486
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 2,300	Increase 1,725
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 2,302	Decrease 1,727

a. Changes in income before tax listed above refer to the effects of income before tax arising from the assumption for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013. The influence on equities of the Company, Cathay Life (China) and Cathay Life (Vietnam) is assumed that the income tax is calculated on pre-tax income at rates of 17%, 25% and 22% (25% for the year ended 31 December 2013) individually.

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

c. Sensitivity Test

(A) Mortality/Morbidity test is executed by multiplying mortality, morbidity and the occurrence rate of injury insurance by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

(B) Expense sensitivity is executed by multiplying all expense items listed in statements of comprehensive income (Note 1) by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

(C) Surrender rate sensitivity test is executed by multiplying surrender rate by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

(D) The rate of returns sensitivity test is executed by multiplying the rate of returns (Note 2) increases (decreases) by the changes of assumptions and results in the corresponding changes in income before tax.

Note 1: Expense items includes underwriting expenses, commission expenses, other operating expenses included in operating costs as well as business expenses, administration expenses and training expenses included in operating expenses.

Note 2: The rate of returns is measured by 2 x (net profits or losses on investment – finance costs) / (the beginning balance of usable capital + the ending balance of usable capital – net profits or losses on investment + finance costs) and it needs to be annualized.

(2) Interpretation of concentration of insurance risks

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

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

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

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

(3) Claim development trend

A. The Company

a. Direct business development trend

Accident year	Development year							Expected future payment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2008Q1~2008Q4	13,213,167	15,502,203	15,690,933	15,752,002	15,809,213	15,839,773	15,853,719	-
2009Q1~2009Q4	14,440,987	17,222,987	17,462,074	17,540,479	17,599,064	17,625,718	17,641,328	15,610
2010Q1~2010Q4	14,132,667	17,063,839	17,346,231	17,430,285	17,501,288	17,531,313	17,546,220	44,932
2011Q1~2011Q4	14,898,732	18,205,420	18,544,232	18,638,840	18,708,786	18,741,187	18,757,001	118,161
2012Q1~2012Q4	14,630,779	17,675,242	17,956,525	18,031,828	18,090,113	18,118,127	18,133,015	176,490
2013Q1~2013Q4	13,886,331	17,041,723	17,295,131	17,362,049	17,410,271	17,434,783	17,448,701	406,978
2014Q1~2014Q4	14,124,474	16,950,946	17,199,807	17,264,394	17,309,173	17,332,193	17,346,348	3,221,874

Expected future payment	$3,984,045
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	100,157
Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim	51,859
Reserve for unreported claim	3,935,747
Add: Reported but not paid claim	367,025
Claims reserve balance	$4,302,772

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

b. Retained business development trend

Accident year	Development year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Expected future payment
2008Q1~2008Q4	13,333,151	15,661,384	15,843,447	15,905,097	15,964,516	16,014,508	16,029,588	-
2009Q1~2009Q4	13,566,296	15,903,081	16,097,143	16,163,052	16,228,294	16,255,318	16,271,248	15,930
2010Q1~2010Q4	12,304,631	14,592,889	14,798,694	14,879,671	14,951,266	14,981,661	14,996,846	45,580
2011Q1~2011Q4	12,998,913	15,664,638	15,924,549	16,020,485	16,091,080	16,123,871	16,139,979	119,494
2012Q1~2012Q4	12,818,222	15,269,985	15,553,781	15,630,097	15,689,028	15,717,431	15,732,612	178,831
2013Q1~2013Q4	12,942,711	16,112,516	16,369,899	16,437,837	16,486,710	16,511,614	16,525,827	413,311
2014Q1~2014Q4	14,227,977	17,088,687	17,341,720	17,407,377	17,452,839	17,476,271	17,490,735	3,262,758

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

Expected future payment	$4,035,904
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	100,157
Add: Reported but not paid claim	367,025
Retained claims reserve balance	$4,302,772

B. Cathay life (China)

a. Direct business development trend

Accident year	Development year 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Expected future payment
2008Q1~2008Q4	29	56	58	58	58	58	58	-
2009Q1~2009Q4	857	3,444	3,456	3,456	3,456	3,456	3,456	-
2010Q1~2010Q4	9,837	18,945	19,784	19,784	19,784	19,784	19,784	-
2011Q1~2011Q4	54,234	122,550	128,982	128,982	128,982	128,982	128,982	-
2012Q1~2012Q4	101,950	204,032	217,091	217,091	217,091	217,091	217,091	-
2013Q1~2013Q4	137,225	377,724	397,764	397,764	397,764	397,764	397,764	20,040
2014Q1~2014Q4	155,998	509,993	485,272	485,272	485,272	485,272	485,272	329,274

Expected future payment	$349,314
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	(33,852)
Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim	-
Reserve for unreported claim	315,462
Add: Reported but not paid claim	71,561
Claims reserve balance	$387,023

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

b. Retained business development trend

Accident year	Development year							Expected future payment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2008Q1~2008Q4	29	56	58	58	58	58	58	-
2009Q1~2009Q4	857	3,444	3,456	3,456	3,456	3,456	3,456	-
2010Q1~2010Q4	9,837	18,945	19,784	19,784	19,784	19,784	19,784	-
2011Q1~2011Q4	54,234	122,550	128,982	128,982	128,982	128,982	128,982	-
2012Q1~2012Q4	101,950	203,888	216,945	216,945	216,945	216,945	216,945	-
2013Q1~2013Q4	126,576	383,943	395,709	395,709	395,709	395,709	395,709	11,766
2014Q1~2014Q4	146,234	506,926	466,326	466,326	466,326	466,326	466,326	320,092

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

Expected future payment	$331,858
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	(33,852)
Add: Reported but not paid claim	71,561
Retained claims reserve balance	$369,567

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

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

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

C. Cathay life (Vietnam)

Direct business development trend (and retained business development trend)

	Development year				
Accident year	1	2	3	4	5
2010Q1~2010Q4	270	294	294	294	294
2011Q1~2011Q4	343	587	587	587	587
2012Q1~2012Q4	1,179	1,454	1,454	1,454	1,454
2013Q1~2013Q4	586	732	732	732	732
2014Q1~2014Q4	651	840	840	840	840

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

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

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

(1) Credit risk

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

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

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

(2) Liquidity risk

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

Unit: Billion

31 December 2014	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features	$(68.5)	$136.3	$11,351.3

Note: Separate account products are not included.

(3) Market risk

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

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

(1) Credit risk analysis

A. Sources of credit risk

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

a. Issuer credit risk represents a risk that the Company may suffer financial losses for holding debt instruments or bank savings because the issuers (guarantors) or banks are not able to repay due to default, bankruptcy, liquidation or any other similar circumstances.

b. Counterparty credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations to perform or pay as and when due and, as a result, the Company will bear financial losses.

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

c. Underlying asset credit risk means the risk that the Company may suffer losses arising from deterioration of the credit quality and/or credit rating, increase of credit risk premium or breach of any contract terms of any underlying assets to certain financial instruments.

B. Concentration risk

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

31 December 2014

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	Americas	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$155,570,924	$65,064	$15,377,951	$81,151,066	$78,106,409	$330,271,414
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,057,829	148,380	12,036,445	5,534,312	-	23,776,966
Available-for-sale financial assets	327,471,560	25,955,362	72,891,378	141,313,916	47,748,463	615,380,679
Derivative financial assets for hedging	67,020	-	60,579	85,299	-	212,898
Bond investments for which no active market exists	74,913,829	85,686,191	252,923,226	508,886,440	330,452,150	1,252,861,836
Held-to-maturity financial assets	24,092,675	-	-	-	-	24,092,675
Other financial assets	35,700,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	39,200,000
Total	$623,873,837	$111,854,997	$356,789,579	$736,971,033	$456,307,022	$2,285,796,468
Proportion	27.3%	4.9%	15.6%	32.2%	20.0%	100.0%

31 December 2013

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	Americas	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$134,624,532	$4,943,631	$-	$23,319,137	$117,149,519	$280,036,819
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,908,980	410,534	1,501,611	1,506,966	-	20,328,091
Available-for-sale financial assets	440,630,404	16,945,885	68,005,787	171,005,291	30,862,036	727,449,403
Derivative financial assets for hedging	158,096	-	233,862	61,755	-	453,713
Bond investments for which no active market exists	42,484,287	65,885,399	245,015,385	407,120,305	259,636,340	1,020,141,716
Other financial assets	37,400,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	40,900,000
Total	$672,206,299	$88,185,449	$318,256,645	$603,013,454	$407,647,895	$2,089,309,742
Proportion	32.2%	4.2%	15.2%	28.9%	19.5%	100.0%

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

1 January 2013

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	Americas	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$258,608,542	$584,173	$-	$58,326,827	$45,054,311	$362,573,853
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,526,712	539,836	2,428,269	1,266,554	-	25,761,371
Available-for-sale financial assets	459,194,110	17,971,724	101,366,905	224,125,202	37,659,604	840,317,545
Derivative financial assets for hedging	292,518	33,903	661,251	154,422	-	1,142,094
Bond investments for which no active market exists	46,944,287	45,480,295	198,308,459	288,690,084	235,030,705	814,453,830
Other financial assets	19,000,000	-	4,500,000	-	-	23,500,000
Total	$805,566,169	$64,609,931	$307,264,884	$572,563,089	$317,744,620	$2,067,748,693
Proportion	39.0%	3.1%	14.8%	27.7%	15.4%	100.0%

C. Credit Quality

Classification of credit quality for financial assets of the Company:

31 December 2014

Financial assets	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade and unrated				
Cash and cash equivalents	$330,271,414	$-	$-	$-	$-	$330,271,414
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	21,699,393	2,077,573	-	-	-	23,776,966
Available-for-sale financial assets	613,929,204	1,451,475	-	735,000	(735,000)	615,380,679
Derivative financial assets for hedging	212,898	-	-	-	-	212,898
Bond investments for which no active market exists	1,244,093,897	8,767,939	-	412,334	(412,334)	1,252,861,836
Held-to-maturity financial assets	24,092,675	-	-	-	-	24,092,675
Other financial assets	39,200,000	-	-	-	-	39,200,000
Total	$2,273,499,481	$12,296,987	$-	$1,147,334	$(1,147,334)	$2,285,796,468
Proportion	99.5%	0.5%	-	0.1%	(0.1)%	100.0%

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

31 December 2013

Financial assets	Normal assets: Investment grade	Normal assets: Non-investment grade and unrated	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$280,036,819	$-	$-	$-	$-	$280,036,819
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	18,737,079	1,591,012	-	-	-	20,328,091
Available-for-sale financial assets	720,271,652	7,146,940	-	765,811	(735,000)	727,449,403
Derivative financial assets for hedging	453,713	-	-	-	-	453,713
Bond investments for which no active market exists	1,018,771,685	1,370,031	-	389,350	(389,350)	1,020,141,716
Other financial assets	40,900,000	-	-	-	-	40,900,000
Total	$2,079,170,948	$10,107,983	$-	$1,155,161	$(1,124,350)	$2,089,309,742
Proportion	99.5%	0.5%	-	0.1%	(0.1)%	100.0%

1 January 2013

Financial assets	Normal assets: Investment grade	Normal assets: Non-investment grade and unrated	Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$362,571,784	$2,069	$-	$-	$-	$362,573,853
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,123,049	638,322	-	-	-	25,761,371
Available-for-sale financial assets	828,187,237	12,024,780	-	840,528	(735,000)	840,317,545
Derivative financial assets for hedging	1,142,094	-	-	-	-	1,142,094
Bond investments for which no active market exists	809,745,213	4,708,617	-	378,768	(378,768)	814,453,830
Other financial assets	23,500,000	-	-	-	-	23,500,000
Total	$2,050,269,377	$17,373,788	$-	$1,219,296	$(1,113,768)	$2,067,748,693
Proportion	99.2%	0.8%	-	0.1%	(0.1)%	100.0%

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

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

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

31 December 2014				
Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Total
Secured loans	$377,723,395	$58,012,016	$93,625,433	$529,360,844
Overdue receivables	146,055	102,032	39,935	288,022
Total	$377,869,450	$58,114,048	$93,665,368	$529,648,866
Proportion	71%	11%	18%	100%

31 December 2013				
Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Total
Secured loans	$318,886,288	$53,103,848	$88,704,401	$460,694,537
Overdue receivables	35,422	402,651	28,555	466,628
Total	$318,921,710	$53,506,499	$88,732,956	$461,161,165
Proportion	69%	12%	19%	100%

1 January 2013				
Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Total
Secured loans	$213,209,485	$42,689,731	$80,842,510	$336,741,726
Overdue receivables	60,188	425,950	72,737	558,875
Total	$213,269,673	$43,115,681	$80,915,247	$337,300,601
Proportion	63%	13%	24%	100%

E. Secured loans and overdue receivables

31 December 2014

Secured loans and Overdue receivables	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR Principal)	Provision for impairment	Net
	Excellent	Good	Normal					
Consumer finance	$248,751,904	$173,044,802	$48,433,735	$110,559	$4,146,863	$474,487,863	$2,937,298	$471,550,565
Corporate finance	45,860,895	4,087,364	1,296,959	-	3,915,785	55,161,003	1,305,923	53,855,080
Total	$294,612,799	$177,132,166	$49,730,694	$110,559	$8,062,648	$529,648,866	$4,243,221	$525,405,645

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

31 December 2013

Secured loans and Overdue receivables	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR Principal)	Provision for impairment	Net
	Excellent	Good	Normal					
Consumer finance	$213,530,264	$148,542,793	$41,575,836	$123,468	$4,465,378	$408,237,739	$2,084,777	$406,152,962
Corporate finance	41,397,033	3,346,512	2,264,486	-	5,915,395	52,923,426	1,753,713	51,169,713
Total	$254,927,297	$151,889,305	$43,840,322	$123,468	$10,380,773	$461,161,165	$3,838,490	$457,322,675

1 January 2013

Secured loans and Overdue receivables	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR Principal)	Provision for impairment	Net
	Excellent	Good	Normal					
Consumer finance	$160,007,455	$111,309,534	$31,154,571	$183,942	$2,199,549	$304,855,051	$1,225,852	$303,629,199
Corporate finance	15,399,631	7,254,616	2,541,775	-	7,249,528	32,445,550	1,481,761	30,963,789
Total	$175,407,086	$118,564,150	$33,696,346	$183,942	$9,449,077	$337,300,601	$2,707,613	$334,592,988

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

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

	Past due but not impaired		
	Due in 1~2 months	Due in 2~3 months	Total
31 December 2014	$67,555	$43,004	$110,559
31 December 2013	109,251	14,217	123,468
1 January 2013	157,700	26,242	183,942

(2) Liquidity risk analysis

A. Sources of liquidity risk

Liquidity risks of the financial instruments are classified to “funding liquidity risk” and “market liquidity risk.” “Funding liquidity risk” represents that the Company is not able to obtain sufficient funds at a reasonable funding cost to meet the demands within reasonable time. “Market liquidity risk” represents the risk that the Company sells at loss to meet the demand for cash.

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

B. Liquidity risk management

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

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

C. Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities:

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

31 December 2014	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	$232,616	$-	$-	$-	$-	$232,616
Payables	19,631,268	4,366,995	140	-	-	23,998,403
Preferred stock liability	-	15,514,932	10,660,322	5,266,005	-	31,441,259

31 December 2013	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Payables	$15,566,483	$3,458,995	$198	$-	$-	$19,025,676
Preferred stock liability	-	-	908,000	31,441,259	-	32,349,259

1 January 2013	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
Short-term debts	$297,268	$-	$-	$-	$-	$297,268
Payables	35,522,453	-	2,551,202	-	-	38,073,655
Preferred stock liability	-	-	908,000	27,176,254	5,173,005	33,257,259

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

D. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liability:

31 December 2014	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	$19,020	$11,683	$17,492	$(28,827)	$-	$19,368
Forward	6,212,446	668,956	-	-	-	6,881,402
CS	35,156,563	9,210,915	69,380	-	-	44,436,858

31 December 2013	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	$21,501	$9,505	$(10,901)	$34,514	$-	$54,619
Forward	5,002,896	78,514	-	-	-	5,081,410
CS	10,599,472	1,026,096	853,795	-	-	12,479,363

1 January 2013	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	$29,350	$24,891	$42,985	$9,010	$-	$106,236
Forward	1,844,950	-	-	-	-	1,844,950
CS	4,047,504	2,333,184	370,735	-	-	6,751,423

(3) Market risk analysis

A. Sources of market risk

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

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

a. Value at Risk

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

b. Stress testing

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

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

(A) Simple Sensitivity

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

(B) Scenario Analysis

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

(a) Historical scenario

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

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

(b) Hypothetical scenario

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

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

Table of Stress Testing

For the year ended 31 December 2014

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Stock index)	-10%	$(48,138,539)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+20bps	(7,784,259)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	USD weakens against NTD by $1	(19,120,880)
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-

Table of Stress Testing

For the year ended 31 December 2013

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Stock index)	-10%	$(46,999,080)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+20bps	(9,234,642)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	USD weakens against NTD by $1	(16,339,965)
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-

Note 1: Impacts of credit spread changes are not included.

Note 2: Effects of hedging are considered.

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

c. Sensitivity Analysis

Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis
For the year ended 31 December 2014

Risk Factors	Variables (+/-)		Change in Income	Change in Equity
Foreign currency risk	USD	appreciates 1%	$2,821,966	$3,242,795
	CNY/CNH	appreciates 1%	2,050,506	189,403
	HKD	appreciates 1%	29,968	473,829
	EUR	appreciates 1%	243,457	75,768
	GBP	appreciates 1%	164,023	32,050
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(123,884)
	Yield curve (AUD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(303)
	Yield curve (EUR)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(12,218)
	Yield curve (NTD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	5,108	(247,919)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%		56,827	4,757,027

Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis
For the year ended 31 December 2013

Risk Factors	Variables (+/-)		Change in Income	Change in Equity
Foreign currency risk	USD	appreciates 1%	$2,583,761	$2,310,059
	CNY/CNH	appreciates 1%	1,979,293	115,983
	HKD	appreciates 1%	8,545	421,556
	EUR	appreciates 1%	296,561	147,289
	GBP	appreciates 1%	226,751	30,291
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	38,897	(165,981)
	Yield curve (AUD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(727)
	Yield curve (EUR)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	-	(2,368)
	Yield curve (NTD)	parallelly shifts up 1 bp	4,030	(295,576)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%		161,406	4,538,502

Note 1: Impacts of credit changes are not included.
Note 2: Effects of hedging are considered.
Note 3: Impacts of change in income are not included in the calculation of change in equity.
Note 4: The foreign exchange volatility reserve adjustments are not included in the change in income of the foreign currency risk.

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

47. Information of financial instruments

(1) Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Held for trading	$62,218,866	$73,892,698	$72,964,811
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,306,108,517	1,277,352,123	1,227,321,172
Derivative financial assets for hedging	212,898	453,713	1,142,094
Held-to-maturity financial assets	25,940,630	1,619,138	-
Loans and receivables			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note)	332,907,182	281,874,153	365,919,542
Receivables	54,561,215	47,633,306	57,726,314
Bond investments for which no active market exists	1,256,567,547	1,023,349,976	816,904,617
Other financial assets	39,200,000	40,900,000	23,500,010
Loans	693,095,163	635,863,840	518,210,946
Guarantee deposits paid	15,383,461	16,714,926	14,376,119
Subtotal	2,391,714,568	2,046,336,201	1,796,637,548
Total	$3,786,195,479	$3,399,653,873	$3,098,065,625

Note: Exclude cash on hand and revolving funds.

Financial liabilities

Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Held for trading	$49,783,588	$16,148,024	$2,079,457
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	-	5,148	-
Financial liabilities at amortized cost			
Short-term debts	232,616	-	297,268
Payables	23,998,403	19,025,676	38,073,655
Preferred stock liability	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Guarantee deposits received	2,675,245	2,211,239	2,077,752
Subtotal	56,906,264	51,236,915	70,448,675
Total	$106,689,852	$67,390,087	$72,528,132

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

A. The methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the financial instruments are as follows:

a. The fair value of the Company and Subsidiaries' short-term financial instruments is based on the carrying amount of those instruments at reporting date due to the short maturity of those instruments. Short-term financial instruments include cash, cash equivalents, resale bonds and notes, receivables, short-term debts and payables.

b. The fair value of the guarantee deposits paid and guarantee deposits received is based on the carrying amount as the Company and Subsidiaries predict the future cash inflow or outflow will be of similar amount to the carrying value.

c. Quoted market price, if available, is utilized as estimates of the fair value of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale financial assets, bond investments for which no active market exists, held-to-maturity financial assets and derivative financial instruments for hedging. If no quoted market prices exist for the Company and Subsidiaries' financial assets, the fair value of those assets is derived based on pricing models. A pricing model incorporates all information that is available to market participants, such as yield curves, exchange rates, etc., and takes into account characteristics of financial instruments, including credit ratings, residual periods of debt securities, currencies and fair value of similar instruments. The Company and Subsidiaries thus adopt the methods and assumptions that market participants would use in setting prices.

d. Loans are interest-bearing financial assets. The fair value of loans is their carrying amount after deducting the allowance for bad debts.

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

B. Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than those listed in the table below, the carrying amount of the Company and Subsidiaries' financial instruments measured at amortized cost approximates their fair value:

	Carrying amount		
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Financial assets			
Bond investments for which no active market exists	$1,256,567,547	$1,023,349,976	$816,904,617
Held-to-maturity financial assets	25,940,630	1,619,138	-

	Fair value		
	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Financial assets			
Bond investments for which no active market exists	$1,281,147,449	$994,573,305	$867,272,570
Held-to-maturity financial assets	25,656,769	1,534,584	-

C. The three levels of fair value hierarchy

To provide disclosure of information, the Company and Subsidiaries use the three levels of fair value hierarchy to reflect the significance of fair value inputs during measurement. The three levels of fair value hierarchy is shown below:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use unobservable inputs or inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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

a. Fair value hierarchy

	31 December 2014			
Item	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$8,616,796	$8,616,796	$-	$-
Bonds	3,722,720	3,649,136	73,584	-
Other	32,124,854	29,825,104	2,299,750	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	479,890,497	469,234,658	10,655,839	-
Bonds	617,740,889	10,151,309	607,589,580	-
Other	208,477,131	164,742,971	21,139,679	22,594,481
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,754,496	15,658	17,738,838	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	212,898	-	212,898	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	49,783,588	-	49,783,588	-

	31 December 2013			
Item	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$11,532,825	$11,532,825	$-	$-
Bonds	4,588,322	3,060,336	1,527,986	-
Other	54,395,947	41,961,147	12,434,800	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	416,988,367	409,771,081	7,217,286	-
Bonds	726,838,169	6,430,109	720,408,060	-
Other	133,525,587	97,303,043	23,119,841	13,102,703

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

Item	31 December 2013			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss	$3,375,604	$-	$3,375,604	$-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	453,713	-	453,713	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value				
through profit or loss	16,148,024	-	16,148,024	-
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	5,148	-	5,148	-

Item	1 January 2013			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss				
Stocks	$10,883,272	$10,883,272	$-	$-
Bonds	2,459,664	810,122	1,649,542	-
Other	54,654,511	36,311,221	18,343,290	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	278,706,999	273,346,288	5,360,711	-
Bonds	838,550,417	39,891,903	798,658,514	-
Other	110,063,756	82,471,511	19,951,630	7,640,615
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss	4,967,364	-	4,967,364	-
Derivative financial assets for hedging	1,142,094	-	1,142,094	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value				
through profit or loss	2,079,457	-	2,079,457	-

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

b. Reconciliation for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

(A) Financial assets

For the year ended 31 December 2014								
		Total gains and losses recognized		Increase		Decrease		
Item	Beginning balance	Amount recognized in profit or loss	Amount recognized in OCI	Acquisition or issues	Transfer into Level 3	Disposal or settlements	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance
Available-for-sale financial assets	$13,102,703	$742,405	$1,284,107	$10,324,616	$-	$(2,859,350)	$-	$22,594,481

For the year ended 31 December 2013								
		Total gains and losses recognized		Increase		Decrease		
Item	Beginning balance	Amount recognized in profit or loss	Amount recognized in OCI	Acquisition or issues	Transfer into Level 3	Disposal or settlements	Transfer out of Level 3	Ending balance
Available-for-sale financial assets	$7,640,615	$419,851	$680,788	$7,729,295	$-	$(3,367,846)	$-	$13,102,703

(B) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

During the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

(3) Hedged accounting disclosures

Cash flow hedges

The following table summarizes the terms of the Company and Subsidiaries' interest rate swaps for bonds used as hedging instruments as of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013:

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

31 December 2014				
Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Fair Value	Expected period of cash flow	Expected period of profit and loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income
Floating rate bonds	IRS	$212,898	23 January 2015 ~ 26 May 2024	23 January 2015 ~ 26 May 2024

31 December 2013				
Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Fair Value	Expected period of cash flow	Expected period of profit and loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income
Floating rate bonds	IRS	$448,565	23 January 2014 ~ 23 September 2020	23 January 2014 ~ 23 September 2020

1 January 2013				
Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Fair Value	Expected period of cash flow	Expected period of profit and loss recognized in the statement of comprehensive income
Floating rate bonds	IRS	$1,142,094	23 January 2013 ~ 23 September 2020	23 January 2013 ~ 23 September 2020

The terms of interest rate swap agreements are established based on the terms of the bonds hedged.

The Company and Subsidiaries' interest rate swap agreements are considered to be highly effective cash flow hedges. Amount of effective hedging instrument in cash flow hedges is as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	$(235,636)	$(707,546)
Amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss	(30)	14,017

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

Fair value hedges (Note)

The following table summarizes the terms of the Company and Subsidiaries' futures for bonds used as hedging instruments as of 31 December 2013:

31 December 2013		
Par value (USD)	Hedged item	Maturity date
$880,650	Bond investments for which no active market exists	14 February 2034 ~ 11 September 2042

Note: The Company and Subsidiaries have no fair value hedge on 31 December 2014.

48. Exchange rates used to translate material financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are disclosed as follows:

	31 December 2014		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	43,706,336	31.718000	1,386,277,565
AUD	975,407	25.959597	25,321,162
EUR	645,638	38.550057	24,889,392
GBP	(Note)	(Note)	(Note)
CNH	37,971,921	5.103418	193,786,595
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	7,870,375	31.718000	249,632,544
HKD	11,662,606	4.089716	47,696,751
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	137,887	5.112500	704,946
USD	3,976	31.718000	126,123

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

	31 December 2013		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	38,590,232	29.950000	1,155,777,439
AUD	1,035,163	26.710908	27,650,131
EUR	728,989	41.287573	30,098,202
GBP	466,217	49.502858	23,079,082
CNH	38,940,825	4.943631	192,509,070
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	4,346,951	29.950000	130,191,169
HKD	10,913,660	3.862647	42,155,618
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	70,770	4.947200	350,111
USD	3,832	29.950000	114,759

	1 January 2013		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NTD
Financial Assets			
Monetary Items			
USD	36,845,654	29.136000	1,073,534,986
AUD	(Note)	(Note)	(Note)
EUR	717,803	38.609570	27,714,068
GBP	526,696	46.975973	24,742,075
CNH	19,422,188	4.679730	90,890,601
Non-Monetary Items			
USD	3,188,552	29.136000	93,069,180
HKD	7,588,075	3.758611	28,520,621
Investments accounted for using the equity method			
CNY	64,246	4.674100	300,290
USD	3,493	29.136000	101,761

Note: The amount did not have significant influence.

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

49. Assets and liabilities are distinguished based on expectations regarding recovery or settlement within 12 months after the reporting date and more than 12 months after the reporting date:

	31 December 2014		
Item	Recovery within 12 months	Recovery more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$333,112,783	$-	$333,112,783
Receivables	54,286,327	274,888	54,561,215
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	662,160	61,556,706	62,218,866
Available-for-sale financial assets	83,466,066	1,222,642,451	1,306,108,517
Derivative financial assets for hedging	5,399	207,499	212,898
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Net	-	3,058,849	3,058,849
Bond investments for which no active market exists	43,299,643	1,213,267,904	1,256,567,547
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	25,940,630	25,940,630
Other financial assets - Net	-	39,200,000	39,200,000
Investment property	-	397,812,602	397,812,602
Investment property under construction	-	12,437,283	12,437,283
Prepayments for buildings and land-Investments	-	1,795,276	1,795,276
Loans	45,080	693,050,083	693,095,163
Reinsurance assets	-	287,641	287,641
Property and equipment	-	26,793,682	26,793,682
Intangible assets	-	157,619	157,619
Deferred tax assets	-	13,287,147	13,287,147
Other assets	444,877	15,902,704	16,347,581
Separate account product assets	7,434,381	454,832,395	462,266,776
Total assets			$4,705,262,075

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

	31 December 2014		
Item	Settlement within 12 months	Settlement more than 12 months	Total
Short-term debts	$232,616	$-	$232,616
Payables	23,998,263	140	23,998,403
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,796	49,777,792	49,783,588
Preferred stock liability	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000
Insurance liabilities	-	3,698,737,657	3,698,737,657
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	55,094,699	55,094,699
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	16,846,406	16,846,406
Provisions	-	3,760,112	3,760,112
Deferred tax liabilities	-	28,851,307	28,851,307
Other liabilities	25,734	8,668,965	8,694,699
Separate account product liabilities	410,281	461,856,495	462,266,776
Total liabilities			$4,378,266,263

	31 December 2013		
Item	Recovery within 12 months	Recovery more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$282,058,256	$-	$282,058,256
Receivables	47,537,953	95,353	47,633,306
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	491,344	73,401,354	73,892,698
Available-for-sale financial assets	133,152,547	1,144,199,576	1,277,352,123
Derivative financial assets for hedging	290,340	163,373	453,713
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Net	-	1,432,832	1,432,832
Bond investments for which no active market exists	30,157,574	993,192,402	1,023,349,976
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	1,619,138	1,619,138
Other financial assets - Net	-	40,900,000	40,900,000
Investment property	-	345,459,505	345,459,505
Investment property under construction	-	15,570,122	15,570,122
Prepayments for buildings and land-Investments	-	5,173,152	5,173,152
Loans	36,278	635,827,562	635,863,840
Reinsurance assets	-	683,457	683,457
Property and equipment	-	36,669,572	36,669,572
Intangible assets	-	184,090	184,090
Deferred tax assets	-	12,221,216	12,221,216
Other assets	479,858	17,979,865	18,459,723
Separate account product assets	7,333,764	368,918,972	376,252,736
Total assets			$4,195,229,455

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

Item	31 December 2013 Settlement within 12 months	Settlement more than 12 months	Total
Payables	$19,025,478	$198	$19,025,676
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	25,366	16,122,658	16,148,024
Derivative financial liabilities for hedging	-	5,148	5,148
Preferred stock liability	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Insurance liabilities	-	3,380,579,907	3,380,579,907
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	57,596,449	57,596,449
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	10,482,181	10,482,181
Provisions	-	3,919,223	3,919,223
Deferred tax liabilities	-	21,281,632	21,281,632
Other liabilities	4,884	8,627,553	8,632,437
Separate account product liabilities	1,554,591	374,698,145	376,252,736
Total liabilities			$3,923,923,413

Item	1 January 2013 Recovery within 12 months	Recovery more than 12 months	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$366,121,804	$-	$366,121,804
Receivables	57,715,827	10,487	57,726,314
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	241,912	72,722,899	72,964,811
Available-for-sale financial assets	153,831,479	1,073,489,693	1,227,321,172
Derivative financial assets for hedging	185,211	956,883	1,142,094
Investments accounted for using the equity method - Net	-	947,731	947,731
Bond investments for which no active market exists	6,968,205	809,936,412	816,904,617
Other financial assets - Net	10	23,500,000	23,500,010
Investment property	-	303,514,424	303,514,424
Investment property under construction	-	7,519,477	7,519,477
Prepayments for buildings and land - Investments	-	1,581,767	1,581,767
Loans	32,348	518,178,598	518,210,946
Reinsurance assets	-	9,170,196	9,170,196
Property and equipment	-	48,356,882	48,356,882
Intangible assets	-	254,878	254,878
Deferred tax assets	-	16,106,670	16,106,670
Other assets	589,418	16,150,056	16,739,474
Separate account product assets	1,287,322	328,269,924	329,557,246
Total assets			$3,817,640,513

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

	1 January 2013		
Item	Settlement within 12 months	Settlement more than 12 months	Total
Short-term debts	$297,268	$-	$297,268
Payables	35,522,453	2,551,202	38,073,655
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-	2,079,457	2,079,457
Preferred stock liability	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Insurance liabilities	-	3,082,659,251	3,082,659,251
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	61,350,872	61,350,872
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	4,270,856	4,270,856
Provisions	-	3,812,483	3,812,483
Deferred tax liabilities	-	20,217,430	20,217,430
Other liabilities	209,870	11,315,940	11,525,810
Separate account product liabilities	1,440,241	328,117,005	329,557,246
Total liabilities			$3,583,844,328

50. Related party transactions

Significant transactions with related parties

(1) Property transactions

Property transactions between the Company and Subsidiaries and related parties are in the nature of undertaking contracted projects, trade, and lease transactions. The terms of such transactions are based on market surveys, the contracted terms of both parties and public bidding.

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

A. Significant transactions of undertaking contracted projects with related parties are listed below:

	For the year ended 31 December 2014	
Name	Item	Amount
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Cathay Cosmos Building, etc.	$81,429
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	937,306
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	10,965
Total		$1,029,700

	For the year ended 31 December 2013	
Name	Item	Amount
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Cathay Cosmos Building, etc.	$46,575
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	2,570,241
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	18,870
Total		$2,635,686

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, between the Company and Subsidiaries and Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd. were $42,443 thousands, $95,481 thousands and $3,408 thousands, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, between the Company and Subsidiaries and San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. were $5,575,823 thousands, $5,535,807 thousands and $5,483,615 thousands, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, between the Company and Subsidiaries and Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. were $49,306 thousands, $49,306 thousands and $49,306 thousands, respectively.

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

B. Real-estate rental income (from related parties):

	Rental income	
	For the years ended 31 December	
Name	2014	2013
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$35,513	$31,354
Subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	8,844	8,805
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	28,604	(Note)
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	19,840	9,848
Subtotal	48,444	9,848
Other related party		
Cathay United Bank	399,485	380,520
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	102,006	102,738
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	40,820	40,080
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	27,571	27,822
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,580	5,808
Cathay General Hospital	178,043	174,863
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	17,932	17,405
Cathay Healthcare Inc.	48,540	34,421
Cathay Venture Inc.	3,548	3,452
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	135,540	27,667
Subtotal	959,065	814,776
Total	$1,051,866	$864,783

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

	Guarantee deposits received		
Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$8,046	$8,505	$6,604
Associate			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	8,343	5,922	(Note)
Cathay Insurance Company Limited (China)	5,466	5,262	-
Subtotal	13,809	11,184	-
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	99,771	95,045	85,466
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	22,465	24,464	22,678
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	9,270	9,270	8,903
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	6,744	5,655	5,853
Cathay General Hospital	10,166	10,166	10,166
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,028	4,028	4,028
Cathay Healthcare Inc.	8,593	8,012	8,012
Subtotal	161,037	156,640	145,106
Total	$182,892	$176,329	$151,710

Note: As a subsidiary during the period.

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

C. Real-estate rental expenses (to related parties):

	Rental expense For the years ended 31 December	
Name	2014	2013
Other related party		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	$7,852	$7,852
Cathay United Bank	59,185	56,308
Total	$67,037	$64,160

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

	Guarantee deposits paid		
Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	$15,293	$15,172	$14,790

According to contracts, leasing periods are generally 3 years, and rentals are usually paid on a monthly basis.

(2) Cash in banks

Name	Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other related party				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit	$4,482	$7,482	$57,338,698
	Cash in bank	29,939,658	25,549,308	16,746,027
Indovina Bank Limited	Time deposit	-	-	471
	Cash in bank	9,086	5,226	2,737
Total		$29,953,226	$25,562,016	$74,087,933

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were $21,682 thousands and $325,925 thousands, respectively.

Interest income from Indovina Bank Limited for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 were $171 thousands and $3,487 thousands, respectively.

As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, time deposit pledged were $4,482 thousands, $7,482 thousands and $8,698 thousands, respectively.

(3) Bond investments for which no active market exists

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000

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

(4) Secured loans

	For the year ended 31 December 2014			
Name	Maximum amount	Interest income	Rate	Ending balance
Other related party				
Cathay General Hospital	$2,926,691	$61,584	2.01%~2.55%	$2,634,550
Other	1,005,309	14,551	1.34%~3.78%	918,376
Total		$76,135		$3,552,926

	For the year ended 31 December 2013			
Name	Maximum amount	Interest income	Rate	Ending balance
Other related party				
Cathay General Hospital	$3,210,519	$72,197	2.01%~2.55%	$2,926,691
Other	717,643	10,153	1.34%~3.88%	694,214
Total		$82,350		$3,620,905

(5) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (beneficiary certificates)

Name		31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other related party				
Cathay Securities Investment	Market value	$3,031,486	$2,008,405	$2,319,889
Trust Co., Ltd. managed funds	Cost	$2,871,270	$1,807,565	$2,152,997

(6) Discretionary account management balance

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other related party			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$210,144,489	$227,376,831	$204,663,888

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

(7) Other receivables

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (Note)	$8,926,622	$7,550,281	$5,235,287
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	-	-	12,396
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	264,638	164,984	141,412
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	23,758	24,192	22,594

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

(8) Reinsurance assets

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Subsidiary			
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$25,206	$43,145	$-

(9) Guarantee deposits paid

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other related party			
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	$515,748	$711,826	$364,739

For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, the imputed interest income of guarantee deposits paid from Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. were $1,014 thousands and $990 thousands, respectively.

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

(10) Guarantee deposits received

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Other related party			
Cathay Healthcare Inc.	$3,599	$2,446	$-
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	$8,599	$7,446	$5,000

(11) Other payables

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (Note 1)	$4,366,995	$3,458,995	$2,550,995
Subsidiary			
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	-	14,109	-
Associate			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	3,520	5,904	(Note 2)
Other related party			
Cathay United Bank	455,244	142,559	139,104
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	3,084	2,390	5,732
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	15,336	12,754	10,586
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	1,984	1,383	3,580
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	7,479	-	326

Note 1: The payables consist of interest expenses accrued from preferred stock liability.

Note 2: As a subsidiary during the period.

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

(12) Preferred stock liability

Name	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Parent company			
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$30,000,000	$30,000,000	$30,000,000

(13) Accounts collected in advance (Note)

Name	1 January 2013
Other related party	
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$10,859
Cathay United Bank	26,517
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	3,993

Note: As of 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013, Symphox Information Co., Ltd. is not a subsidiary.

(14) Premium income

Name	For the years ended 31 December 2014	2013
Other related party		
Cathay United Bank	$66,907	$428,978
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	19,295	14,313
Cathay General Hospital	40,813	39,658
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	6,473	5,188
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	2,525	3,001
Shanghai Lujiazui Finance & Trade Zone Development Company Limited	7,686	-
Other	139,680	123,255
Total	$283,379	$614,393

(15) Handling fees earned

Name	For the years ended 31 December 2014	2013
Other related party		
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	$124,015	$124,880

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

(16) Insurance expenses

Name	For the years ended 31 December 2014	2013
Other related party		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$160,401	$108,543

The insurance expenses were related to insurance for property and equipment, cash, public accident, etc. Amounts of $11,709 thousands and $10,407 thousands paid by the Company on behalf of its employees for fidelity bond insurance were included in the above insurance expenses for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(17) Indemnity income

Name	For the years ended 31 December 2014	2013
Other related party		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$7,836	$1,421

(18) Reinsurance income

Name	For the years ended 31 December 2014	2013
Subsidiary		
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$133,295	$131,331

On 1 April 2000, Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd. engaged in the reinsurance business providing reinsurance for RGA Global Reinsurance Company and Central Reinsurance Corporation's accidental insurance. For the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013, the Company assumed 90% of the reinsurance business from Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.

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

(19) Reinsurance service expenses

	For the years ended 31 December	
Name	2014	2013
Subsidiary		
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$9,406	$8,938

(20) Reinsurance claim payments

	For the years ended 31 December	
Name	2014	2013
Subsidiary		
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$112,979	$132,439

(21) Reinsurance commission expenses

	For the years ended 31 December	
Name	2014	2013
Subsidiary		
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd.	$4,334	$3,755

(22) Other operating income (Note)

Name	For the year ended 31 December 2013
Other related party	
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	$30,852
Cathay United Bank	429,214
Cathay General Hospital	48,929
Cathay Securities Co., Ltd.	19,683
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	7,289
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	2,200
Total	$538,167

Note: Symphox Information Co., Ltd. is not a subsidiary for the year ended 31 December 2014.

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

(23) Other operating costs

Name	For the years ended 31 December 2014	2013
Other related party		
Cathay United Bank	$456,206	$405,733
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	173,806	134,493
Total	$630,012	$540,226

(24) Non-operating income

Name	For the years ended 31 December 2014	2013
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$4,575	$1,991
Other related party		
Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.	1,378,655	1,305,606
Cathay United Bank	152,080	123,011
Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	21,090	21,179
Cathay Healthcare Inc.	3,992	2,706
Cathay General Hospital	5,533	5,461
Subtotal	1,561,350	1,457,963
Total	$1,565,925	$1,459,954

Non-operating income is mainly generated from the Company and Subsidiaries' integrated marketing activities.

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

(25) Operating expenses

	For the years ended 31 December	
Name	2014	2013
Subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	$356	$11,935
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	259,002	(Note)
Other related party		
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	98,340	108,034
Cathay United Bank	3,911,084	2,556,028
Cathay Venture Inc.	9,223	21,021
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	718,026	675,726
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	15,610	17,546
Cathay Healthcare Inc.	7,726	8,488
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	8,622	3,592
Subtotal	4,768,631	3,390,435
Total	$5,027,989	$3,402,370

Note: As a subsidiary during the period.

(26) Non-operating expenses

	For the years ended 31 December	
Name	2014	2013
Parent company		
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	$908,000	$908,000

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

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

(27) Sales of securities

		For the year ended 31 December 2013	
Name	Securities	Shares (thousand)	Amount
Other related party			
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	5,489	$90,297

There was no significant transaction of securities with related parties for the year ended 31 December 2014.

(28) Other

A. As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, the nominal amounts of the financial instruments transactions with Cathay United Bank are summarized as below:

Item	31 December 2014		31 December 2013		1 January 2013	
CS contracts	USD	250,000	USD	1,045,000	USD	985,000

B. The Company had entered a credit assignment agreement with Cathay United Bank in the amounts of $307,050 thousands for the year ended 31 December 2014.

(29) Key management personnel compensation

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Short-term employee benefits	$121,582	$108,091
Post-employment benefits	1,782	1,549
Total	$123,364	$109,640

The management of the Company includes directors, vice general managers and the above.

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

51. Pledged assets

(1) The Company

As of 31 December 2014, 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, the Company provided cash, time deposits and government bonds to its lessees as guarantees for the guarantee deposits received and bonds pledged with courts in legal as guarantee of litigations. Moreover, pursuant to Article 141 of the Insurance Act, the Company deposited 15% of its capital in the Central Bank as the “Guaranteed Depository Insurance”. Details are as follows:

	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Guarantee deposits paid - Government bonds	$9,296,415	$9,511,241	$9,523,306
Guarantee deposits paid - Time deposits	512,482	519,782	118,698
Guarantee deposits paid - Others	4,836	3,459	8,807
Total	$9,813,733	$10,034,482	$9,650,811

Pledged assets are summarized based on the net carrying amounts.

(2) Symphox Information

As of 31 December 2013 and 1 January 2013, the pledged property details are as follows:

	1 January 2013
Cash in bank (recognized as other financial assets)	$10
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	45,103
Total	$45,113

Symphox Information maintains a trust account at Cathay United Bank for its electronic gift certificates. As of 1 January 2013, the account balance was $10 thousands.

The pledged assets, such as cash, time deposits or bond funds, are used to strengthen the financial operation of electronic gift certificates and to protect the clients’ interests.

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

(3) Cathay life (China)

Item	31 December 2014	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Guarantee deposits paid	$1,636,000	$1,187,328	$1,157,835

According to the requirement of the China Insurance Regulatory Commission, the guaranteed deposit is 20% of the registered capital. The guaranteed deposits of Cathay Life (China) are time deposits.

52. Commitment and Contingencies

Legal claim contingency

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

53. Significant disaster damages

None.

54. Significant subsequent events

None.

55. Others matters

(1) Discretionary account management

Item	31 December 2014	
	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	$125,190,176	$125,190,176
Overseas stocks	44,606,537	44,606,537
Repurchase bonds	14,093,000	14,093,000
Cash in banks	23,123,022	23,123,022
Beneficiary certificates	5,615,021	5,615,021
Futures and options	746,019	746,019
Total	$213,373,775	$213,373,775

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

	31 December 2013	
Item	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	$129,828,751	$129,828,751
Overseas stocks	55,726,731	55,726,731
Repurchase bonds	2,088,200	2,088,200
Cash in banks	22,994,358	22,994,358
Beneficiary certificates	18,109,871	18,109,871
Futures and options	911,776	911,776
Corporate bonds	837,194	837,194
Total	$230,496,881	$230,496,881

	1 January 2013	
Item	Carrying amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	$100,690,134	$100,690,134
Overseas stocks	28,173,078	28,173,078
Repurchase bonds	6,336,804	6,336,804
Cash in banks	38,106,426	38,106,426
Beneficiary certificates	29,184,078	29,184,078
Futures and options	1,482,600	1,482,600
Corporate bonds	690,768	690,768
Total	$204,663,888	$204,663,888

As of 31 December 2014, the Company entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of NT$130,000,000 thousands, US$1,175,000 thousands, and HK$1,550,000 thousands. As of 31 December 2013, the Company entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of NT$143,000,000 thousands, US$1,990,000 thousands and HK$2,000,000 thousands. As of 1 January 2013, the amount was NT$140,000,000 thousands, US$2,090,000 thousands, and HK$2,000,000 thousands.

(2) Revenue and expenses arising from business transactions, promotion activities and information sharing between parent company and other subsidiaries are allocated to the Company and its affiliates based on the attribution of the transactions.

(3) Capital management

A. Objectives

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

B. Policies

In order to assume all types of risks, the Company applies capital adequacy ratio as the indicator for capital adequacy. The Company calculates capital adequacy ratio periodically and aperiodically to monitor the status of capital adequacy in the short and mid-term. The Company sets business objectives and plans asset allocation based on the ratio.

C. Procedures

a. Periodically

The Company regularly reviews the capital adequacy ratio. The Company uses assets and liabilities model based on cash flow of current contracts and assets, expected new contracts, and the best estimated scenario to estimate the capital adequacy ratio in the future year and analyzes solvency. If the expected ratio deviates from related control standards, the Company decreases the risk exposures or increases capital.

b. Aperiodically

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

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

D. Capital adequacy ratio

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

(4) Changes in accounting policy

To improve the reliability and relevance of financial reporting, enhance financial disclosure transparency, be in line with the international conventions, and increase net value and risk tolerance, the Company and Subsidiaries volunteered to change the subsequent measurements of investment property from cost model to fair value model since year of 2014. Items and amounts of retrospective adjustments are summarized below:

Effects on the balance sheet items

	31 December 2013	1 January 2013
Increase in investment property	$133,097,147	$100,409,695
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	9,094,681	4,826,827
Increase in retained earnings	107,726,712	95,582,868
Increase in other equity	16,275,754	-

Effects on the statements of comprehensive income items

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Increase in operating revenue	$16,578,788	$13,044,742
Decrease in operating expenses	-	1,962,340
Increase in income tax expense	(2,690,507)	(2,863,238)
Increase in net income	13,888,281	12,143,844
Increase in other comprehensive income	827,609	16,275,754
Increase in earnings per share	2.62	2.29

56. Information regarding investment in Mainland China

On 25 December 2002 and 24 July 2003, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to remit US$22,850 thousands and US$27,150 thousands, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou). The total amount of the registered capital was revised from US$50,000 to US$48,330 thousands approved by MOEAIC on 20 December 2010. Also, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit US$59,000 thousands as the registered capital again on 16 May 2008. MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit US$3,400 thousands as the registered capital again on 2 April 2012. MOEAIC also authorized the revision of the amount of US$32,520 thousands of unexecuted project to CNY$200,000 thousands to avoid currency risk on 14 September 2013. The total registered capital was US$110,730 thousands. On 25 September 2003, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou) to change its location from Guangzhou to Shanghai. The Company's subsidiary, Cathay Life Insurance Ltd. (China) has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 29 December 2004 and changed its name to Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Ltd. following approval by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 12 August 2014. The Company has remitted US$48,330 thousands to the subsidiary as of 31 December 2009. The Company injected additional US$29,880 thousands on 29 September 2010 and CNY$200,000 thousands on 8 May 2014. As of 31 December 2014, the Company's remittances to the subsidiary totaled approximately CNY$200,000 thousands and US$78,210 thousands.

On 17 October 2007, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to remit US$26,390 thousands as the registered capital to establish a China-based general insurance subsidiary (in the form of a joint venture with Cathay Century Insurance) of which was also approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 8 October 2007. On 6 March 2008, MOEAIC authorized the Company to increase the remittances from US$26,390 thousands to US$28,960 thousands. On 15 August 2008, MOEAIC further authorized the Company to revise the remittance from US$28,960 thousands to US$28,140 thousands. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established by the Company and Cathay Century Insurance in Shanghai has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 26 August 2008. On 28 May 2013, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY$200,000 thousands to increase the share capital. As of 31 December 2014, the Company's remittances to this general insurance company totaled approximately CNY$200,000 thousands and US$28,140 thousands.

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

On 1 November 2011 and 11 April 2012, the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to remit CNY$300,000 (US$47,000) thousands and CNY$ 500,000 (US$80,000) thousands, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. The Company's subsidiary, Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 15 August 2012. On 1 April 2013, MOEAIC authorized the Company to remit CNY$700,000 (US$111,000) thousands to increase the share capital. As of 31 December 2014, the Company's remittances to Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. totaled approximately CNY$1,500,000 thousands.

57. Segment information

(1) General information

The Company and Subsidiaries abide by the provisions of insurance law for insurance business operations. In accordance with IFRS 8, the Company and Subsidiaries provide insurance policy products and the overall business decision-makers make decisions based on resource allocation of the Company as a whole, making the entire company one functioning entity.

(2) Information of operating revenue by territory

The Company and Subsidiaries' operating revenues are primarily from premium income and investment income in both domestic and foreign area. The relevant operating revenue information is disclosed as follows:

	For the years ended 31 December	
	2014	2013
Domestic	$649,667,014	$585,590,353
Foreign	117,664,242	93,336,883
Total	$767,331,256	$678,927,236