

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three-month periods ended
31 March 2016 and 2015
With Independent Auditors' Review Report

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

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Review Report of Independent Auditors
English Translation of a Report Originally Issued in Chinese

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

We have reviewed the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries as of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our reviews.

We conducted our reviews in accordance with Statements of Auditing Standards No.36 “Review of Financial statements” of the Republic of China. A review consists principally of inquiries, comparison and analytical procedures. A review was substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our reviews, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying consolidated financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holding Companies”, “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers”, and IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as endorsed by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) of the Republic of China.

Ernst & Young
Taipei, Taiwan
The Republic of China
28 April 2016



Notice to Readers

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

**Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets**

As at 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015

(31 March 2016 and 2015 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.3.31</u>
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4, 6	\$273,432,811	\$191,780,120	\$372,500,934
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks		112,690,284	100,169,436	167,303,594
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	4, 7	339,029,155	296,117,926	232,297,737
Available-for-sale financial assets - net	4, 8	1,365,353,120	1,486,393,125	1,408,038,943
Derivative financial assets for hedging	4	490,781	447,326	655,161
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	4	57,155,937	55,880,471	43,093,107
Receivables - net	4, 9	140,481,692	141,665,344	161,075,851
Current income tax assets	4	4,693,550	4,323,586	7,375,165
Loans - net	4, 10	1,826,552,910	1,766,476,353	1,830,447,499
Reinsurance assets - net		8,329,836	7,000,785	5,993,347
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net	4, 11	74,099,404	81,708,446	89,008,359
Investments accounted for using the equity method - net	4, 12	26,397,586	25,500,488	6,069,063
Other financial assets - net	4, 13	2,797,401,004	2,790,400,892	2,228,535,089
Investment properties - net	4, 14	381,200,354	381,149,809	338,132,992
Property and equipment - net	4, 15	97,719,277	97,488,736	93,316,302
Intangible assets - net	4, 16	60,301,855	56,943,768	9,340,458
Deferred tax assets - net	4	12,431,896	14,425,707	13,665,332
Other assets - net		58,922,648	71,102,715	38,159,864
Total assets		<u><u>\$7,636,684,100</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,568,975,033</u></u>	<u><u>\$7,045,008,797</u></u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets - (continued)

As at 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015

(31 March 2016 and 2015 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Liabilities & equity	Notes	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Liabilities				
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks		\$62,544,383	\$41,226,909	\$67,031,921
Bankers acceptances and funds borrowed		-	-	628,020
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4, 17	98,632,682	137,471,418	87,119,663
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	4	44,705,132	55,523,982	61,616,178
Commercial paper payable - net	4, 18	35,957,885	35,677,634	26,428,229
Payables		50,189,989	43,680,334	52,282,701
Current income tax liabilities	4	946,549	946,549	470,300
Deposits	19	1,880,240,144	1,854,495,831	1,733,676,545
Bonds payable	4, 20	71,800,000	71,800,000	107,399,878
Provisions	4, 22	4,323,295,118	4,262,002,527	3,857,417,619
Other financial liabilities - net	4, 21	548,449,945	549,564,053	544,775,424
Deferred tax liabilities	4	29,869,368	34,775,271	25,662,283
Other liabilities		19,083,179	20,748,323	21,182,941
Total liabilities		7,165,714,374	7,107,912,831	6,585,691,702
Equity attributable to owners of parent				
Capital stock				
Common stock	24	125,632,102	125,632,102	125,632,102
Capital surplus	25	88,781,174	88,781,174	88,782,304
Retained earnings	26			
Legal reserve		24,820,095	24,820,095	19,784,401
Special reserve		140,185,120	140,185,120	82,262,652
Undistributed earnings		73,357,045	65,190,213	78,919,430
Other equity		11,981,788	10,448,290	58,152,310
Non-controlling interests	4, 27	6,212,402	6,005,208	5,783,896
Total equity		470,969,726	461,062,202	459,317,095
Total liabilities and equity		\$7,636,684,100	\$7,568,975,033	\$7,045,008,797

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

	Notes	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Interest income	4	\$41,570,483	\$37,117,958
Less: Interest expenses		(3,982,690)	(4,238,597)
Net interest income	4	<u>37,587,793</u>	<u>32,879,361</u>
Net income other than interest			
Net commission and handling fee		(3,010,982)	337,034
Net premiums from insurance business		70,605,261	47,654,569
Gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		25,610,084	3,524,422
Gains from investment properties		2,880,628	2,226,506
Realized gains on available-for-sale financial assets		10,842,746	20,925,792
Realized (losses) gains on held-to-maturity financial assets		55,952	(47,964)
Losses on foreign exchange		(30,388,895)	(14,078,929)
Impairment losses on assets		(754)	-
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		501,278	51,696
Net other non-interest gains		5,619,832	10,685,316
Total income		<u>120,302,943</u>	<u>104,157,803</u>
Bad debt expenses and provision for premiums reserve		<u>(636,984)</u>	<u>(112,293)</u>
Changes in insurance liabilities and provisions		<u>(94,330,281)</u>	<u>(70,365,746)</u>
Operating expenses	28		
Employee benefits expenses		(11,545,353)	(9,072,998)
Depreciation and amortizations expenses		(1,246,627)	(612,439)
Other general and administration expenses		(4,242,957)	(4,088,780)
Subtotal		<u>(17,034,937)</u>	<u>(13,774,217)</u>
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		8,300,741	19,905,547
Income tax benefit (expense)	4, 30	37,125	(1,796,875)
Net income		<u>8,337,866</u>	<u>18,108,672</u>
Other comprehensive income	4, 29		
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method - not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(1,324)	-
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk		948,574	(287,160)
Income tax relating to the components not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(161,033)	48,817
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation		(3,412,407)	(1,531,137)
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale financial assets		1,348,504	4,399,625
Losses on cash flow hedges		42,752	(3,207)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method - to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		(96,363)	17,342
Income tax relating to the components to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		2,630,032	(556,307)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		<u>1,298,735</u>	<u>2,087,973</u>
Total comprehensive income		<u>\$9,636,601</u>	<u>\$20,196,645</u>
Net income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		\$8,166,832	\$17,922,518
Non-controlling interests		171,034	186,154
Subtotal		<u>\$8,337,866</u>	<u>\$18,108,672</u>
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of parent		\$9,700,330	\$20,052,594
Non-controlling interests		(63,729)	144,051
Subtotal		<u>\$9,636,601</u>	<u>\$20,196,645</u>
Earnings per share (expressed in dollars) :	31		
Basic earnings per share:			
Net income		<u>\$0.65</u>	<u>\$1.43</u>

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Statements of changes in equity

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Equity attributable to owners of parent													Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
	Capital stock		Retained earnings				Other equity									
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Revaluation Surplus	Others				
Balance on 1 January 2015	125,632,102	88,782,304	19,784,401	82,305,614	60,939,777	601,786	44,257,646	180,453	48,151	918,332	10,030,820	(781)	433,480,605	5,639,845	439,120,450	
Reversal of special reserve				(42,962)	42,962											
Net income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2015					17,922,518								17,922,518	186,154	18,108,672	
Other comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2015						(1,430,715)	3,801,785	(2,651)	(238,343)	-	-	-	2,130,076	(42,103)	2,087,973	
Comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	17,922,518	(1,430,715)	3,801,785	(2,651)	(238,343)	-	-	-	20,052,594	144,051	20,196,645	
Others					14,173						(14,173)					
Balance on 31 March 2015	\$125,632,102	\$88,782,304	\$19,784,401	\$82,262,652	\$78,919,430	\$(828,929)	\$48,059,431	\$177,802	\$(190,192)	\$918,332	\$10,016,647	\$(781)	\$453,533,199	\$5,783,896	\$459,317,095	
Balance on 1 January 2016	\$125,632,102	\$88,781,174	\$24,820,095	\$140,185,120	\$65,190,213	\$1,865,366	\$(417,073)	\$371,524	\$83,462	\$(1,562,755)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$455,056,994	\$6,005,208	\$461,062,202	
Net income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016					8,166,832								8,166,832	171,034	8,337,866	
Other comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016						(3,191,312)	3,903,109	35,484	787,316	(1,099)	-	-	1,533,498	(234,763)	1,298,735	
Comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016	-	-	-	-	8,166,832	(3,191,312)	3,903,109	35,484	787,316	(1,099)	-	-	9,700,330	(63,729)	9,636,601	
Others														270,923	270,923	
Balance on 31 March 2016	\$125,632,102	\$88,781,174	\$24,820,095	\$140,185,120	\$73,357,045	\$(1,325,946)	\$3,486,036	\$407,008	\$870,778	\$(1,563,854)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$464,757,324	\$6,212,402	\$470,969,726	

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

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Statements of cash flows

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31	Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Cash flows from operating activities			Subtotal of Changes in operating assets and liabilities	54,469,689	(101,724,551)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	\$8,300,741	\$19,905,547	Subtotal of Adjustment	42,148,545	(106,200,846)
Adjustments :			Cash generated from operations	50,449,286	(86,295,299)
Income and other adjustments with no cash flow effects			Interest received	40,428,780	34,708,413
Depreciation expenses	552,049	528,494	Dividends received	1,300,235	1,341,443
Amortizations expenses	694,578	83,945	Interest paid	(3,403,119)	(3,453,849)
Bad debt expense	636,984	112,293	Income taxes paid	(1,036,183)	(709,574)
Net gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(24,427,776)	(2,761,543)	Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	87,738,999	(54,408,866)
Interest expenses	3,982,690	4,238,597			
Interest revenue	(41,570,483)	(37,117,958)	Cash flows from investing activities		
Dividend income	(1,297,187)	(1,339,748)	Acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(1,297,819)	(438,506)
Net changes in insurance liabilities and provisions	62,215,689	61,276,375	Disposal of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,798,569	1,682,991
Net changes of other liabilities and provisions	(1,242,335)	(4,411,418)	Acquisition of financial assets available for sale	(202,855)	(321,455)
Share of gain of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(501,278)	(51,696)	Disposal of financial assets available for sale	194,612	189,806
Losses (gains) on disposal or scrapping of property and equipment	(237,115)	283	Acquisition of investments accounted for using the equity method	(493,970)	(1,455,000)
Gains on disposal of investment properties	-	(37,277)	Acquisition of subsidiaries	(4,699,632)	-
Losses on disposal or intangible assets	391	-	Acquisition of property and equipment	(917,517)	(232,580)
Gains on disposal of investments	(11,139,001)	(24,963,173)	Disposal of property and equipment	267,894	2,315
Impairment losses on financial assets	754	-	Increase in clearing and settlement funds	-	(244)
Unrealized foreign exchange losses (gains)	4,067	(44,927)	Decrease in clearing and settlement funds	884	-
Revaluation losses on investment properties	6,829	11,458	Increase in guarantee deposits paid	-	(17,857)
Subtotal	(12,321,144)	(4,476,295)	Decrease in guarantee deposits paid	9,030	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			Acquisition of intangible assets	(13,839)	(36,764)
Changes in operating assets			Acquisition of investment properties	(2,524,034)	(1,720,771)
Increase in due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	(3,216,893)	(248,679)	Disposal of investment properties	-	190,727
Decrease in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7,575,769	7,240,002	Increase in other assets	(22,750)	(2,794,250)
Decrease in available-for-sale financial assets	130,745,255	20,685,963	Decrease in other assets	9,314,518	-
(Increase) decrease in derivative financial assets for hedging	(703)	7,023	Net cash from (used in) investing activities	2,413,091	(4,951,588)
Increase in securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	(100,000)	Cash flows from financing activities		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	3,149,766	(24,176,677)	Decrease in funds borrowed from Central Bank and banks	-	(957,880)
Increase in loans	(61,106,541)	(17,932,167)	Increase (decrease) in commercial paper payable	280,250	(360,000)
(Increase) decrease in reinsurance contract assets	(1,362,845)	369,589	Decrease in bank debentures	-	(214,071)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets held to maturity	8,139,352	(7,449,185)	Increase (decrease) in bills and bonds sold under agreements to repurchase	268,317	(42,174)
Increase in other financial assets	(5,273,016)	(87,956,792)	Increase in other liabilities	1,671,326	1,070,754
Decrease in other assets	2,746,123	1,986,698	Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	2,219,893	(503,371)
Subtotal	81,396,267	(107,574,225)	Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(131,286)	(315,328)
Changes in operating liabilities			Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	92,240,697	(60,179,153)
Increase in due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	21,462,863	8,263,029	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of periods	296,935,688	597,008,819
Decrease in financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(65,289,530)	(36,151,803)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$389,176,385	\$536,829,666
Decrease in securities purchased under agreements to repurchase	(11,087,166)	(263,569)			
Increase in payables	4,892,087	652,156	The components of cash and cash equivalents		
Increase in deposits	26,506,156	31,832,596	Cash and cash equivalents presented in balance sheet	\$273,432,811	\$372,500,934
(Decrease) increase in provisions for the liabilities of employee benefits	(56,503)	33,657	Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS No.7	58,587,637	121,235,625
Decrease in reserves for the operations and liabilities	(21,139)	(244)	Bills sold under agreements to resell satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS No.7	57,155,937	43,093,107
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(4,715)	(1,543,252)	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$389,176,385	\$536,829,666
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(3,328,631)	3,027,104			
Subtotal	(26,926,578)	5,849,674			

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

English Translation of Financial Statement Originally issued in Chinese

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and Subsidiaries

Note to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2016 and 2015

(31 March 2016 and 2015 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

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

1. Organization and business scope

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

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Cathay Life has participated and won the public auction, which is held by Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund, for assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Cathay Life entered into the acquisition contract on 27 March 2015. Cathay Life assumed all assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd., except for their reserved assets and liabilities on 1 July 2015.

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 the total numbers of the employees of the Company and Subsidiaries (the Group) were 47,008, 46,633, and 44,439, respectively.

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

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 28 April 2016.

3. Newly issued or revised standards and interpretations

Standards or interpretations issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by FSC at the date when the Group's financial statements were authorized for issue are listed below.

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

(3) *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.

(4) *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.

(5) *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.

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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 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 carrying amount of the asset. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014.

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(6) *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 or 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.

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(7) *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.

(8) *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.

(9) *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.

(10) *IFRS 15 “Revenue from Contracts with Customers”*

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

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Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer

Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract

Step 3: Determine the transaction price

Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract

Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation

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

(11) *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.

(12) *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.

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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

(13) *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.

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

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

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(15) *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.

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(16) *Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”:*

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.

(17) *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.

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(18) *IFRS 16 “Leases”*

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

(19) *IAS 12 “Income Taxes” — Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses*

The amendment clarifies how to account for deferred tax assets for unrealized losses. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017.

(20) *Disclosure Initiative — Amendment to IAS 7 “Statement of Cash Flows”:*

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

(21) *IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers – Clarifications to IFRS 15*

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

The abovementioned standards and interpretations issued by IASB have not yet endorsed by FSC at the date of issuance of the Group’s financial statements, the local effective dates are to be determined by FSC. As the Group is still currently determining the potential impact of the standards and interpretations mentioned above.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(1) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 have been prepared in accordance with the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Financial Holding Companies”, the “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers” and IAS 34 “Interim Financial Reporting” as recognized by the FSC.

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(2) Basis of preparation

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

(3) Basis of consolidation

Preparation principle of consolidated financial statement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the Group loses control of a subsidiary, it:

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

The consolidated entities are listed as follows:

Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31	Notes
The Company	Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Life")	Life insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Life was incorporated in Taiwan on 23 October 1962, under the ROC Company Act (the "Company Act").
The Company	Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd. ("Cathay United Bank")	Commercial banking operations	100.00	100.00	100.00	UWCCB was enfranchised by the ROC government on 4 January 1975. On 27 October 2003, UWCCB was merged with the former Cathay United Bank which was dissolved after the merger; the merged entity was renamed Cathay United Bank. The new Cathay United Bank merged with Lucky Bank on 1 January 2007.
The Company	Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Century")	Property and casualty insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Century was incorporated in Taiwan on 19 July 1993, under the Company Act. Cathay Century changed its name from "Tong Tai Insurance Co., Ltd." to "Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd." on 2 August 2002.

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Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31	Notes
The Company	Cathay Securities Corporation (“Cathay Securities”)	Securities	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Securities was incorporated on 12 May 2004, under the Company Act. The securities department and the securities agent (Taipei branch) of Cathay United Bank were assigned to Cathay Securities along with its business, assets and liabilities. The assignment date was 13 August 2004.
The Company	Cathay Venture Inc. (“Cathay Venture”)	Venture capital investment	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Venture was incorporated on 16 April 2003, under the Company Act. Cathay Venture is the surviving company from the merger with Cathay Venture, Cathay II Venture and Cathay Capital Management on 10 August 2009.
The Company	Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Securities Investment Trust”)	Securities investment trust	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Securities Investment Trust was incorporated on 11 February 2000.
Cathay Life	Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Limited. (“Cathay Lujiazui Life”)	Life insurance	50.00	50.00	50.00	Cathay Lujiazui Life was incorporated on 29 December 2004. Cathay Life and Shanghai Lujiazui Finance Tradezone Development Co., Ltd. each owns 50% interest in Cathay Lujiazui Life.
Cathay Life	Cathay Life Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Life (Vietnam)”)	Life insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Life (Vietnam) was incorporated on 21 November 2007.
Cathay Life	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited was incorporated on 30 July 2014.
Cathay Life	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited was incorporated on 30 July 2014.

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Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31	Notes
Cathay Life	Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	-	Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited was incorporated on 31 March 2015.
Cathay Life	Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	Real estate investment and management	100.00	100.00	-	Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited was incorporated on 31 March 2015.
Cathay Life	Conning Holdings Limited	Holding company	100.00	100.00	-	Conning Holdings Limited was incorporated on 10 June 2015.
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Holding company	100.00	100.00	-	Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc. was incorporated on 10 June 2015.
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning Asset Management Ltd.	Wealth Management	100.00	100.00	-	Conning Asset Management Ltd. was incorporated on 16 October 1998.
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning Japan Ltd.	Wealth Management	100.00	100.00	-	Conning Japan Ltd. was incorporated on 7 September 2015.
Conning Holdings Limited	Conning (Germany) GmbH	Risk management software	100.00	100.00	-	Conning (Germany) GmbH was incorporated on 1 October 2012.
The Company & Conning Holdings Limited	Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd. (Note 2)	Wealth Management	100.00	100.00	-	Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd. was incorporated on 6 July 2011.
Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc.	Conning Holdings Corp.	Holding company	100.00	100.00	-	Conning Holdings Corp. was incorporated on 5 June 2009.
Conning Holdings Corp.	Conning Holdco (UK) Ltd. (Note 1)	Holding company	100.00	100.00	-	Conning Holdco (UK) Ltd. was incorporated on 14 June 2011.

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Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31	Notes
Conning Holdings Corp.	Conning & Company	Holding company	100.00	100.00	-	Conning & Company was incorporated on 10 July 1986.
Conning & Company	Conning Inc.	Wealth Management	100.00	100.00	-	Conning Inc. was incorporated on 25 March 2007.
Conning & Company	Goodwin Capital Advisors, Inc.	Wealth Management	100.00	100.00	-	Goodwin Capital Advisors, Inc. was incorporated on 28 August 2000.
Conning & Company	Conning Investments Products, Inc.	Securities	100.00	100.00	-	Conning Investments Products, Inc. was incorporated on 13 February 2012.
Conning & Company	Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Investment consulting services	82.06	-	-	Octagon Credit Investors, LLC was incorporated on 19 December 2011.
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Multi-Strategy Corporate Credit GP, LLC	Fund management services	100.00	-	-	Octagon Multi-Strategy Corporate Credit GP, LLC was incorporated on 26 November 2014.
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Funds GP LLC	Fund management services	100.00	-	-	Octagon Funds GP LLC was incorporated on 26 November 2014.
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	Octagon Funds GP II LLC	Fund management services	100.00	-	-	Octagon Funds GP II LLC was incorporated on 26 November 2014.
Cathay Life	Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd (“Lin Yuan”)	Office equipment leasing company	100.00	100.00	100.00	Lin Yuan was incorporated on 15 August 2012.
Cathay Life, Cathay Century	Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China) (“Cathay Century (China)”)	Property and casualty insurance	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Century (China) was incorporated on 26 August 2008. Cathay Life and Cathay Century each owns 50% interest of Cathay Century (China).
Cathy	Cathay Insurance	Property and	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Century (Vietnam) was

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Investor	Subsidiary	Business nature	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31	Notes
Century	(Vietnam) Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Century (Vietnam)")	casualty insurance				incorporated on 2 November 2010.
Cathay United Bank	Indovina Bank Limited ("Indovina Bank")	Wholesale banking	50.00	50.00	50.00	Indovina Bank was incorporated in Vietnam on 21 November 1990. Cathay United Bank and Vietinbank each owns 50% interest of Indovina Bank.
Cathay United Bank	Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited ("CUBC Bank")	Wholesale banking	100.00	100.00	100.00	SBC Bank was incorporated in Cambodia on 1993 and renamed as CUBC Bank on 14 January 2014.
Cathay Securities	Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. ("Cathay Futures")	Futures related business	99.99	99.99	99.99	Cathay Futures, former Seaward Futures Agency Co., Ltd., was incorporated on 29 December 1993, under the Company Act and was renamed Seaward Futures Corp. on 6 March 1998. On 24 December 2003, Seaward Futures Corp. changed its name to Cathay Futures Corp. On 10 February 2006, Cathay United Bank sold all stocks of Cathay Futures to Cathay Securities.
Cathay Securities	Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Corporation Limited ("Cathay Securities (Hong Kong)")	Securities agent	100.00	100.00	-	Cathay Securities (Hong Kong), formerly Horizon Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd., was incorporated on 22 March 1997 and was renamed as Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Co., Ltd. after the acquisition.

Note 1: Conning Holdco (UK) Ltd. started its liquidation process on 18 December 2015 and finalized the process in 29 March 2016.

Note 2: Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd. has been renamed as Conning Asia Pacific Ltd. on 18 April 2016.

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

Investor	Investee	Business	2016.3.31 Ownership interest	2014.12.31 Ownership interest	2015.3.31 Ownership interest	Notes
Cathay Life	Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)”))	Class 3 general business insurers and a long-term insurer	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) was incorporated on 24 January 2000.
Cathay Life	Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd. (“Cathay Securities Investment Consulting”))	Securities investment consulting	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathay Securities Investment Consulting was incorporated on 25 November 2002.
Cathay United Bank	Seaward Card Co., Ltd. (“Seaward Card”))	Temporary employment	100.00	100.00	100.00	Seaward Card was incorporated on 9 April 1999.
Cathay Securities	Cathy Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Investment Consulting	100.00	100.00	100.00	Cathy Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd. was incorporated on 11 June 2014.

(4) Foreign currency transactions

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

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

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

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

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

(5) Translation of financial statements in foreign currency

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

The following partial disposals are accounted for as disposals:

- A. when the partial disposal involves the loss of control of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation; and
- B. when the retained interest after the partial disposal of an interest in a joint arrangement or a partial disposal of an interest in an associate that includes a foreign operation is a financial asset that includes a foreign operation.

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

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

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

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

(7) The transaction of Repo notes and bonds

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

(8) Financial instruments

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

Financial assets and financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

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A. Financial assets

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- a. it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term;
- b. on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- c. it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

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

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets

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

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

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

Held-to-maturity financial assets

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

After initial measurement held-to-maturity financial assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or transaction costs. The effective interest method amortization is recognized in profit or loss.

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Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that the Group upon initial recognition designates as available for sale, classified as at fair value through profit or loss, or those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment.

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

Derivative financial assets for hedging

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

Investments in debt securities with no active market

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

Impairment of financial assets

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

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

Other loss events include:

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

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

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

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial asset is derecognized when:

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

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

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The reclassification of financial assets

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

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

B. Financial liabilities and equity

Classification between liabilities or equity

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

Equity instruments

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

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Compound instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

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

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Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Derivative financial liabilities for hedging

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

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

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

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

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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(9) Derivative financial instrument

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

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss, except for the effective portion of cash flow hedges, which is recognized in equity.

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

(10) Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

(11) Investments accounted for using the equity method

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

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

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

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

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

The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in the associate or an investment in a joint venture is impaired in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. If this is the case the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value and recognizes the amount in the ‘share of profit or loss of an associate’ in the statement of comprehensive income in accordance with IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. In determining the value in use of the investment, the Group estimates:

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

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

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

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(12) Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Buildings	5~70 years
Machinery and equipment	3~8 years
Transportation equipment	3~7 years
Other equipment	3~15 years
Leasehold improvements	The shorter of lease terms or economic useful lives
Leased assets	3 years

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

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

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(13) Investment property

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

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

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

(14) Leases

Group as a lessee

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

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

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

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Group as a lessor

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

(15) Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

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Licenses

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

Customer relationships

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

Computer software

The cost of computer software is amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (3 to 8 years).

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets were acquired in business combination and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the useful life (3 to 8 years).

(16) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any indication that an asset in the scope of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's ("CGU") fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

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

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

(17) Provisions

Insurance liabilities

A. Cathay Life

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

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

a. Unearned premium reserve

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

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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, life insurance reserve is calculated and recognized according to the calculation method provided in Article 12 of “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises”, the manual of each insurance product reported to the competent authority and the relevant calculation methods approved by the competent authority.

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

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

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When an insurer that opts to measure investment property at fair value, the value of its insurance liabilities at the same time must also be measured at fair value. If the results of the measurements indicate that the fair value of the insurance liabilities exceeds book value, the life insurer must set aside the difference to reserve for life insurance liabilities and decrease retained earnings. Cathay Life changes its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from 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:

i. Special capital reserve—Special reserve for major incidents

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

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

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

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When the actual amount paid for indemnity minus the offsetting amount from special reserve for major incidents is greater than the anticipated dollar amount need to be paid, the exceeded amount can be used for writing down the special reserve for fluctuation of risks. If the total amount of special reserves for fluctuation of risks is not enough to be written down, special reserve for major incidents for other types of insurance can be used. Also, the type of insurance and total dollar amount written-down should be reported to the authority for inspection purposes. When accumulative dollar amount of special reserve for fluctuation of risks exceeds 30 percent of self-retention earned premium, the exceeded amount will be recovered. To promote the sustainable development of insurance industry, the authority may designate or restrict the use of the 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) Cathay Life sells participating life insurance policy. According to the “Rule Governing application of revenues and expenses related to participating / non-participating policy”, Cathay Life is required to set aside special reserve for dividend participation based on income before tax and dividend. On the date of declaration, dividend should be withdrawn from this account. The excess dividend should be accounted as special reserve for dividend risks.
- (C) According to Article 32 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, if there are increments after estimating property in fair value, in addition to offsetting adverse effects of the first-time adoption of TIFRS on other accounts, the exceeds shall be recognized as special reserve for revaluation increments of property under liabilities.

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

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e. Premium deficiency reserve

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

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

f. Other reserve

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

g. Liability adequacy reserve

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

h. Reserves for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments

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

i. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

The beginning balance of foreign exchange volatility reserve of Cathay Life is \$4,511,406 thousand which was appropriated in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” and “Direction for foreign exchange volatility reserve by Life Insurance Enterprises”. As of 31 March 2016, the amount set aside was \$14,784,114 thousand.

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j. Liability adequacy test

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

B. Cathay Century

Insurance liabilities are set aside in accordance with “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises”, “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance”, ” Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance” and “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Nuclear energy insurance”. Also, the booked reserves shall be validated by the certified actuarial professionals approved by FSC.

a. Unearned premium reserve

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

b. Claims reserve

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

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c. Special reserve

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

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

(A) Special reserve for major incident

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

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

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

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(B) Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

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

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

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

d. Premiums deficiency reserve

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

C. Cathay Lujiazui Life and Cathay Century (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.

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Other provisions

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

(18) Treasury stocks

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

(19) Post-employment benefits

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

Defined contribution plan

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

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Defined benefit plan

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

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

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

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

Employee preferential interest rate deposits

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

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

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(20) Revenue recognition

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

Interest income

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

Handling fee revenue

The Group charge customers by providing a variety of services.

Dividends

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

Rental income

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

(21) Income taxes

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

Current income tax

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

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(22) Business combinations and goodwill

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

(1) Judgment

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

A. The classification of financial assets

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

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B. Investment properties

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

C. Operating lease commitment – Group as the lessor

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

D. The significant degree of risk transform measured by the risk ratio of Cathay Century's insurance policy

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

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

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

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

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E. The significant degree of risk transform measured by the risk ratio of Cathay Century's re-insurance policy

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

When risk ratio of re-insurance policy that greater than 1%, the policies can be defined as re-insurance contracts.

(2) Estimates and assumptions

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

A. Impairment losses on loans and receivables

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

B. Fair value of financial instruments

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

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C. Fair value of investment property

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

D. Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The fair value less costs to sell calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions in an arm's length transaction of similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs that would be directly attributable to the disposal of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a discounted cash flow model. The cash flow is projected based on reasonable assumptions of the cash-generating unit and do not include restructuring activities that the Group is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the cash generating unit being tested. The recoverable amount is most sensitive to the discount rate used for the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes. (The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis.)

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

E. Pension benefits

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. Revenue recognition – Customer loyalty program

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

H. Income tax

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

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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

	<u>2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.3.31</u>
Petty cash and cash on hand	\$16,543,416	\$16,226,920	\$15,396,349
Cash in banks	84,665,134	66,653,887	55,734,424
Time deposits	90,565,570	58,779,451	179,950,253
Cash equivalents	27,341,159	2,648,472	18,962,207
Checks for clearance	1,936,502	3,573,643	2,631,339
Due from commercial banks	52,381,030	43,897,747	99,826,362
Total	<u>\$273,432,811</u>	<u>\$191,780,120</u>	<u>\$372,500,934</u>

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

7. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

	<u>2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.3.31</u>
Designated financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:			
Corporate bonds	\$1,633,017	\$1,969,360	\$2,917,510
Held for trading:			
Common stock	8,852,388	7,815,575	12,102,998
Funds and beneficiary certificates	32,593,455	16,731,948	37,888,123
Government bonds	42,166,438	15,350,216	11,189,483
Corporate bonds	3,017,898	3,093,304	5,783,857
Financial debentures	246,137	250,902	489,672
Overseas debentures	322,831	349,821	2,897,600
Structured time deposits	2,330,307	2,483,485	2,315,000
Short-term notes	164,367,306	173,356,042	116,378,215
Margin for futures trading-own funds	492,894	356,624	387,748
Derivative financial instruments	83,006,484	74,360,649	39,947,531
Subtotal	<u>337,396,138</u>	<u>294,148,566</u>	<u>229,380,227</u>
Total	<u>\$339,029,155</u>	<u>\$296,117,926</u>	<u>\$232,297,737</u>

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- (1) As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries sold certain financial assets at fair value through profit or loss under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$1,457,282 thousand, \$1,425,000 thousand, and \$1,900,000 thousand, respectively.
- (2) Please refer to 34 for related information on the above financial assets at fair value through profit or loss being pledged as collaterals as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015.

8. Available-for-sale financial assets

	<u>2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.3.31</u>
Common stock	\$524,038,778	\$546,953,106	\$510,297,214
Beneficiary certificates	234,509,978	269,869,777	203,486,202
Funds and beneficiary Securities	4,622,922	5,124,196	2,650,851
Real Estate Investment Trust	12,090,959	12,316,437	12,014,674
Government bonds	182,198,371	211,411,693	206,845,532
Corporate bonds	50,735,620	51,723,389	58,082,134
Financial debentures	96,699,692	110,475,386	135,345,521
Asset-backed securities	1,017,586	1,111,868	1,327,850
Overseas debentures	261,769,307	278,541,388	285,952,692
Short-term notes	-	1,360,701	128,240
Less: Litigation deposits	(381,186)	(541,163)	(39,472)
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(1,948,907)	(1,953,653)	(8,052,495)
Total	<u>\$1,365,353,120</u>	<u>\$1,486,393,125</u>	<u>\$1,408,038,943</u>

- (1) As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain available-for-sale financial assets under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$13,155,350 thousand, \$43,477,428 thousand, and \$15,606,142 thousand, respectively. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$13,872,045 thousand, \$32,587,559 thousand and \$12,358,053 thousand, were recorded in the account “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” on the balance sheets. Repurchase agreements are settled at \$13,881,923 thousand, \$32,604,469 thousand and \$12,366,094 thousand, prior to 30 September, 30 June 2016, and 31 August 2015, respectively; as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain available-for-sale financial assets under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of \$0 thousand, \$11,004,293 thousand and \$3,410,088 thousand without a repurchase date agreed.

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- (2) As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries sold certain available-for-sale financial assets under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$0 thousand, \$0 thousand, and \$100,000 thousand, respectively.
- (3) Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized an impairment provision as some objective evidences are identified showing impairment indicators associated with domestic stocks, beneficiary certificates and financial property beneficiary Securities held by Cathay Life and its subsidiaries. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized impairment losses amounting to \$154,503 thousand, \$153,884 thousand and \$934,430 thousand, respectively.
- (4) Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for the available-for-sale financial assets in the amount of \$140,985 thousand, \$140,985 thousand and \$163,785 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 respectively, due to the existence of objective impairment evidence.
- (5) Please refer to Note 34 for related information on the above available-for-sale financial assets being pledged as collaterals as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015.

9. Receivable - net

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Notes receivable	\$1,493,153	\$2,120,489	\$1,429,783
Accounts receivable	63,381,204	60,632,960	56,183,224
Interest receivable	40,932,555	39,686,374	35,642,857
Foreign currency receivable	101,809	347,755	186,948
Acceptances	1,202,441	1,595,287	1,285,958
Factoring receivable	3,651,760	17,036,810	40,671,243
Others	33,020,083	23,223,989	27,798,949
Subtotal	143,783,005	144,643,664	163,198,962
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	(15,507)	(6,296)	(6,906)
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(3,285,806)	(2,972,024)	(2,116,205)
Total	<u>\$140,481,692</u>	<u>\$141,665,344</u>	<u>\$161,075,851</u>

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

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Balance, beginning of the period	\$2,972,024	\$1,997,217
Provision of doubtful accounts	386,719	87,810
Write-offs	(156,270)	(89,395)
Debt counseling recoveries	31,352	31,418
Recoveries	113,020	121,797
Reclassification	(21,350)	(31,418)
Effect of exchange rates change	(39,689)	(1,224)
Balance, end of the period	\$3,285,806	\$2,116,205

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

Item		Accounts Receivable		
		2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Objective evidence of impairment exists individually	Individual assessment of impairment	\$758,895	\$1,416,183	\$19,481,159
	Collective assessment of impairment	190,197	192,560	157,924
Objective evidence of impairment does not exist individually	Collective assessment of impairment	142,833,913	143,034,921	143,559,879

Item		Allowance for doubtful account		
		2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Objective evidence of impairment exists individually	Individual assessment of impairment	\$31,671	\$585,958	\$88,154
	Collective assessment of impairment	140,648	143,609	114,739
Objective evidence of impairment does not exist individually	Collective assessment of impairment	3,113,487	2,242,457	1,913,312

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

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10. Loans - net

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Inward-outward documentary bills	\$1,270,438	\$986,975	\$5,547,433
Loans	1,842,455,808	1,781,935,122	1,841,182,193
Overdrafts	2,512,671	2,345,273	1,713,266
Delinquent accounts	2,743,202	3,196,270	2,638,612
Subtotal	1,848,982,119	1,788,463,640	1,851,081,504
Adjustment for discounts and premiums	767,342	817,604	956,817
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(23,196,551)	(22,804,891)	(21,590,822)
Total	<u>\$1,826,552,910</u>	<u>\$1,766,476,353</u>	<u>\$1,830,447,499</u>

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

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Balance, beginning of the period	\$22,804,891	\$22,149,554
Provision of doubtful accounts	345,668	90,839
Write-offs	(118,996)	(1,019,656)
Debt counseling recoveries	27,829	29,304
Recoveries	174,154	334,440
Reclassification	21,350	31,418
Effect of exchange rates change	(58,345)	(25,077)
Balance, end of the period	<u>\$23,196,551</u>	<u>\$21,590,822</u>

(2) Assessment for loans are showed as followed:

		Total loans		
		2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Objective evidence of impairment exists individually	Individual assessment of impairment	\$7,027,473	\$6,973,801	\$11,007,081
	Collective assessment of impairment	10,761,000	11,563,586	11,528,468
Objective evidence of impairment does not exist individually	Collective assessment of impairment	1,831,193,646	1,769,926,253	1,828,545,955

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Item		Allowance for bad debts		
		2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Objective evidence of impairment exists individually	Individual assessment of impairment	\$1,717,596	\$1,678,130	\$4,012,205
	Collective assessment of impairment	2,248,199	2,343,624	2,109,301
Objective evidence of impairment does not exist individually	Collective assessment of impairment	19,230,756	18,783,137	15,469,316

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

11. Held-to-maturity financial assets

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Government bonds	\$33,947,634	\$33,962,390	\$32,709,874
Corporate bonds	10,208,578	11,722,890	10,766,363
Financial debentures	19,556,987	25,230,940	25,600,128
Asset-backed securities	14,380,662	15,165,099	16,110,419
Overseas debentures	6,235,190	5,710,859	4,945,974
Short-term notes	-	-	39,233
Subtotal	84,329,051	91,792,178	90,171,991
Less: Litigation deposits	(3,069,654)	(2,924,198)	-
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid-bonds	(7,159,993)	(7,159,534)	(1,163,632)
Total	<u>\$74,099,404</u>	<u>\$81,708,446</u>	<u>\$89,008,359</u>

- (1) As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain held-to-maturity financial assets under repurchase agreements with notional amounts of \$36,243,592 thousand, \$13,259,466 thousand and \$44,706,178 thousand, respectively. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$28,950,986 thousand, \$10,446,025 thousand and \$39,427,032 thousand, were recorded in the account "Securities sold under agreements to repurchase" on the balance sheets. Repurchase agreements were settled at \$28,965,964 thousand, \$10,452,556 thousand and \$39,439,136 thousand, prior to 31 May 2016, 31 January 2016, and 31 May 2015, respectively; as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain held-to-maturity financial assets under repurchase agreement with notional amounts of \$0 thousand, \$0 thousand and \$567,180 thousand without a repurchase date agreed.
- (2) Please refer to Note 34 for related information on the above held-to-maturity financial assets being pledged as collaterals As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015.

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12. Investments accounted for using the equity method

Investee	2016.3.31		2015.12.31		2015.3.31	
	Carrying Amount	% of Ownership	Carrying Amount	% of Ownership	Carrying Amount	% of Ownership
Investments in subsidiaries exclude from consolidated:						
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting	\$254,017	100.00	\$225,526	100.00	\$236,339	100.00
Seaward Card	39,878	100.00	39,226	100.00	40,139	100.00
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	123,932	100.00	129,945	100.00	126,844	100.00
Cathy Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	23,028	100.00	25,991	100.00	31,818	100.00
Subtotal	<u>440,855</u>		<u>420,688</u>		<u>435,140</u>	
Investments in associates:						
WK Technology Fund VI Co., Ltd	214,947	21.43	217,290	21.43	279,028	21.43
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	93,739	30.15	93,988	30.15	94,741	30.15
Taiwan Finance Corp.	1,638,698	24.57	1,589,963	24.57	1,544,331	24.57
IBT Venture Capital Corp.	3,915	24.96	4,061	24.96	6,937	24.96
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	37,667	44.44	38,770	44.44	41,861	44.44
Tien-Tai One Energy Corp.	26,486	33.30	27,311	33.30	27,751	33.30
Tien-Tai Management Consulting Co., Ltd.	2,221	30.00	3,486	30.00	210	30.00
CDBS Cathay Asset Management Co., Ltd	294,637	33.33	291,178	33.33	278,785	33.33
Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd.	-	50.00	-	50.00	82,691	50.00
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	461,820	49.12	455,088	49.12	469,156	49.12
Da Sheng Venture Inc.	1,410,755	25.00	1,490,707	25.00	1,268,521	25.00
KHL IV Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	373,863	25.00	-	-	-	-
Chi-Chia Energy Corp.	36,061	29.08	37,051	29.08	42,516	29.08
Chao-Yang Energy Corp.	34,899	29.08	35,770	29.08	42,395	29.08
Dun-Yang Energy Corp.	51,687	32.20	50,763	32.20	35,000	36.90
Yong-Chang Energy Corp.	49,912	32.32	48,969	32.32	35,000	37.01
Ri-Zhao Energy Corp.	50,209	32.32	49,365	32.32	35,000	37.01
Nan-Gang International 1 Corp.	675,436	45.00	675,371	45.00	675,000	45.00
Nan-Gang International 2 Corp.	675,006	45.00	675,381	45.00	675,000	45.00
CM Engery Co., Ltd.	13,481	45.00	13,500	45.00	-	-
Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation	13,747,665	22.30	13,459,290	21.93	-	-
PT Bank Mayapada Internasional Tbk	6,063,627	24.90	5,822,498	24.90	-	-
Subtotal	<u>25,956,731</u>		<u>25,079,800</u>		<u>5,633,923</u>	
Total	<u>\$26,397,586</u>		<u>\$25,500,488</u>		<u>\$6,069,063</u>	

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The Group's investments in the associates are not significant. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the carrying amount of investments in associates accounted for using the equity method amounted to \$25,956,731 thousand, \$25,079,800 and \$5,633,923 thousand. The aggregate financial information of the Group's investments in the associates is as follows:

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Profit or loss from continuing operations	\$477,644	\$30,717
Other comprehensive income (post-tax)	(94,682)	18,612
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$382,962</u>	<u>\$49,329</u>

(1) The share of the profits (losses) of these associates accounted for using the equity method in investees whose financial statements were unreviewed amounts to \$468,223 thousand and \$31,264 thousand for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015, respectively. The share of other comprehensive (losses) income of these associates accounted for using the equity method in investees whose financial statements were unreviewed amounts to \$(88,721) thousand and \$19,105 thousand for three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015, respectively. As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015, the remaining balance of related investments was \$25,662,094 and \$5,355,138 thousand, respectively.

(2) No investment in the associates was pledged.

13. Other financial assets

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Investments in debt securities with no active market	\$2,303,793,789	\$2,289,311,099	\$1,729,754,434
Separate account product assets	479,554,435	480,568,361	465,222,411
Structured time deposits	10,000,000	18,000,000	32,900,000
Other miscellaneous financial assets	4,052,780	2,521,432	658,244
Total	<u>\$2,797,401,004</u>	<u>\$2,790,400,892</u>	<u>\$2,228,535,089</u>

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Investments in debt securities with no active market

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Common stocks	\$4,067,895	\$6,437,617	\$7,984,017
Government bonds	58,523	-	-
Corporate bonds	11,100,148	10,494,774	7,450,221
Financial debentures	53,666,311	38,565,157	36,149,823
Structured debentures	645,640	661,320	1,256,040
Asset-backed securities	12,687,089	12,307,158	5,990,426
Overseas debentures	1,792,556,530	1,785,661,462	1,301,993,753
Time deposit	427,325,653	433,396,038	367,344,154
Beneficial right of real estate	300,000	300,000	200,000
Beneficiary Securities	1,386,000	1,487,573	1,386,000
Total	<u>\$2,303,793,789</u>	<u>\$2,289,311,099</u>	<u>\$1,729,754,434</u>

(1) An impairment provision is recognized as some objective evidences are identified showing impairment indicators associated with domestic stocks, beneficiary certificates and asset-backed securities held by Cathay Life and Subsidiaries. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, Cathay Life and its subsidiaries recognized impairment losses amounting to \$419,666 thousand, \$429,858 thousand and \$408,123 thousand, respectively.

(2) Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for the investments in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$1,383,099 thousand, \$1,416,689 thousand and \$1,345,353 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 respectively, due to credit deterioration of securitization and financial debentures.

Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for the investment in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$95,586 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 respectively, due to the default on the convertible bonds.

(3) As of 31 March 2015, Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries sold certain investments in debt securities with no active market classified as bonds under repurchase agreements with the notional amounts of \$10,770,168 thousand. Such repurchase agreements amounting to \$3,663,384 thousand were recorded in the account “securities sold under agreements to repurchase” on the balance sheet. Abovementioned overseas financial instruments will be settled at the price amounted to \$3,665,148 thousand no later than 31 May 2015 under the repurchase agreement accordingly.

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(4) Please refer to Note 34 for related information on the above investments in debt securities with no active market being pledged as collaterals as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015.

14. Investment property

	Prepayments				
	Land	Buildings	Construction	for buildings	Total
1 January 2016	\$273,361,957	\$101,716,508	\$3,313,056	\$2,758,288	\$381,149,809
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	829,955	2,191,596	3,021,551
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	44,745	-	44,745
Transfers to property and equipment	-	(638)	-	-	(638)
Transfers to investment property under construction and prepayments for buildings and land	2,191,115	6,829	(6,829)	(2,733,377)	(542,262)
Losses generated from fair value adjustments	-	(6,829)	-	-	(6,829)
Exchange differences	(890,942)	(1,575,080)	-	-	(2,466,022)
31 March 2016	<u>\$274,662,130</u>	<u>\$100,140,790</u>	<u>\$4,180,927</u>	<u>\$2,216,507</u>	<u>\$381,200,354</u>

	Prepayments				
	Land	Buildings	Construction	for buildings	Total
1 January 2015	\$249,711,339	\$74,393,081	\$12,437,283	\$1,795,276	\$338,336,979
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	1,575,114	4,691	1,579,805
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	-	140,965	-	140,965
Transfers to property and equipment	-	(775,942)	-	-	(775,942)
Transfers to investment property under construction and prepayments for buildings and land	-	11,458	(11,458)	-	-
Losses generated from fair value adjustments	-	(11,458)	-	-	(11,458)
Disposal	(129,670)	(23,780)	-	-	(153,450)
Exchange differences	(311,197)	(672,710)	-	-	(983,907)
31 March 2015	<u>\$249,270,472</u>	<u>\$72,920,649</u>	<u>\$14,141,904</u>	<u>\$1,799,967</u>	<u>\$338,132,992</u>

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	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Rental income from investment properties	\$2,643,025	\$2,207,151
Less: direct operating expense from investment properties generating rental income	(124,984)	(76,603)
direct operating expense from investment properties not generating rental income	(29,533)	(16,957)
Total	\$2,488,508	\$2,113,591

(1) Cathay Life and its subsidiaries' valuation has been performed by appraisers from professional valuation agencies based on Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal, and valuation dates are 31 December 2015 and 2014. The appraisers have reviewed the original valuation reports issued on 31 December 2015 and 2014 and clarified that the valuation reports are in effect on 31 March 2016 and 2015. Please refer to original financial report for detail information of the appraisers and agencies.

The 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 building, hotels, etc. which is received from urban renewal scheme.

The inputs used are as follows:

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
	Mainly	Mainly	Mainly
Direct capitalization rate (net)	0.42%~5.76%	0.42%~5.76%	0.42%~5.76%
Discount rate	3.3%~4.2%	3.3%~4.2%	3.3%~4.2%

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

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

- (2) Cathay United Bank appointed appraisers from China Real Estate Appraising Firm to evaluate the fair value of investment property based on the “Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal” on 31 December 2015.

The fair value has been supported by observable evidences in the market. The appraisal approaches used are mainly the income approach (such as discounted cash flow model and direct capitalization approach), sales comparison approach and cost approach, etc.

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

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

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

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

The replacement allowance is calculated renovation cost base on 15% construction cost, presume the useful life of 20 years, according to the ROC Real Estate Appraisers Association Gazette No.5, the replacement allowance is based on 0.5% to 1.5% of construction or building cost.

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The main parameters are as follows:

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Discounted rates	-	-	4.625%
Capitalization rate	1.6%-2.85%	1.6%-2.85%	-

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

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Rate of return	30%	30%	25%
Overall capital interest rate	19.20%	19.20%	23.05%

Some of the roads and scenic land sites are difficult to develop and have no prospects of profits, for which the fair value cannot be reliably measured. The cost model is adopted in accordance with International Accounting Standards No. 16.

- (3) Cathay Futures appointed an appraiser from Elite Appraisers Firm (Guo-Shi Wu) to evaluate the fair value of the investment property based on the “Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal” on 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014. According to the appraiser’s review and evaluation on the current market condition of the underlying property, there was no significant difference between the fair values of the investment property on 31 March 2016 and the fair value on 31 December 2015 based on the appraisal report.

The fair value has been determined by discounted cash flow (DCF) method and the method of land development analysis.

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

	2015.12.31	2014.12.31
Estimated future cash inflows	\$441,043	\$439,303
Estimated future cash outflows	22,092	22,075
Estimated future net cash flows	\$418,951	\$417,228

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

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

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

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

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

The parameters used are as followed:

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Direct Capitalization rate (net)	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Discount Rate	2.225%	2.225%	2.225%

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

- (4) The real estate investments are held mainly for leasing purposes.
- (5) All the lease agreements of the Group's lease business are operating leases. The primary terms of lease agreements are the same with general lease agreement.
- (6) Rents from real estate investment are received annually, semiannually, quarterly, monthly or in a lump sum.
- (7) As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, no investments in real estate were pledged as collateral.

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15. Property and equipment

	Land	Building and construction	Computer equipment	Transport equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Leased assets	Construction in progress and prepayment for real estate	Total
Cost:									
1 January 2016	\$67,171,611	\$45,559,141	\$7,124,334	\$133,979	\$11,606,206	\$618,476	\$423,731	\$650,162	\$133,287,640
Additions	-	-	111,497	-	56,129	14,362	-	161,955	343,943
Transfers	542,262	3,243	7,631	1,235	93,077	-	-	(120,042)	527,406
Disposal	(15,825)	(15,576)	(300,595)	(7,440)	(73,192)	-	-	-	(412,628)
Exchange difference	(3,399)	(38,759)	(20,020)	(2,635)	(11,400)	(5,566)	(32)	(12,698)	(94,509)
31 March 2016	<u>\$67,694,649</u>	<u>\$45,508,049</u>	<u>\$6,922,847</u>	<u>\$125,139</u>	<u>\$11,670,820</u>	<u>\$627,272</u>	<u>\$423,699</u>	<u>\$679,377</u>	<u>\$133,651,852</u>
1 January 2015	\$63,572,836	\$43,815,443	\$7,269,959	\$127,182	\$10,955,177	\$453,547	\$423,217	\$752,966	\$127,370,327
Additions	-	993	74,550	-	64,739	15,582	-	76,717	232,581
Transfers	-	323,556	26,912	-	540,392	-	-	(127,852)	763,008
Disposal	-	-	(156,692)	(669)	(34,798)	-	-	-	(192,159)
Exchange difference	(1,374)	(19,050)	(7,856)	(1,030)	(3,920)	(2,607)	-	(1,534)	(37,371)
31 March 2015	<u>\$63,571,462</u>	<u>\$44,120,942</u>	<u>\$7,206,873</u>	<u>\$125,483</u>	<u>\$11,521,590</u>	<u>\$466,522</u>	<u>\$423,217</u>	<u>\$700,297</u>	<u>\$128,136,386</u>
Depreciation and impairment:									
1 January 2016	\$105,610	\$19,502,834	\$5,950,235	\$90,631	\$9,497,297	\$336,679	\$315,618	\$-	\$35,798,904
Depreciation	-	243,946	115,504	2,804	145,085	18,282	26,428	-	552,049
Transfers	-	(3,256)	(684)	-	833	-	-	-	(3,107)
Disposal	-	(8,539)	(300,253)	(6,179)	(66,878)	-	-	-	(381,849)
Exchange difference	-	5,296	(25,543)	(1,563)	(6,585)	(5,024)	(3)	-	(33,422)
31 March 2016	<u>\$105,610</u>	<u>\$19,740,281</u>	<u>\$5,739,259</u>	<u>\$85,693</u>	<u>\$9,569,752</u>	<u>\$349,937</u>	<u>\$342,043</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$35,932,575</u>
1 January 2015	\$105,610	\$18,533,321	\$6,197,185	\$86,252	\$9,053,275	\$307,258	\$209,797	\$-	\$34,492,698
Depreciation	-	249,974	105,183	2,707	133,056	11,249	26,325	-	528,494
Transfers	-	-	18	-	(18)	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	(156,655)	(669)	(32,237)	-	-	-	(189,561)
Exchange difference	-	(1,368)	(5,141)	(663)	(2,378)	(1,998)	1	-	(11,547)
31 March 2015	<u>\$105,610</u>	<u>\$18,781,927</u>	<u>\$6,140,590</u>	<u>\$87,627</u>	<u>\$9,151,698</u>	<u>\$316,509</u>	<u>\$236,123</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$34,820,084</u>
31 March 2016	<u>\$67,589,039</u>	<u>\$25,767,768</u>	<u>\$1,183,588</u>	<u>\$39,446</u>	<u>\$2,101,068</u>	<u>\$277,335</u>	<u>\$81,656</u>	<u>\$679,377</u>	<u>\$97,719,277</u>
31 December 2015	<u>\$67,066,001</u>	<u>\$26,056,307</u>	<u>\$1,174,099</u>	<u>\$43,348</u>	<u>\$2,108,909</u>	<u>\$281,797</u>	<u>\$108,113</u>	<u>\$650,162</u>	<u>\$97,488,736</u>
31 March 2015	<u>\$63,465,852</u>	<u>\$25,339,015</u>	<u>\$1,066,283</u>	<u>\$37,856</u>	<u>\$2,369,892</u>	<u>\$150,013</u>	<u>\$187,094</u>	<u>\$700,297</u>	<u>\$93,316,302</u>

(1) No property and equipment were pledged as collaterals.

(2) Components of building that have different useful lives are the main building structures, air conditioning units and elevators, which are depreciated within 5 to 60 years.

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16. Intangible assets

Cost:	Franchise	Trademark	Goodwill	Customer	Computer	Others	Total
				relationship	software		
1 January 2016	\$37,659,600	\$218,864	\$16,894,345	\$2,095,194	\$4,064,624	\$234,128	\$61,166,755
Addition-individual acquisition	-	-	4,412,357	157,408	13,838	30,875	4,614,478
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(77,691)	-	(77,691)
Acquisition from business combination	-	-	-	-	24,754	-	24,754
Transfers	-	-	(204,514)	-	-	-	(204,514)
Exchange difference	-	(5,189)	(311,944)	(56,167)	(14,053)	(6,832)	(394,185)
31 March 2016	<u>\$37,659,600</u>	<u>\$213,675</u>	<u>\$20,790,244</u>	<u>\$2,196,435</u>	<u>\$4,011,472</u>	<u>\$258,171</u>	<u>\$65,129,597</u>
1 January 2015	\$-	\$-	\$8,598,542	\$-	\$3,774,398	\$-	\$12,372,940
Addition-individual acquisition	-	-	-	-	36,764	-	36,764
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(38,135)	-	(38,135)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	108,340	-	108,340
Exchange difference	-	-	(3,351)	-	(4,021)	-	(7,372)
31 March 2015	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$8,595,191</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$3,877,346</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$12,472,537</u>
Depreciation and impairment:							
1 January 2016	\$1,039,692	\$-	\$-	\$45,634	\$3,121,813	\$15,848	\$4,222,987
Amortization	519,846	-	-	66,833	87,266	20,633	694,578
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(77,300)	-	(77,300)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	(2,779)	(8,844)	(900)	(12,523)
31 March 2016	<u>1,559,538</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$109,688</u>	<u>\$3,122,935</u>	<u>\$35,581</u>	<u>\$4,827,742</u>
1 January 2015	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,089,915	\$-	\$3,089,915
Amortization	-	-	-	-	83,513	-	83,513
Reduction	-	-	-	-	(38,135)	-	(38,135)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	(3,214)	-	(3,214)
31 March 2015	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>3,132,079</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>3,132,079</u>
31 March 2016	<u>\$36,100,062</u>	<u>\$213,675</u>	<u>\$20,790,244</u>	<u>\$2,086,747</u>	<u>\$888,537</u>	<u>\$222,590</u>	<u>\$60,301,855</u>
31 December 2015	<u>\$36,619,908</u>	<u>\$218,864</u>	<u>\$16,894,345</u>	<u>\$2,049,560</u>	<u>\$942,811</u>	<u>\$218,280</u>	<u>\$56,943,768</u>
31 March 2015	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$8,595,191</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$745,267</u>	<u>\$-</u>	<u>\$9,340,458</u>

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As of 31 March 2016, the book value of goodwill was \$12,177,111 thousand. The goodwill arose from the acquisition of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. on 1 July 2015. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries acquired 100% of Conning Holdings Limited on 18 September 2015 and 82.06% of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC through Conning & Company, a 100% subsidiary of the Company on 1 February 2016.

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

Cathay United Bank's impairment testing of goodwill:

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

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

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

① Discount rates

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

② Projected growth rates, used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the budget period:

Assumptions are based on published industry research.

(3) Sensitivity to changes in assumptions:

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

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

17. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Designated financial assets at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition:			
Bond Investment	\$41,071,382	\$40,598,667	\$39,611,031
Held for trading:			
Derivative financial instruments	56,273,624	95,733,002	47,036,227
Bond Investment		-	-
Security lending payables hedging	183,787	377,376	40,971
Security lending payables non-hedging	1,103,889	762,373	431,434
Subtotal	<u>57,561,300</u>	<u>96,872,751</u>	<u>47,508,632</u>
Total	<u>\$98,632,682</u>	<u>\$137,471,418</u>	<u>\$87,119,663</u>

18. Commercial paper payables

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Commercial paper payable	\$35,960,000	\$35,680,000	\$26,430,000
Less: Discount on commercial paper payable	(2,115)	(2,366)	(1,771)
Total	<u>\$35,957,885</u>	<u>\$35,677,634</u>	<u>\$26,428,229</u>
Average interest rates	<u>0.36%~0.60%</u>	<u>0.38%~0.958%</u>	<u>0.65%~0.90%</u>

19. Deposits

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Check deposits	\$12,488,628	\$13,244,467	\$14,151,106
Demand deposits	368,786,746	382,071,327	320,040,930
Demand savings deposits	717,804,513	704,544,214	688,665,761
Time deposits	391,056,741	375,594,219	358,849,081
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	4,402,400	4,489,200	5,176,000
Fixed savings deposits	383,728,168	373,406,772	344,067,920
Remittances	1,972,948	1,145,632	2,725,747
Total	<u>\$1,880,240,144</u>	<u>\$1,854,495,831</u>	<u>\$1,733,676,545</u>

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20. Bonds payable

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subordinated bonds payable-net	\$19,900,000	\$19,900,000	\$40,000,000
Subordinated financial debentures	51,900,000	51,900,000	67,180,059
Discount on financial debentures	-	-	(6,049)
Valuation adjustment	-	-	225,868
Total	\$71,800,000	\$71,800,000	\$107,399,878

- (1) Cathay United Bank issued a 15-year US\$500,000 thousand subordinated financial debenture with a stated interest rate of 5.5% in 5 October 2005, and the interest is payable semiannually. Cathay United Bank can redeem the debenture after 10 years by exercising the call option. Cathay United Bank has adopted hedge accounting to account for the subordinated financial debenture. Cathay United Bank had bought back the debenture amounting to US\$172,620 in May 2009 and bought back the debenture in full in October 2015.
- (2) Cathay United Bank issued seven-year subordinated financial debentures totaling \$1,200,000 thousand and \$1,000,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.95% and floating rate, respectively in September 2008, and the interests are payable quarterly. Cathay United Bank had bought back all these debentures in September 2015.
- (3) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$2,800,000 with a stated interest rate of 2.95% in October 2008, and the interest is payable quarterly. Cathay United Bank had bought back the debenture in full in October 2015.
- (4) Cathay United Bank issued an eight-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,650,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.42% in June 2009, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (5) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$1,500,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.60% in July 2009, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (6) The Company issued a seven-year unsecured subordinated financial debenture totaling \$20,000,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 2.65% on September 16, 2009. The subordinated financial debenture will be paid at maturity and the interest is payable annually.

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- (7) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,850,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in March 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (8) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$1,500,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.72% in March 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (9) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,900,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in June 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (10) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$2,500,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.72% in June 2011, and the interest is payable quarterly.
- (11) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$200,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.48% in June 2012, and the interest is payable annually.
- (12) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$4,200,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in June 2012, and the interest is payable annually.
- (13) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$5,600,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.65% in August 2012, and the interest is payable annually.
- (14) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$100,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.55% in April 2013, and the interest is payable annually.
- (15) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$9,900,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.70% in April 2013, and the interest is payable annually.

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- (16) Cathay United Bank issued a seven-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$3,000,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.70% in May 2014, and the interest is payable annually.
- (17) Cathay United Bank issued a ten-year subordinated financial debenture totaling \$12,000,000 thousand with a stated interest rate of 1.85% in May 2014, and the interest is payable annually.
- (18) Each subordinated financial debenture has a lower priority claim on assets and income than other debts. That is, its principal and interest are repayable only after more senior debt with higher priority has been satisfied. These subordinated financial debentures are, however, senior to common stock.

21. Other financial liabilities

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Separate account insurance products-liabilities	\$479,554,435	\$480,568,361	\$465,222,411
Principle received from the sale of structured products	67,222,391	67,227,106	78,299,099
Other financial liabilities	1,673,119	1,768,586	1,253,914
Total	<u>\$548,449,945</u>	<u>\$549,564,053</u>	<u>\$544,775,424</u>

22. Provisions

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Unearned premium reserve	\$26,101,974	\$26,428,864	\$24,178,814
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	4,165,036,389	4,088,918,602	3,692,663,227
Special reserve	26,519,988	28,996,289	36,810,329
Reserve for claims	15,947,149	14,230,818	13,099,737
Premium deficiency reserve	24,429,207	22,609,864	17,383,481
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	39,307,171	54,002,965	54,883,469
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	14,784,114	16,026,449	12,434,988
Reserve for Guarantees	94,513	104,895	122,575
Reserve for employee benefits liabilities	7,791,773	7,826,660	5,004,165
Contingent liabilities reserve	1,316,067	862,981	814,154
Other operating reserve	1,966,773	1,994,140	22,680
Total	<u>\$4,323,295,118</u>	<u>\$4,262,002,527</u>	<u>\$3,857,417,619</u>

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(1) Life insurance subsidiaries

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 the details and changes of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature are summarized below:

A. Reserve for life insurance liabilities:

	2016.3.31			2015.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation			Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Life insurance	\$3,633,561,563	\$4,566,197	\$3,638,127,760	\$3,565,701,862	\$5,913,047	\$3,571,614,909
Injury insurance	7,693,243	-	7,693,243	7,781,512	-	7,781,512
Health insurance	472,344,094	-	472,344,094	459,714,950	-	459,714,950
Annuity insurance	1,381,667	44,697,270	46,078,937	1,375,262	47,592,078	48,967,340
Investment-linked insurance	792,355	-	792,355	839,891	-	839,891
	<u>4,115,772,922</u>	<u>49,263,467</u>	<u>4,165,036,389</u>	<u>4,035,413,477</u>	<u>53,505,125</u>	<u>4,088,918,602</u>
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities :						
Life insurance	162,053	-	162,053	162,951	-	162,951
Total	<u>\$4,115,610,869</u>	<u>\$49,263,467</u>	<u>\$4,164,874,336</u>	<u>\$4,035,250,526</u>	<u>\$53,505,125</u>	<u>\$4,088,755,651</u>
	2015.3.31					
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation					
	Insurance contract	feature	Total			
Life insurance	\$3,239,047,366	\$5,905,290	\$3,244,952,656			
Injury insurance	7,845,844	-	7,845,844			
Health insurance	378,679,956	-	378,679,956			
Annuity insurance	1,345,197	58,829,592	60,174,789			
Investment-linked insurance	1,009,982	-	1,009,982			
	<u>3,627,928,345</u>	<u>64,734,882</u>	<u>3,692,663,227</u>			
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities :						
Life insurance	74,201	-	74,201			
Total	<u>\$3,627,854,144</u>	<u>\$64,734,882</u>	<u>\$3,692,589,026</u>			

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Reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	2016.1.1~2016.3.31			2015.1.1~2015.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		Total	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		Total
	Insurance contract	feature		Insurance contract	feature	
Beginning balance	\$4,035,413,477	\$53,505,125	\$4,088,918,602	\$3,558,170,764	\$69,956,566	\$3,628,127,330
Reserve	153,100,185	46,352	153,146,537	124,849,156	148,210	124,997,366
Recover	(54,114,176)	(4,396,688)	(58,510,864)	(47,757,051)	(4,861,561)	(52,618,612)
Losses(gains) on foreign exchange	(18,626,564)	108,678	(18,517,886)	(7,334,524)	(508,333)	(7,842,857)
Ending balance	4,115,772,922	49,263,467	4,165,036,389	3,627,928,345	64,734,882	3,692,663,227
Less ceded reserve for life insurance liabilities:						
Beginning balance (net)	162,951	-	162,951	74,461	-	74,461
Increase	593	-	593	364	-	364
Losses(gains) on foreign exchange	(1,491)	-	(1,491)	(624)	-	(624)
Ending balance (net)	162,053	-	162,053	74,201	-	74,201
Total	\$4,115,610,869	\$49,263,467	\$4,164,874,336	\$3,627,854,144	\$64,734,882	\$3,692,589,026

B. Unearned premium reserve:

	2016.3.31			2015.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		Total	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		Total
	Insurance contract	feature		Insurance contract	feature	
Individual life insurance	\$514,556	\$-	\$514,556	\$504,234	\$-	\$504,234
Individual injury insurance	5,102,950	-	5,102,950	5,251,722	-	5,251,722
Individual health insurance	7,096,311	-	7,096,311	7,451,220	-	7,451,220
Group insurance	1,246,867	-	1,246,867	1,047,955	-	1,047,955
Investment-linked insurance	106,322	-	106,322	108,783	-	108,783
Total	14,067,006	-	14,067,006	14,363,914	-	14,363,914
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:						
Individual life insurance	161,046	-	161,046	156,623	-	156,623
Individual injury insurance	12,121	-	12,121	6,697	-	6,697
Individual health insurance	1,224	-	1,224	6,873	-	6,873
Group insurance	9,519	-	9,519	12,132	-	12,132
Total	183,910	-	183,910	182,325	-	182,325
Net	\$13,883,096	\$-	\$13,883,096	\$14,181,589	\$-	\$14,181,589

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	2015.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Individual life insurance	\$429,220	\$-	\$429,220
Individual injury insurance	4,745,375	-	4,745,375
Individual health insurance	6,466,005	-	6,466,005
Group insurance	1,062,161	-	1,062,161
Investment-linked insurance	107,586	-	107,586
Total	12,810,347	-	12,810,347
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:			
Individual life insurance	136,569	-	136,569
Individual injury insurance	5,454	-	5,454
Individual health insurance	3,906	-	3,906
Group insurance	6,436	-	6,436
Total	152,365	-	152,365
Net	\$12,657,982	\$-	\$12,657,982

Unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	2016.1.1~2016.3.31			2015.1.1~2015.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation			Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$14,363,914	\$-	\$14,363,914	\$13,202,867	\$-	\$13,202,867
Reserve	14,068,550	-	14,068,550	12,630,726	-	12,630,726
Recover	(14,359,899)	-	(14,359,899)	(13,020,530)	-	(13,020,530)
Losses(gains) on foreign exchange	(5,559)	-	(5,559)	(2,716)	-	(2,716)
Ending balance	14,067,006	-	14,067,006	12,810,347	-	12,810,347
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:						
Beginning balance-Net	182,325	-	182,325	137,914	-	137,914
Increase	1,965	-	1,965	14,547	-	14,547
Decrease	(52)	-	(52)	-	-	-
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(328)	-	(328)	(96)	-	(96)
Total	183,910	-	183,910	152,365	-	152,365
Ending balance-Net	\$13,883,096	\$-	\$13,883,096	\$12,657,982	\$-	\$12,657,982

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C. Reserve for claims:

	2016.3.31			2015.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation			Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Individual life insurance						
— Reported but not paid claim	\$110,023	\$1,056	\$111,079	\$144,751	\$1,056	\$145,807
— Unreported claim	89,289	-	89,289	62,734	-	62,734
Individual injury insurance						
— Reported but not paid claim	98,435	-	98,435	106,722	-	106,722
— Unreported claim	1,371,975	-	1,371,975	1,336,273	-	1,336,273
Individual health insurance						
— Reported but not paid claim	169,458	-	169,458	192,128	-	192,128
— Unreported claim	2,205,365	-	2,205,365	2,087,909	-	2,087,909
Group insurance						
— Reported but not paid claim	58,364	-	58,364	106,298	-	106,298
— Unreported claim	1,184,309	-	1,184,309	1,134,707	-	1,134,707
Investment-linked insurance						
— Reported but not paid claim	25,690	-	25,690	4,519	-	4,519
— Unreported claim	4,341	-	4,341	-	-	-
Total	5,317,249	1,056	5,318,305	5,176,041	1,056	5,177,097
Less ceded reserve for claims:						
Individual life insurance	19,352	-	19,352	14,632	-	14,632
Individual injury insurance	14	-	14	5	-	5
Individual health insurance	9,171	-	9,171	10,289	-	10,289
Group insurance	13,321	-	13,321	13,707	-	13,707
Total	41,858	-	41,858	38,633	-	38,633
Net	\$5,275,391	\$1,056	\$5,276,447	\$5,137,408	\$1,056	\$5,138,464

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	2015.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Individual life insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	\$141,868	\$797	\$142,665
— Unreported claim	62,169	-	62,169
Individual injury insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	114,214	-	114,214
— Unreported claim	1,232,882	-	1,232,882
Individual health insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	156,165	-	156,165
— Unreported claim	1,920,945	-	1,920,945
Group insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	76,190	-	76,190
— Unreported claim	1,098,338	-	1,098,338
Investment-linked insurance			
— Reported but not paid claim	4,190	-	4,190
Total	4,806,961	797	4,807,758
Less ceded reserve for claims:			
Individual life insurance	696	-	696
Net	\$4,806,265	\$797	\$4,807,062

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Reserve for claims is summarized below:

	2016.1.1~2016.3.31			2015.1.1~2015.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation			Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total	Insurance contract	feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$5,176,041	\$1,056	\$5,177,097	\$4,689,841	\$797	\$4,690,638
Reserve	5,117,985	1,056	5,119,041	4,518,239	797	4,519,036
Recover	(4,969,730)	(1,056)	(4,970,786)	(4,397,494)	(797)	(4,398,291)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(7,047)	-	(7,047)	(3,625)	-	(3,625)
Ending balance	5,317,249	1,056	5,318,305	4,806,961	797	4,807,758
Less ceded reserve for claims:						
Beginning balance-Net	38,633	-	38,633	17,456	-	17,456
Increase	3,298	-	3,298	-	-	-
Decrease	-	-	-	(16,787)	-	(16,787)
Gains (losses) on foreign exchange	(73)	-	(73)	27	-	27
Total	41,858	-	41,858	696	-	696
Net	\$5,275,391	\$1,056	\$5,276,447	\$4,806,265	\$797	\$4,807,062

D. Special reserve:

	2016.3.31				2015.12.31			
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation				Financial instruments with discretionary participation			
	Insurance contract	feature	Other	Total	Insurance contract	feature	Other	Total
Participating policies								
dividends reserve	\$(41,754)	\$-	\$-	\$(41,754)	\$(36,387)	\$-	\$-	\$(36,387)
Dividends reserve	43,402	-	-	43,402	37,741	-	-	37,741
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	22,926,619	22,926,619	-	-	25,416,619	25,416,619
Total	\$1,648	\$-	\$22,926,619	\$22,928,267	\$1,354	\$-	\$25,416,619	\$25,417,973

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	2015.3.31			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Participating policies dividends reserve	\$1,892	\$-	\$-	\$1,892
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property	-	-	32,926,619	32,926,619
Total	\$1,892	\$-	\$32,926,619	\$32,928,511

Special reserve is summarized below:

	2016.1.1~2016.3.31				2015.1.1~2015.3.31			
	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total	Insurance contract	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Other	Total
Beginning balance	\$1,354	\$-	\$25,416,619	\$25,417,973	\$5,639	\$-	\$35,416,619	\$35,422,258
Reserves for participating policies dividends reserve	-	-	-	-	261	-	-	261
Participating policies dividends recover	(5,367)	-	-	(5,367)				
Dividends reserve	5,661	-	-	5,661				
Special reserve for revaluation increments of property (Note)	-	-	(2,490,000)	(2,490,000)	-	-	(2,490,000)	(2,490,000)
Decrease	-	-	-	-	(3,999)	-	-	(3,999)
Exchange difference	-	-	-	-	(9)	-	-	(9)
Ending balance	\$1,648	\$-	\$22,926,619	\$22,928,267	\$1,892	\$-	\$32,926,619	\$32,928,511

Note 1: According to the regulations authorized by the FSC on 30 January 2016 and 2015, Cathay Life can recover special reserve for revaluation increments of property by month, and the total recovered amount in 2016 and 2015 are both NT \$10 billion.

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E. Premium deficiency reserve:

	2016.3.31			2015.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation			Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total	Insurance contract	feature	Total
	Individual life insurance	\$22,185,119	\$-	\$22,185,119	\$20,333,625	\$-
Individual health insurance	1,877,227	-	1,877,227	1,908,526	-	1,908,526
Group insurance	457	-	457	426	-	426
Total	\$24,062,803	\$-	\$24,062,803	\$22,242,577	\$-	\$22,242,577

	2015.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total
	Individual life insurance	\$16,427,298	\$-
Individual health insurance	708,807	-	708,807
Group insurance	690	-	690
Total	\$17,136,795	\$-	\$17,136,795

Premium deficiency reserve is summarized below:

	2016.1.1~2016.3.31			2015.1.1~2015.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation			Financial instruments with discretionary participation		
	Insurance contract	feature	Total	Insurance contract	feature	Total
	Beginning balance	\$22,242,577	\$-	\$22,242,577	\$17,294,564	\$-
Reserve	2,074,390	-	2,074,390	175,055	-	175,055
Recover	(95,125)	-	(95,125)	(231,208)	-	(231,208)
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(159,039)	-	(159,039)	(101,616)	-	(101,616)
Ending balance	\$24,062,803	\$-	\$24,062,803	\$17,136,795	\$-	\$17,136,795

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F. Other reserve:

	2016.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Others	\$1,939,890	\$-	\$1,939,890

	2015.12.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Others	\$1,967,824	\$-	\$1,967,824

Other reserve is summarized below:

	2016.1.1~2016.3.31		
	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	Insurance contract	participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	\$1,967,824	\$-	\$1,967,824
Recover	(27,934)	-	(27,934)
Ending balance	\$1,939,890	\$-	\$1,939,890

Note: The amount is generated from acquisition of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. on 31 March 2015.

G. Liability adequacy reserve

	Insurance contract and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	\$4,165,036,389	\$4,088,918,602	\$3,692,663,227
Unearned premium reserve	14,067,006	14,363,914	12,810,347
Premium deficiency reserve	24,062,803	22,242,577	17,136,795
Other reserve	1,939,890	1,967,824	-
Total	\$4,205,106,088	\$4,127,492,917	\$3,722,610,369
Book value of insurance liabilities	\$4,205,106,088	\$4,127,492,917	\$3,722,610,369
Estimated present value of cash flows	\$3,338,314,394	\$3,062,820,974	\$2,952,121,428
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	\$-	\$-	\$-

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

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

Note 3: Cathay Life has settled the acquisition of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Thus, the value of acquired business, i.e. other reserve, shall be considered in the book value of insurance liability included in liability adequacy test.

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

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Assumptions	<p>(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 March 2016.</p> <p>(2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2015, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.</p>	<p>(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2015.</p> <p>(2) Discount rate: Under assets allocation plan on 30 September 2015, discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2014, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.</p>	<p>(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 March 2015.</p> <p>(2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2014, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.</p>

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

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Assumptions	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 March 2016. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2015, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.	(1) Information of policies: Including insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 December 2015. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on the actuary report of 2014, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.	(1) Information of policies: Include insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature as of 31 March 2015. (2) Discount rate: Discount rates are calculated using the best estimated scenario investment return based on actuary report of 2014, with neutral assumption for discount rates after 30 years.

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

Life insurance subsidiaries issues non-investment-linked insurance contract without discretionary participation feature of financial instruments. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, reserve for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments is summarized below:

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Life insurance	\$39,264,073	\$53,979,737	\$54,876,679
Investment-linked insurance	43,098	23,228	6,790
Total	\$39,307,171	\$54,002,965	\$54,883,469

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	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Beginning balance	\$54,002,965	\$55,094,699
Premiums received	222,727	426,964
Insurance claim payments	(14,806,024)	(611,020)
Net provision of statutory reserve	(16,797)	20,593
Losses (gains) on foreign exchange	(95,700)	(47,767)
Ending balance	<u>\$39,307,171</u>	<u>\$54,883,469</u>

I. Foreign exchange volatility reserve

(A) The hedge strategy and risk exposure:

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

(B) Adjustment in foreign exchange volatility reserve:

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Beginning balance	\$16,026,449	\$16,846,406
Reserve:		
Compulsory reserve	995,957	913,664
Extra reserve	105,146	-
Subtotal	1,101,103	913,664
Recover	(2,343,438)	(5,325,082)
Ending balance:	<u>\$14,784,114</u>	<u>\$12,434,988</u>

(C) Effects due to foreign exchange volatility reserve:

2016.1.1~2016.3.31			
Item	Inapplicable amount (1)	Applicable amount (2)	Effects (3)= (2) - (1)
Consolidated income	\$7,306,728	\$8,337,866	\$1,031,138
Earnings per share	0.57	0.65	0.08
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	14,784,114	14,784,114
Equity	479,289,970	470,969,726	(8,320,244)

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2015.1.1~2015.3.31			
Item	Inapplicable amount (1)	Applicable amount (2)	Effects (3)= (2) - (1)
Consolidated income	\$14,447,195	\$18,108,672	\$3,661,477
Earnings per share	1.14	1.43	0.29
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	-	12,434,988	12,434,988
Equity	465,893,668	459,317,095	(6,576,573)

(2) Century Insurance subsidiaries

A. Unearned premiums reserve

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

Item	2016.3.31			
	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$1,699,284	\$72,282	\$924,929	\$846,637
Marine insurance	119,683	9,971	85,442	44,212
Land and air insurance	4,319,013	9,239	258,735	4,069,517
Liability insurance	630,116	1,093	211,985	419,224
Bonding insurance	74,211	740	52,836	22,115
Other property insurance	1,300,670	23,090	307,771	1,015,989
Accident insurance	1,489,866	2,525	93,600	1,398,791
Health insurance	54,537	-	8	54,529
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,712,674	515,974	765,392	1,463,256
Total	\$11,400,054	\$634,914	\$2,700,698	\$9,334,270

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2015.12.31				
Item	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance	
			business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$1,922,146	\$72,493	\$1,051,066	\$943,573
Marine insurance	100,452	9,482	72,090	37,844
Land and air insurance	4,261,434	15,224	301,559	3,975,099
Liability insurance	598,540	1,570	197,525	402,585
Bonding insurance	44,812	757	28,168	17,401
Other property insurance	1,393,279	26,700	352,242	1,067,737
Accident insurance	1,438,577	2,389	56,036	1,384,930
Health insurance	54,641	-	9	54,632
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,658,486	463,968	727,555	1,394,899
Total	\$11,472,367	\$592,583	\$2,786,250	\$9,278,700

2015.3.31				
Item	Unearned premium reserve		Ceded unearned premium reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance	
			business	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$1,849,082	\$67,881	\$907,925	\$1,009,038
Marine insurance	144,818	13,989	106,729	52,078
Land and air insurance	3,924,152	9,191	262,336	3,671,007
Liability insurance	536,352	579	166,803	370,128
Bonding insurance	69,951	749	43,920	26,780
Other property insurance	1,347,425	24,332	431,083	940,674
Accident insurance	1,516,735	2,346	84,459	1,434,622
Health insurance	44,443	-	-	44,443
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,588,722	227,720	556,938	1,259,504
Total	\$11,021,680	\$346,787	\$2,560,193	\$8,808,274

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

Item	2016.1.1~2016.3.31		2015.1.1~2015.3.31	
	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve	Unearned premium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve
Beginning balance	\$12,064,950	\$2,786,250	\$11,950,213	\$2,750,419
Reserve	12,068,052	2,706,180	11,382,210	2,563,175
Recover	(12,067,291)	(2,786,886)	(11,952,334)	(2,750,933)
Effects of exchange rate changes	(30,743)	(4,846)	(11,622)	(2,468)
Ending balance	\$12,034,968	\$2,700,698	\$11,368,467	\$2,560,193

B. Claims reserve

a. Claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

Item	2016.3.31			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct underwriting business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Claims reported but not paid off	\$6,227,583	\$277,330	\$3,120,340	\$3,384,573
Unreported claims	3,794,286	329,645	973,610	3,150,321
Total	\$10,021,869	\$606,975	\$4,093,950	\$6,534,894

Item	2015.12.31			
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct underwriting business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Claims reported but not paid off	\$4,551,787	\$326,287	\$1,537,115	\$3,340,959
Unreported claims	3,889,745	285,902	1,038,317	3,137,330
Total	\$8,441,532	\$612,189	\$2,575,432	\$6,478,289

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2015.3.31				
	Claims reserve		Ceded claims reserve	
	Direct underwriting business	Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	
Item	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)
Claims reported but not paid off	\$4,177,363	\$256,529	\$1,277,551	\$3,156,341
Unreported claims	3,671,319	186,768	1,086,484	2,771,603
Total	\$7,848,682	\$443,297	\$2,364,035	\$5,927,944

b. Net changes for claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

2016.1.1~2016.3.31								
Item	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims reserve (8)=(6)-(7)
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)		Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	
Claims reported but not paid off	\$6,270,893	\$4,548,046	\$277,330	\$334,116	\$1,666,061	\$3,144,557	\$1,540,083	\$1,604,474
Unreported claims	3,807,063	3,890,544	329,647	285,907	(39,741)	976,447	1,038,544	(62,097)
Total	\$10,077,956	\$8,438,590	\$606,977	\$620,023	\$1,626,320	\$4,121,004	\$2,578,627	\$1,542,377

2015.1.1~2015.3.31								
Item	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for claims reserve (5)=(1)-(2)+(3)-(4)	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded claims reserve (8)=(6)-(7)
	Reserve (1)	Recover (2)	Reserve (3)	Recover (4)		Reserve (6)	Recover (7)	
Claims reported but not paid off	\$4,192,148	\$4,074,369	\$256,530	\$223,378	\$150,931	\$1,284,568	\$1,328,572	\$(44,004)
Unreported claims	3,677,690	3,647,520	186,785	211,057	5,898	1,087,819	920,669	167,150
Total	\$7,869,838	\$7,721,889	\$443,315	\$434,435	\$156,829	\$2,372,387	\$2,249,241	\$123,146

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

Item	2016.3.31		
	Claims reserve		
	Claim reported but not paid off	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$2,831,430	\$82,979	\$2,914,409
Marine insurance	262,915	48,309	311,224
Land and air insurance	1,077,733	1,037,580	2,115,313
Liability insurance	447,846	375,439	823,285
Bonding insurance	44,972	31,647	76,619
Other property insurance	900,610	345,094	1,245,704
Accident insurance	153,813	466,037	619,850
Health insurance	8,069	55,483	63,552
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	777,525	1,681,363	2,458,888
Total	\$6,504,913	\$4,123,931	\$10,628,844

Item	2015.12.31		
	Claims reserve		
	Claim reported but not paid off	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$1,273,927	\$122,200	\$1,396,127
Marine insurance	302,768	67,946	370,714
Land and air insurance	948,712	1,000,889	1,949,601
Liability insurance	465,420	439,981	905,401
Bonding insurance	41,204	67,272	108,476
Other property insurance	920,655	359,572	1,280,227
Accident insurance	129,040	433,197	562,237
Health insurance	8,258	50,841	59,099
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	788,090	1,633,749	2,421,839
Total	\$4,878,074	\$4,175,647	\$9,053,721

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Item	2015.3.31		
	Claims reserve		
	Claim reported but not paid off	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$1,152,846	\$74,195	\$1,227,041
Marine insurance	373,395	60,826	434,221
Land and air insurance	1,011,993	881,778	1,893,771
Liability insurance	279,919	542,879	822,798
Bonding insurance	20,919	18,374	39,293
Other property insurance	727,776	260,730	988,506
Accident insurance	101,880	484,440	586,320
Health insurance	11,553	47,810	59,363
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	753,611	1,487,055	2,240,666
Total	\$4,433,892	\$3,858,087	\$8,291,979

d. Reinsurance asset- ceded claims reserve for policyholder

Item	2016.3.31		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Claim reported but not paid off	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$2,210,527	\$40,326	\$2,250,853
Marine insurance	167,223	19,860	187,083
Land and air insurance	54,864	31,506	86,370
Liability insurance	258,650	107,547	366,197
Bonding insurance	27,870	29,119	56,989
Other property insurance	236,002	72,479	308,481
Accident insurance	10,827	41,087	51,914
Health insurance	-	535	535
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	154,377	631,151	785,528
Total	\$3,120,340	\$973,610	\$4,093,950

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Item	2015.12.31		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Claim reported but not paid off	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$604,278	\$63,437	\$667,715
Marine insurance	190,358	35,902	226,260
Land and air insurance	48,285	28,992	77,277
Liability insurance	268,371	117,732	386,103
Bonding insurance	33,553	60,202	93,755
Other property insurance	231,629	83,555	315,184
Accident insurance	9,628	45,716	55,344
Health insurance	-	75	75
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	151,013	602,706	753,719
Total	\$1,537,115	\$1,038,317	\$2,575,432

Item	2015.3.31		
	Ceded claims reserve		
	Claim reported but not paid off	Unreported claims	Total
Fire insurance	\$465,984	\$22,420	\$488,404
Marine insurance	229,884	31,994	261,878
Land and air insurance	62,696	24,422	87,118
Liability insurance	78,348	145,478	223,826
Bonding insurance	18,148	14,337	32,485
Other property insurance	253,108	46,907	300,015
Accident insurance	8,733	60,210	68,943
Health insurance	-	(834)	(834)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	160,650	741,550	902,200
Total	\$1,277,551	\$1,086,484	\$2,364,035

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e. Reconciliation statement of claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

Item	2016.1.1~2016.3.31		2015.1.1~2015.3.31	
	Claims reserve	Ceded claims reserve	Claims reserve	Ceded claims reserve
Beginning balance	\$9,053,721	\$2,575,432	\$8,154,755	\$2,249,673
Reserve	10,684,933	4,121,004	8,313,153	2,372,387
Recover	(9,058,613)	(2,578,627)	(8,156,324)	(2,249,241)
Effects of exchange rate changes	(51,197)	(23,859)	(19,605)	(8,784)
Ending balance	\$10,628,844	\$4,093,950	\$8,291,979	\$2,364,035

C. Special reserve

a. Special reserve - Compulsory automobile liability insurance

Item	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Beginning balance	\$1,487,506	\$1,528,545
Reserve	73,420	242,680
Recover	60,015	-
Ending balance	\$1,500,911	\$1,771,225

b. Special reserve - Non-compulsory automobile liability insurance

	Liability					
	2016.1.1~2016.3.31			2015.1.1~2015.3.31		
	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total	Major incidents	Fluctuation of risks	Total
Beginning balance	\$505,626	\$1,585,184	\$2,090,810	\$524,353	\$1,586,240	\$2,110,593
Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recover	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ending balance	\$505,626	\$1,585,184	\$2,090,810	\$524,353	\$1,586,240	\$2,110,593

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“Precautions of Strengthening Disaster Insurance of Property Insurance Industry (Commercial Earthquake and Typhoons Flood Insurance)”, “Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance”, “Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for the nuclear Insurance”, and other reserves do not have material impact on the Cathay Century profit and earnings per share. The special reserve under liabilities increased \$1,601,924 thousand and special earnings capital under equity decreased \$764,259 thousand.

D. Premiums deficiency reserve

a. Premiums deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

Item	2016.3.31				
	Direct business	Premiums deficiency reserve		Ceded premiums deficiency reserve	Retained business
		Assumed reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	Ceded reinsurance business	
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$609	\$(609)	
Marine insurance	55	-	16	39	
Land and air insurance	-	10,081	(16,144)	26,225	
Liability insurance	13,711	(1)	6,396	7,314	
Bonding insurance	14	-	8	6	
Other property insurance	275,116	-	70	275,046	
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	67,428	-	-	67,428	
Total	\$356,324	\$10,080	\$(9,045)	\$375,449	

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2015.12.31				
Item	Premiums deficiency reserve		Ceded premiums deficiency reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed	Ceded	
		business	reinsurance	reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$627	\$(627)
Marine insurance	-	-	(13,542)	13,542
Land and air insurance	-	13,988	-	13,988
Liability insurance	12,503	(3)	5,962	6,538
Bonding insurance	-	-	4	(4)
Other property insurance	278,729	33	37	278,725
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	62,037	-	-	62,037
Total	\$353,269	\$14,018	\$(6,912)	\$374,199

2015.3.31				
Item	Premiums deficiency reserve		Ceded premiums deficiency reserve	
	Direct business	Assumed	Ceded	
		business	reinsurance	reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Marine insurance	-	-	23	(23)
Land and air insurance	-	8,489	(222)	8,711
Liability insurance	13,792	(6)	4,543	9,243
Bonding insurance	299	-	37	262
Other property insurance	175,788	-	22,021	153,767
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	48,324	-	-	48,324
Total	\$238,203	\$8,483	\$26,402	\$220,284

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

2016.1.1~2016.3.31									
Item	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for premiums deficiency reserve (5)=(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded premiums deficiency reserve (8)=(6)+(7)	Recognized net loss (gain) for premiums deficiency reserve (9)=(5)+(8)
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover		Reserve	Recover		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)		
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$622	\$628	\$(6)	\$6
Marine insurance	56	-	-	-	56	16	44	(28)	84
Land and air insurance	-	-	10,081	13,989	(3,908)	(16,144)	(13,586)	(2,558)	(1,350)
Liability insurance	14,004	12,517	(1)	(4)	1,490	6,533	5,969	564	926
Bonding insurance	14	-	-	-	14	8	4	4	10
Other property insurance	280,992	279,047	-	32	1,913	72	37	35	1,878
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	68,868	62,108	-	-	6,760	-	-	-	6,760
Total	\$363,934	\$353,672	\$10,080	\$14,017	\$6,325	\$(8,893)	\$(6,904)	\$(1,989)	\$8,314

2015.1.1~2015.3.31									
Item	Direct underwriting business		Assumed reinsurance business		Net change for premiums deficiency reserve (5)=(1)+(2)+(3)+(4)	Ceded reinsurance business		Net change for ceded premiums deficiency reserve (8)=(6)+(7)	Recognized net loss (gain) for premiums deficiency reserve (9)=(5)+(8)
	Reserve	Recover	Reserve	Recover		Reserve	Recover		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		(6)	(7)		
Fire insurance	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-
Marine insurance	-	-	-	7	(7)	23	(1,182)	1,205	(1,212)
Land and air insurance	-	-	8,488	1,096	7,392	(222)	-	(222)	7,614
Liability insurance	13,949	14,928	(5)	5	(989)	4,595	2,075	2,520	(3,509)
Bonding insurance	303	511	-	-	(208)	38	8	30	(238)
Other property insurance	177,794	137,251	-	-	40,543	22,272	38,659	(16,387)	56,930
Accident insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	48,875	46,367	-	-	2,508	-	-	-	2,508
Total	\$240,921	\$199,057	\$8,483	\$1,108	\$49,239	\$26,706	\$39,560	\$(12,854)	\$62,093

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

Item	2016.1.1~2016.3.31		2015.1.1~2015.3.31	
	Premiums deficiency reserve	Ceded premiums deficiency reserve	Premiums deficiency reserve	Ceded premiums deficiency reserve
Beginning balance	\$367,287	\$(6,912)	\$199,764	\$39,478
Reserve	374,014	(8,893)	249,404	26,706
Recover	(367,689)	6,904	(200,165)	(39,560)
Effects of exchange rate changes	(7,208)	(144)	(2,317)	(222)
Ending balance	\$366,404	\$(9,045)	\$246,686	\$26,402

- d. Effects for the change of estimation and assumption

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

23. Post-employment benefits

- (1) Defined contribution plans

The Group recognized expenses for defined contribution plan amounted to \$386,828 thousand and \$335,777 thousand for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015, respectively.

- (2) Defined benefit plans

The Group recognized expenses for defined benefit plans for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015, amounted to \$152,134 thousand and \$142,530 thousand, respectively, and were recorded as “Employee benefits expenses”.

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(3) Employee preferential interest deposit plan

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

Cathay United Bank recognized expenses for preferential interest rate deposits plan amounted to \$79,632 thousand and \$78,198 thousand for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015, respectively, and recorded as “Employee benefits expenses”.

24. Common Stock

- (1) As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 all the authorized share capital amounted to \$180,000,000 thousand and all the issued share capital amounted to \$125,632,102 thousand and 12,563,210 thousand shares, respectively. These shares are common stock with par value of \$10.
- (2) On 31 December 2001, the Company listed its shares on Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation (TWSE) in accordance with relevant regulations. On 29 July 2003, the Company listed a portion of its common shares on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (LSE) in the form of Global Depositary Shares (GDSs).

25. Capital surplus

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Additional paid-in capital	\$84,858,972	\$84,858,972	\$84,858,972
Treasury share transactions	2,539,377	2,539,377	2,539,377
Differences between share price and book value from acquisition or disposal of subsidiaries	29,142	29,142	29,142
Additional paid-in capital-Employee stock option	203,408	203,408	203,408
Convertible bonds to convert	1,144,486	1,144,486	1,144,486
Others	5,789	5,789	6,919
Total	\$88,781,174	\$88,781,174	\$88,782,304

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- (1) The capital surplus of the Company consists of consolidation premium from share exchange, additional paid-in capital from issuance of shares for cash accumulated adjustments on paid-in capital from investment under equity method, and transactions of treasury stocks and employee stock options. Capital surplus were \$88,781,174 thousand, \$88,781,174 thousand and \$88,782,304 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, respectively.
- (2) According to the Letter Taiwan-Finance-Securities (VI) No. 0910003413 issued by Ministry of Finance on 11 June 2002, capital surplus of financial holding companies from the share exchange, in compliance with Item 4 of Article 47 of the Financial Holding Company Act, is allowed to be distributed as cash dividends or to be capitalized if the capital surplus was from the financial institution's undistributed earnings before the share exchange. In addition, the capitalization amount is not restricted to the article 72-1 of the "Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers".
- (3) According to the Company Act, the capital surplus shall not be used except for covering the deficit of the company. When a company incurs no loss, it may distribute the capital surplus related to the income derived from the issuance of new shares at a premium or income from endowments received by the company. The distribution could be made in cash or in the form of dividend shares to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them.

26. Retained earnings

- (1) Legal reserve

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

On 12 June 2015, the Board of Shareholders resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of \$5,035,694 thousand. On 28 April 2016, the Board of Directors resolved to recognize the legal capital reserves of \$5,757,629 thousand.

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(2) Special reserve

- A. According to the legal interpretations No.1010012865 issued by FSC on 6 April 2012, as the first-time adoption of IFRS, entities should appropriate special reserves from unrealized increments from revaluation and gains from accumulated translation adjustments recorded under stockholders' equity with same amount to retained earnings due to the adoption of exemptions in IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. The Group is not required to appropriate special reserves because the unrealized increments of revaluation should be treated in accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and the Group did not select to recognize accumulated translation difference as zero at the date of transition to IFRS.
- B. Cathay United Bank, Cathay Securities and Cathay Futures have reclassified appropriated trading losses reserve and default losses reserve as of 31 December 2010 as special reserve according to the relevant regulation. The special reserve can only be used to offset the accumulated deficit or be transferred to capital stock (limited to 50% of the special reserve) once the legal reserve reaches one-half of the paid-in capital. The Company appropriated to the special reserve an amount of \$333,598 thousand during the year ended 31 December 2011.
- C. In accordance with IFRS 4, provisions for possible claims under contracts that are not in existence at the reporting date are prohibited. Based on the "Regulation Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises", the reserves under liability recorded before 31 December 2012 should be reclassified to special capital reserve considering the reclassification of balance after tax according to IAS 12 to retained earnings on 1 January 2013. In addition, in order to maintain the consistency and sustainability, the amount should be adjusted retrospectively to 1 January 2012. As of 1 January 2012, the "Special Reserve for Major Incidents" and "Special Reserve for Fluctuation of Risks" amounted to \$9,022,812 thousand. Half of this amount was set aside to be reclassified as the opening balance of foreign exchange volatility reserve on 1 March 2012, and the rest of it in the amount of \$4,511,405 thousand after deducting the effect of income tax was diverted to special capital reserve under retained earnings, an increase of \$3,744,467 thousand. The Company has appropriated to the special reserve an amount of \$3,744,467 thousand during the year ended 31 December 2013.

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D. Cathay Life has elected to use the fair value of certain investment properties on the transition date to TIFRS as their deemed costs. In accordance with Article 32 of the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, the incremental value from fair value revaluation can 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 thousand shall be set aside under special capital reserve in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10102508861. The Company appropriated to the special reserve an amount of \$2,994,565 thousand during the year ended 31 December 2013.

E. In 2014, the Group changed the subsequent measurement of investment properties from cost model to fair value model. According to Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1030006415, on the first-time adoption of fair value model for investment properties subsequent measurement, the group shall set aside an equal amount of special reserve when transfer the fair value increment of investment properties to retained earnings. The Company appropriated to the special reserve an amount of \$75,242,150 thousand on 31 December 2013.

The Group also reclassified \$0 thousand and \$42,962 thousand of special reserve to undistributed earnings due to the Group's reclassification of relevant assets which are used, disposed of, reclassified by Cathay Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015.

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the special reserves amounted to \$98,348,179 thousand, \$98,348,179 thousand and \$75,232,984 thousand respectively.

F. Cathay Life's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, will resolve to recognize special capital reserves of \$27,940,507 thousand, among which special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks in the amount of \$1,616,451 thousand had been recognized at the end of 2015 in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises." The rest of them will be recognized in 2016.

G. On 29 April 2015, Cathay Centry's board of directors, acting on behalf of the shareholders, will resolve to recognize special capital reserves of \$585,180 thousand, among which special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks in the amount of \$585,180 thousand had been recognized at the end of 2014 in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises." The rest of them will be recognized in 2014.

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H. In accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-10402029590, Cathay Life recognized special capital reserve amounting to \$34,764,311 thousand. The amount was originally recognized in insurance liabilities.

(3) Undistributed earnings

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

B. The Company cannot distribute overdue undistributed earnings. Before 2004, the Company has to pay an extra 10% income tax on approved taxable income. From (including) 2005, the calculation of extra 10% income tax should be based on current-year net income (after tax) generated according to Business Entity Accounting Act. Earnings that have been taxed will not be taxed again if the earnings are not distributed in the following years.

C. According to Article 41 of Securities and Exchange Act, when distributing earnings, listed companies shall appropriate, in addition to legal reserve, special reserve equal to net deductions from shareholders' equity. The special reserve for the current year's net deductions shall be appropriated from current year's net income and prior periods' accumulated undistributed earnings. The special reserve for the prior periods' net deductions shall be appropriated only from prior periods' accumulated undistributed earnings. For any subsequent reversal of net deductions from shareholders' equity, the amount reversed may be distributed.

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

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E. Special reserves for major incidents and special reserves for fluctuation of risks are recorded as special capital reserve under equity at the end of this year. As of 31 March 2016, the addition amounted to \$368,320 thousand.

F. Details of the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2014 earnings distribution and dividends per share as approved by the Board of Directors 28 April 2016 and the shareholders' meeting on 12 June 2015, respectively, are as follows:

	Appropriation of earnings		Dividend per share	
	2015.1.1~ 2015.12.31	2014.1.1~ 2014.12.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.12.31	2014.1.1~ 2014.12.31
Legal reserve	\$5,757,629	\$5,035,694	\$-	\$-
Common stock-cash dividend	25,126,420	25,126,420	2.0	2.0

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

G. The Company's distribution of 2015 retained earnings has been approved by the Board of Directors as of the independent auditors' opinion date. For related information please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

27. Non-controlling interests

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Beginning balance	\$6,005,208	\$5,639,845
Net income attributed to non-controlling interests	171,034	186,154
Other comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interests:		
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(142,250)	(56,058)
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	(92,513)	13,955
Changes in non-controlling interests	270,923	-
Ending balance	\$6,212,402	\$5,783,896

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28. Employee benefits, depreciation and amortization

Summary statement of employee benefits and depreciation expenses breakdown:

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Employee benefits expense		
Salary and wages	\$8,872,945	\$7,049,349
Labor and health insurance	1,018,896	912,018
Pension expense	562,445	502,167
Other employee benefits	1,091,067	609,464
Depreciation	552,049	528,494
Amortization	694,578	83,945

A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting of the Company held on 28 January 2016 to amend the Articles of Incorporation of the Company. According to the resolution, 0.01% to 0.05% of profit of the current year is distributable as employees' compensation and no higher than 0.05% of profit of the current year is distributable as remuneration to directors. However, the company's accumulated losses shall have been covered. The Company may, by a resolution adopted by a majority vote at a meeting of Board of Directors attended by two-thirds of the total number of directors, have the profit distributable as employees' compensation in the form of shares or in cash; and in addition thereto a report of such distribution is submitted to the shareholders' meeting. The Articles of Incorporation are to be amended in the shareholders' meeting in 2016. Information on the Board of Directors' resolution regarding the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors can be obtained from the "Market Observation Post System" on the website of the TWSE.

Based on profit of current year, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for the year ended 31 December 2015 to be 0.01% of profit of current year and \$2,100 thousand, respectively, recognized as employee benefits expense. A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 17 March 2016 to distribute \$5,903 thousand and \$2,100 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors, respectively.

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A resolution was passed at a Board of Directors meeting held on 17 March 2016 to distribute \$5,903 thousand and \$2,100 thousand in cash as employees' compensation and remuneration to directors for 2015, respectively. Both amounts distributed were the same as the amount recognized as expense in 2015.

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015, the total numbers of the employees of the Group were 47,008 and 44,439, respectively.

29. The Components of other comprehensive income

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016

	Reclassification adjustments	Other	Income tax	Other
Arising during the period	during the period	comprehensive income	benefit (expense)	comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	\$(1,324)	\$-	\$ (1,324)	225
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	948,574	-	948,574	(161,258)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(3,412,407)	-	(3,412,407)	115,873
Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	10,787,099	(9,438,595)	1,348,504	2,514,630
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	83,665	(40,913)	42,752	(7,268)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(96,363)	-	(96,363)	6,797
Total	\$8,309,244	\$(9,479,508)	\$ (1,170,264)	\$2,468,999

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For the three-month period ended 31 March 2015

	Arising during the period	Reclassification adjustments during the period	Other comprehensive income	Income tax benefit (expense)	Other comprehensive income, net of tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	\$(287,160)	\$-	\$(287,160)	\$48,817	\$(238,343)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:					
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(1,531,137)	-	(1,531,137)	55,318	(1,475,819)
Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	23,832,276	(19,432,651)	4,399,625	(612,181)	3,787,444
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	36,336	(39,543)	(3,207)	556	(2,651)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	17,342	-	17,342	-	17,342
Total	\$22,067,657	\$(19,472,194)	\$2,595,463	\$(507,490)	\$2,087,973

30. Income taxes

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

Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Current income tax expense (income):		
Current income tax charge	\$1,158,043	\$1,448,017
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(125,283)	(293,480)
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	2,126,562	1,397,678
Deferred tax income relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	(3,340,664)	(1,630,364)
Tax expense recognized in the period for previously unrecognized tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of prior periods	99,238	99,238
Other components of deferred tax expense	44,979	775,786
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$(37,125)	\$1,796,875

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Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Current income tax expense:		
Current income tax charge	\$-	\$-
Deferred tax expense (income):		
Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	161,258	(48,817)
Exchange difference resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	(115,873)	(55,318)
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	(2,514,630)	612,181
Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	7,268	(556)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(7,022)	-
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income	\$(2,468,999)	\$507,490

(2) Income tax returns:

	2016.3.31	
	Income tax returns examined by tax authorities	Notes
The Company	through 2009	-
Cathay Life	through 2009	Cathay Life was in the process of administrative remedy for 2007 and 2009.
Cathay United Bank	through 2009	Cathay United Bank was in the process of administrative remedy for 2008 and 2009.
Cathay Century	through 2009	Cathay Century was in the process of administrative remedy for 2007.
Cathay Securities	through 2009	Cathay Securities was in the process of administrative remedy for 2007 and 2009.
Cathay Venture	through 2009	-
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	through 2011	-
Cathay Futures	through 2011	-

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

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(3) Information related to imputation credit account:

	<u>2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>2015.3.31</u>
Balance of imputation credit account	<u>\$201,096</u>	<u>\$201,096</u>	<u>\$15,723</u>

The Company's cash dividends-imputed tax credit ratio applied to actual distribution was 2.05% for the year ended 31 December 2014. The cash dividends-imputed and stock dividends-imputed tax credit rates applied to actual distribution were 2.42% and 1.23% for the year ended 31 December 2013, respectively.

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

31. 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 Group did not issue dilutive potential common stock; therefore, the basic earnings per share need not be adjusted.

	<u>2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31</u>
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company (in thousands)	<u>\$8,166,832</u>	<u>\$17,922,518</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for basic earnings per share (in thousands)	<u>12,563,210</u>	<u>12,563,210</u>
Basic earnings per share (in dollars)	<u>\$0.65</u>	<u>\$1.43</u>

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

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32. Business combinations

Cathay Life

- (1) Approved by the board of directors, Cathay Life has participated and won the public auction for assets, liabilities and operations of Global Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and Singfor Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The public auction holder, Taiwan Insurance Guaranty Fund, provided compensation of \$30,300,000 thousand for the takeover. The price for acquiring the assets, liabilities and operations of the target firms would be adjusted based on the effect on the equity resulted from the amount changes in the designated accounts on 1 July 2015. Pursuant to IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, Cathay Life recognized goodwill at the excess of fair value of the identifiable net assets and the aggregation of the consideration transferred.

The assumed assets, liabilities and goodwill generated from the business combination on 1 July 2015 are disclosed as follows (reserved assets and liabilities are not assumed and thus were excluded):

	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date	
Purchase consideration (Compensation received)		\$(30,300,000)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$16,157,186	
Receivables	1,026,998	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	463,179	
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,779,212	
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	54,801,260	
Investment property	2,609,545	
Loans	9,795,866	
Reinsurance assets	130,977	
Property and equipment	57,038	
Intangible assets (Licenses and computer software)	37,676,033	
Other assets	3,032,899	
Separate account product assets	431,208	
Payables	(503,929)	
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(126,168)	
Insurance liabilities	(166,649,257)	
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	(248,318)	
Provisions	(5,220)	
Other liabilities	(215,691)	
Separate account product liabilities	(431,208)	
Identifiable net assets acquired at fair value	\$(33,218,390)	
Acquisition ratio	100%	
Intangible assets (Goodwill)		\$2,918,390

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(2) Acquisition of subsidiary

On 18 September 2015, Cathay Life and its subsidiaries acquired 100% of the equity of Conning Holdings Limited with \$7,839,676 thousand cash and have obtained control of Conning Holdings Limited. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries have acquired Conning Holdings Limited because the acquisition accomplished Cathay Life and its subsidiaries' vision for developing global asset management business to improve the efficiency of insurance fund allocation.

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

	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date	
Purchase consideration		\$7,839,676
Cash and cash equivalents	\$861,258	
Receivables	864,136	
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	3,289	
Property and equipment	131,700	
Intangible assets (Except for goodwill)	2,550,377	
Other assets	200,849	
Payables	(869,047)	
Provisions	(66,311)	
Deferred tax liabilities	(578,523)	
Other liabilities	(268,088)	
Non-controlling interests	(77,927)	
Identifiable net assets acquired at fair value	<u>\$2,751,713</u>	
Acquisition ratio	100%	
Intangible assets (Goodwill)		\$5,087,963

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- (3) On 1 February 2016, Cathay Life and its subsidiaries acquired 82.06% of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC through Conning & Company, a 100% subsidiary of the Company, with \$4,699,632 thousand of cash and obtained control of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC. The acquisition enabled Cathay Life and its subsidiaries to provide investment solution for clients, maximize the use of various resources and stabilize the investment performance.

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

	<u>Fair value recognized on the acquisition date</u>
Receivables	\$275,842
Held-to-maturity financial assets	625,430
Intangible assets (Except for goodwill)	188,283
Other assets	44,166
Payables	(24,793)
Provisions	(484,848)
Other liabilities	(59,211)
Identifiable net assets	<u><u>\$564,869</u></u>

Goodwill of Octagon Credit Investors, LLC is as follows:

Purchase consideration	\$4,699,632
Add: Non-controlling interests at fair value	277,594
Less: Identifiable net assets at fair value	(564,869)
Goodwill	<u><u>\$4,412,357</u></u>

At the date of approval and issuance of the consolidated financial statements, the market value and pertinent amount have not yet been determined; therefore, the abovementioned amount are disclosed at managements' best estimate.

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Cathay Securities

(1) Acquisition of subsidiary

On 4 September 2015, Cathay Securities acquired 100% of the equity of Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) with \$154,548 thousand cash and have obtained control of Cathay Securities (Hong Kong). Cathay Securities have acquired Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) because the acquisition accomplished Cathay Securities' vision for developing global asset management business to improve the efficiency of insurance fund allocation.

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

	Fair value recognized on the acquisition date	
Purchase consideration		\$154,548
Cash and cash equivalents	\$306,860	
Receivables	5,147	
Prepayments	18,400	
Property and equipment	851	
Intangible assets (Except for goodwill)	2,109	
Other assets	868	
Payables	(187,396)	
Accrued expense	(920)	
Identifiable net assets acquired at fair value	<u>\$145,919</u>	
Acquisition ratio	100%	
Intangible assets (Goodwill)		\$8,629

32. Information of insurance contract

(1) Life insurance subsidiaries

Risk management objectives, policies, procedures and methods:

A. Objectives of risk management

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

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B. Framework of risk management, organization structure and responsibilities

(A) Board of directors

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

(B) Risk management committee

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

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(C) Chief Risk Officer

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

(D) Risk management department

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

(E) Operating departments

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

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

(F) Audit department

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

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

C. The scope and types of risk assessment and reporting

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

(A) Market risk

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

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(B) Credit risk

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

(C) Sovereign risk

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

(D) Liquidity risk

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

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(E) Operating risk

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

(F) Insurance risk

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

(G) Asset and liability matching risk

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

(H) Risk-based capital (RBC) ratio

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

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

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

- a. Promulgate Cathay Life's risk management standards including the definitions and range of risks, management structure, risk management indexes and other risk management measures.
- b. Establish methods to evaluate insurance risks.
- c. Regularly provide the insurance risk management report to be reviewed by the risk management committee and as a reference to developing insurance risk management strategies.
- d. When an exceptional risk event occurs, the affected departments should propose possible solutions to the risk management committee in Cathay Life and that in the 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. Cathay Life has an underwriting team dealing with controversial cases with regard to new contracts and changes of the terms and conditions and having the right to interpret relevant underwriting standards.
- c. Cathay Life has a special panel for major insurance projects to enhance risk management over such projects and avoid adverse selection and moral hazard.

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

(A) Insurance risk assessment covers the following topics:

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

(B) The scope of management of insurance risk

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

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

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

G. Asset/liability management

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

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

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

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

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(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, Cathay Life 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).

I. Risk mitigation and avoidance policies and risk monitoring procedures

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

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

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

Information of insurance risk

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

(A) Cathay Life

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 580,114	Decrease (increase) 481,494
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 840,852	Decrease (increase) 697,907
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease) 95,073	Increase (decrease) 78,911
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 1,137,810	Increase 944,382
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 1,138,093	Decrease 944,617

	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2015		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 494,398	Decrease (increase) 410,350
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 588,512	Decrease (increase) 488,465
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease) 62,542	Increase (decrease) 51,910
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 1,018,486	Increase 845,343
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 1,018,739	Decrease 845,553

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(B) Cathay Lujiazui Life

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016			
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	Decrease (increase) 29,856	Decrease (increase) 22,392
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 18,947	Decrease (increase) 14,210
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	Increase (decrease) 24,729	Increase (decrease) 18,547
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 39,963	Increase 29,972
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 43,738	Decrease 32,804

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2015			
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.10 (×0.90)	Decrease (increase) 30,135	Decrease (increase) 22,601
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 21,292	Decrease (increase) 15,969
Surrender rates	×1.10 (×0.90)	Increase (decrease) 9,602	Increase (decrease) 7,202
Rate of return	+0.25%	Increase 81,032	Increase 60,774
Rate of return	-0.25%	Decrease 115,496	Decrease 86,622

(C) Cathay Life (Vietnam)

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016			
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 51	Decrease (increase) 41
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 3,237	Decrease (increase) 2,589
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease) 344	Increase (decrease) 275
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 1,016	Increase 813
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 1,016	Decrease 813

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	For the three-month period ended 31 March 2015		
	Scenarios	Change in income before tax	Change in equity
Mortality/Morbidity	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 29	Decrease (increase) 23
Expense	×1.05 (×0.95)	Decrease (increase) 2,619	Decrease (increase) 2,043
Surrender rates	×1.05 (×0.95)	Increase (decrease) 97	Increase (decrease) 75
Rate of return	+0.1%	Increase 1,023	Increase 798
Rate of return	-0.1%	Decrease 1,023	Decrease 798

- a. Changes in income before tax listed above refer to the effects of income before tax arising from the assumption for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015. The influence on equities of Cathay Life, Cathay Lujiazui Life and Cathay Life (Vietnam) is assumed that the income tax is calculated on pre-tax income at rates of 17%, 25% and 20% (22% for the three-month period ended 31 March 2015) 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 Cathay Life's adequacy. However, if the discount rate keeps declining significantly, income before tax and equity will probably be affected.
- c. Sensitivity Test
- 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - 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.

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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 $2 \times (\text{net profits or losses on investment} - \text{finance costs}) / (\text{the beginning balance of usable capital} + \text{the ending balance of usable capital} - \text{net profits or losses on investment} + \text{finance costs})$ and it needs to be annualized.

B. Interpretation of concentration of insurance risks

Cathay Life'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). Cathay Life reduces the risk of exposure not only by monitoring risks consistently, but also by arranging reinsurance contracts.

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

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

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(3) Claim development trend

A. Cathay Life

a. Direct business development trend

Accident year	Development year							Unreported claim	Reserve for unreported claim
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
2009Q2~2010Q1	14,929,148	17,905,849	18,199,974	18,277,175	18,319,152	18,344,057	18,361,212	-	-
2010Q2~2011Q1	14,783,203	18,081,480	18,392,384	18,471,947	18,533,839	18,561,139	18,581,989	20,850	20,892
2011Q2~2012Q1	15,530,063	19,108,983	19,460,362	19,546,212	19,613,639	19,640,956	19,662,490	48,851	48,949
2012Q2~2013Q1	14,569,267	17,789,762	18,110,776	18,165,624	18,208,614	18,230,098	18,247,637	82,013	82,177
2013Q2~2014Q1	14,477,781	17,698,383	18,007,180	18,066,844	18,103,757	18,123,089	18,139,296	132,116	132,380
2014Q2~2015Q1	14,551,675	17,831,335	18,129,931	18,188,253	18,222,507	18,241,296	18,257,597	426,262	427,115
2015Q2~2016Q1	15,646,998	18,981,739	19,296,080	19,356,871	19,393,021	19,412,916	19,430,151	3,783,153	3,790,719

Expected future payment	\$4,502,232
Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim	48,788
Reserve for unreported claim	4,551,020
Add: Reported but not paid claim	422,068
Claims reserve balance	<u>\$4,973,088</u>

b. Retained business development trend

Accident year	Development year							Unreported claim	Reserve for unreported claim
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
2009Q2~2010Q1	15,006,976	17,982,685	18,278,543	18,356,765	18,399,605	18,424,761	18,442,264	-	-
2010Q2~2011Q1	14,834,773	18,124,435	18,436,196	18,515,428	18,577,841	18,605,301	18,626,439	21,138	21,180
2011Q2~2012Q1	15,577,880	19,157,308	19,511,206	19,597,706	19,665,730	19,693,254	19,715,110	49,380	49,479
2012Q2~2013Q1	14,675,424	17,935,786	18,256,766	18,312,391	18,356,314	18,378,093	18,396,087	83,696	83,863
2013Q2~2014Q1	14,566,995	17,791,622	18,102,833	18,163,132	18,200,660	18,220,188	18,236,697	133,864	134,131
2014Q2~2015Q1	14,634,574	17,936,895	18,237,999	18,296,998	18,331,914	18,350,912	18,367,536	430,641	431,503
2015Q2~2016Q1	15,740,960	19,100,803	19,418,189	19,479,730	19,516,571	19,536,683	19,554,253	3,813,293	3,820,920

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

Expected future payment	\$4,541,076
Add: Reported but not paid claim	411,787
Retained claims reserve balance	<u>\$4,952,863</u>

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

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

B. Cathay Lujiazui Life

a. Direct business development trend

Accident year	Development year							Expected future payment	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
2009Q2~2010Q1	151,664	280,672	293,169	293,169	293,169	293,174	293,174	-	
2010Q2~2011Q1	249,785	462,257	482,839	482,839	482,905	482,905	482,905	-	
2011Q2~2012Q1	258,268	477,956	506,509	506,509	523,661	523,661	523,661	-	
2012Q2~2013Q1	275,082	537,221	580,613	585,031	585,031	585,031	585,031	-	
2013Q2~2014Q1	406,717	653,824	694,815	695,666	695,666	695,666	695,666	851	
2014Q2~2015Q1	238,705	446,764	473,811	477,758	477,758	477,758	477,758	30,994	
2015Q2~2016Q1	283,254	512,419	543,440	581,305	581,305	581,305	581,305	298,051	
								Expected future payment	\$329,896
								Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	(26,125)
								Add: Assumed reserve for incurred but not reported claim	-
								Reserve for unreported claim	303,771
								Add: Reported but not paid claim	40,206
								Claims reserve balance	<u>\$343,977</u>

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b. Retained business development trend

Accident year	Development year							Expected future payment
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
2009Q2~2010Q1	149,007	280,467	293,163	293,169	293,169	293,169	293,169	-
2010Q2~2011Q1	245,408	461,917	482,826	482,839	482,839	482,839	482,839	-
2011Q2~2012Q1	253,721	477,565	506,509	506,509	514,217	514,217	514,217	-
2012Q2~2013Q1	268,894	535,860	580,589	585,007	585,007	585,007	585,007	-
2013Q2~2014Q1	345,369	644,308	685,251	686,095	686,095	686,095	686,095	844
2014Q2~2015Q1	213,922	421,517	447,549	452,242	452,242	452,242	452,242	30,725
2015Q2~2016Q1	280,396	535,910	569,006	575,110	575,110	575,110	575,110	294,714

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

Expected future payment	\$326,283
Less: Expected reported but not paid claim	(26,125)
Add: Reported but not paid claim	40,206
Retained claims reserve balance	<u><u>\$340,364</u></u>

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

The chart above 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.

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C. Cathay life (Vietnam)

Direct business development trend (and retained business development trend)

Accident year	Development year				
	1	2	3	4	5
2011Q2 ~ 2012Q1	621	828	828	828	828
2012Q2 ~ 2013Q1	1,095	1,196	1,196	1,196	1,196
2013Q2 ~ 2014Q1	570	636	636	636	636
2014Q2 ~ 2015Q1	652	772	772	772	772
2015Q2 ~ 2016Q1	1,462	1,697	1,697	1,697	1,697

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.

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

A. Credit risk

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

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

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

B. Liquidity risk

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

Unit: 100 million

	Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features		
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years
2016.3.31	\$(1,448)	\$(1,006)	\$160,212
2015.12.31	(1,170)	46	154,465
2015.3.31	(721)	765	137,735

Note: Separate account products are not included.

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C. Market risk

When Cathay Life measures insurance liabilities, the discounted rate required by the regulator is applied. The regulator reviews the discount rate assumption which has been used for reserves periodically. However, the discount rate assumption does not move at the same time in the same direction with the market price and interest rate, and is only applied to new businesses. Thus, those possible variables in market risk to Cathay Life's valid insurance contracts 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.

(2) Century insurance subsidiaries

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

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

Responsibility:

(A) Board of directors

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

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(B) Risk Management Committee

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

(C) Chief Risk Officer

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

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

(D) Risk management department

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

Responsibility of risk management division:

- a. To assist in drafting risk management policies and the execution when ratified by the board of directors.
- b. To assist in setting up risk limits according to the risk appetite.
- c. To compile risk information from various departments, coordinate and communicate with them to execute policies and limits.
- d. To propose risk management related reports on a regular basis.
- e. To supervise risk limit and its use in each business unit on a regular basis.
- f. To assist in stress tests and conduct back-testing when necessary.
- g. To conduct other risk management related tasks.

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(E) Business unit

a. The responsibilities of business's risk management are as follows:

- (a) To supervise the daily risk management and report of the responsible unit and take necessary responsive actions.
- (b) To oversee the sharing of risk management information to risk management on a regular basis.

b. The business unit's responsibilities for risk management are as follows:

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

(F) Internal audit room

Audit the execution of risk management of each unit in Cathay Century according to the existing relevant regulations.

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

(A) Risks reporting

- a. Each business unit within Cathay Century should pass risk information to risk management unit for overseeing purpose, and propose over-limit report and responding measures when risk exposure is over limit.

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- b. Risk management unit compiles risk information from each department, examine and track the use of major risk limit, submit a monthly risk management report to the general manager, and make quarterly report to the risk management committee and board of director to oversee risks on a regular basis.

(B) Scope and nature of risk evaluation system

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item	2016	2015
Fire insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Marine insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Engineering insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Other property insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Automobile insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000
Health and injury insurance	NT\$898,000	NT\$827,000

F. Methods of asset/liability management

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

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

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

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

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

Receivables and payables of insurance contracts

A. Receivables of insurance contracts

Item	Premiums receivable (Note)		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Fire insurance	\$263,184	\$760,232	\$409,691
Marine insurance	235,637	243,481	266,969
Land and air insurance	78,334	177,558	268,230
Liability insurance	184,467	173,119	136,878
Bonding insurance	69,127	43,048	63,575
Other property insurance	300,003	293,262	332,913
Accident insurance	156,213	134,114	176,702
Health insurance	13,686	14,718	14,576
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	16,959	19,614	63,100
Total	1,317,610	1,859,146	1,732,634
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(102,995)	(101,470)	(86,437)
Net	\$1,214,615	\$1,757,676	\$1,646,197

Note: As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the receivables included overdue receivables amounted to \$270,737 thousand, \$216,525 thousand and \$291,845 thousand, respectively, and the allowance for bad debts amounted to \$73,195 thousand, \$65,494 thousand and \$39,946 thousand thousand, respectively.

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

Item	Claims reported and paid off		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Fire insurance	\$11,665	\$45,435	\$7,964
Marine insurance	14,580	22,730	4,075
Land and air insurance	34,674	40,360	29,926
Liability insurance	23,991	17,874	20,830
Bonding insurance	697	38,430	82
Other property insurance	24,664	27,756	8,114
Accident insurance	15,269	17,103	11,447
Health insurance	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	131,515	145,137	97,845
Total	257,055	354,825	180,283
Less: Allowance for bad debts	-	-	-
Net	\$257,055	\$354,825	\$180,283

C. Payables of insurance contract

Item	2016.3.31		
	Commission payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$32,672	\$19,059	\$51,731
Marine insurance	11,128	9,764	20,892
Land and air insurance	22,223	160,717	182,940
Liability insurance	20,873	17,082	37,955
Bonding insurance	7,825	1,597	9,422
Other property insurance	37,744	12,039	49,783
Accident insurance	10,918	64,427	75,345
Health insurance	3,862	2,713	6,575
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	44,795	-	44,795
Total	\$192,040	\$287,398	\$479,438

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Item	2015.12.31		
	Commission		
	payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$37,552	\$19,059	\$56,611
Marine insurance	11,642	9,764	21,406
Land and air insurance	26,159	160,717	186,876
Liability insurance	17,423	17,082	34,505
Bonding insurance	5,027	1,597	6,624
Other property insurance	29,277	12,039	41,316
Accident insurance	10,159	64,426	74,585
Health insurance	4,159	2,713	6,872
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	61,787	-	61,787
Total	\$203,185	\$287,397	\$490,582

Item	2015.3.31		
	Commission		
	payables	Other payables	Total
Fire insurance	\$27,157	\$14,809	\$41,966
Marine insurance	8,529	8,662	17,191
Land and air insurance	20,644	166,213	186,857
Liability insurance	13,576	10,186	23,762
Bonding insurance	6,488	772	7,260
Other property insurance	33,142	10,165	43,307
Accident insurance	5,966	66,582	72,548
Health insurance	3,285	2,760	6,045
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	80,793	-	80,793
Total	\$199,580	\$280,149	\$479,729

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

Item	2016.3.31	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$143,546	\$335,874
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance (China)	87,189	26,136
Guy Carpenter	96,949	80,642
Korean Re	42,529	52,730
Kann An	42,065	4,190
Swiss Re	4,764	78,525
Others	327,436	703,013
Total	744,478	1,281,110
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(60,448)	-
Net	<u>\$684,030</u>	<u>\$1,281,110</u>

Item	2015.12.31	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$126,360	\$323,938
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance (China)	89,844	38,097
Guy Carpenter	59,628	20,582
Marsh	19,937	255,959
AON	24,893	3,898
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa	17,435	24,953
Others	348,862	843,147
Total	686,959	1,510,574
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(59,823)	-
Net	<u>\$627,136</u>	<u>\$1,510,574</u>

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Item	2015.3.31	
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (Note)	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies
Non-Life Insurance Association of the R.O.C	\$65,381	\$295,165
Sompo Japan Nipponkoa Insurance (China)	89,605	53,996
Kann An	42,686	7,507
Best Re	42,503	8,875
FP Marine	34,306	31,139
Guy Carpenter	59,310	44,009
Marsh	44,666	55,476
Swiss Re	3,941	93,598
Others	280,379	662,016
Total	662,777	1,251,781
Less: Allowance for bad debts	(44,144)	-
Net	\$618,633	\$1,251,781

Notes: As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the due from reinsurers and ceding companies included overdue receivables amounted to \$30,872 thousand, \$29,649 thousand and \$46,272 thousand, respectively, and the allowance for bad debts amounted to \$30,872 thousand, \$29,649 thousand and \$23,882 thousand, respectively.

Information of management achievements

A. Acquisition cost for insurance contracts

Item	2016.1.1~2016.3.31				
	Commission expense	Surcharge	Reinsurance commission expense	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	\$8,413	\$10,751	\$4,189	\$24,674	\$48,027
Marine insurance	3,545	285	(68)	9,180	12,942
Land and air insurance	38,943	-	43	247,402	286,388
Liability insurance	9,343	7,673	(273)	20,476	37,219
Bonding insurance	5,669	157	-	576	6,402
Other property insurance	4,419	110,590	2,279	13,101	130,389
Accident insurance	12,254	-	-	102,473	114,727
Health insurance	4,612	-	-	7,239	11,851
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	108,121	-	-	108,121
Total	\$87,198	\$237,577	\$6,170	\$425,121	\$756,066

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Item	2015.1.1~2015.3.31				
	Commission		Reinsurance		Total
	expense	Surcharge	commission	Other cost	
Fire insurance	\$10,002	\$9,418	\$3,588	\$21,561	\$44,569
Marine insurance	3,008	951	500	8,013	12,472
Land and air insurance	18,330	-	78	209,137	227,545
Liability insurance	7,209	4,945	167	16,016	28,337
Bonding insurance	3,136	265	3	732	4,136
Other property insurance	2,875	90,404	898	12,178	106,355
Accident insurance	6,911	-	-	94,014	100,925
Health insurance	4,002	-	-	5,490	9,492
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	-	100,442	-	-	100,442
Total	\$55,473	\$206,425	\$5,234	\$367,141	\$634,273

B. Disclosure for insurance cost benefit analysis

(A) Cost benefit analysis for direct underwriting

Item	2016.1.1~2016.3.31						
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premiums reserve		Acquisition cost for insurance contract	Insurance claims paid	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain (loss)
		increase	decrease				
Fire insurance	\$554,184	\$218,276	\$(43,838)	\$(375,688)	\$(1,563,803)	\$(1,210,869)	
Marine insurance	161,781	(19,335)	(13,010)	(57,754)	42,617	114,299	
Land and air insurance	1,992,374	(59,557)	(286,345)	(1,016,574)	(167,631)	462,267	
Liability insurance	338,736	(33,140)	(37,492)	(96,987)	79,018	250,135	
Bonding insurance	59,933	(29,417)	(6,402)	(21,088)	31,695	34,721	
Other property insurance	583,819	78,661	(128,110)	(471,996)	9,149	71,523	
Accident insurance	723,373	(51,634)	(114,727)	(250,798)	(58,106)	248,108	
Health insurance	58,182	104	(11,851)	(30,315)	(4,453)	11,667	
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	954,702	(62,382)	(108,121)	(535,736)	(7,852)	240,611	
Total	\$5,427,084	\$41,576	\$(749,896)	\$(2,856,936)	\$(1,639,366)	\$222,462	

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Item	2015.1.1~2015.3.31						
	Direct premium income	Net change for unearned premiums reserve		Acquisition cost for insurance contract	Insurance claims paid	Net change for claims reserve	Net gain (loss)
		unearned premiums reserve	unearned premiums reserve				
Fire insurance	\$596,801	\$174,493		\$(40,981)	\$(121,799)	\$2,933	\$611,447
Marine insurance	176,260	(26,317)		(11,972)	(56,899)	51,428	132,500
Land and air insurance	1,400,624	315,460		(227,467)	(1,185,139)	(176,010)	127,468
Liability insurance	274,868	(19,469)		(28,170)	(111,286)	(42,029)	73,914
Bonding insurance	54,686	(25,050)		(4,133)	(2,002)	27,920	51,421
Other property insurance	560,013	32,702		(105,457)	(277,746)	40,879	250,391
Accident insurance	577,062	98,426		(100,925)	(212,206)	(29,742)	332,615
Health insurance	47,765	(335)		(9,492)	(23,758)	(7,931)	6,249
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	744,288	49,444		(100,442)	(480,516)	(15,397)	197,377
Total	\$4,432,367	\$599,354		\$(629,039)	\$(2,471,351)	\$(147,949)	\$1,783,382

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

Item	2016.1.1~2016.3.31						
	Reinsurance premium income	Net change for unearned premiums reserve		Reinsurance commission expense	Reinsurance claims paid	Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance business
		unearned premiums reserve	unearned premiums reserve				
Fire insurance	\$34,572	\$206		\$(4,189)	\$(26,806)	\$24,397	\$28,180
Marine insurance	2,156	(489)		68	(18,939)	16,200	(1,004)
Land and air insurance	(172)	5,985		(43)	(7)	1,333	7,096
Liability insurance	(418)	477		273	(48)	99	383
Bonding insurance	506	17		-	(2)	136	657
Other property insurance	6,345	3,608		(2,279)	(1,723)	8,466	14,417
Accident insurance	1,592	(135)		-	(3)	430	1,884
Health insurance	-	-		-	-	-	-
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	209,898	(52,006)		-	(135,428)	(38,015)	(15,551)
Total	\$254,479	\$(42,337)		\$(6,170)	\$(182,956)	\$13,046	\$36,062

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2015.1.1~2015.3.31

Item	Net change for					Net change for claims reserve	Net (loss) gain for assumed reinsurance business
	Reinsurance premium income	unearned premiums reserve	Reinsurance commission expense	Reinsurance claims paid			
Fire insurance	\$30,861	\$3,885	\$(3,588)	\$(17,563)	\$(1,055)	\$12,540	
Marine insurance	3,798	(3,921)	(500)	(1,198)	22,414	20,593	
Land and air insurance	7,588	(3,937)	(78)	(78,708)	11,402	(63,733)	
Liability insurance	547	415	(167)	(68)	(56)	671	
Bonding insurance	330	149	(3)	(65)	79	490	
Other property insurance	6,300	792	(898)	(1,814)	4,732	9,112	
Accident insurance	1,461	32	-	-	15	1,508	
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	121,540	(26,645)	-	(68,532)	(46,411)	(20,048)	
Total	\$172,425	\$(29,230)	\$(5,234)	\$(167,948)	\$(8,880)	\$(38,867)	

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

2016.1.1~2016.3.31

Item	Net change for			Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
	Reinsurance expense	unearned premiums reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned			
Fire insurance	\$408,708	\$122,825	\$(34,330)	\$(129,244)	\$(1,600,592)	\$(1,232,633)
Marine insurance	112,488	(13,410)	(17,320)	(46,119)	38,926	74,565
Land and air insurance	68,185	42,821	(21,543)	(34,673)	(9,092)	45,698
Liability insurance	126,090	(15,196)	(26,939)	(44,733)	18,644	57,866
Bonding insurance	44,771	(24,677)	(8,129)	(21,087)	36,753	27,631
Other property insurance	50,411	43,744	(10,570)	(38,017)	1,823	47,391
Accident insurance	120,168	(37,564)	(25,685)	(16,943)	3,430	43,406
Health insurance	8	-	(3)	-	(460)	(455)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	303,816	(37,837)	-	(209,150)	(31,809)	25,020
Total	\$1,234,645	\$80,706	\$(144,519)	\$(539,966)	\$(1,542,377)	\$(911,511)

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Item	2015.1.1~2015.3.31					
	Reinsurance expense	Net change for unearned premiums reserve ceded	Reinsurance commission earned	Claims recovered from reinsurers	Net change for claims reserve ceded	Net loss (gain) for reinsurance ceded
Fire insurance	\$407,606	\$87,951	\$(30,517)	\$(68,748)	\$12,617	\$408,909
Marine insurance	118,005	(19,990)	(16,441)	(46,760)	42,948	77,762
Land and air insurance	48,150	59,010	(14,277)	(299,921)	(13,540)	(220,578)
Liability insurance	97,603	(12,173)	(12,046)	(39,934)	(5,989)	27,461
Bonding insurance	37,153	(19,403)	(7,339)	(1,214)	18,721	27,918
Other property insurance	58,588	121,096	(13,081)	(42,017)	75,377	199,963
Accident insurance	97,575	(10,361)	(20,783)	(41,328)	(9,305)	15,798
Health insurance	-	-	-	-	519	519
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	237,827	(18,372)	-	(149,623)	(244,494)	(174,662)
Total	\$1,102,507	\$187,758	\$(114,484)	\$(689,545)	\$(123,146)	\$363,090

Sensitivity of insurance risk

A. Cathay Century

Insurance type	Premium income	Expected loss ratio	The impact to profit and loss when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
			Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$455,612	62.58	\$22,780	\$11,699
Marine insurance	151,398	63.65	7,570	2,174
Land and air insurance	1,973,595	66.21	98,680	60,878
Liability insurance	280,241	66.19	14,012	5,697
Bonding insurance	58,826	66.65	2,941	208
Other property insurance	137,458	60.60	6,873	3,272
Accident insurance	719,112	75.58	35,956	24,354
Health insurance	58,181	72.20	2,909	2,097
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	733,873	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Note: Fire insurance does not include long-term fire insurance.

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

B. Cathay Century (China)

Insurance type	Premium income	The impact to profit and loss when the expected loss ratio increases 5%	
		Before reinsurance	After reinsurance
Fire insurance	\$74,771	\$3,739	\$981
Marine insurance	8,287	414	478
Liability insurance	57,078	2,854	1,289
Bonding insurance	1,107	55	28
Other property insurance	451,812	22,591	22,390
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	220,829	11,041	11,041

According to the above chart, with every 5% increase in the ending loss rate of every insurance contract of Cathay Century (China), certain influence will be imposed upon revenue; however, the influence has been mitigated through the arrangement of reinsurance to obtain the effect of risk diversification.

Concentration Risk

A. Cathay Century

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

- a. Single insurance contract or few related contracts

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016, Cathay Century will undertake a business with infrequent but enormous losses only if all risks are evaluated by the underwriting department based on underwriting guidelines, or are discussed by an ad hoc meeting.

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- b. Exposure to unanticipated change in trend

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016, the loss rates of the rest insurance categories are still within reasonable range.

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

“Regulations for Assisting Lawsuit Cases of Cathay Century Insurance” is set up to safeguard the rights of Cathay Century and the insured and to implement process control of lawsuit cases of insurance claim. In addition, each compliance department of Cathay Century will appoint staff to be responsible of compliance matters, so that possible legal risk is minimized. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016, no material lawsuit or legal risks has taken place.

- d. Correlation and mutual influence between different risks

In case of a catastrophe, beside huge sum of claim of the insured case, other risks such as market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, can also be derived. To avoid the operation of Cathay Century being severely endangered by these derived risks, Cathay Century has established “Operation standards under crisis” that set up crisis team in reaction to the event. The team will execute emergent tasks such as resource coordination and fund procurement to protect the rights of the insured and Cathay Century and to guard financial order. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016, there is no catastrophe has taken place.

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

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

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

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

f. Concentration risks in geographic regions and operating segments

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

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

Insurance type	2016.1.1~2016.3.31			
	Direct Written premiums income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premiums income
Automobile insurance	\$2,981,114	\$210,144	\$372,643	\$2,818,615
Fire insurance	470,590	34,635	337,439	167,786
Marine insurance	152,082	3,082	111,981	43,183
Engineering insurance	129,288	3,201	44,773	87,716
Health and injury insurance	412,094	1,499	41,128	372,465
Other insurance	422,714	3,364	222,103	203,975
Total	\$4,567,882	\$255,925	\$1,130,067	\$3,693,740

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

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

Cathay Century in order to control the occurrence of low frequency, but will affect greatly the risk of an event, the event has special coverage for natural disasters, the subject of risk assessment and loss prevention seminars are held regularly to help customers reduce the incidence of disasters.

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B. Cathay Century (China)

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

a. The exposure of unanticipated change in trend

Cathay Century (China) reduces the impact of unexpected risk changes on daily operating activities by formulating intensive underwriting and claim policy, entering into proper reinsurance agreements and inspecting and analyzing claims data periodically.

b. The correlation and cross effect between different risks

When significant incidents happened, Cathay Century (China) may face huge claim loss for the insured cases or the impairment loss of intangible or tangible assets. It may also create risks such as market risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk and so on. To ensure the management level and related departments can rapidly handle the significant incidents; Cathay Century (China) established “Notice for Significant Incidents Handling Process”. If necessary, the general manager or assigned personnel will hold the emergency response team to ensure rights and operation of Cathay Century (China) and protect the safety of policyholders’ property. No significant incident occurred for the three-month period ended 31 March 2016.

(B) Following tables summarized the concentration before and after reinsurance by types of insurance risk of Cathay Insurance (China):

Insurance type	2016.1.1~2016.3.31			
	Direct Written premiums income	Reinsurance premium income	Premiums ceded to reinsurers	Net premiums income
Automobile insurance	\$658,664	\$(34)	\$144	\$658,486
Fire insurance	81,269	312	57,024	24,557
Marine insurance	8,287	(1,395)	(2,669)	9,561
Engineering insurance	2,887	-	2,289	598
Health and injury insurance	-	-	-	-
Other insurance	62,777	(559)	31,288	30,930
Total	\$813,884	\$(1,676)	\$88,076	\$724,132

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Claim development table

A. Cathay Century

	2010.4.1- -2010.3.31	2011.4.1- 2011.3.31	2012.4.1- 2012.3.31	2013.4.1- 2013.3.31	2014.4.1- 2014.3.31	2015.4.1- 2015.3.31	2016.4.1- 2016.3.31	Total
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred:								
At end of underwriting year	\$9,618,156	\$5,047,820	\$4,157,056	\$5,956,442	\$6,035,485	\$7,121,019	\$9,506,959	
One year later	12,352,308	6,226,914	4,979,753	6,008,210	6,560,065	7,302,356		
Two year later	12,403,452	5,907,031	5,156,606	5,852,365	6,616,375			
Three year later	12,505,056	5,949,328	5,148,452	5,982,633				
Four year later	12,563,557	5,975,244	5,279,160					
Five year later	12,400,452	5,980,222						
Six year later	14,580,548							
Estimate of cumulative claims incurred	14,580,548	5,980,222	5,279,160	5,982,633	6,616,375	7,302,356	9,506,959	\$55,248,253
Cumulative payment to date	15,099,105	5,905,426	5,236,607	5,804,202	6,180,531	6,365,353	4,133,509	48,724,733
Subtotal	(518,557)	74,796	42,553	178,431	435,844	937,003	5,373,450	6,523,520
Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	-	-	101,406	101,406
Recorded in balance sheet	\$(518,557)	\$74,796	\$42,553	\$178,431	\$435,844	\$937,003	\$5,474,856	\$6,624,926

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

It is excluded claim reserve of compulsory automobile liability insurance \$2,023,439 thousand and assumed reinsurance from the upper table (except compulsory automobile liability insurance) \$115,052 thousand.

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B. Cathay Century (China)

	2011.4.1- -2011.3.31	2012.4.1- 2012.3.31	2013.4.1- 2013.3.31	2014.4.1- 2014.3.31	2015.4.1- 2015.3.31	2016.4.1- 2016.3.31	Total
Estimated accumulation amount of claim							
As to 2011/12/31	\$364,815						
As to 2012/12/31	326,727	\$1,014,781					
As to 2013/12/31	343,880	852,465	\$1,483,851				
As to 2014/12/31	354,715	811,693	1,343,471	\$2,013,985			
As to 2015/12/31	341,109	812,083	1,330,381	1,814,026	\$2,206,611		
As to 2016/3/31	337,893	808,528	1,324,329	1,804,915	2,058,242	\$716,995	
Estimated accumulation of claim	337,893	808,528	1,324,329	1,804,915	2,058,242	716,995	\$7,050,902
Accumulated claim paid	337,568	791,454	1,269,464	1,664,729	1,302,343	188,790	5,554,348
Subtotal	325	17,074	54,865	140,186	755,899	528,205	1,496,554
Indirect claim expense, discount and risk margin							65,981
Recognized amount on balance sheet							<u>\$1,562,535</u>

C. Cathay Century (Vietnam)

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

33. Related party transactions

(1) Related parties

Name	Relationship
Cathay Life	Subsidiary of the Company
Cathay United Bank	//
Cathay Century	//
Cathay Securities	//
Cathay Venture	//
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	//
Cathay Lujiazui Life	//

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Name	Relationship
Cathay Life (Vietnam)	//
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	//
Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited	//
Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited	//
Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited	//
Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited	//
Conning Holdings Limited	//
Conning U.S. Holdings, Inc.	//
Conning Holdings Corp.	//
Conning & Company	//
Conning, Inc.	//
Goodwin Capital Advisors, Inc.	//
Conning Investments Products, Inc.	//
Conning Holdco (UK) Ltd. (Note 1)	//
Conning Asset Management Ltd	//
Conning (Germany) GmbH	//
Conning Japan Ltd.	//
Octagon Credit Investors, LLC	//
Octagon Multi-Strategy Corporate Credit GP, LLC	//
Octagon Funds GP LLC	//
Octagon Funds GP II LLC	//
Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd. (Note 2)	//
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	//
Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.	//
Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd. (China)	//
Cathay Insurance (Vietnam) Co., Ltd.	//
Indovina Bank Limited (Vietnam)	//
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	//
CUBC Bank (Cambodia)	//
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	//
Cathay Investment Consulting(Shanghai) co, ltd	//
Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited	//
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	Associate
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	//
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	//

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Name	Relationship
Vietinbank	Other related party
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	"
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	"
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	"
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	"
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	"
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	"
Ally Logistic Property	"
Culture and Charity Foundation of the CUB	"
Charity Foundation of Cathay Life	"
Cathay Cultural Foundation	"
Others	"

Note 1: Conning Holdco (UK) Ltd. started its liquidation process on 18 December 2015 and finalized the process in 29 March 2016.

Note 2: Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd. has been renamed as Conning Asia Pacific Ltd. on 18 April 2016.

(2) Significant transactions with related parties:

A. Cash and cash equivalent

(A) Call loans to banks

Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Vietinbank	\$4,241,093	\$4,404,972	\$4,261,818

Name	Interest income	
	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Other related party		
Vietinbank	\$13,861	\$15,778

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(B) Due to commercial banks

Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Vietinbank	\$-	\$-	\$743,690

Name	Interest expense	
	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Other related party		
Vietinbank	\$153	\$1,404

B. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$1,045,021	\$1,877,018	\$3,854,392

C. Receivables

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$100,665	\$97,496	\$90,542

D. Reinsurance assets

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	\$6,582	\$1,035	\$10,105

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E. Loans

Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Associate			
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$3,000	\$-	\$57,000
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	102,407	104,498	110,774
Other related party			
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	20,000	10,000	10,000
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	-	-	2,659,520
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	44,439	44,935	81,863
Others	2,122,424	2,210,134	2,153,859
Total	<u>\$2,292,270</u>	<u>\$2,369,567</u>	<u>\$5,073,016</u>

Name	Interest income	
	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Associate		
Taiwan Real-estate Management Corp.	\$-	\$278
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	865	966
Other related party		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	6	150
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	-	15,122
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	206	406
Others	9,970	10,736
Total	<u>\$11,047</u>	<u>\$27,658</u>

F. Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$292,531	\$199,864	\$485,969
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	66,758	65,610	63,315
Total	<u>\$359,289</u>	<u>\$265,474</u>	<u>\$549,284</u>

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G. Deposit

Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Associate			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	\$157,140	\$170,947	\$150,926
Other related party			
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	163,683	80,649	229,554
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	71,312	24,098	130,919
Others	13,590,639	13,039,785	10,138,138
Total	<u>\$13,982,774</u>	<u>\$13,315,479</u>	<u>\$10,649,537</u>

Name	Interest expense	
	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	\$295	\$331
Other related party		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	13	36
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	-	1
Others	28,658	27,605
Total	<u>\$28,966</u>	<u>\$27,973</u>

H. Property transactions

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

Name	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	
	Item	Amount
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Dunnan Xinyi Building, etc.	\$11,883
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	214,306
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	Minsheng Jingguo Building, etc.	92,902
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc.	330,798
Total	Total	<u>\$649,889</u>

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Name	2015.1.1~2015.3.31	
	Item	Amount
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	Cathay Cosmos Building, etc.	\$12,624
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	492,797
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc.	439,760
	Total	<u>\$945,181</u>

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 between Cathay Life and Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd. were \$9,628 thousand, \$19,778 thousand and \$33,154 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 between Cathay Life and San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. were \$1,850,813 thousand, \$8,222,939 thousand and \$5,571,288 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 between Cathay Life and Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd. were \$1,742,250 thousand, \$1,728,876 thousand and \$49,306 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 between Cathay Life and Ally Logistic Property were \$3,383,783 thousand, \$4,647,704 thousand and \$1,415,500 thousand, respectively.

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(B) Real estate rental income from Cathay Life:

Name	Rental income	
	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	\$8,628	\$8,619
Other related party		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	4,180	4,325
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	11,304	10,597
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	13,517	13,146
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	50,302	43,641
Ally Logistic Property	26,195	18,189
Total	<u>\$114,126</u>	<u>\$98,517</u>

Name	Guarantee deposits received		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Associate			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	\$8,343	\$8,343	\$8,343
Other related party			
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	3,998	3,751	4,028
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	10,566	10,566	10,166
Cathay Healthcare Management Co., Ltd.	12,775	12,289	12,192
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	213,786	212,511	211,152
Ally Logistic Property	18,749	18,650	650
Total	<u>\$268,217</u>	<u>\$266,110</u>	<u>\$246,531</u>

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

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

Name	Rental expense	
	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Other related party Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	\$5,098	\$4,252

Name	Guarantee deposits paid		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	\$4,605	\$4,605	\$4,040

I. Guarantee deposits received

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	275,286	275,286	172
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	120,257	120,257	120,257
Ally Logistic Property	382,749	382,705	308,950
Total	\$783,292	\$783,248	\$434,379

J. Futures traders' equity

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$154,194	\$153,252	\$187,398

K. Securities sold under agreements to repurchase

Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$-	\$6,117

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Name	Interest expense	
	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Other related party		
Liang-Ting Co., Ltd.	\$-	\$11

L. Payables

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	\$8,750	\$-	\$-
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	23,892	23,872	22,944
Associate			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	67,357	56,799	55,815
Other related party			
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	47,592	5,594	41,433
Vietinbank	-	-	298,310
Total	<u>\$147,591</u>	<u>\$86,265</u>	<u>\$418,502</u>

M. Investment balance of related parties' discretionary investment

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Charity Foundation of Cathay Life	\$60,999	\$62,249	\$63,131
Cathay Cultural Foundation	48,174	48,879	51,462
Total	<u>\$109,173</u>	<u>\$111,128</u>	<u>\$114,593</u>

N. Net commission and handling fee

Name	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Securities Investment Consulting Co., Ltd.	<u>\$4,715</u>	<u>\$5,051</u>

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O. Net premiums from insurance business

(A) Insurance income

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Other related party		
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	\$10,708	\$10,514
Others	36,249	37,533
Total	\$46,957	\$48,047

(B) Reinsurance income

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	\$36,117	\$34,987

On 1 April 2000, Cathay Insurance (Bermuda) engaged in the reinsurance business providing reinsurance for RGA Global Reinsurance Company and Central Reinsurance Corporation's accidental insurance. For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015, Cathay Life assumed 90% of the reinsurance business from Cathay Insurance (Bermuda).

(C) Reinsurance claims payment

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Insurance (Bermuda)	\$27,920	\$35,332

P. Net other non-interest income

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Other related party		
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$295,940	\$267,072

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Q. Operating expenses

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Seaward Card Co., Ltd.	\$86,281	\$76,742
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	264,683	204,480
Other related party		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	2,863	4,256
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	200,516	171,695
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	6,297	1,299
Charity Foundation of Cathay Life	5,300	-
Total	<u>\$565,940</u>	<u>\$458,472</u>

R. Key management personnel compensation

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Short-term employee benefits	\$250,223	\$214,450
Post-employment pension	3,747	2,839
Other long-term employee benefits	96	-
Total	<u>\$254,066</u>	<u>\$217,289</u>

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

(3) The Company

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

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A. Cash in bank

Name	Item	Ending balance		
		2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank	Cash in bank	\$708,827	\$728,634	\$3,678

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$150 thousand and \$3 thousand, respectively.

B. Receivables

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiaries				
Cathay Life	Interest	\$478,227	\$383,000	\$4,590,885
Cathay Century	Receivables due to consolidated income tax and interest	352,113	274,450	257,151
Cathay United Bank	Receivables due to consolidated income tax	280,877	419,607	36,081
Cathay Securities	Receivables due to consolidated income tax	79,195	101,275	20,161
Cathay Securities	Receivables due to consolidated income tax			
Investment		75,433	58,709	93,668
Cathay Venture	Receivables due to consolidated income tax	1,568	3,775	-
Total		\$1,267,413	\$1,240,816	\$4,997,946

C. Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$8,046	\$8,046	\$8,046

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D. Held-to-maturity financial asset

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiaries			
Cathay Life	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000
Cathay Century	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	\$16,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$31,000,000

E. Payables

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary				
Cathay Life	Payable due to consolidated income tax	\$8,662,720	\$7,748,130	\$9,229,257
		\$8,662,720	\$7,748,130	\$9,229,257

F. Bonds payable

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$-
	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$-

G. Interest income

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiaries		
Cathay Life	\$95,227	\$223,890
Cathay Century	4,625	4,586
Total	\$99,852	\$228,476

H. Operating expenses

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Life	\$9,246	\$9,172
	\$9,246	\$9,172

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

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

A. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries

a. Cash in banks

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiaries				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit	\$2,046,448	\$9,961	\$7,482
	Cash in bank	16,257,468	19,052,573	25,229,991
	Check deposit	516,004	465,562	492,997
	Security deposit	2,187	2,187	6
Indovina Bank	Cash in bank	16,221	9,241	7,508
	Total	<u>\$18,838,328</u>	<u>\$19,539,524</u>	<u>\$25,737,984</u>

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$5,194 thousand and \$5,664 thousand, respectively.

Interest income from Indovina Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$110 thousand and \$44 thousand, respectively.

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 time deposit pledged were \$4,482 thousand, \$4,482 thousand and \$4,482 thousand, respectively.

b. Investments in debt securities with no active market

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$-

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c. Other receivables

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding (Note)	\$8,662,720	\$7,748,130	\$9,229,257
Subsidiary			
Cathay Century	142,894	240,495	268,688
Total	\$8,805,614	\$7,988,625	\$9,497,945

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

d. Secured loans

Name	2016.1.1~2016.3.31		
	Maximum amount	Rate	Ending balance
Other related party			
Others	\$960,787	1.19%~3.62%	\$889,794
Name	2015.1.1~2015.3.31		
	Maximum amount	Rate	Ending balance
Other related party			
Cathay Medical Care Corporate	\$2,634,550	2.01%~2.55%	\$2,560,520
Others	851,253	1.34%~3.78%	845,218
Total			\$3,405,738

Interest income from Cathay Medical Care Corporate for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$0 thousand and \$14,402 thousand, respectively.

Interest income from Others for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$4,234 thousand and \$3,972 thousand, respectively.

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e. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss-beneficiary certificates

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$944,151	\$1,776,158	\$3,753,619

f. Investment balance of related parties' discretionary investment

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	\$169,812,268	\$174,054,401	\$212,656,521

g. Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	\$2,742,479	\$1,180,845	\$461,009

The guarantee deposits are futures margins of Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. The imputed interest income of guarantee deposit paid from Cathay Futures Co., Ltd. for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$483 thousand and \$159 thousand, respectively.

h. Other payables

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding (Note)	\$478,227	\$383,000	\$4,590,885
Subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank	745,498	362,393	386,953
Total	\$1,223,725	\$745,393	\$4,977,838

Note: Interest payable accrued from preferred stock liability and tax payable under the consolidated income tax system.

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i. Preferred stock liability

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$30,000,000

j. Property transactions

Property transactions between Cathay Life and related parties are in the nature of undertaking contracted prefects, trade, and lease transactions. The terms of such transactions are based on market surveys, the contracted terms of both parties and public bidding.

Real estate contracted projects of Cathay Life:

Name	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	
	Item	Amount
Other related party		
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	\$214,306
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc	330,798
Total	Total	\$545,104

Name	2015.1.1~2015.3.31	
	Item	Amount
Other related party		
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	Cathay Land Mark, etc.	\$492,797
Ally Logistic Property	Jui-Fang Logistic Park, etc	439,760
	Total	\$932,557

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 between Cathay Life and San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd. were \$1,850,813 thousand, \$8,222,939 thousand and \$5,571,288 thousand, respectively.

The total amounts of contracted projects for real estate as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 between Cathay Life and Ally Logistic Property were \$3,383,783 thousand, \$4,647,704 thousand and \$1,415,500 thousand, respectively.

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k. Rental income

Name	Item	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
		2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank	Real-estate rental income	\$106,733	\$105,639

According to contracts, leasing periods are generally 2-5 years, and rentals are usually paid on a monthly basis.

l. Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank	\$127,481	\$101,838	\$99,771
Other related party			
San Ching Engineering Co., Ltd.	275,286	275,286	172
Cathay Hospitality Management Co., Ltd.	334,043	332,768	331,409
Ally Logistic Property	401,498	401,355	309,600
Total	\$1,138,308	\$1,111,247	\$740,952

m. Miscellaneous income

Name	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Century	\$323,578	\$334,299

Miscellaneous income is mainly generated from Cathay Life's integrated marketing activities.

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n. Operating expenses

Name	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay United Bank	\$2,686,017	\$1,239,319
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	137,723	70,837
Other related party		
Lin Yuan Property Management Co., Ltd.	198,311	169,897
Total	<u>\$3,022,051</u>	<u>\$1,480,053</u>

o. Non-operating income and expenses

Name	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
The Company		
Cathay Financial Holding	<u>\$95,227</u>	<u>\$223,890</u>

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

p. Other disclosures

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the nominal amounts (in thousand) of the financial instruments transactions between Cathay Life and Cathay United Bank are summarized as below:

Item	2016.3.31		2015.12.31		2015.3.31	
CS contracts	USD	2,392,000	USD	2,893,000	USD	300,000

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B. Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

a. Loans and deposits

Account/Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Loans			
Associate			
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	\$102,407	\$104,498	\$110,774
Other related party			
Others	1,185,574	1,198,989	1,273,610
Total	<u>\$1,287,981</u>	<u>\$1,303,487</u>	<u>\$1,384,384</u>

Account/Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Deposits			
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$708,827	\$728,634	\$3,678
Subsidiaries			
Cathay Life	18,714,981	19,438,526	25,730,476
Cathay Century	1,240,839	1,391,722	1,180,741
Cathay Securities	3,832,385	2,603,833	1,820,439
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	2,288,472	2,514,909	2,059,815
Cathay Venture	88,273	63,471	33,936
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	194,914	142,854	191,987
Cathay Life (Vietnam)	16,221	9,241	7,508
Cathay Century (Vietnam)	188,834	176,432	95,088
Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd.	107,126	91,757	-
Associate			
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	157,140	170,947	150,926
Other related party			
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	163,683	80,649	229,554
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	71,312	24,098	130,919
Others	13,590,639	13,039,785	10,138,138
Total	<u>\$41,363,646</u>	<u>\$40,476,858</u>	<u>\$41,773,205</u>

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Name	Interest income	
	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Loans		
Associate		
Tien-Tai Energy Corp.	\$865	\$966
Other related party		
Others	5,528	6,598
Total	\$6,393	\$7,564

Name	Interest expense	
	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Deposits		
The Company		
Cathay Financial Holding	\$150	\$3
Subsidiaries		
Cathay Life	5,076	5,664
Cathay Century	1,930	2,169
Cathay Securities	1,030	1,385
Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.	5,352	5,845
Cathay Venture	28	41
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	159	888
Cathay Life (Vietnam)	110	44
Cathay Century (Vietnam)	2,550	479
Cathay Conning Asset Management Ltd.	118	-
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	295	331
Other related party		
Cathay Real Estate Development Co., Ltd.	13	36
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	-	1
Others	28,658	27,605
Total	\$45,469	\$44,491

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Account/Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
<u>Call loans to banks</u>			
Other related party			
Vietinbank	\$4,241,093	\$4,404,972	\$4,261,818
<u>Due to commercial banks</u>			
Other related party			
Vietinbank	-	-	743,690

Account/Name	Interest income	
	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
<u>Call loans to banks</u>		
Other related party		
Vietinbank	\$13,861	\$15,778

Account/Name	Interest expense	
	2016.1.1~	2015.1.1~
	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
<u>Due to commercial banks</u>		
Other related party		
Vietinbank	\$153	\$1,404

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries' transaction terms with related parties are similar to those with third parties except that employees are given favorable interest rates within specified limit for savings and loans.

b. Receivables due to commission of insurance agency

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$745,498	\$362,393	\$386,953

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c. Dividends payable

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Vietinbank	\$-	\$-	\$298,310

d. Combined tax payable

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$280,877	\$419,607	\$36,081

e. Rental expense

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Life	\$106,733	\$105,639

f. Guarantee deposits paid

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$127,481	\$101,838	\$99,711

g. Handling fees income

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Life	\$2,686,017	\$1,239,319

h. Operating expenses

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Associate		
Symphox Information Co., Ltd.	\$116,416	\$124,717

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C. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

a. Cash in banks

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiaries				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit	\$623,200	\$623,200	\$628,200
	Cash in bank	501,694	652,474	440,921
	Check deposit	115,945	116,048	111,620
Indovina Bank	Time deposit	177,038	159,199	87,278
	Cash in bank	11,796	17,233	7,810
	Total	<u>\$1,429,673</u>	<u>\$1,568,154</u>	<u>\$1,275,829</u>

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$1,930 thousand and \$2,169 thousand, respectively.

Interest income from Indovina Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$2,550 thousand and \$479 thousand, respectively.

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, time deposit pledged were \$28,078 thousand, \$28,598 thousand and \$28,598 thousand, respectively.

b. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party				
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	Beneficiary certificates	<u>\$100,695</u>	<u>\$100,620</u>	<u>\$100,269</u>

c. Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party				
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	Beneficiary certificates	<u>\$218,270</u>	<u>\$139,118</u>	<u>\$316,225</u>

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d. Investment balance of related parties' discretionary investment

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Securities Investment Trust	\$1,031,698	\$433,188	\$437,219

e. Other payables

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$352,113	\$274,450	\$257,151
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	142,894	240,495	268,688
Total	\$495,007	\$514,945	\$525,839

f. Preferred stock liability

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000

g. Operating expenses

Name	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Subsidiary		
Cathay Life	\$323,578	\$334,299

h. Other disclosure

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the nominal amounts (in thousand) of the derivative financial instruments transactions with Cathay United Bank are summarized as below:

Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
CS contracts	USD 74,200	USD 74,200	USD 69,200
	EUR 5,850	EUR 4,350	EUR 1,850
IRS	NTD -	NTD -	NTD 200,000

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D. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries

a. Cash in bank

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposits	\$1,512,855	\$1,541,900	\$1,745,473
	Cash in bank	2,687,160	1,433,449	454,912
	Check deposits	1	1	16
	Total	\$4,200,016	\$2,975,350	\$2,200,401

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$6,382 thousand and \$7,230 thousand, respectively.

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, time deposit pledged were all \$900,000 thousand, respectively.

Note: In accordance with the article 14 of the “Regulations Governing Futures Commission Merchants”, the article 10 of the “Regulations Governing Futures Advisory Enterprises”, the article 7 of the “Regulations Governing Securities Investment Consulting Enterprises” and the article 17 of the “Regulations Governing Managed Futures Enterprises”, Cathay Futures lodges the time deposits in Cathay United Bank as the operating bonds. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the operating bonds were \$335,000 thousand, \$325,000 thousand and \$90,000 thousand, respectively.

b. Customer’s margin accounts

Name	Ending balance		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay United Bank	\$1,920,841	\$2,143,392	\$1,679,853

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c. Futures trader's equity

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary			
Cathay Life	\$2,742,479	\$1,180,845	\$461,009
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	154,194	153,252	187,398
Total	\$2,896,673	\$1,334,097	\$648,407

d. Other payables

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
The Company			
Cathay Financial Holding	\$ 79,195	\$101,275	\$20,161

E. Cathay Securities Investment Trust

a. Cash in bank, Operating deposit and Guarantee deposit

Name	Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiary				
Cathay United Bank	Time deposit (Note)	\$136,100	\$136,100	\$179,138
	Cash in bank	40,937	267	10,349
	Check deposits	17,877	6,487	2,500
	Total	\$194,914	\$142,854	\$191,987

Note: In accordance with “Standards Governing the Establishment of Futures Trust Enterprises” and “Regulations Governing the Conduct of Discretionary Investment Business by Securities Investment Trust Enterprises and Securities Investment Consulting Enterprises”, Cathay Securities Investment Trust lodges the time deposits in Cathay United Bank as operating bonds. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the operating bonds were \$50,000 thousand, respectively.

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And in accordance with “Discretionary Investment Services Contract”, as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, Cathay Securities Investment Trust reserved the performance bonds amounted to \$86,100 thousand, \$86,100 thousand and \$111,100 thousand, respectively.

Interest income from Cathay United Bank for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$159 thousand and \$888 thousand respectively.

b. Available-for-sale financial assets

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$74,261	\$60,746	\$119,497
	\$74,261	\$60,746	\$119,497

c. Management fee income

Name	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Other related party		
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$295,940	\$267,072
	\$295,940	\$267,072

d. Receivables

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Other related party			
Cathay Dragon Fund etc.	\$100,665	\$97,496	\$90,542
	\$100,665	\$97,496	\$90,542

e. Investment balance of related parties’ discretionary investment

Name	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Subsidiaries			
Cathay Life	\$169,812,268	\$174,054,401	\$212,656,521
Cathay Century	1,031,698	433,188	437,219
Total	\$170,843,966	\$174,487,589	\$213,093,740

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34. Pledged assets

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 the Group's pledged assets are summarized below:

Item	Guarantee purpose	Carrying amount		
		2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Time deposits	Correspondent deposit, collateral for the over-loaning of settlement accounts, loans, business reserves and guarantees	\$3,323,902	\$3,372,806	\$3,359,798
Guarantee deposits paid	Government bonds and court guarantees	13,736,715	13,759,849	10,585,725
Available-for-sale financial assets	Business reserves and guarantees	928,162	953,126	1,196,626
Held-to-maturity financial assets	Business reserves and guarantees	1,615,208	1,592,966	1,551,935
Investments in debt securities with no active market	Business reserves and guarantees	63,800,000	63,800,000	63,800,000
Total		\$83,403,987	\$83,478,747	\$80,494,084

35. Commitment and contingent liabilities

(1) Cathay United Bank

Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law and SanDisk Corporation filed lawsuits in the Taiwan Taipei District Court and alleged that Cathay United Bank breached its contractual and fiduciary duties in connection with the embezzlement conducted by Eddie Liu, a former employee of Lee and Li Attorneys-at-Law on October 2003. Both plaintiffs claimed indemnities amounted to \$991,002 thousand and \$3,090,000 thousand. The lawsuit was in litigation procedures in July 2007. Cathay United Bank won the lawsuit on 13 August, 2014. However, Lee and Li, Attorneys-at-Law lodged an appeal. Thus, the case is still pending. Cathay United Bank is in mediation procedure with SanDisk Corporation. Cathay United Bank has been advised by its legal advisor that it is possible, but not probable, that the action will be resolved in Cathay United Bank's favor and accordingly no provision for such claims has been made in these financial statements.

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- (2) As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015 Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries had the following commitments and contingent liabilities, which were not reflected in the financial statements:

Item	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Trust and security held for safekeeping	\$595,656,592	\$606,837,259	\$565,970,589
Travelers checks for sale	491,927	553,863	523,347
Bills for collection	47,870,252	49,774,146	47,162,275
Book-entry for government bonds and depository for short-term marketable securities under management	482,578,141	459,375,951	487,486,400
Entrusted financial management business	7,293,020	8,325,261	6,290,688
Guarantees on duties and contracts	9,319,443	10,285,103	12,222,509
Unused commercial letters of credit	5,585,363	5,671,428	5,939,837
Irrevocable loan commitments	123,706,659	187,772,192	133,135,123
Credit card lines commitments	474,273,700	458,482,468	431,016,320
Underwriting securities	2,750,000	8,230,000	700,000
Financial guarantee contracts	1,767,075	2,339,888	1,564,551

- (4) According to the effective operating leases agreement (the longest lease term is 5 years), rentals for the next five years are as follows:

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Within 1 year	\$3,359,011	\$1,288,063	\$1,424,365
1 to 5 years	3,786,735	2,551,362	2,556,815
Over 5 year	155,199	133,940	227,612
Total	<u>\$7,300,945</u>	<u>\$3,973,365</u>	<u>\$4,208,792</u>

- (5) Investment commitment for private equity fund

As of 31 March 2016, the maximum remaining capital commitment for the contracted private equity fund of Cathay Life was US\$835,317 thousand, EUR\$90,092 thousand and GBP\$1,181 thousand.

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36. Significant disaster losses:

None

37. Subsequent events:

None

38. Other significant matters

(1) Categories of financial instruments

The Group

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Financial assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:	\$339,029,155	\$296,117,926	\$232,297,737
Available-for-sale financial assets -net	1,365,353,120	1,486,393,125	1,408,038,943
Derivative financial assets for hedging	490,781	447,326	655,161
Held-to-maturity financial assets -net	74,099,404	81,708,446	89,008,359
Other financial assets - investments with no active market	2,303,793,789	2,289,311,099	1,729,754,434
Loans and receivables:			
Cash and cash equivalents (petty cash and cash on hand excluded)	256,889,395	175,553,200	357,104,585
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	112,690,284	100,169,436	167,303,594
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	57,155,937	55,880,471	43,093,107
Receivables -net	140,481,692	141,665,344	161,075,851
Loans -net	1,826,552,910	1,766,476,353	1,830,447,499
Other financial assets	493,607,215	501,089,793	498,780,655
Guarantee deposits paid	49,722,434	58,069,777	31,007,833
Subtotal	2,937,099,867	2,798,904,374	3,088,813,124
Total	\$7,019,866,116	\$6,952,882,296	\$6,548,567,758

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	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Financial liabilities			
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:	\$98,632,682	\$137,471,418	\$87,119,663
Financial liabilities at amortized cost:			
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$62,544,383	41,226,909	67,031,921
Bankers acceptances and funds borrowed	-	-	628,020
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	44,705,132	55,523,982	61,616,178
Commercial paper payable -net	35,957,885	35,677,634	26,428,229
Payables	50,189,989	43,680,334	52,282,701
Deposits	1,880,240,144	1,854,495,831	1,733,676,545
Bonds payable	71,800,000	71,800,000	107,399,878
Other financial liabilities	548,449,945	549,564,053	544,775,424
Guarantee deposits received	7,164,285	5,800,365	5,753,847
Subtotal	<u>2,701,051,763</u>	<u>2,657,769,108</u>	<u>2,599,592,743</u>
Total	<u>\$2,799,684,445</u>	<u>\$2,795,240,526</u>	<u>\$2,686,712,406</u>

(2) Fair value of financial instruments

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

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

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

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- c. Fair value of equity instruments without market quotations (including private placement of listed equity securities, unquoted public company and private company equity securities) are estimated using the market method valuation techniques based on parameters such as prices based on market transactions of equity instruments of identical or comparable entities and other relevant information (for example, inputs such as discount for lack of marketability, P/E ratio of similar entities and Price-Book ratio of similar entities).
- d. Fair value of debt instruments without market quotations is determined based on the counterparty prices or valuation method. The valuation method uses DCF method as a basis, and the assumptions such as the interest rate and discount rate are primarily based on relevant information of similar instrument (such as yield curves published by the GreTai Securities Market, average prices for Fixed Rate Commercial Paper published by Reuters and credit risk information.)
- e. The fair value of derivatives which are not options and without market quotations, is determined based on the counterparty prices or discounted cash flow analysis using interest rate yield curve for the contract period. Fair value of option-based derivative financial instruments is obtained using the counterparty prices or appropriate option pricing model (for example, Black-Scholes model) or other valuation method (for example, Monte Carlo Simulation).
- f. The Group evaluates the credit risk of the derivative contract traded over-the-counter through the following calculation. Under the assumption that the Group will not default, the Group determines its credit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default, of the counterparty. On the other hand, under the assumption that the counterparty will not default, the Group calculates its debit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default, of the Group. The Group decides the estimated probability of default by referring to the probability of default announced by external credit rating agencies. The Group sets estimated loss given default at 60% by considering the experience of Jon Gregory, a scholar, and foreign financial institutions. The estimated exposure at default for current period is evaluated by considering the fair value of the derivative instruments traded at Taipei Exchange.

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B. Financial instruments not measured at fair value:

Except as detailed in the following table, the management considers the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements approximate their fair values or that the fair values cannot be reasonably measured:

	Book value		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Financial assets			
Held-to-maturity financial assets -net	\$84,329,051	\$91,792,179	\$90,171,991
Investments with no active market	2,303,793,789	2,289,311,099	1,729,754,434
Other financial assets - structured time deposits	10,000,000	18,000,000	32,900,000
Total	<u>\$2,398,122,840</u>	<u>\$2,399,103,278</u>	<u>\$1,852,826,425</u>

	Fair value		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Financial assets			
Held-to-maturity financial assets -net	\$91,786,942	\$97,214,828	\$92,841,153
Investments with no active market	2,321,848,206	2,252,415,754	1,767,434,060
Other financial assets - structured time deposits	9,989,531	17,857,932	32,193,410
Total	<u>\$2,423,624,679</u>	<u>\$2,367,488,514</u>	<u>\$1,892,468,623</u>

Note: Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(3) Hedge accounting disclosures

A. Cash flow hedges

The following table summarizes the terms of Cathay Life and its subsidiaries' interest rate swaps for bonds used as hedging instruments as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015:

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2016.3.31				
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	\$490,781	2016.4.25~2024.5.26	2016.4.25~2024.5.26

2015.12.31				
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	\$447,326	2016.1.25~2024.5.26	2016.1.25~2024.5.26

2015.3.31				
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	\$206,925	2015.4.23~2024.5.26	2015.4.23~2024.5.26

The following table summarizes the terms of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' interest rate swaps for bonds used as hedging instruments as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015:

2016.3.31				
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	\$-	-	-

2015.12.31				
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	\$-	-	-

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2015.3.31

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	\$3,809	2015.1.1~104.4.30	2015.1.1~104.4.30

The terms of interest rate swap agreements are established based on the terms of the bonds hedged.

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:

	2016.1.1~ 2016.3.31	2015.1.1~ 2015.3.31
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income	\$42,752	\$(3,207)
Amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss	703	(1,745)

(4) Offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Group own financial instruments that do not offset in accordance with IAS 32 but it executed enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements with counterparties. Financial instruments subject to enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements could be settled at net amount as chosen by the counterparties, or the financial instruments could be settled at gross amount if not. However, if one of the counterparty defaults, the other party could choose to settle the transaction at net amount.

Information related to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities of Cathay Life and its subsidiaries is disclosed as follows:

2016.3.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$29,772,209	\$-	\$29,772,209	\$(6,783,969)	\$-	\$22,988,240

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2016.3.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$6,783,969	\$-	\$6,783,969	\$(6,783,969)	\$-	\$-

2015.12.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$13,206,554	\$-	\$13,206,554	\$(13,206,554)	\$-	\$-

2015.12.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$38,829,479	\$-	\$38,829,479	\$(13,206,554)	\$-	\$25,622,925

2015.3.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$9,972,646	\$-	\$9,972,646	\$(9,972,646)	\$-	\$-

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2015.3.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$17,276,785	\$-	\$17,276,785	\$(9,972,646)	\$-	\$7,304,139

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

Information relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries is disclosed as follows:

2016.3.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$55,363,407	\$-	\$55,363,407	\$(50,913,496)	\$(3,376,944)	\$1,072,967

2016.3.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$50,913,496	\$-	\$50,913,496	\$(50,913,496)	\$-	\$-

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2015.12.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$64,845,136	\$-	\$64,845,136	\$(59,799,330)	\$(1,752,225)	\$3,293,581

2015.12.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$59,799,330	\$-	\$59,799,330	\$(59,799,330)	\$-	\$-

2015.3.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$30,094,092	\$-	\$30,094,092	\$(28,957,739)	\$(1,136,353)	\$-

2015.3.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$28,957,739	\$-	\$28,957,739	\$(28,957,739)	\$-	\$-

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

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Information relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries is disclosed as follows:

2016.3.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$75,832	\$-	\$75,832	\$-	\$-	\$75,832

2016.3.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$81,005	\$-	\$81,005	\$-	\$-	\$81,005

2015.12.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$440	\$-	\$440	\$-	\$-	\$440

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2015.12.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$192,554	\$-	\$192,554	\$-	\$-	\$192,554

2015.3.31

Financial assets bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial assets	Gross amount of offset financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Net financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial instrument	\$19,283	\$-	\$19,283	\$-	\$-	\$19,283

2016.3.31

Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	\$97,381	\$-	\$97,381	\$-	\$-	\$97,381

Cathay Securities enter with opponent into collateralized bonds sold under repurchase agreements, in which Cathay Securities provide securities as collaterals. Only in the event of default and insolvency or bankruptcy are these transactions allowed to set off. They do not meet the offsetting criterion in international accounting standards. Hence, the related bonds sold under repurchase agreements and bonds purchased under resell agreements are reported separately in the statement of financial position.

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Information relating to offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities of Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries is disclosed as follows:

2016.3.31						
Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Repurchase bonds	\$1,453,637	\$-	\$1,453,637	\$(1,453,637)	\$-	\$-

2015.12.31						
Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Repurchase bonds	\$1,425,000	\$-	\$1,425,000	\$(1,425,000)	\$-	\$-

2015.3.31						
Financial liabilities bound by offsetting or enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement						
Item	Gross amount of recognized financial liabilities	Gross amount of offset financial assets recognized on balance sheet	Net financial liabilities recognized on balance sheet	Relevant amount that has not been offset on balance sheet		Net amount
				Financial instruments (Note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Repurchase bonds	\$2,000,000	\$-	\$2,000,000	\$(2,000,000)	\$-	\$-

Note: Master netting arrangement and non-cash collateral are included.

(5) Financial instruments related information

A. The definition of the hierarchy of the financial instruments is measured at fair value:

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

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2nd Level: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

3rd Level: Techniques which use inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

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

B. Fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities

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

Financial instruments measured at fair value item	2016.3.31				2015.12.31			
	Total	1 st Level	2 nd Level	3 rd Level	Total	1 st Level	2 nd Level	3 rd Level
Non-derivative financial instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Designated financial assets at fair value through								
profit or loss at initial recognition	\$1,633,017	\$1,633,017	\$-	\$-	\$1,969,360	\$1,969,360	\$-	\$-
Held for trading								
Stocks	9,369,327	9,369,327	-	-	8,515,996	8,515,996	-	-
Bonds	45,395,341	7,931,546	37,463,795	-	18,516,864	5,091,261	13,425,603	-
Others	199,224,140	32,599,744	166,624,396	-	192,508,872	16,745,000	175,763,872	-
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Stocks	524,037,952	507,619,127	4,115,042	12,303,783	546,952,259	531,236,110	4,232,205	11,483,944
Bonds (Note 1)	591,880,058	51,756,746	540,123,312	-	652,723,156	77,164,661	575,558,495	-
Others	251,765,203	202,356,934	16,022,741	33,385,528	289,212,526	238,699,465	17,562,421	32,950,640
Investment properties (Note 2)	368,116,400	-	-	368,116,400	370,583,060	-	-	370,583,060
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss								
Designated financial liabilities at fair value								
through profit or loss at initial recognition	41,071,382	-	41,071,382	-	40,598,667	-	40,598,667	-
Held for trading								
Others	1,287,676	1,287,676	-	-	1,139,749	1,139,749	-	-
Derivative financial instruments								
Assets								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	83,407,330	539,161	62,514,717	20,353,452	74,606,834	405,549	51,683,355	22,517,930
Derivatives financial assets for hedging	490,781	-	490,781	-	447,326	-	447,326	-
Liabilities								
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	56,273,624	360,313	35,559,859	20,353,452	95,733,002	347,180	72,867,892	22,517,930

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Financial instruments measured at fair value item	2015.3.31			
	Total	1 st Level	2 nd Level	3 rd Level
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated financial assets at fair value through				
profit or loss at initial recognition	\$2,917,510	\$2,917,510	\$-	\$-
Held for trading				
Stocks	12,178,697	12,178,697	-	-
Bonds	20,399,156	6,913,408	13,485,748	-
Others	156,519,650	37,902,134	118,617,516	-
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Stocks	510,276,128	492,631,163	4,058,674	13,586,291
Bonds (Note 1)	686,883,218	50,784,578	636,098,640	-
Others	218,971,564	177,363,807	18,307,165	23,300,592
Investment properties (Note 2)	319,347,779	-	-	319,347,779
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Designated financial liabilities at fair value				
through profit or loss at initial recognition	40,083,436	472,405	39,611,031	-
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	40,282,724	398,783	28,775,519	11,108,422
Derivatives financial assets for hedging	655,161	-	655,161	-
Liabilities				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	47,036,227	770,824	35,172,877	11,092,526

Note 1 : Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

Note 2: Amount of investment property excludes the parts which were measured at cost.

Transfers between 1st Level and 2nd Level during the period

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016, Cathay Life transferred government bonds designated as at fair value through profit or loss, an asset measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from 2nd Level to 1st Level. A total of \$153,638 thousand was transferred as its market price was obtainable. For the three-month period ended 31 March 2015, there were no assets transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements.

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For the three-month period ended 31 March 2016, Cathay United Bank transferred government bonds designated as at fair value through profit or loss, an asset measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from level 1 to level 2. A total of \$5,627,229 thousand was transferred as its market price was no longer available.

For the three-month period ended 31 March 2015, Cathay United Bank transferred government bonds which measured at fair value on a recurring basis, from 2nd Level to 1st Level. A total of \$1,561,496 thousand was transferred as its market price was obtainable.

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in 3rd level for movements

Reconciliation for fair value measurements in 3rd level of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

	Assets			Liabilities
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial assets	Investment property	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
2016.1.1	\$22,517,930	\$44,434,584	\$370,583,060	\$ 22,517,930
Total gains (losses) recognized				
Amount recognized in profit or loss				
Valuation profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(2,103,083)	-	-	(2,103,083)
Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	-	573,016	-	-
Valuation losses from investment property	-	-	(6,829)	-
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income				
Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets	-	(884,353)	-	-
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	(2,466,022)	-
Acquisition or issues	159,471	3,914,578	-	159,471
Transfers to property and equipment	-	-	(638)	-
Transfers from investment property under construction and prepayment for properties	-	-	6,829	-
Disposal or settlements	(220,866)	(2,500,585)	-	(220,866)
Transfers to 3 rd level	-	26,587	-	-
Transfers from 3 rd level	-	125,484	-	-
2016.3.31	\$20,353,452	\$ 45,689,311	\$368,116,400	\$20,353,452

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	Assets			Liabilities
	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Available-for-sale financial assets	Investment property	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
2015.1.1	\$7,911,860	\$36,085,455	\$321,261,078	\$7,854,582
Total gains (losses) recognized				
Amount recognized in profit or loss				
Valuation profit or loss from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	2,581,953	-	-	2,623,335
Realized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	-	190,629	-	-
Valuation losses from investment property	-	-	(11,458)	-
Amount recognized in other comprehensive income				
Unrealized valuation losses from available-for-sale financial assets	-	(357,970)	-	-
Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of foreign operations	-	-	(983,907)	-
Acquisition or issues	1,010,433	1,859,934	-	1,010,433
Transfers to property and equipment	-	-	(775,942)	-
Transfers from investment property under construction and prepayment for properties	-	-	11,458	-
Disposal or settlements	(395,824)	(751,006)	(153,450)	(395,824)
Transfers from 3 rd level	-	(140,159)	-	-
2015.3.31	\$11,108,422	\$36,886,883	\$319,347,779	\$11,092,526

Total gains recognized in profit or loss in the table above contain unrealized gains and losses related to assets on hand as of 31 March 2016 and 2015 in the amount of \$(2,109,912) thousand and \$2,570,495 thousand, respectively.

Total losses recognized in profit or loss in the table above contain unrealized gains and losses related to liabilities on hand as of 31 March 2016 and 2015 in the amount of \$(2,103,083) thousand and \$2,623,335 thousand, respectively.

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Information on 3rd level significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries

		2016.3.31			
		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets					
Available- for-sale	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability		11%~35%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	discount for lack of marketability		15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
		growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax		-65%~150%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks
		dividend payout ratio		0%~90%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Refer to Note 14				
		2015.12.31			
		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets					
Available- for-sale	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability		11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	discount for lack of marketability		15%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
		growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax		-65%~163%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks
		dividend payout ratio		0%~90%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Refer to Note 14				

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		2015.3.31			
		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets					
Available- for-sale	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability		11%~30%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Income approach	discount for lack of marketability		16%~20%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
			growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax	-61%~85%	The higher the growth rate of adjusted net profit after tax, the higher the fair value of the stocks
	dividend payout ratio	0%~90%	The higher the dividend payout ratio, the higher the fair value of the stocks		
Investment property	Refer to Note 14				

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

		2016.3.31			
		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability		20% ~ 25%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Residual income approach	Cost of equity rate	6% ~ 7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks	
	Value of net assets approach	Value of net assets	Not applicable	The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks	
Investment property	Income approach and sales comparison approach	Capitalization rate	1.60%~2.85%	The higher the capitalization rate, the lower the fair value	

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2015.12.31				
	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale				
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	20% ~ 25%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Residual income approach	Cost of equity rate	6% ~ 7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Value of net assets approach	Value of net assets	Not applicable	The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Income approach and sales comparison approach	Capitalization rate	1.60%~2.85%	The higher the capitalization rate, the lower the fair value
2015.3.31				
	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets				
Available-for-sale				
Stocks	Market approach	discount for lack of marketability	12% ~ 15%	The higher the discount for lack of marketability, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Residual income approach	Cost of equity rate	6% ~ 7%	The higher the cost of equity rate, the lower the fair value of the stocks
	Value of net assets approach	Value of net assets	Not applicable	The higher the value of net assets, the higher the fair value of the stocks
Investment property	Discounted income approach	Capitalization rate	4.625%	The higher the capitalization rate, the lower the fair value
	Discounted Cash Flow Analysis			

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Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

		2016.3.31			
		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market comparison approach	discount for lack of marketability	25%	5% increase (decrease) in the discount for lack of marketability would result in increase (decrease) in Cathay Century's profit or loss by \$0.77	
		2015.12.31			
		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market comparison approach	discount for lack of marketability	0%	None	
		2015.3.31			
		Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Interval (weighted average)	Relationship between inputs and fair value
Financial assets					
Available-for-sale					
Stocks	Market comparison approach	discount for lack of marketability	30%	None	

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Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries

2016.3.31

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity analysis of relationship between inputs and fair value
Investment property	Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	Discount rate	According to the investment property assessment rules issued by FSC, the discount rate 2.225% is measured by risk premium method, using Chunghwa Post Co. two-year small time deposits floating rate 1.375% plus 0.75%, taking the risk and risk premium into considerations.	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value. The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value.	Discount rate 1.725%~2.725% Floating rate of fair value 5.36%~3.89%

2015.12.31

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity analysis of relationship between inputs and fair value
Investment property	Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	Discount rate	According to the investment property assessment rules issued by FSC, the discount rate 2.225% is measured by risk premium method, using Chunghwa Post Co. two-year small time deposits floating rate 1.375% plus 0.75%, taking the risk and risk premium into considerations.	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value. The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value.	Discount rate 1.725%~2.725% Floating rate of fair value 5.36%~3.89%

2015.3.31

	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable inputs	Quantitative information	Relationship between inputs and fair value	Sensitivity analysis of relationship between inputs and fair value
Investment property	Discounted Cash Flow Analysis	Discount rate	According to the investment property assessment rules issued by FSC, the discount rate 2.225% is measured by risk premium method, using Chunghwa Post Co. two-year small time deposits floating rate 1.375% plus 0.75%, taking the risk and risk premium into considerations.	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value. The lower the discount rate, the higher the fair value.	Discount rate 1.725%~2.725% Floating rate of fair value 5.36%~3.89%

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

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

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

	2016.3.31			
	Total	1 st level	2 nd level	3 rd level
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed				
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	\$2,321,848,206	\$31,908,365	\$2,288,198,893	\$1,740,948
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	91,786,942	43,767,299	47,633,375	386,268
Other financial assets - structured time deposits	9,989,531	-	9,989,531	-
	2015.12.31			
	Total	1 st level	2 nd level	3 rd level
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed				
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	\$2,252,415,754	\$15,116,580	\$2,235,586,834	\$1,712,340
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	97,214,828	51,394,455	45,820,373	-
Other financial assets - structured time deposits	17,857,932	-	17,857,932	-

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	2015.3.31			
	Total	1 st level	2 nd level	3 rd level
Financial assets not measured at fair value for which only the fair value is disclosed				
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	\$1,767,434,060	\$9,601,784	\$1,755,594,396	\$2,237,880
Held-to-maturity financial assets (Note)	92,841,153	52,468,604	40,372,549	-
Other financial assets - structured time deposits	32,193,410	-	32,193,410	-

Note : Guarantee deposits paid in bonds are included.

(6) Transfers of Financial Assets

A. Financial Assets transferred that have not been fully removed

Transferred financial assets that are part of Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities' daily operations that do not meet the criteria for full removal are mostly made up of debt securities used as counterparty collateral for repurchase agreements or equity securities lent out as part of securities lending agreement. The nature of these transactions are secured loans, and reflects the liability where Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities are obligated to buy back the transferred financial assets according to fixed prices in future periods. With respect to such transactions, Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities will not be able to use, sell or pledge said transferred financial assets during the effective period however Cathay United Bank and Cathay Securities are still exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk, hence the assets are not removed.

The following table analyses Cathay United Bank's financial assets and financial liabilities that have not been fully removed:

Categories of financial assets	2016.3.31				
	Transferred Financial Assets Carrying Value	Related Financial Liabilities Carrying value	Transferred Financial Assets Fair Value	Related Financial Liabilities Fair value	Net fair value
Available for sale financial assets repurchase agreements	\$99,307	\$99,044	\$99,698	\$99,044	\$654
Held to maturity financial assets repurchase agreements	11,918,318	13,872,045	12,221,012	13,872,045	(1,651,033)
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists repurchase agreements	29,230,892	28,950,986	29,230,892	28,950,986	279,906

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Categories of financial assets	2015.12.31				
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	Net fair value
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value		
Available for sale financial					
assets repurchase agreements	\$34,522,584	\$43,591,852	\$33,452,121	\$43,591,852	\$(10,139,731)
Held to maturity financial					
assets repurchase agreements	10,571,555	10,446,025	10,571,555	10,446,025	125,530
Categories of financial assets	2015.3.31				
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	Net fair value
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value		
Available for sale financial					
assets repurchase agreements	\$13,674,098	\$15,768,141	\$13,553,542	\$15,768,141	\$(2,214,599)
Held to maturity financial					
assets repurchase agreements	40,065,052	39,994,212	40,065,052	39,994,212	70,840
Debt instrument investments					
for which no active market					
exists repurchase					
agreements	4,359,042	3,663,384	4,359,042	3,663,384	695,658

The following table analyses Cathay Securities' financial assets and financial liabilities that have not been fully removed:

Categories of financial assets	2016.3.31				
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	Net fair value
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value		
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss					
Repurchase bonds	\$1,476,567	\$1,453,637	\$1,476,567	\$1,453,637	\$22,930
Categories of financial assets	2015.12.31				
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	Net fair value
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value		
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss					
Repurchase bonds	\$1,437,139	\$1,425,000	\$1,437,139	\$1,425,000	\$12,139

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Categories of financial assets	2015.3.31				
	Transferred	Related Financial	Transferred	Related Financial	Net fair value
	Financial Assets	Liabilities	Financial Assets	Liabilities Fair	
Carrying Value	Carrying value	Fair Value	value		
Financial assets at fair value					
through profit or loss					
Repurchase bonds	\$1,905,929	\$1,900,000	\$1,905,929	\$1,900,000	\$5,929
Lending of stocks	496	-	496	1,312	(816)
Available for sale financial assets					
Repurchase bonds	100,949	100,000	100,949	100,000	949

(7) Management on financial risks

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries

A. Credit risk analysis

a. Sources of credit risk

Credit risks from financial transactions include issuer credit risk, counterparty risk and underlying assets credit risk:

- (A) Issuer credit risk represents a risk that Cathay Life may suffer financial losses for holding debt instruments or bank savings because the issuers (guarantors) or banks are not able to repay due to default, bankruptcy, liquidation or any other similar circumstances.
- (B) Counterparty credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations to perform or pay as and when due and, as a result, Cathay Life will bear financial losses.
- (C) Underlying asset credit risk means the risk that Cathay Life may suffer losses arising from deterioration of the credit quality and/or credit rating, increase of credit risk premium or breach of any contract terms of any underlying assets to certain financial instruments.

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b. Concentration risk

Regional distribution of credit risk exposure for financial assets of Cathay Life:

2016.3.31

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$153,507,768	\$47,392	\$86,509	\$66,034,164	\$11,530,403	\$231,206,236
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	17,152,477	1,055,370	8,782,662	6,809,301	-	33,799,810
Available-for-sale financial assets	239,898,080	18,085,993	58,696,571	129,370,177	48,697,778	494,748,599
Derivative financial assets for hedging	178,154	-	18,091	294,536	-	490,781
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	88,782,467	122,204,091	358,971,321	814,892,462	449,134,639	1,833,984,980
Held-to-maturity financial assets	23,334,717	-	-	-	-	23,334,717
Other financial assets	6,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	10,000,000
Total	\$529,353,663	\$141,392,846	\$430,055,154	\$1,017,400,640	\$509,362,820	\$2,627,565,123
Proportion	20.1%	5.4%	16.4%	38.7%	19.4%	100.0%

2015.12.31

Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$64,853,928	\$2,147,370	\$56,256	\$64,773,482	\$5,106,030	\$136,937,066
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	9,495,723	414,072	4,397,284	3,449,765	-	17,756,844
Available-for-sale financial assets	257,587,956	25,905,623	53,160,015	135,352,201	58,186,751	530,192,546
Derivative financial assets for hedging	163,545	-	21,009	262,772	-	447,326
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	96,324,443	121,222,038	351,900,002	824,204,673	442,381,303	1,836,032,459
Held-to-maturity financial assets	23,478,810	-	-	-	-	23,478,810
Other financial assets	14,500,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	18,000,000
Total	\$466,404,405	\$149,689,103	\$413,034,566	\$1,028,042,893	\$505,674,084	\$2,562,845,051
Proportion	18.2%	5.9%	16.1%	40.1%	19.7%	100.0%

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Financial assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	North America	Emerging markets and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$140,458,461	\$35,362	\$10,178,563	\$67,278,050	\$66,275,082	\$284,225,518
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	6,257,297	1,970,850	5,893,354	3,853,269	-	17,974,770
Available-for-sale financial assets	314,602,678	24,698,092	69,163,242	138,152,336	49,834,263	596,450,611
Derivative financial assets for hedging	61,522	-	56,918	88,485	-	206,925
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	84,118,393	101,291,847	240,563,304	570,171,531	355,083,502	1,351,228,577
Held-to-maturity financial assets	32,393,461	-	-	-	-	32,393,461
Other financial assets	29,400,000	-	3,500,000	-	-	32,900,000
Total	\$607,291,812	\$127,996,151	\$329,355,381	\$779,543,671	\$471,192,847	\$2,315,379,862
Proportion	26.2%	5.5%	14.2%	33.7%	20.4%	100.0%

c. Credit Quality

Classification of credit quality for financial assets of Cathay Life:

2016.3.31

Financial assets	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or unrated				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$231,206,236	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$231,206,236
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	32,183,649	1,616,161	-	-	-	33,799,810
Available-for-sale financial assets	478,228,603	16,519,996	-	-	-	494,748,599
Derivative financial assets for hedging	490,781	-	-	-	-	490,781
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,780,511,495	53,473,485	-	419,666	(419,666)	1,833,984,980
Held-to-maturity financial assets	23,334,717	-	-	-	-	23,334,717
Other financial assets	10,000,000	-	-	-	-	10,000,000
Total	\$2,555,955,481	\$71,609,642	\$-	\$419,666	\$(419,666)	\$2,627,565,123
Proportion	97.3%	2.7%	-	-	-	100.0%

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2015.12.31

Financial assets	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or unrated				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$136,937,066	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$136,937,066
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,288,641	1,468,203	-	-	-	17,756,844
Available-for-sale financial assets	513,509,125	16,683,421	-	-	-	530,192,546
Derivative financial assets for hedging	447,326	-	-	-	-	447,326
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,790,495,682	45,536,777	-	429,858	(429,858)	1,836,032,459
Held-to-maturity financial assets	23,478,810	-	-	-	-	23,478,810
Other financial assets	18,000,000	-	-	-	-	18,000,000
Total	\$2,499,156,650	\$63,688,401	\$-	\$429,858	\$(429,858)	\$2,562,845,051
Proportion	97.5%	2.5%	-	-	-	100.0%

2015.3.31

Financial assets	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Provision for impairment	Total
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or unrated				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$284,225,518	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$284,225,518
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16,047,102	1,927,668	-	-	-	17,974,770
Available-for-sale financial assets	593,515,393	2,935,218	-	-	-	596,450,611
Derivative financial assets for hedging	206,925	-	-	-	-	206,925
Debt instrument investments for which no active market exists	1,327,448,767	23,779,810	-	408,213	(408,213)	1,351,228,577
Held-to-maturity financial assets	32,393,461	-	-	-	-	32,393,461
Other financial assets	32,900,000	-	-	-	-	32,900,000
Total	\$2,286,737,166	\$28,642,696	\$-	\$408,213	\$(408,213)	\$2,315,379,862
Proportion	98.8%	1.2%	-	-	-	100.0%

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

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d. Regional distribution of credit risk exposure for secured loans and overdue receivables:

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Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	\$329,514,685	\$51,975,456	\$80,150,889	\$15,975,329	\$477,616,359
Overdue receivables	235,302	106,251	84,684	-	426,237
Total	\$329,749,987	\$52,081,707	\$80,235,573	\$15,975,329	\$478,042,596
Proportion	69%	11%	17%	3%	100%

2015.12.31

Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	\$335,318,324	\$53,377,019	\$82,410,898	\$16,920,004	\$488,026,245
Overdue receivables	222,445	104,417	81,846	-	408,708
Total	\$335,540,769	\$53,481,436	\$82,492,744	\$16,920,004	\$488,434,953
Proportion	69%	11%	17%	3%	100%

2015.3.31

Location	Northern and eastern areas	Central area	Southern area	Overseas	Total
Secured loans	\$377,930,685	\$58,607,280	\$90,256,119	\$-	\$526,794,084
Overdue receivables	143,159	101,666	38,637	-	283,462
Total	\$378,073,844	\$58,708,946	\$90,294,756	\$-	\$527,077,546
Proportion	72%	11%	17%	-	100%

e. Secured loans and overdue receivables

2016.3.31

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	\$227,013,498	\$157,922,434	\$44,201,116	\$142,625	\$3,641,824	\$432,921,497	\$4,722,892	\$428,198,605
Corporate finance	40,067,842	3,976,010	847,164	-	230,083	45,121,099	322,373	44,798,726
Total	\$267,081,340	\$161,898,444	\$45,048,280	\$142,625	\$3,871,907	\$478,042,596	\$5,045,265	\$472,997,331

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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	\$230,933,600	\$160,649,461	\$44,964,387	\$153,819	\$4,685,286	\$441,386,553	\$4,717,185	\$436,669,368
Corporate finance	41,645,215	4,176,027	997,061	-	230,097	47,048,400	327,286	46,721,114
Total	\$272,578,815	\$164,825,488	\$45,961,448	\$153,819	\$4,915,383	\$488,434,953	\$5,044,471	\$483,390,482

2015.3.31

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	\$249,360,819	\$173,468,396	\$48,552,295	\$116,931	\$5,207,860	\$476,706,301	\$3,164,442	\$473,541,859
Corporate finance	44,252,872	3,958,279	1,147,013	-	1,013,081	50,371,245	1,065,544	49,305,701
Total	\$293,613,691	\$177,426,675	\$49,699,308	\$116,931	\$6,220,941	\$527,077,546	\$4,229,986	\$522,847,560

f. Ageing analysis of past due but not impaired secured loans and overdue receivables:

Based on the historical default rate, Cathay Life believes that provision for loans past due within a month is not necessary unless indicator of impairment exists.

	Past due but not impaired		
	Due in 1~2 months	Due in 2~3 months	Total
2016.3.31	\$119,019	\$23,606	\$142,625
2015.12.31	114,996	38,823	153,819
2015.3.31	88,102	28,829	116,931

B. Liquidity risk analysis

a. Sources of liquidity risk

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

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b. Liquidity risk management

Cathay Life assesses the characteristics of business, monitors short-term cash flows, and constructs the completed mechanism of liquidity risk management. Furthermore, Cathay Life manages market liquidity risk cautiously by considering market trading volumes and adequacy of holding positions with symmetric.

Cathay Life 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, Cathay Life makes an emergency management operating procedure to deal with significant liquidity risks.

c. Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities:

The analysis of cash outflows to Cathay Life and its subsidiaries is listed below and based on the residual term to maturity on balance sheet date. The disclosed amounts are in conformity of contract cash flows and the results of the differences from the disclosed amounts on balance sheet.

2016.3.31	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	\$329,421	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$329,421
Payables	26,709,306	1,003,550	124,257	21,156	-	27,858,269
Preferred stock liability	-	10,205,219	-	5,242,882	-	15,448,101

2015.12.31	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	\$61,104	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$61,104
Payables	19,720,148	383,000	40,191	-	-	20,143,339
Preferred stock liability	-	10,277,322	-	5,266,005	-	15,543,327

2015.3.31	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	\$190,441	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$190,441
Payables	31,064,386	129,452	94,577	-	-	31,288,415
Preferred stock liability	-	15,385,479	10,658,884	5,173,005	-	31,217,368

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d. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liability:

2016.3.31	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	\$28,144	\$29,487	\$76,942	\$39,473	\$-	\$174,046
Forward	1,242,821	-	-	-	-	1,242,821
CS	5,271,597	-	-	-	-	5,271,597
Option	18,060	-	-	-	-	18,060

2015.12.31	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	\$25,644	\$27,691	\$53,552	\$45,216	\$-	\$152,103
Forward	2,591,911	511,500	-	-	-	3,103,411
CS	36,097,075	-	-	-	-	36,097,075
Option	29,649	-	-	-	-	29,649

2015.3.31	Less than six months	Due in 6~12 months	Due in 1~2 years	Due in 2~5 years	Over 5 years	Total
IRS	\$21,638	\$16,058	\$21,333	\$(32,922)	\$-	\$26,107
Forward	1,425,601	391,675	-	-	-	1,817,276
CS	8,414,921	7,317,366	129,760	-	-	15,862,047

C. Market risk analysis

a. Sources of market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses or decrease in value of portfolio in positions arising from movements in exchange rate, product price, interest rate, credit spread, and stock price.

b. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries assesses, monitors, and manages market risks completely and effectively by applying Value at Risk (“VaR”) and stress testing consistently.

(A) Value at Risk

Value-at-Risk (“VaR”) is the maximum loss on the portfolio with a given probability defined as the confidence level, over a given period of time. Cathay Life and its subsidiaries uses one-week 95% and 99% VaR to measures market risk.

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(B) Stress testing

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries measures and evaluates potential risks of the occurrence of extreme and abnormal events regularly in addition to Value at Risk models.

Cathay Life and its subsidiaries performs position stress testing regularly by using “Simple Sensitivity” and “Scenario Analysis” methods. The test is capable of representing the position loss resulted from the movement of a specific risk factor under different kinds of historical scenarios:

i. Simple Sensitivity

Simple Sensitivity is to measure the dollar amount change for the portfolio value from the movement of specific risk factors.

ii. Scenario Analysis

Scenario Analysis is to measure the dollar amount changes for the total value of investment positions if possible future events occur. The types of scenario include:

① Historical scenario

In consideration of the fluctuation of risk factors when a specific historical event happened, Cathay Life simulates what the dollar amount of losses for the current investment portfolio would be in the same period of time.

② Hypothetical scenario

Cathay Life makes hypothesis with rational expectations from the extreme market movements to assess the dollar amount of losses for the investment position by taking into consideration the movement of relevant risk factors.

Risk management department performs the stress testing with historical and hypothetical scenarios regularly. Cathay Life’s risk analysis, early warning, and business management are in accordance with the stress testing report.

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Table of Stress Testing
2016.1.1~2016.3.31

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Price)	-10%	\$(48,366,125)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+100bps	(35,728,474)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	NTD appreciates against all foreign currencies by 1%	(7,236,159)

Table of Stress Testing
2015.1.1~2015.3.31

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Gain (loss)
Equity risk (Price)	-10%	\$(48,544,039)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	+100bps	(38,453,788)
Exchange risk (Foreign exchange rate)	NTD appreciates against all foreign currencies by 1%	(6,644,142)

Note1: Impacts of credit spread changes are not included

Note2: Effects of hedging are included

Note3: Information of subsidiaries is excluded considering the insignificant impact from subsidiaries.

(C) Sensitivity Analysis

Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis
2016.1.1~2016.3.31

Risk Factors	Variables (+/-)	Change in Income	Change in Equity
Foreign currency risk	USD appreciates 1%	\$3,263,832	\$4,044,688
	CNY/CNH appreciates 1%	1,146,309	340,635
	HKD appreciates 1%	30,586	670,987
	EUR appreciates 1%	173,317	132,364
	GBP appreciates 1%	232,069	28,359
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD) parallel shift+1bp	(130)	(119,516)
	Yield curve (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	-	(36)
	Yield curve (EUR) parallel shift+1bp	-	(7,891)
	Yield curve (NTD) parallel shift+1bp	2,957	(220,663)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%	54,791	4,790,545

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Summarization of Sensitivity Analysis

2015.1.1~2015.3.31

Risk Factors	Variables (+/-)	Change in Income	Change in Equity
Foreign currency risk	USD appreciates 1%	\$3,314,163	\$3,397,667
	CNY/CNH appreciates 1%	2,137,292	208,552
	HKD appreciates 1%	38,986	534,761
	EUR appreciates 1%	230,977	77,518
	GBP appreciates 1%	136,789	31,012
Interest rate risk	Yield curve (USD) parallel shift+1bp	-	(158,183)
	Yield curve (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	(607)	(205)
	Yield curve (EUR) parallel shift+1bp	(2,407)	(12,180)
	Yield curve (NTD) parallel shift+1bp	4,798	(242,385)
Equity price risk	Equity price increases 1%	23,230	4,831,174

Note 1: Impacts of credit charges are not included.

Note 2: Effects of hedging are included

Note 3: Impacts of change in income are not included in the calculation of change in equity.

Note 4: The foreign exchange volatility reserve adjustments are not included in the change in income of the foreign currency risk.

Note5: Information of subsidiaries is excluded considering the insignificant impact from subsidiaries.

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

A. Risk control and hedging strategy

Cathay United Bank's risk control and hedging strategy followed the requirement of customer service-oriented banking industry and regulatory environment. In order to comply with the above requirements, Cathay United Bank adopted different risk management methods to identify its risks and Cathay United Bank followed the spirit and regulation of the "Basel Accord" to keep strengthening its assets and the practices of capital management to maintain the best capital adequacy ratio.

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Cathay United Bank organized the risk management committee and its responsibilities are as illustrated below:

- a. To amend the risk management policies, risk appetite or risk tolerance and report the above issues to board of directors for approval.
- b. To manage and decide the strategy about Cathay United Bank's credit risk, market risk and operating risk management.
- c. To report the significant risk management issues, such as credit ratings, market assessment and risk indicators.
- d. To analyze the issues that Cathay United Bank's business unit brought up for discussion.
- e. Other issues.

Cathay United Bank organized a risk management group to monitor, lead, develop, and establish the integral risk management framework.

B. Market risk

Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse movements of market price, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity securities.

Cathay United Bank organized market risk management department and the committee of assets and liabilities management is responsible for monitoring the market risk management. The department and committee periodically examine Cathay United Bank's structure of assets and liabilities; plan the pricing principle of deposit and loan and financing and using scheme of medium and long term funding while executing the market risk management, the market risk management department periodically provides the related information of management and reports to the authorized managers of Cathay United Bank for the management system, such as valuating position, risk limit management, calculating of profit and loss, pricing model and risk analysis, in order to control the overall market risk.

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Market risk management process

a. Identification and measurement

The operating department and risk management department of Cathay United Bank identified the market risk factors of risk exposure position, and measured the market risk further. Market risk factors are the components that could have an impact on value of financial instrument, such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, equity securities...etc., including position, gain and loss, the loss of stress test, sensitivity (DVO1, Delta, Vega, Gamma) and Value at Risk (VaR)...etc., to measure the extent of investment portfolio that is influenced by interest risk, foreign exchange risk and equity securities.

b. Monitoring and reporting

The risk management department periodically reports the execution of market risk management target, position and gain/loss control, sensitivity analysis, stress test, and VaR of equity securities to the board of directors, and helps the board of directors to fully understand the status of market risk management. Cathay United Bank also establishes a clear reporting process. Each transaction has the requirements about limitation and stop-loss points. If the transaction reaches its stop-loss limitation, stop-loss process will be implemented immediately. If the stop-loss process is not implemented, the transaction department should document the reason of non-implementing stop loss process and responding plan. Furthermore, the department shall be report to the executive management for approval by executive management and report to the board of directors regularly.

Risk management policy of the trading book

The trading book is the portfolio of financial instruments and physical investment for the purpose of trading or the hedge on the trading book. Portfolio held for trading is which intended to earn the profit from bid-ask spread. Except positions from the above trading book, they will be called banking book.

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a. Strategy

In order to control market risk effectively and ensure the operating departments operate the transaction strategy with flexibility, Cathay United Bank evaluates various assessment and control. The portfolio of trading book has the risk limitation of each investment portfolio which is set according to the transaction strategy, category of investment and the annual profit target.

b. Policy and procedure

Cathay United Bank sets the “Regulation Governing of Market Risk Management” as the important regulation that should be complied with when holding trading portfolio.

c. Valuation policy

If the financial instruments of trading book have market values, they should be evaluated at least once each day by the information that is from an independent source and easily accessible. If it’s evaluated by a model, a mathematical model should be used prudently, and the assumptions and parameters of the valuation model should be regularly reviewed and examined.

d. Method of measurement

(A) The assumption and calculation of VaR: see VaR section.

(B) Cathay United Bank executes the stress test monthly with the following scenarios: the fluctuation of interest rate at 100bp, equity securities at 15% and foreign exchange rate at 3%, and reports to the risk management committee regularly.

Interest risk management of trading book

a. Definition of interest risk

Interest risk is the risk that the trading portfolios suffer losses or the change of its fair value which is caused by the fluctuation of interest rate. The main instruments include the securities and derivatives that relate to interest rates.

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b. Interest risk management procedure of trading book

Cathay United Bank prudently chooses its investment target by studying the credibility and financial position of the securities issuers, their sovereign risk and the trend of interest rates. According to the operating strategy and the circumstances of the market, Cathay United Bank sets the transaction limit and stop-loss limit (including the limits of dealing room, traders, and investment...etc.) of the trading book that are reported to the executive management or the board of directors for approval.

c. Method of measurement

(A) The assumption and calculation of VaR: see VaR section.

(B) Cathay United Bank measures the investment portfolio's interest risk exposure base on DV01, monthly.

Interest risk management of banking book

The main objective of interest risk management of Cathay United Banking book is to enhance the interest risk management, increase the operating efficiency of the fund and strengthen the business operation.

a. Strategy

Interest risk management enhances Cathay United Bank's ability take responsive actions to measure, to manage and avoid the risk that the fluctuation of interest rate may cause on the profit and the economic value of assets/liabilities.

b. Management procedure

When undertaking the operations relating to interest rate instruments, Cathay United Bank identifies the repricing risk of interest rate, yield curve risk, basis risk and options risk characteristics. In additional, Cathay United Bank also measures the potential impact of interest rate changes on the profit and economic value of Cathay United Bank. Cathay United Bank analyzes and monitors the interest risk limits and each target of interest risk management monthly. The results of analysis and monitoring are regularly reported to not only the risk management committee but also the board of directors.

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If any risk management targets is found to exceed the limit during the monitoring process, it will be reported to the risk management committee and a solution should be proposed.

c. Method of measurement

The interest rate risk of Cathay United Bank mainly measures the repricing risk that is caused by the difference between maturity date and repricing date of the assets, liabilities, and off balance sheet items in banking book. To stabilize long-term profitability and ensure business growth, Cathay United Bank sets the monitoring indicators of interest sensitivity in major terms and implements stress test. Each interest risk indicator and the result of stress test are reported to the executive management regularly for review.

Foreign exchange risk management

a. Definition of foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the gain/loss caused by two currencies exchange in different times. Cathay United Bank's foreign exchange risk arises from the derivative instruments, such as spot exchange, forward exchange and foreign exchange option...etc. Cathay United Bank's foreign exchange transactions are implemented daily to offset clients' position. Thus, Cathay United Bank suffers little foreign exchange risk.

b. Policy, procedure and measurement methodology of foreign exchange risk management

In order to control foreign exchange risk, Cathay United Bank sets the limits of transaction and stop-loss limits for the dealing room and traders. Meanwhile, Cathay United Bank also sets the maximum annual loss limit to control the loss within the tolerable extent. Foreign exchange risk is controlled based on VaR. The assumption and calculation of VaR is described in VaR section.

For foreign exchange risk, Cathay United Bank sets the scenario at 3% fluctuation of interest rate of major currencies to execute the stress test quarterly, and reports to the risk management committee.

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Risk management of equity price

a. Definition of risk of equity price

The market risk of equity securities held by Cathay United Bank includes the individual risk from the fluctuation of individual equity securities' market price and general market risk from the fluctuation of the overall price trend.

b. Purpose of risk management in equity prices

To avoid the massive fluctuation of equity price to worsen Cathay United Bank's financial situation or earnings. Also, to raise the operating efficiency of capital and strengthen the business operation.

c. Procedure of risk management of equity prices

Cathay United Bank sets investment limit on industries, using the β value to measure the investment portfolio affected by the systemic risk monthly. The stop-loss point must be authorized by the board of directors, and the equity investment should be authorized by the executives if the stop-loss point is reached but the investment is not going to be disposed of.

d. Measured methodology

The risk of equity prices in trading book is mainly controlled by VaR.

Cathay United Bank's risk of equity prices from its non-trading portfolio should be control by each bank according to its own business scale to develop a stress test under appropriate scenarios and report to the risk management committee.

Cathay United Bank adopts many methodologies to manage its market risk. Value-at-risk (VaR) is one of the methodologies. VaR is a statistical measure that assesses potential losses that might be caused by changes in risk factors over a specified period of time and at a specific level of statistical confidence. Cathay United Bank applies historical simulation with a statistic confidence of 99% to extrapolate the VaR of one-year fluctuations. The following form indicates the VaR which is the estimation of potential amount of loss within one day. While the statistic confidence of 99% represents the possible fluctuations that would be included in assumed adverse market changes. Base on the assumption, the VaR may exceed the amounts listed in 1 of 100 days due to the price changes in the market. The overall VaR in the market may be less than the aggregate VaR of individual market risk factors.

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2016.3.31			
Factors of market risk	Average balance	Maximum balance	Minimum balance
Interest rate	\$907,428	\$1,058,200	\$680,493
Foreign exchange	420,704	528,143	273,426
Equity Securities price	291,886	534,899	131,033

2015.12.31			
Factors of market risk	Average balance	Maximum balance	Minimum balance
Interest rate	\$825,482	\$1,058,200	\$596,450
Foreign exchange	374,638	528,143	224,569
Equity Securities price	298,800	534,899	131,033

2015.3.31			
Factors of market risk	Average balance	Maximum balance	Minimum balance
Interest rate	\$583,925	\$682,554	\$459,837
Foreign exchange	249,037	576,443	112,986
Equity Securities price	267,823	353,880	151,414

Cathay United Bank enters into a variety of derivatives transactions for both trading and non-trading purposes. The objectives in using derivative instruments are to meet customers' needs, to manage Cathay United Bank's exposure to risks and to generate revenues through trading activities. Cathay United Bank trades derivative instruments on behalf of customers and for its own positions. Cathay United Bank provides derivative contracts to address customers' demands for customized derivatives and also takes proprietary positions for its own accounts.

Stress testing

The stress testing is used to measure the maximum losses of risk asset portfolio under the worst scenario. Cathay United Bank's stress testing considers various types of risk factors and reporting the results to the executive management.

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Stress Test				
Market/ Product	Scenarios	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Stock Market	Major Stock Exchanges +15%	\$2,498,160	\$2,572,190	\$2,194,630
	Major Stock Exchanges -15%	(2,495,370)	(2,496,740)	(2,194,630)
Interest Rate/ Bond Market	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(7,702,240)	(9,315,360)	(6,382,920)
	Major Interest Rate - 100bp	7,815,720	9,622,370	6,499,380
Foreign Exchange Market	Major Currencies + 3%	3,435,337	4,053,156	3,308,542
	Major Currencies - 3%	(3,435,337)	(4,053,156)	(3,308,542)
Composite	Major Stock Exchanges -15%			
	Major Interest Rate + 100bp	(6,762,273)	(7,758,944)	(5,269,008)
	Major Currencies +3%			

Sensitivity analysis

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate factor sensitivities (the present value of one basis point, or “PVBP”) represent the change in the net present value of the interest rate derivatives portfolios caused by a parallel unit shift of 0.01% (1 basis point) in the interest rates in various yield curves affecting the portfolio. Cathay United Bank’s interest rate-sensitive portfolios include bonds, interest rate swaps and structured products composed of such products.

b. Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivities (“FX delta”) represent the change of the foreign exchange portfolios caused by the underlying currency exchange rate fluctuation.

c. Equity securities price risk

Equity securities price factor sensitivities (“Equity delta”) represent the change of the equity securities price portfolio caused by a parallel unit shift of 1% (100 basis points) in the underlying stocks prices fluctuation. Cathay United Bank’s equity portfolios include stocks and equity index options.

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Market risk factor sensitivity of Cathay United Bank

		2016.3.31	
		Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity			
(FX Delta)	USD+1%	\$734,150	\$-
	HKD+1%	3,515	3,543
	JPY+1%	1,163	-
	AUD+1%	36,116	-
	CNY+1%	185,751	22,706
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)			
	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	1,127	(27,990)
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	(3)	(48)
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	(1)	-
	Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	-	(818)
	Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	(319)	(10,628)
Equity securities price factor sensitivity	Equity securities price parallel shift+1bp	-	166,763
(Equity Delta)			
		2015.12.31	
		Sensitivity of profit or loss	Sensitivity of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity			
(FX Delta)	USD+1%	\$791,614	\$820
	HKD+1%	3,279	2,193
	JPY+1%	1,159	-
	AUD+1%	50,243	-
	CNY+1%	366,353	46,370
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)			
	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	2,400	(40,000)
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	-	(58)
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	(1)	-
	Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	-	(3,470)
	Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	(979)	(19,893)
Equity securities price factor sensitivity	Equity securities price parallel shift+1bp	-	177,200
(Equity Delta)			

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		2015.3.31	
		Sensitivity of	Sensitivity
		profit or loss	of equity
Foreign exchange rate factor sensitivity			
(FX Delta)	USD+1%	\$613,774	\$208
	HKD+1%	3,217	758
	JPY+1%	1,175	-
	AUD+1%	23,032	-
	CNY+1%	309,932	45,333
Interest rate factor sensitivity (PVBP)			
	Yield curves (USD) parallel shift+1bp	564	(21,582)
	Yield curves (HKD) parallel shift+1bp	30	(79)
	Yield curves (JPY) parallel shift+1bp	(6)	-
	Yield curves (AUD) parallel shift+1bp	-	(1,150)
	Yield curves (CNY) parallel shift+1bp	481	(16,557)
	Yield curves (TWD) parallel shift+1bp	(8,621)	(17,277)
Equity securities price factor sensitivity	Equity securities price parallel shift+1bp	-	146,309
(Equity Delta)			

C. Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk of loss that Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries would incur if counterparty fails to perform its contractual obligations.

To centralize risk management functions currently handled by different departments, Cathay United Bank's board of directors resolved that a risk management department would be established to manage the credit risk. The objectives of a credit risk management are to improve asset quality and to generate stable profits while reducing risk through a diversified and balanced loan portfolio. Cathay United Bank's board of directors sets the counterparty credit limits, which are then implemented by the credit committee. The credit committee also monitors current and potential credit exposure to individual counterparties and on an aggregate basis to counterparties and their affiliates. Cathay United Bank performs periodic and systematic detailed reviews of its lending portfolios to identify credit risks and to assess the overall collectability of those portfolios.

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Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries maintain a strict policy to evaluate customers' credit ratings when providing loan commitments and commercial letters of credit transactions. Certain customers are required to provide appropriate collateral for the related loans, and Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries retain the legal right to foreclose on or liquidate the collateral. The disclosure of the maximum credit exposure shall not take account of any collateral held or other enhancements.

The management procedure and measurement methodology of credit risk in Cathay United Bank's main business are as follows:

Credit business (including the loan commitments and guarantees)

The category of credit asset and the grade of credit quality were narrated as follow:

a. Category of credit risk

The credit risk of Cathay United Bank was classified into five categories. Normal credit assets shall be classified as "Category One." The remaining unsound credit assets shall be evaluated based on the status of the loan collaterals and the length of time overdue. Assets that require special mention shall be classified as "Category Two," assets that are substandard shall be classified as "Category Three," assets that are doubtful shall be classified as "Category Four," and assets for which there is loss shall be classified as "Category Five". For managing the default credits, Cathay United Bank established the regulations governing the procedure to deal with non-performing loans, non-accrual loans and bad debts.

b. Grade of credit quality

Cathay United Bank sets the level of credit quality based on the characteristics and scale of business (such as establishing the internal rating model of credit risk, setting the credit rating table or relevant rules to classify) to proceed the risk management.

In order to measure the credit risk of the clients, Cathay United Bank employs the statistic methods and the professional judgment from the experts. Cathay United Bank develops the rating model of business credit after considering the clients' relevant information. The model shall be reviewed periodically to verify if the calculated results conformed to the reality and revised every parameter to optimize the results.

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With respect to consumer credit assets such as mortgages, credit cards, and small-amount credit loans, Cathay United Bank also evaluates default risk of clients by using the credit rating scores developed by Cathay United Bank and the external due diligence services.

The credit quality of Cathay United Bank's corporate borrowers is classified as excellent, good, and average.

To ensure the reasonable estimated values of credit rating system's design, process, and relevant risk factors, Cathay United Bank executes the relevant verification and test in the model according to the actual default every year so that the calculated results will be close to actual default.

Due from and call loans to other banks

Cathay United Bank evaluates the counterparties' credit quality before transactions and refers to the domestic and foreign credit rating agencies, when rendering different lines of credit based on the credit quality.

c. Hedge of credit risk and easing policy

(A) Collateral

Cathay United Bank adopts a series of policies to lower the credit risk, and one of the frequently-used methods is requesting borrowers to provide collaterals. For ensure the creditor's rights, Cathay United Bank sets the scope available as collaterals and the procedures of appraising, managing, and disposing the collaterals. In addition, a credit contract is in place to provide the credit claim preservation, collaterals, and offset provisions to stipulate when a credit trigger event occurs, Cathay United Bank may reduce the limit, cut down the payback period, or deem all debts mature. Also, Cathay United Bank will use the deposits that the borrowers saved in Cathay United Bank to offset the liabilities to lower the credit risk.

Other non-credit business collaterals shall depend on the characteristics of the financial instruments. Only the asset-backed securities and other similar financial instruments are secured by an asset pool of financial instruments.

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(B) Limit of credit risk and control of credit risk concentration

To avoid the excessive risk concentration, Cathay United Bank limits the credit amounts of single counterparties and groups; Cathay United Bank also sets the investment guide and regulation of risk control of equity investment to restrict the investment limits of single person (company) or related company (group). Furthermore, Cathay United Bank establishes relevant regulations to control the concentration risk of assets, and sets the credit limits by industry, group, country, and stock types to monitor the credit concentration risk.

(C) Net settlement agreement

Cathay United Bank usually settles by the gross balance, but signs contract with some counterparties to settle by net balance. If a default happens, Cathay United Bank will terminate all transactions with the counterparty and settle by net balance in order to lower the credit risk.

d. Cathay United Bank's maximum exposures to credit risk

Without taking into account the collateral or other credit enhancement instrument, the maximum credit risk exposure of on-balance-sheet financial assets equals their carrying values. The maximum credit risk exposure of off-balance-sheet items (without considering the collaterals or other credit enhancement is irrevocable) are as follows:

(A) Cathay United Bank

Off balance sheet items	Maximum exposure to credit risk		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Irrevocable loan commitments	\$123,099,870	\$187,213,293	\$132,771,110
Irrevocable credit card commitments	524,940,603	512,030,862	478,940,119
Unused commercial letters of credit	4,432,267	4,465,001	4,925,060
Guarantees on duties and contracts	9,319,443	10,285,103	12,222,509
Total	\$661,792,183	\$713,994,259	\$628,858,798

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(B) Indovina Bank

Off balance sheet items	Maximum exposure to credit risk		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Finance guarantee contracts	\$1,732,121	\$1,790,458	\$1,562,510
Unused commercial letters of credit	1,153,096	1,206,427	1,014,777
Total	\$2,885,217	\$2,996,885	\$2,577,287

(C) CUBC Bank

Off balance sheet items	Maximum exposure to credit risk		
	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Finance guarantee contracts	\$34,954	\$549,430	\$2,041
Irrevocable loan commitments	606,789	558,899	364,013
Irrevocable credit card commitments	357,831	353,016	-
Total	\$999,574	\$1,461,345	\$366,054

To reduce the risk from any businesses, Cathay United Bank conducts an overall assessment and takes appropriate risk reduction measures, such as obtaining collaterals and guarantors. For obtaining of collaterals, Cathay United Bank has *Collateral Management Guidelines*, to ensure that collaterals meet the specific criteria and has the effect of reducing the business risk.

The management deems Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries are able to control and minimize the credit risk exposures in off-balance-sheet items as Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries use more strict rating procedures when extending credits and conduct reviews regularly.

e. Credit risk concentration of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries

While the counterparties are obviously the same party, or there are several counterparties but all engage in similar business activities and share similar economic characteristics, so they are vulnerable to the same economic impacts or other changes, the credit risk concentration is apparent.

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Credit risk concentration of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries derives from the assets, liabilities and off-balance-sheet items, and arise from performing obligations or engaging in transactions or cross-line portfolio of risk exposures including credit extension, due from and call loans to other banks, securities investment, receivables and derivatives. Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries do not significantly concentrate on a single client or counterparty, and the transaction amount with a single client or counterparty accounted for Cathay United Bank's total bills discounts and loans and overdue receivables is not significant. Discounts and loans, guarantees, bills purchased, and acceptances receivable of Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries according to industry, country are listed below:

Item	2016.3.31		2015.12.31		2015.3.31	
	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
Industry type						
Manufacturing	\$70,968,051	5.77	\$73,003,215	6.30	\$83,372,121	7.10
Financial institutions						
and insurance	41,111,126	3.34	31,617,868	2.73	39,391,415	3.35
Leasing and real estate	92,032,713	7.49	88,419,187	7.63	85,478,535	7.27
Individuals	616,533,589	50.14	605,118,646	52.21	557,890,503	47.47
Others	408,966,971	33.26	360,808,227	31.13	409,008,679	34.81
Total	<u>\$1,229,612,450</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$1,158,967,143</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$1,175,141,253</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Item	2016.3.31		2015.12.31		2015.3.31	
	amount	%	amount	%	amount	%
Geographic Region						
Domestic	\$1,088,631,371	88.53	\$1,011,651,589	87.29	\$980,555,512	84.99
Asia	76,202,036	6.20	79,624,712	6.87	95,496,699	6.44
America	23,542,451	1.92	21,253,210	1.83	27,675,748	2.39
Others	41,236,592	3.35	46,437,632	4.01	71,413,294	6.18
Total	<u>\$1,229,612,450</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$1,158,967,143</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>\$1,175,141,253</u>	<u>100.00</u>

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f. Credit quality analysis of the financial assets

Some of the financial assets held by Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries, such as cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, securities purchased under agreements to resell, refundable deposits, operating deposits and settlement fund, are excluded from this analysis since the counterparty is normally with good credit quality and is considered as low credit risk.

In addition to all of the above, the credit quality analysis of the financial assets was shown as follows:

(A) Credit quality analysis to loans and receivables of Cathay United Bank

	Neither past due nor impaired				Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Impairment allowances (D)		Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal(A)				With objective evidence of impairment individual	Without objective evidence of impairment individual	
2016.3.31										
Receivables										
Credit card business	\$37,237,252	\$8,422,194	\$3,046,861	\$48,706,307	\$150,085	\$165,016	\$49,021,408	\$133,563	\$1,293,158	\$47,594,687
Others	15,971,435	3,159,447	212,318	19,343,200	6,193	39,487	19,388,880	13,226	1,713,743	17,661,911
Loans	823,248,968	319,694,278	32,176,456	1,175,119,702	992,695	13,859,712	1,189,972,109	3,174,903	14,525,141	1,172,272,065

	Neither past due nor impaired				Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Impairment allowances (D)		Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal(A)				With objective evidence of impairment individual	Without objective evidence of impairment individual	
2015.12.31										
Receivables										
Credit card business	\$38,577,214	\$8,630,623	\$3,289,491	\$50,497,328	\$165,012	\$168,628	\$50,830,968	\$136,844	\$1,306,411	\$49,387,713
Others	28,917,139	3,474,241	49,961	32,441,341	5,756	535,472	32,982,569	513,752	822,681	31,646,136
Loans	665,556,901	411,800,443	26,279,299	1,103,636,643	810,525	13,570,559	1,118,017,727	3,111,620	14,211,023	1,100,695,084

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	Neither past due nor impaired				Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Impairment allowances (D)		Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Excellent	Good	Average	Subtotal(A)				With objective evidence of impairment individual	Without objective evidence of impairment individual	
2015.3.31										
Receivables										
Credit card business	\$35,439,319	\$7,311,240	\$2,914,656	\$45,665,215	\$249,518	\$134,415	\$46,049,148	\$109,703	\$1,377,299	\$44,562,146
Others	14,447,722	40,828,663	227,587	55,503,972	3,880	41,966	55,549,818	15,300	445,689	55,088,829
Loans	765,442,682	317,039,102	38,049,346	1,120,531,130	503,518	16,338,077	1,137,372,725	4,481,533	12,626,575	1,120,264,617

(B) The credit quality analysis on neither past due nor impaired discounts and loans

2016.3.31	Excellent	Good	Average	Total
Consumer banking				
Residential mortgage loans	\$235,519,810	\$51,098,730	\$9,112,495	\$295,731,035
Unsecured personal loans	22,842,809	13,411,359	3,622,584	39,876,752
Other	263,809,071	45,549,577	6,480,408	315,839,056
Corporate banking				
Secured	47,613,030	118,527,447	8,030,354	174,170,831
Unsecured	253,464,248	91,107,165	4,930,615	349,502,028
Total	\$823,248,968	\$319,694,278	\$32,176,456	\$1,175,119,702
2015.12.31	Excellent	Good	Average	Total
Consumer banking				
Residential mortgage loans	\$231,852,442	\$51,262,021	\$9,253,262	\$292,367,725
Unsecured personal loans	21,694,792	12,696,768	3,634,766	38,026,326
Other	205,744,426	93,884,652	6,697,306	306,326,384
Corporate banking				
Secured	21,990,638	145,217,277	3,373,012	170,580,927
Unsecured	184,274,603	108,739,725	3,320,953	296,335,281
Total	\$665,556,901	\$411,800,443	\$26,279,299	\$1,103,636,643

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2015.3.31	Excellent	Good	Average	Total
Consumer banking				
Residential mortgage loans	\$230,162,387	\$40,606,457	\$7,052,173	\$277,821,017
Unsecured personal loans	17,701,570	9,091,489	2,520,630	29,313,689
Other	245,416,343	35,307,593	5,143,828	285,867,764
Corporate banking				
Secured	37,306,337	128,872,566	15,384,525	181,563,428
Unsecured	234,856,045	103,160,997	7,948,190	345,965,232
Total	\$765,442,682	\$317,039,102	\$38,049,346	\$1,120,531,130

(C) Credit quality analysis on securities investment

2016.3.31	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Accumulated impairment (D)	Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)					
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$82,861,970	\$-	\$82,861,970	\$-	\$-	\$82,861,970	\$-	\$82,861,970
Stocks	8,722,290	8,887,722	17,610,012	-	140,985	17,750,997	140,985	17,610,012
Others	-	993,694	993,694	-	-	993,694	-	993,694
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	40,609,789	40,496	40,650,285	-	-	40,650,285	-	40,650,285
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments in debt securities with no active market								
Bonds	32,437,028	604	32,437,632	-	1,478,685	33,916,317	1,478,685	32,437,632
Others	426,325,000	-	426,325,000	-	-	426,325,000	-	426,325,000

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2015.12.31	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Accumulated impairment (D)	Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)					
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$108,611,424	\$-	\$108,611,424	\$-	\$-	\$108,611,424	\$-	\$108,611,424
Stocks	8,578,743	9,661,916	18,240,659	-	140,985	18,381,644	140,985	18,240,659
Others	1,360,701	2,344,845	3,705,546	-	-	3,705,546	-	3,705,546
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	49,571,588	40,519	49,612,107	-	-	49,612,107	-	49,612,107
Investments in debt securities with no active market								
Bonds	13,298,479	659	13,299,138	-	1,512,275	14,811,413	1,512,275	13,299,138
Others	429,465,000	-	429,465,000	-	-	429,465,000	-	429,465,000

2015.3.31	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired (B)	Impaired (C)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)	Accumulated impairment (D)	Net balance (A)+(B)+(C)-(D)
	Investment grade	Non-investment grade or non-credit rating	Subtotal (A)					
Available-for-sale financial assets								
Bonds	\$71,502,803	\$500,000	\$72,002,803	\$-	\$-	\$72,002,803	\$-	\$72,002,803
Stocks	3,646,679	14,420,927	18,067,606	-	163,785	18,231,391	163,785	18,067,606
Others	230,544	115,933	346,477	-	-	346,477	-	346,477
Held-to-maturity financial assets								
Bonds	49,194,985	624,914	49,819,899	-	-	49,819,899	-	49,819,899
Others	39,233	-	39,233	-	-	39,233	-	39,233
Investments in debt securities with no active market								
Bonds	6,652,854	593,612	7,246,466	-	1,440,939	8,687,405	1,440,939	7,246,466
Others	362,420,000	549,730	362,969,730	-	-	362,969,730	-	362,969,730

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(D) Aging analysis on past due but not impaired financial assets of Cathay United Bank

Past due but not impaired loans might result from some temporary administration reasons so the customers is in the early stages of delinquency but no actual impairment has occurred yet. Unless there is other objective evidence shown otherwise, according to internal credit risk assets impairment evaluation guideline, a loan that is past due for no more than 30 days is typically not to be treated as impairment.

<u>2016.3.31</u>	<u>Less than 30 days</u>	<u>31 - 60 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables			
Credit card business	\$91,703	\$58,382	\$150,085
Others	3,715	2,478	6,193
Loans			
Consumer banking			
Residential mortgage loans	213,145	109,957	323,102
Unsecured personal loans	43,587	36,733	80,320
Others	182,666	113,030	295,696
Corporate banking			
Secured	228,643	26,960	255,603
Unsecured	17,877	20,097	37,974
<u>2015.12.31</u>	<u>Less than 30 days</u>	<u>31 - 60 days</u>	<u>Total</u>
Receivables			
Credit card business	\$105,952	\$59,060	\$165,012
Others	4,002	1,754	5,756
Loans			
Consumer banking			
Residential mortgage loans	347,742	53,921	401,663
Unsecured personal loans	56,856	40,630	97,486
Others	211,634	49,070	260,704
Corporate banking			
Secured	-	1,918	1,918
Unsecured	40,293	8,461	48,754

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2015.3.31	Less than 30 days	31 - 60 days	Total
Receivables			
Credit card business	\$194,901	\$54,617	\$249,518
Others	2,549	1,331	3,880
Loans			
Consumer banking			
Residential mortgage loans	154,507	38,111	192,618
Unsecured personal loans	32,466	18,773	51,239
Others	168,003	54,468	222,471
Corporate banking			
Secured	1,625	5,020	6,645
Unsecured	29,290	1,255	30,545

f. Impairment analysis of financial assets of Cathay United Bank

(A) Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for available-for-sale financial assets in the amount of \$140,985 thousand, \$140,985 thousand and \$163,785 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, respectively, due to the existence of objective impairment evidence.

(B) Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for investments in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$1,383,099 thousand, \$1,416,689 thousand and \$1,345,353 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, respectively, due to credit deterioration of securitization products and financial debentures.

Cathay United Bank has recognized accumulated impairment loss for investment in debt securities with no active market in the amount of \$95,586 thousand, 95,586 thousand and \$95,586 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, respectively, due to the default on the convertible bonds.

(C) For Cathay United Bank's impairment assessment of discounts, loans and receivables, please refer to Note 9 and Note 10.

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(D) Foreclosed properties management policy

The carrying amount of foreclosed properties in CUBC Bank were \$55,946 thousand, \$59,519 thousand and \$56,522 thousand as of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015.

Foreclosed properties will be sold when are available for sell. The proceeds are used to reduce or repay the outstanding claim. Foreclosed properties are classified under other assets in the consolidated balance sheets.

D. Liquidity risk

The purpose of liquidity risk management is to ensure the availability of funds to meet present and future financial obligations. The Management Committee of Assets and Liabilities is responsible for planning liquidity risk management strategy. The Financial Trading Division is responsible for daily operation and execution, including measuring liquidity risk, performing sensitivity analysis of interest rates, scenario analysis and planning emergency responses. Liquidity is also managed by quantitatively managing and adjusting liquidity gap according to variation of cash flows and economy. Expectation of or exposure to significant changes in liquidity risk are immediately reported to the board of directors.

a. Analysis of financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities

(A) Financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk

Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries hold highly marketable and diverse financial assets that are assumed to be easily liquidated in the event of an unforeseen interruption of cash flow. The financial assets were held to manage liquidity risk including cash and cash equivalents, due from the Central Bank and call loans to other banks, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, discounts and loans, available-for-sale financial assets, held-to-maturity financial assets and investments in debt securities with no active market.

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(B) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

The table below shows the analysis of the cash outflow of non-derivative financial liabilities on time remaining until the contractual maturity date. The amount disclosed is based on the contractual cash flows and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheets.

2016.3.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$35,192,868	\$5,723,074	\$13,299,803	\$80,155	\$54,295,900
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	40,408,466	2,520,446	-	-	42,928,912
Payables	3,032,995	1,970,089	934,747	259,235	6,197,066
Deposits and remittances	250,090,707	725,729,751	784,773,834	117,189,818	1,877,784,110
Financial debentures payable	166,848	365,003	-	51,900,000	52,431,851
Other capital outflow at maturity	20,206,030	35,743,137	8,754,175	2,732,753	67,436,095

2015.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$18,302,306	\$10,012,450	\$10,387,327	\$76,893	\$38,778,976
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	37,882,342	5,166,967	-	11,005,959	54,055,268
Payables	10,963,288	8,487,879	111,856	799,521	20,362,544
Deposits and remittances	261,487,276	717,033,377	757,807,236	113,396,994	1,849,724,883
Financial debentures payable	7,779	336,018	37,111	51,900,000	52,280,908
Other capital outflow at maturity	22,467,662	32,764,319	6,434,595	5,732,362	67,398,938

2015.3.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$37,472,753	\$4,926,111	23,368,975	\$116,181	\$65,884,020
Funds borrowed from Central Bank and other banks	628,172	-	-	-	628,172
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	53,327,572	2,130,648	-	3,977,283	59,435,503
Payables	7,255,696	1,466,576	4,009,391	570,475	13,302,138
Deposits and remittances	268,579,151	693,469,870	690,707,285	88,175,965	1,740,932,271
Financial debentures payable	459,207	2,566,509	2,800,000	62,180,059	68,005,775
Other capital outflow at maturity	31,887,584	27,553,420	10,424,089	8,666,417	78,531,510

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b. Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities

(A) Net settled derivative financial instruments

Net settled derivatives engaged by Cathay United Bank include:

- i Foreign exchange derivative instruments: foreign exchange options, non-delivery forwards;
- ii Interest rate derivative instruments: swap options, net settled interest rate swaps and other interest rate agreements.

The table below shows the net settled derivation financial instruments on time remaining until the contractual maturity date. Analysis of contractual maturity date helps to illustrate all derivative financial instruments listed in the consolidated balance sheet. The amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheet. Maturity analysis of net settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

2016.3.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments	\$143,777	\$506,522	\$886,732	\$1,886,109	\$3,423,140
- Interest rate derivative instruments	460,967	182,507	4,848,366	20,262,161	25,754,001
Total	\$604,744	\$689,029	\$5,735,098	\$22,148,270	\$29,177,141

2015.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments	\$89,376	\$112,235	\$1,436,061	\$4,267,106	\$5,904,778
- Interest rate derivative instruments	12,016	51,356	156,012	26,549,494	26,768,878
Total	\$101,392	\$163,591	\$1,592,073	\$30,816,600	\$32,673,656

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2015.3.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments	\$113,873	\$840	\$(1,551,371)	\$(826,967)	\$(2,263,625)
- Interest rate derivative instruments	7,727	16,989	27,658	13,714,302	13,766,676
Total	\$121,600	\$17,829	\$(1,523,713)	\$12,887,335	\$11,503,051

(B) Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial instruments

Gross settled derivatives engaged by Cathay United Bank include:

- i. Foreign exchange derivative instruments: currency futures and swaps;
- ii. Interest rate derivative instruments: cross currency swaps;
- iii. Credit derivative instruments: all derivatives shown in gross pay a periodic fee in return for a payment by the protection seller upon the occurrence, if any, of such a credit event.

The contract maturity date is the basic element to understand Cathay United Bank's gross settled derivative instruments as at balance sheet dates. The amount disclosed is based on the contractual cash flows and may be different from that included in the consolidated balance sheets. Maturity analysis of gross settled derivative financial liabilities was as follows:

2016.3.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(3,966,997)	\$(9,779,559)	\$(2,648,589)	\$(183,111)	\$(16,578,256)
- Cash inflow	37,043	268,737	319,056	238,895	863,731
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	(145,928)	(383,602)	(753,901)	(769,921)	(2,053,352)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(4,112,925)	(10,163,161)	(3,402,490)	(953,032)	(18,631,608)
Cash inflow subtotal	37,043	268,737	319,056	238,895	863,731
Net cash flow	\$(4,075,882)	\$(9,894,424)	\$(3,083,434)	\$(714,137)	\$(17,767,877)

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2015.12.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(5,831,519)	\$(7,551,584)	\$(2,169,857)	\$(461,724)	\$(16,014,684)
- Cash inflow	59,346	52,955	134,790	45,820	292,911
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	(309,781)	(579,714)	(572,038)	(2,254,893)	(3,716,426)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(6,141,300)	(8,131,298)	(2,741,895)	(2,716,617)	(19,731,110)
Cash inflow subtotal	59,346	52,955	134,790	45,820	292,911
Net cash flow	\$(6,081,954)	\$(8,078,343)	\$(2,607,105)	\$(2,670,797)	\$(19,438,199)

2015.3.31	0-30 days	31-180 days	181 days - 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss					
- Foreign exchange derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	\$(2,123,062)	\$(2,669,363)	\$(1,195,370)	\$217,113	\$(5,770,682)
- Cash inflow	176,021	1,393,226	161,533	150,291	1,881,071
- Interest rate derivative instruments					
- Cash outflow	(8,143)	(61,742)	(341,672)	(862,696)	(1,274,253)
- Cash inflow	-	-	-	-	-
Cash outflow subtotal	(2,131,205)	(2,731,105)	(1,537,042)	(645,583)	(7,044,935)
Cash inflow subtotal	176,021	1,393,226	161,533	150,291	1,881,071
Net cash flow	\$(1,955,184)	\$(1,337,879)	\$(1,375,509)	\$(495,292)	\$(5,163,864)

c. Maturity analysis of off-balance sheet items

(A) Irrevocable commitments: Irrevocable commitments include irrevocable loan commitments and credit card commitments.

(B) Financial guarantee contracts: Cathay United Bank acts as a guarantor or an issuer of credit line in a financing guarantee agreement.

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(C) Leasing commitments: Cathay United Bank acts as a lessee in an irrevocable operating lease agreement and the minimum lease payments are shown as follows:

2016.3.31	Not later than		Later than	Total
	1 year	1~5 year	5 year	
Irrevocable commitments	\$99,913,779	\$263,600,927	\$284,525,767	\$648,040,473
Financial guarantee contracts	11,833,685	1,896,698	21,327	13,751,710
Leasing commitments				
Non-cancellable operating lease payments	2,903,498	2,638,470	115,005	5,656,973
Total	\$114,650,962	\$268,136,095	\$284,662,099	\$667,449,156

2015.12.31	Not later than		Later than	Total
	1 year	1~5 year	5 year	
Irrevocable commitments	\$201,118,028	\$237,814,681	\$260,311,446	\$699,244,155
Financial guarantee contracts	12,520,417	2,209,659	20,028	14,750,104
Leasing commitments				
Non-cancellable operating lease payments	851,937	1,439,316	90,579	2,381,832
Total	\$214,490,382	\$241,463,656	\$260,422,053	\$716,376,091

2015.3.31	Not later than		Later than	Total
	1 year	1~5 year	5 year	
Irrevocable commitments	\$99,664,417	\$238,338,797	\$273,708,015	\$611,711,229
Financial guarantee contracts	14,004,981	3,127,081	15,507	17,147,569
Leasing commitments				
Non-cancellable operating lease payments	1,044,838	1,517,842	153,528	2,716,208
Total	\$114,714,236	\$242,983,720	\$273,877,050	\$631,575,006

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' principal financial risk management objective are to manage the market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk related to its operating activities. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries identify measures and manage the aforementioned risks based on the Company's policy and risk appetite.

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

A. Market risk

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

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

a. Foreign currency risk

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries are exposed to foreign exchange risk from US and NT dollars exchanges for investing in foreign special purpose money trust. Since the amount of investment is significant, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries engage in forward foreign exchange contracts for hedging purposes.

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

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' self-evaluation showed that the terms of the hedging instrument and the hedged items are the same, so as to maximize the effectiveness of the hedge.

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b. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk results from changes in the market interest rates which cause the fair value of financial instruments or the future cash flow to fluctuate. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' interest rate risk primarily results from floating rate investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets and fixed rate preferred shares liabilities.

c. Equity price risk

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries hold equity securities of local and foreign listed companies. Their prices are affected by uncertainties about the future values of the investment securities. Equity securities of listed companies held by Cathay Century and its subsidiaries are classified under held for trading financial assets or available-for-sale financial assets. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries manage the equity price risk through diversification and placing limits on individual and total equity instruments.

B. Credit risk

a. Credit risk management policies

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

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

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Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' credit risk exposure of financial transaction include: issuer risk, counterparty risk and the credit risk of underlying assets.

(A) Issuer risk is the risk that the issuer of the debt instrument held by Cathay Century and its subsidiaries or banks with which Cathay Century and its subsidiaries maintain deposits fail to deliver in accordance with the agreement due to default, bankruptcy or settlement, and Cathay Century and its subsidiaries incur financial losses as a result.

(B) Counterparty risk is the risk that a counterparty of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries to deliver as obligated before the settlement date which then cause losses to Cathay Century and its subsidiaries

(C) Credit risk of the underlying assets is the risk of loss due to weakened credit quality, increase in credit premium, credit rating downgrade or default of underlying assets linked to a financial instrument.

b. Credit concentration risk analysis

(A) The amounts of credit risk exposure of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets	The amount of credit risk exposure - by area					
	2016.3.31					
	Taiwan	New Zealand and Australia	Europe	Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,819,272	\$-	\$63,212	\$302,033	\$6,127,087	\$12,311,604
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,572,357	-	-	-	497,905	2,070,262
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,078,370	-	403,737	270,716	1,678,428	8,431,251
Debt instruments investments with no active market exists	1,600,000	-	346,962	655,069	788,341	3,390,372
Held-to-maturity investments	204,294	-	832,207	2,275,231	1,150,159	4,461,891
Total	\$15,274,293	\$-	\$1,646,118	\$3,503,049	\$10,241,920	\$30,665,380
Each area percentage	49.81%	0.00%	5.37%	11.42%	33.40%	100.00%

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Financial assets	The amount of credit risk exposure - by area					
	2015.12.31					
	Taiwan	New Zealand and Australia	Europe	Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,485,530	\$-	\$58,273	\$841,130	\$6,119,560	\$12,504,493
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,408,854	-	-	-	579,506	1,988,360
Available-for-sale financial assets	5,799,270	-	398,491	247,748	1,655,216	8,100,725
Debt instruments investments with no active market exists	1,600,000	-	355,325	672,062	1,059,296	3,686,683
Held-to-maturity investments	207,094	-	852,253	2,208,347	1,194,394	4,462,088
Total	\$14,500,748	\$-	\$1,664,342	\$3,969,287	\$10,607,972	\$30,742,349
Each area percentage	47.17%	0.00%	5.41%	12.91%	34.51%	100.00%

Financial assets	The amount of credit risk exposure - by area					
	2015.3.31					
	Taiwan	New Zealand and Australia	Europe	Americas	Emerging market and others	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$5,115,809	\$374	\$109,121	\$637,025	\$2,199,714	\$8,062,043
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,385,944	-	-	-	390,806	1,776,750
Available-for-sale financial assets	6,788,239	-	121,905	164,850	1,063,424	8,138,418
Derivative financial assets for hedging	3,809	-	-	-	-	3,809
Debt instruments investments with no active market exists	1,050,000	-	337,253	1,076,863	941,568	3,405,684
Held-to-maturity investments	190,636	-	708,490	1,191,783	1,024,427	3,115,336
Total	\$14,534,437	\$374	\$1,276,769	\$3,070,521	\$5,619,939	\$24,502,040
Each area percentage	59.32%	0.00%	5.21%	12.53%	22.94%	100.00%

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c. Credit risk quality analysis

(A) Credit quality classifications of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' financial assets are as follows:

Financial assets	Credit quality of financial assets				
	2016.3.31				
	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
	Investment level	Non-investme nt level			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,311,604	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$12,311,604
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,070,262	-	-	-	2,070,262
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,431,251	-	-	-	8,431,251
Debt instruments investments with no active market exists	3,390,372	-	-	-	3,390,372
Held-to-maturity investments	4,461,891	-	-	-	4,461,891
Total	\$30,665,380	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$30,665,380

Financial assets	Credit quality of financial assets				
	2015.12.31				
	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
	Investment level	Non-investme nt level			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$12,504,493	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$12,504,493
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,988,360	-	-	-	1,988,360
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,100,725	-	-	-	8,100,725
Debt instruments investments with no active market exists	3,686,683	-	-	-	3,686,683
Held-to-maturity investments	4,462,088	-	-	-	4,462,088
Total	\$30,742,349	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$30,742,349

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Financial assets	Credit quality of financial assets				
	2015.3.31				
	Normal assets		Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total
	Investment level	Non-investment level			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$8,062,043	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$8,062,043
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,776,750	-	-	-	1,776,750
Available-for-sale financial assets	8,138,418	-	-	-	8,138,418
Derivative financial assets for hedging	3,809	-	-	-	3,809
Debt instruments investments with no active market exists	3,405,684	-	-	-	3,405,684
Held-to-maturity investments	3,115,336	\$-	\$-	\$-	3,115,336
Total	\$24,502,040				\$24,502,040

Note: Investment level means the credit rating above BBB- and non-investment level means the credit rating less than BBB-.

(B) Secured loans

Secured loans	2016.3.31							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
	Excellent	Great	Normal					
Consumer Finance	\$167,801	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$123,706	\$291,507	\$2,967	\$288,540
Corporate Finance	62,280	-	-	-	16,200	78,480	1,401	77,079
Total	\$230,081	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$139,906	\$369,987	\$4,368	\$365,619

Secured loans	2015.12.31							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
	Excellent	Great	Normal					
Consumer Finance	\$170,367	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$121,836	\$292,203	\$3,023	\$289,180
Corporate Finance	62,280	-	-	-	16,200	78,480	1,405	77,075
Total	\$232,647	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$138,036	\$370,683	\$4,428	\$366,255

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Secured loans	2015.3.31							
	Neither past due nor impaired			Past due but not impaired	Impaired	Total (EIR principal)	Loss reserve	Net
	Excellent	Great	Normal					
Consumer Finance	\$153,721	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$123,118	\$276,839	\$1,384	\$275,455
Corporate Finance	60,000	-	-	-	87,773	147,773	59,849	87,924
Total	\$213,721	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$210,891	\$424,612	\$61,233	\$363,379

C. Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss due to inadequate or failed internal controls, employee fraud or misconduct and management negligence. To mitigate the operational risk, Cathay Century adapts and implements the internal control regulations and sheets. Cathay Century and its subsidiaries establish the information systems to accommodate the aforementioned policies.

D. Liquidity risk

a. Source of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes 'Funding liquidity risk' and 'Market liquidity risk'. The 'funding liquidity risk' is the risk of insufficient funding or inability to realize the assets to meet Cathay Century's commitment when due. 'Market liquidity risk' occurs when drastic change of market price is triggered by market turmoil or lack of market depth to dispose of or offset the holding positions.

b. Liquidity risk management

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

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Depending on the actual management need or special situation, Cathay Century and its subsidiaries uses models to assess cash flow risk, such as cash flow model or stress testing model.

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

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

- c. The table below summarizes the maturity profile of Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Liabilities	2016.3.31						
	Book value	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5+ years
Payables	\$2,538,277	\$1,281,110	\$1,260,608	\$9,679	\$4,070	\$6,753	\$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	81,005	81,005	75,712	1,281	4,012	-	-
Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-

Liabilities	2015.12.31						
	Book value	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5+ years
Payables	\$3,084,816	\$1,510,574	\$1,483,552	\$14,998	\$6,207	\$5,817	\$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	192,554	194,195	160,082	26,722	7,391	-	-
Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-

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Liabilities	2015.3.31						
	Book value	Contractual cash flow	Less than 6 months	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	5+ years
Payables	\$2,487,407	\$1,251,781	\$1,223,221	\$21,462	\$3,060	\$4,038	\$-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	78,098	78,098	57,600	15,842	4,656	-	-
Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000	-

E. Market risk analysis

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

Cathay Century and its subsidiaries continue to use market risk management tools such as value-at-risk and stress testing to measure, monitor and manage market risk completely and effectively.

a. Value-at-risk

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

Value-at-risk model must reasonably completely and accurately measure the maximum potential risk that can be Cathay Century and its subsidiaries' risk management model. The use of risk management model must continue to conduct back testing daily to ensure the model can effectively measure financial instrument and what the maximum potential risk of a portfolio is.

b. Stress testing

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

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Cathay Century and its subsidiaries conduct stress testing regularly on positions by simple sensitivity analysis and scenario analysis. The stress testing contains changes of various risk factors in all historical scenarios that may cause losses in an investment portfolio.

(A) Simple Sensitivity

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

(B) Scenario Analysis

Scenario Analysis is a measure utilized for the evaluation of the change in value of portfolio under stress events occurred. The measures include:

i Historical scenarios

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

ii Hypothetical scenarios

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

The risk management department conducts stress testing regularly under historical scenario and hypothetical scenario for Cathay Century and its subsidiaries to perform risk analysis, risk alert and business management based on the stress test report

2016.3.31	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$ (458,935)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(144,155)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD depreciates 1 dollar against NTD	(99,562)
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-

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2016.3.31		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$120	\$733
	CNY appreciate 1 %	13,332	768
	HKD appreciate 1 %	896	2,595
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(33,447)	(6,446)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(4,572)	(112)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(36)	(67)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,126)	(1,295)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	132	45,761

2015.12.31	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(426,608)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(145,720)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD depreciates 1 dollar against NTD	(116,285)
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-

2015.12.31		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$132	\$831
	CNY appreciate 1 %	16,208	792
	HKD appreciate 1 %	737	2,923
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(37,243)	(7,934)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(4,691)	(118)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(49)	(71)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(1,087)	(1,271)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	42,661

2015.3.31	Stress testing	
Risk factors	Variation (+/-)	Changes in profit and loss
Equity price risk (Index)	-10%	\$(416,468)
Interest rate risk (Yield curve)	20bp	(104,624)
Foreign currency risk (Exchange rate)	USD depreciates 1 dollar against NTD	(110,219)
Commodity risk (Price)	-10%	-

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2015.3.31		Profit and loss	Equity
Foreign currency risk sensitivity	EUR appreciate 1 %	\$307	\$120
	CNY appreciate 1 %	18,747	335
	HKD appreciate 1 %	96	-
	NTD appreciate 1 %	(32,416)	(2,449)
Interest rate risk sensitivity	Yield curve (USD) flat rises 1bp	(2,800)	(130)
	Yield curve (CNY) flat rises 1bp	(546)	(73)
	Yield curve (NTD) flat rises 1bp	(344)	(1,337)
Equity securities price sensitivity	Increase 1% in equity price	-	41,647

c. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries

(A) Risk management policies

i. Risk management objectives

Adhere to the risk management policies of the Company, Cathay Financial Holding, Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries manage the risks efficiently and elastically on operating activities to maximize the profit in conformity with domestic and foreign regulations.

ii. Risk management policies

Cathay Securities uses “risk management policies” as a guiding principle to establish risk management objectives, coverage, organization duties and operating, management principles and reports etc.

The management policies of Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries cover different types of risk including market risk, credit risk, operation risk, liquidity risk, capital adequacy management, regulation risk and other risks related to operating activities. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries identify relevant risks and have integrated planning of risk management in accordance with the management policies before operating business.

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iii. Risk management organizational structure

① Board of directors

The board of directors has the ultimate responsibilities for risk management. The board has the primary responsibility for the determination of the risk management strategies and for ensuring that approved risk management policies are in accordance with the nature of operating activities, types of operating business and they cover different types of risk. Also, the board is required to monitor the implementation of risk management policies is effective.

② Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management Committee is responsible for reviewing risk management policies, principles, and directions of trading management, and for determining the appropriate degree of risk exposures and monitoring the implementation of the risk management policies. Risk Management Committee is established by the board of directors and the members include General Manager, finance executive, accounting executive, and risk management executive, as relevant trading executive. The committee meetings are typically held quarterly and provisional meetings are called by the chairman of the Board.

③ Risk Management Department

Risk management department is belonging to the board of directors. The supervisor and staff of the department are prohibited to hold the positions at trading or settlement department simultaneously. Their responsibilities are to plan and implement risk management policies, principles and directions, review policies periodically to ensure that those policies are suitable for the business development. Risk management department also establishes online monitor and prevention system and reaction mechanism.

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④ Business unit

Each business unit participates in the planning of risk management mechanism and executing daily risk management and report to ensure that the risk model services division implements is with the same base of the consistency of credibility and is in accordance with the internal control procedures to conform to the regulations and risk management policies.

⑤ Auditing office

Auditing office participates in the planning of risk management mechanism and executes risk management and internal control procedures periodically. All staff members should be also responsible for monitoring and documenting problems of internal control procedures periodically to ensure that the appropriate actions to improve have been taken in time.

⑥ Finance Department

Finance department participates in the planning of risk management mechanism. The department is responsible of executing liquidity risk management and providing the liquidity risk report to risk management department periodically.

⑦ Accounting Department

The accounting department participates in the planning of risk management mechanism and providing the form of capital adequacy to risk management department monthly.

⑧ Legal Affairs Office

Legal Affairs Office executes regulation risk management to ensure that business operations and risk management procedures are all in accordance with regulations.

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iv. Risk Management Workflows

Risk management workflows for Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries include risk identification, risk measurement, risk management mechanism, and risk reporting. Risk assessment and response strategies to each risk are addressed as follows:

① Market Risk

(a) Definition

Market risk is the risk of losses in positions that include stocks, bonds, and derivatives etc. arising from the movement in market prices.

(b) Controls:

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries set up training directions including the limits of authorization, risk limitation, stop-loss rules, and responses to the exceeded limits by each product or service line and actual operations and implement those control procedures efficiently through the risk control staff in front desk and on-line monitor system. Furthermore, Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries provide market risk management report periodically that includes market price assessments, the dollar amounts of surplus/shortfall and arbitrage, Value at Risk, back-testing model and perform pressure test by each extreme scenario to control the risks that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries face and manage all risks as a whole efficiently.

② Credit Risk

(a) Definition

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract due to the aggravation of financial conditions or other factors, leading to a financial loss.

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(b)Controls

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries check and review credit position to each counterparty before trading and manage risk exposure after trading. Risks arising from securities trading are monitored and controlled based on credit rating model. Investment concentration and risk are analyzed and documented periodically. Investment limit to each counterparty is established by its credit rating (TCRI, Taiwan Ratings, S&P, Moody's, and Fitch).

③ Operational Risk

(a)Definition

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. This definition includes the legal risk, but excludes strategy risk and credit risk.

(b)Controls

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries establish authority levels and the segregation of duties for the processes of front, middle and back offices. Trading, confirmation, settlement, financial accounting, and trading document are archive for future reference. The strict processes are also established to prevent fraud and negligence. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries request each department to establish and implement internal audit and control policies authentically. The reporting mechanism for loss events from operational risk and database are established to understand causes of the loss.

Besides, auditing office is established and belongs to the Board of Directors. The functions of the office are to implement daily process check to establish completed internal audit control and provide internal review report periodically to lower the loss arising from the operation failures.

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④ Liquidity Risk

(a) Definition

Liquidity is defined as the capability of the company to acquire the sufficient capital and to support assets growth and payout the liabilities.

(b) Controls

Measurement index for liquidity risk is established and Cathay Securities compile the liquidity risk management report periodically to review capital conditions and cash flow gap as of balance dates. Capital allocation planning is based on the compiled structure analysis as of balance sheet dates. Meanwhile, acquiring the credit line of short-term financing from other financial institutions and managing receipts and payments properly to sustain appropriate liquidity and ensure the ability to make the payment.

⑤ Legal Risk

(a) Definition

Legal risk is a risk of loss that results from a counterparty being unable to legally enter into a contract due to the defective contract or the qualification.

(b) Controls

The procedures of making and reviewing legal documentation are established. All the document related to the contracts is required to be reviewed and approved by the legal office and may be advised by the external lawyer' opinions.

⑥ Capital adequacy management

(a) Definition

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries implement capital management to sustain appropriate capital adequacy ratio, accelerate the business growth and ensure the perfection of capital structure.

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(b) Controls

Cathay Securities establishes capital adequacy index and compiles the report periodically to evaluate the appropriateness of capital adequacy ratio and the perfection of the capital structure.

⑦ Reputation risk and strategy risk

(a) Definition

Reputation Risk is a risk of loss resulting from damages to Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries' reputation in lost customers or revenues and Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries might need to undertake a prodigious amount of legal fares or other losses from damages. Strategy risk is another risk of current or potential loss to revenue or capital resulting from a strategy that turns out to be defective or inappropriate, or lack of proper responses to the competitors.

(b) Controls

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries establish internal responses and reactions to the reputation risk and strategy risk for mitigation of damages.

Risk management policies and principles are established based on above mentioned risks and management mechanisms from each risk source are set out specifically. Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries also establish the constraint for each risk and review the appropriateness of each constraint periodically. Besides, the risk management implementation reports are reported to the risk management committee, board of directors, and risk management office of Cathay financial holdings to elaborate on Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries' risk tolerance and the appropriateness of current risk management scheme.

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v. Hedge and Mitigation of Risk Strategy

The hedge and mitigation of risk strategy for Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries are implemented the dynamic hedge through investment products to duplicate the same cash flows when derivatives are matured. The hedge for outstanding stock warrants and structured products are used Delta Neutral as a principle. If the prices of those investment positions fluctuate wildly in the financial market, the violation of hedge operating due to the impact from the significant events, or the violation of the hedge operating rules from the operators, the business department is required to explain by written and report to the risk management department.

Cathay Securities establish the approval limit and stop-loss mechanism by each attributes of the product. When the position meets the prevention point, the risk management department will inform the supervisor or position administrator in time and monitor the change of the position. Besides, the business department should operate in accordance with approval limits. If the stop-loss point is met, the investment position should be sold or the business department is required to provide the exception report. The reason and specific responses are also need to be informed.

(B) Credit risk analysis

Anticipated credit risks due to conducted financial transactions are included the credit risks from issuers, counterparties, and underlying assets:

- i Issuer credit risk is a risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries may encounter financial losses because the issuers (guarantors) or banks are not able to pay where it is obligated to do on financial liabilities instruments or bank savings which Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries invest.
- ii Counterparty credit risk is a risk that the counterparty will not live up to its obligations to perform or pay on the designated dates and Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries are exposed to the risk of financial losses

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iii Underlying asset credit risk is a risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries may encounter the losses from the fact that the credit quality turns weak and credit charges increase, credit rating reduces, or the terms of contract are violated from underlying asset which is related to the certain financial instruments.

Financial assets which make Cathay Securities face the credit risk include bank accounts, debt securities, the trading from Over-the Counter derivatives, repurchase and resell debts, trading from the securities lending, refundable deposits, futures deposit in bank, other refundable deposits and account receivables etc.

(C) Capital Liquidity Risk Analysis:

i Cash flow analysis

Capital liquidity risk is the risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries are unable to acquire the sufficient capital at the reasonable cost within the reasonable time and results in cash flow gap, or the risk that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries sell assets at a loss to meet the cash flow requirement.

2016.3.31

Cash Flows Analysis of Financial Liabilities

Financial Liabilities	Payment Terms				Total
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 6 months	
Short-term loans	\$310,000	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$310,000
Bonds payables	6,757,885	-	-	-	6,757,885
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss -current	1,629,929	-	-	-	1,629,929
Liabilities for bonds with repurchase agreements	1,453,637	-	-	-	1,453,637
Deposits for securities borrowed	22,405	44,648	66,972	267,891	401,916
Futures trader's equity	4,484,871	-	-	-	4,484,871
Account payables	5,339,993	-	-	223,454	5,563,447
Others	18,055	-	-	6,493	24,548
Total	\$20,016,775	\$44,648	\$66,972	\$497,838	\$20,626,233
% to the total	97.05%	0.22%	0.32%	2.41%	100.00%

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Short-term loans, bonds payables and repurchase bonds are fund procurement instruments and matured within three months.

Financial Assets	2016.3.31				Total
	Cash Flow Gap				
	Received Terms				
	Less than 1 month	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	More than 6 months	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,535,358	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$3,535,358
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss -current					
Operations Security	4,761,489	-	-	-	4,761,489
Open-end Funds	57,342	-	-	-	57,342
Call option-futures	-	-	-	20,660	20,660
Futures trading margin	-	-	-	492,894	492,894
Available for sale financial assets	522,843	-	-	287,620	810,463
Securities purchased under resell agreements	1,000,000	-	-	-	1,000,000
Other current assets-time deposit	-	-	-	900,000	900,000
Client margin accounts	4,487,189	-	-	-	4,487,189
Account Receivables	6,617,284	1,834	2,751	11,004	6,632,873
Securities financing receivables	186,608	369,550	554,325	2,217,293	3,327,776
Others	-	-	-	940,373	940,373
Subtotal	21,168,113	371,384	557,076	4,869,844	26,966,417
Residual cash	\$1,151,338	\$326,736	\$490,104	\$4,372,006	\$6,340,184

ii Capital liquidity risk stress testing

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries perform stress testing periodically to measure and evaluate the changes of capital liquidity the occurrence of extreme and abnormal events for ensuring that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries sustain the proper capital liquidity. Stress scenario including the significant fluctuation in the financial market, the occurrence of all kinds of credit event, and the assumption of unexpected tighten capital liquidity in financial market are used to measure the capability of acquiring sufficient capital to meet the demand on cash and the changes of cash flow gap.

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If the cash flow gap arises under the specific stress scenario, the following procedures are used to prevent the occurrence of the stress events:

- ① Raising money and balance sheet adjustment are made in accordance with the Group “Crisis Management Principles” and “Regulations of Emergency Management”
- ② Money Raising: (i) short-term loan credit line (ii) collateralized time deposits (iii) issuance of commercial paper
- ③ Balance sheet adjustment: (i) sales of securities (ii) retrieve short-term capital invested in currency market.

(D) Market risk analysis

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries assesses, monitors, and manages market risks completely and effectively by applying Value at Risk (“VaR”) and stress testing continuously

i Sensitivity Analysis

Sensitivity analysis is to measure the degree of impacts on each products and portfolio from the movement of specific market simple. The monitoring and relevant controls to the businesses Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries operate are established. The degree of risk exposure are monitored and measured by the following sensitivity:

- ① Price value of basis point (PVBP): denoting the change in the value of a position given a basis point change in the yield curve.
- ② Delta: measuring the change in the value of a position given 1% price change of a certain underlying asset.
- ③ Gamma: measuring the dollar amount of change in Delta of a position given 1% price change of a certain underlying asset.
- ④ Vega: denoting the change in the value of a position given 1%price change of a certain underlying asset.

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ii Value at Risk

Value at Risk (“VaR”) is the risk of the most probable loss on the portfolio in position arising from the movements in market risk simples by measuring portfolio over a specific time frame and at a certain confidence level. Cathay Securities measures VaR for the next day within an investment portfolio over a week and at 99% confidence level. Also, Back Test at VaR is performed each year to ensure the accuracy of this model.

VaR at one single trading day within 99% confidence level

2016.1.1~2016.3.31	NT\$ (in thousands)
Period Ended	\$38,887
Average	42,399
Lowest	30,249
Highest	53,719

iii Stress Test

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries perform monthly Stress Test to assess the degree of impact on the asset portfolio arising from foreign and domestic significant events and find the risk simples which have more significant influence on the asset portfolio. Follow-up and review report will be documented. Customized or extreme scenario which take rapid changes in foreign and domestic financial environment into consideration are also performed irregularly and measured the maximized losses arising from these scenarios for ensuring that Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries manage each potential scenario effectively.

① Historical Scenario

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries assess the dollar amount of losses for the investment portfolio by choosing a specific time frame of historical event and taking the fluctuation of risk simples into the consideration such as the immediate, significant, and comprehensive impact on financial market from bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers in 2008 and Great East Japan earthquake in 2011.

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② Hypothesis Scenario

Cathay Securities and its subsidiaries make hypothesis with rational expectations from the extreme market movements to assess the dollar amount of losses for the investment position by taking the movement of relevant risk simples into consideration including 10% drops on the total values of stock market arising from the global system breakdown.

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Table of Stress Test

<u>Risk Factors</u>	<u>Price Risk</u>	<u>Changes (+/-)</u>	<u>Changes in profit and loss</u>
Equity Risk	Stock index	<u>-10%</u>	(111,744)
Interest Risk	Yield Curve	<u>+100bps</u>	(43,358)
Exchange Risk	Exchange Rate	<u>+3%</u>	(4,710)
Product Risk	Price	<u>-10%</u>	-

(8) Structured entities

A. Consolidated structured entities

Cathay life and its subsidiaries own real estate investment and management organizations as consolidated structured entities. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, Cathay life and its subsidiaries provide loans amounting to GBP £345,000 thousand, £345,000 thousand and £0 thousand to the consolidated structured entities.

B. Unconsolidated structured entities

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

<u>Types of structured entity</u>	<u>Nature and purpose</u>	<u>Interests owned</u>
Private equity fund	Investment in private equity funds to receive returns	Investment in shares or limited partnership interests issued by the fund
Securitization vehicle	Investment in asset-backed security to receive returns	Investment in securitization vehicles issued by the entity

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b. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the carrying amount of assets recognized by Cathay Life and its subsidiaries relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	2016.3.31	
	Private equity funds	Asset-backed securities
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$33,385,528	\$109,370,585
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	163,801,807
Debt instrument investments with no active market	-	599,647
Total	\$33,385,528	\$273,772,039

	2015.12.31	
	Private equity funds	Asset-backed securities
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$32,950,640	\$120,360,084
Debt instrument investments with no active market	-	185,055,820
Total	\$32,950,640	\$305,415,904

	2015.3.31	
	Private equity funds	Asset-backed securities
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$23,300,592	\$144,285,138
Debt instrument investments with no active market	-	189,494,599
Total	\$23,300,592	\$333,779,737

c. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the carrying amount of assets recognized by Cathay United Bank and its subsidiaries relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	2016.3.31	
	Private Fund	Asset Securitization commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$95,699
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	14,380,662
Debt instrument investments with no active market	-	12,687,089
Total	\$-	\$27,163,450

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	2015.12.31	
	Private Fund	Asset Securitization commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$1,208,713
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	15,165,099
Debt instrument investments with no active market	-	12,307,158
Total	\$-	\$28,680,970

	2015.3.31	
	Private Fund	Asset Securitization commodity
Available-for-sale financial assets	\$-	\$102,304
Held-to-maturity financial assets	-	16,110,419
Debt instrument investments with no active market	-	5,990,425
Total	\$-	\$22,203,148

- d. As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 March 2015, the carrying amount of assets recognized by Cathay Century and its subsidiaries relating to its interests in unconsolidated structured entities is disclosed as follows:

	2016.3.31	
	Private Fund	Asset Securitization commodity
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$-	\$1,002,845

	2015.12.31	
	Private Fund	Asset Securitization commodity
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$-	\$1,069,768

	2015.3.31	
	Private Fund	Asset Securitization commodity
Held-to-maturity financial assets	\$-	\$1,191,783

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

	2016.3.31			2015.12.31		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NT\$	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NT\$
<u>Financial Assets</u>						
<u>Monetary Items</u>						
USD	\$68,280,680	32.2820	\$2,204,236,912	\$65,214,274	33.0660	\$2,156,375,184
CNY	34,018,281	4.9874	169,662,775	35,057,071	5.0326	176,428,216
<u>Non-Monetary Items</u>						
USD	8,742,598	32.2820	282,228,549	9,827,120	33.0660	324,943,550
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary Items</u>						
USD	9,415,458	32.2820	303,949,815	8,839,718	33.0660	292,294,115
	2015.3.31					
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate	NT\$			
<u>Financial Assets</u>						
<u>Monetary Items</u>						
USD	\$53,116,241	31.4010	\$1,667,903,084			
CNY	61,021,100	5.0606	308,803,379			
<u>Non-Monetary Items</u>						
USD	8,044,037	31.4010	252,590,806			
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>						
<u>Monetary Items</u>						
USD	7,856,982	31.4010	246,717,092			

As the Group has a large variety of foreign currencies, it is not possible to disclose the foreign currency exchange gains or losses based on each foreign currency's exposure to major impact. The foreign currency exchange gains for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015 were \$30,388,895 thousand and \$14,078,929 thousand, respectively.

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(10) Discretionary account management for Cathay Life

Item	2016.3.31		2015.12.31		2015.3.31	
	Carrying		Carrying		Carrying	
	amount	Fair value	amount	Fair value	amount	Fair value
Listed stocks	\$105,703,919	\$105,703,919	\$108,750,029	\$108,750,029	\$125,401,229	\$125,401,229
Overseas stocks	37,087,373	37,087,373	46,578,040	46,578,040	39,514,287	39,514,287
Reverse repurchase bonds	8,966,400	8,966,400	4,348,000	4,348,000	13,278,000	13,278,000
Cash in banks	16,793,701	16,793,701	12,738,482	12,738,482	28,503,298	28,503,298
Beneficiary certificates	2,071,688	2,071,688	2,233,839	2,233,839	7,131,241	7,131,241
Futures and options	994,967	994,967	1,157,650	1,157,650	693,398	693,398
Total	\$171,618,048	\$171,618,048	\$175,806,040	\$175,806,040	\$214,521,453	\$214,521,453

As of 31 March 2016, Cathay Life entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$94,500,000 thousand, US\$1,190,000 thousand, and HK\$1,780,000 thousand. As of 31 December 2015, Cathay Life entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$97,000,000 thousand, US\$1,237,000 thousand, and HK\$1,780,000 thousand. As of 31 March 2015, Cathay Life entered into discretionary account management contracts in the amounts of \$128,500,000 thousand, US\$1,150,000 thousand, and HK\$1,780,000 thousand.

(11) Capital management:

Currently, the Company and its subsidiaries' capital adequacy ratios meet the statutory requirements. Under the pretext that the Company and its subsidiaries meet the statutory capital adequacy requirement, dynamic capital management mechanism is employed to increase the capital efficiency of the subsidiaries. After the redistribution of capital, the subsidiaries' ability to take risks will not be affected. Under such scenario, the Company will conduct overall planning based on the distribution of the subsidiaries' capital in order to strengthen the efficiency of capital operation within the Group.

(12) Business or trading activities within Subsidiaries:

A. Business or trading behaviors

Please refer Note 33 for further details.

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B. Integrate business activities:

By integrating the insurance, securities, banking and other various financial institutions, the Company has become a full-functioning financial platform. Through 735 branches and nearly 30 thousand professional sales representatives across Taiwan, the Company is able to develop its cross-selling marketing strategy and provide a one-stop shopping service for its customers.

C. Cross utilization of information:

In compliance with “Financial Holding Companies Act”, “Personal Data Protection Act”, “Financial Holding Subsidiaries Cross-selling Activities Acts”, “Self-disciplinary Rules Governing the Activities of the FHC” and other related regulations from FSC, Executive Yuan, the Company has stipulated “Cross-selling Activities Acts between Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries”, “Cross-selling Activities Contracts between Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries”, “Non-disclosure Agreement of Business Information and Customers’ Personal Data between Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries”, “Non-disclosure Measures Declaration of Cathay Financial Holdings and its Subsidiaries”, “Cathay Financial Holdings’ Supervision of its Subsidiaries’ Marketing Practices”, and “Points Governing Cathay Financial Holdings’ Data Storage Management Measures” to provide customers with exit mechanism and to cross-utilize customers’ personal data under a safe and secure environment and provide comprehensive and integrated financial service to the customers.

D. Locations and business utilities:

In order to provide more comprehensive financial service and comply with the “Financial Holding Subsidiaries Cross-selling Activities Acts”, the Company has applied and obtained approval from the competent authority.

All the business units of Cathay United Bank (162 branches) may engage in cross-selling activities for insurance business and securities business. And 3 mini-branches may engage in life insurance business and property and casualty insurance business.

Cathay Life may engage in cross-selling activities for banking, property and casualty insurance businesses in all its business and service units (181 locations).

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Cathay Security may engage in cross-selling activities in Cathay United Bank's Banxin branch (and other 22 branches) and Cathay Life's Taitung branch (and other 2 branches). The shared business locations are available for account opening.

E. Allocation of revenues, costs, expenses, profits and losses:

Revenue, costs, expenses, profits or losses arising from integrated business activities between the subsidiaries are allocated to each subsidiary based on the related business features or other reasonable allocation methods.

(13) Significant contracts:

Cathay Century agreed on 14 September 2015 that Cathay Insurance (China), one of its subsidiaries increases capital. Zhejiang Ant Financial Service Group Co., Ltd. (Ant Financial) acquired all the newly issued shares as a strategic investor.

(14) Information regarding investment in Mainland China:

A. On 25 December 2002 and 24 July 2003, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$22,850 thousand and US\$27,150 thousand, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou). The total amount of the registered capital was revised from US\$50,000 to US\$48,330 thousand approved by MOEAIC on 20 December 2010. Also, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$59,000 thousand as the registered capital again on 16 May 2008. MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$3,400 thousand as the registered capital again on 2 April 2012. MOEAIC also authorized the revision of the amount of US\$32,520 thousand of unexecuted project to CNY¥200,000 thousand to avoid currency risk on 14 September 2013. The total registered capital was US\$110,730 thousand. On 25 September 2003, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Guangzhou) to change its location from Guangzhou to Shanghai. Cathay Life's subsidiary, Cathay Life Insurance Ltd. (China) has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 29 December 2004 and changed its name to Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Company Ltd. following approval by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 12 August 2014. Cathay Life has remitted US\$48,330 thousand to the subsidiary as of 31 December 2009. Cathay Life injected additional US\$29,880 thousand on 29 September 2010 and CNY¥200,000 thousand on 8 May 2014. As of 31 March 2016, Cathay Life's remittances to the subsidiary totaled approximately CNY¥200,000 thousand and US\$78,210 thousand.

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- B. On 17 October 2007, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit US\$26,390 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based general insurance subsidiary (in the form of a joint venture with Cathay Century Insurance) of which was also approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 8 October 2007. On 6 March 2008, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to increase the remittances from US\$26,390 thousand to US\$28,960 thousand. On 15 August 2008, MOEAIC further authorized Cathay Life to revise the remittance from US\$28,960 thousand to US\$28,140 thousand. The joint venture company named Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) established by Cathay Life and Cathay Century Insurance in Shanghai has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 26 August 2008. On 28 May 2013, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit CNY¥200,000 thousand to increase the share capital. As of 31 March 2016, Cathay Life's remittances to this general insurance company totaled approximately CNY¥200,000 thousand and US\$28,140 thousand.
- C. On 1 November 2011 and 11 April 2012, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit CNY¥300,000 (US\$47,000) thousand and CNY¥500,000 (US\$80,000) thousand, respectively, as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. Cathay Life's subsidiary, Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. has acquired a business license of an enterprise as legal person on 15 August 2012. On 1 April 2013, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Life to remit CNY¥700,000 (US\$111,000) thousand to increase the share capital. As of 31 March 2016, Cathay Life's remittances to Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd. totaled approximately CNY¥1,500,000 thousand.
- D. On 31 December 2006, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Century to remit US\$28,960 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based general insurance subsidiary (in the form of joint venture with Cathay Life.) Cathay Century and Cathay Life have received approved from the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on 8 October 2007 to form a joint venture general insurance company in China. Cathay Century and Cathay Life's subsidiary, Cathay Insurance Company Ltd. (China) has acquired a business license of an enterprise legal person on 26 August 2008. MOEAIC authorized Cathay Century to remit CNY¥200,000 thousand as the equity capital on 28 May 2013. As of 31 March 2016, Cathay Century's remittances to this company totaled approximately US\$60,560 thousand.

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- E. MOEAIC approved Cathay United Bank to remit to China CNY¥400,000 (US\$60,070) thousand. According to the capital verification report issued by the local accountants in China, the approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch was CNY¥400,000 (US\$59,770) thousand. The remaining amount of US\$300 thousand was repatriated by Shanghai Branch, Cathay United Bank on 5 November 2010. The investment amounts were revised by Cathay United Bank by reporting to MOEAIC in 18 January 2011 and were approved on 24 January 2011. In addition, MOEAIC further approved Cathay United Bank to remit CNY¥600,000 (US\$95,020) thousand to China. According to the capital verification report issued by the local accountants in China, the approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch was CNY¥600,000 (US\$94,930) thousand. The remaining amount of US\$90 thousand was repatriated by Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch on 1 February 2012. The investment amounts were revised by Cathay United Bank by reporting to MOEAIC on 20 March 2012 and were approved on 26 March 2012. MOEAIC approved Cathay United Bank's Shanghai Branch to increase the working capital of CNY¥1,000,000 (US\$164,000) thousand on 27 February 2014. According to MOEAIC, further approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Qingdao Branch was CNY¥600,000 (US\$94,310) thousand on 21 January 2014. And the approved working capital of Cathay United Bank's Shamchun Branch was CNY¥400,000 thousand on 5 January 2015.
- F. On 9 January 2012, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Securities Investments Trust to remit CNY¥66,600 thousand as the registered capital to establish a China-based company named CDBS Cathay Asset Management (in the form of a joint venture with China Development Bank Securities). Cathay Securities Investment Trust held 33.3% number of shares. CDBS Cathay Asset Management's capital is CNY¥200,000 thousand, and has acquired a business license of an enterprise legal person on 16 August 2013. As of 31 March 2016, Cathay Securities Investment Trust remittances to CDBS Cathay Asset Management totaled approximately CNY¥66,600 thousand.
- G. On 5 March 2014, MOEAIC authorized Cathay Securities to invest in Cathay Investment Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd., which was granted business license with registration number 310115400293635 on 11 June 2014 by Shanghai Pudong New Area Market Supervisory Authority of the People's Republic of China. The registered paid-in capital amounted to CNY¥8,000 (NT\$38,970) thousand.

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

(15) Segment information

The Group separated operating segments based on the natures of business and they classified into five reportable segments for the purpose of management:

- A. Banking operating segments: Banking operating segments operate the permitted businesses of commercial banks provided by the Banking Act of the Republic of China, foreign exchange business, guarantee business, advisory service of foreign currency investments, trust business, offshore banking units and other financial business of investments from returning expatriates.
- B. Life insurance operating segments: Life insurance operating segments operate the sales of traditional insurance policies, investment-linked insurance policies and floating-rate annuity insurance products.
- C. Properties insurance operating segments: Properties insurance operating segments engage in fire insurance, marine insurance, land and air insurance, liability insurance, bonding insurance, reinsurance and other insurance.
- D. Securities operating segments: Securities operating segments are responsible for securities brokerage, discretionary and underwriting and dedicates to the innovation and development of financial products and services by providing a variety of new financial products.
- E. Other operating segments: Such segments include assets, liabilities, revenue and expenditure which are not able to be allocated to certain operating segments.

To formulate strategies of the allocation of resources and assessment of performance, the management monitors results of operating segments. The accounting policies are the same as the summary of significant accounting policies in Note 4.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars except for share and per share data and unless otherwise stated)

A. Income information of reporting segment

2016.1.1~2016.3.31

Items	Bank division	Life insurance division	Property and casualty insurance division	Securities division	Other division	Total
Interest income	\$6,220,431	\$31,324,545	\$152,113	\$29,606	\$(138,902)	\$37,587,793
Net income other than interest	5,894,775	73,148,110	1,665,446	440,369	1,566,450	82,715,150
Total income	12,115,206	104,472,655	1,817,559	469,975	1,427,548	120,302,943
Bad debt expenses and Provision for premiums reserve	(720,291)	83,803	(496)	-	-	(636,984)
The net change of insurance liabilities	-	(94,224,621)	(105,660)	-	-	(94,330,281)
Operating expenses	(5,966,644)	(7,988,565)	(1,176,629)	(346,358)	(1,556,741)	(17,034,937)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	5,428,271	2,343,272	534,774	123,617	(129,193)	8,300,741
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(796,675)	978,416	(45,946)	(14,559)	(84,111)	37,125
Consolidated net income	4,631,596	3,321,688	488,828	109,058	(213,304)	8,337,866

2015.1.1~2015.3.31

Items	Bank division	Life insurance division	Property and casualty insurance division	Securities division	Other division	Total
Interest income	\$6,656,727	\$26,356,868	\$137,649	\$37,598	\$(309,481)	\$32,879,361
Net income other than interest	4,100,830	64,173,507	1,874,657	527,341	602,107	71,278,442
Total income	10,757,557	90,530,375	2,012,306	564,939	292,626	104,157,803
Bad debt expenses and Provision for premiums reserve	(185,879)	78,950	(5,364)	-	-	(112,293)
The net change of insurance liabilities	-	(70,027,290)	(338,456)	-	-	(70,365,746)
Operating expenses	(5,426,530)	(6,684,157)	(999,450)	(329,353)	(334,727)	(13,774,217)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	5,145,148	13,897,878	669,036	235,586	(42,101)	19,905,547
Income taxes (expense) benefit	(868,721)	(498,385)	(58,243)	(25,541)	(345,985)	(1,796,875)
Consolidated net income	4,276,427	13,399,493	610,793	210,045	(388,086)	18,108,672

Note:

- (1) Revenues from each external customer are all less than 10% of total revenue of the Group.
- (2) Income of operating segments is measured before taxes. Income of operating segments is the basis of resources distribution and performance evaluation.

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Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Balance sheet

As of 31 March 2016, 31 December 2015, and 31 March 2015

(31 March 2016 and 2015 reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2016.3.31	2015.12.31	2015.3.31
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,624,220	\$4,143,951	\$3,315,989
Available-for-sale financial assets - net	80,845	79,451	750,440
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	-	499,422	603,855
Receivables - net	1,270,112	822,620	5,014,692
Current income tax assets	4,693,550	4,323,586	7,374,352
Held-to-maturity financial assets - net	16,000,000	16,000,000	31,000,000
Investments accounted for using the equity method - net	497,165,010	487,136,590	477,056,495
Property and equipment - net	7,053	7,249	6,190
Intangible assets - net	15,958	17,288	21,277
Deferred tax assets - net	827,732	875,454	1,129,340
Other assets - net	8,401	8,340	146,360
Total assets	\$524,692,881	\$513,913,951	\$526,418,990
Liabilities & Equity			
Liabilities			
Commercial paper payable - net	\$29,200,000	\$28,820,000	\$20,580,000
Payables	8,987,533	8,278,845	11,108,274
Current income tax liabilities	946,549	946,549	470,300
Bonds payable	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Provisions	718,000	726,597	719,818
Deferred tax liabilities	1,419	2,915	7
Other liabilities	82,056	82,051	7,392
Total liabilities	59,935,557	58,856,957	72,885,791
Equity			
Capital stock			
Common stock	125,632,102	125,632,102	125,632,102
Capital surplus	88,781,174	88,781,174	88,782,304
Retained earnings			
Legal reserve	24,820,095	24,820,095	19,784,401
Special reserve	140,185,120	140,185,120	82,262,652
Undistributed earnings	73,357,045	65,190,213	78,919,430
Other equity	11,981,788	10,448,290	58,152,310
Total equity	464,757,324	455,056,994	453,533,199
Total liabilities and equity	\$524,692,881	\$513,913,951	\$526,418,990

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

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

	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Income		
Gains on investment - equity method	\$8,496,316	\$18,432,755
Other operating income	104,580	237,515
	<u>8,600,896</u>	<u>18,670,270</u>
Expenses and loss		
Operating expenses	(209,411)	(153,778)
Other expenses and losses	(191,975)	(332,942)
	<u>(401,386)</u>	<u>(486,720)</u>
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	8,199,510	18,183,550
Income tax expense	(32,678)	(261,032)
Profit after income tax from continuing operations	8,166,832	17,922,518
Net Income	<u>8,166,832</u>	<u>17,922,518</u>
Other comprehensive income		
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method - not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	786,217	(238,343)
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		
Unrealized gains from available-for-sale financial assets	1,394	44,404
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method - to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	745,887	2,332,222
Income tax relating to the components to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	-	(8,207)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	<u>1,533,498</u>	<u>2,130,076</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u><u>\$9,700,330</u></u>	<u><u>\$20,052,594</u></u>
Earnings per share (expressed in dollars)		
Basic earnings per share:		
Net income	<u>\$0.65</u>	<u>\$1.43</u>

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Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.
Statements of Changes in Equity
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Equity attributable to owners of parent												
	Capital stock		Retained earnings				Other equity						Total
	Common stock	Capital Surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences resulting from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Unrealized gains (losses) from available-for-sale financial assets	Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Changes of designated financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss resulting from credit risk	Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	Revaluation Surplus	Others	
Balance on 1 January 2015	\$125,632,102	\$88,782,304	\$19,784,401	\$82,305,614	\$60,939,777	\$601,786	\$44,257,646	\$180,453	\$48,151	\$918,332	\$10,030,820	\$(781)	\$433,480,605
Reversal of special reserve				(42,962)	42,962								-
Net income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2015					17,922,518								17,922,518
Other comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2015						(1,430,715)	3,801,785	(2,651)	(238,343)	-	-	-	2,130,076
Comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2015	-	-	-	-	17,922,518	(1,430,715)	3,801,785	(2,651)	(238,343)	-	-	-	20,052,594
Others					14,173						(14,173)		-
Balance on 31 March 2015	\$125,632,102	\$88,782,304	\$19,784,401	\$82,262,652	\$78,919,430	\$(828,929)	\$48,059,431	\$177,802	\$(190,192)	\$918,332	\$10,016,647	\$(781)	\$453,533,199
Balance on 1 January 2016	\$125,632,102	\$88,781,174	\$24,820,095	\$140,185,120	\$65,190,213	\$1,865,366	\$(417,073)	\$371,524	\$83,462	\$(1,562,755)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$455,056,994
Net income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016					8,166,832								8,166,832
Other comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016						(3,191,312)	3,903,109	35,484	787,316	(1,099)	-	-	1,533,498
Comprehensive income for the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016	-	-	-	-	8,166,832	(3,191,312)	3,903,109	35,484	787,316	(1,099)	-	-	9,700,330
Balance on 31 March 2016	\$125,632,102	\$88,781,174	\$24,820,095	\$140,185,120	\$73,357,045	\$(1,325,946)	\$3,486,036	\$407,008	\$870,778	\$(1,563,854)	\$10,108,783	\$(1,017)	\$464,757,324

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Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

(Reviewed only, not audited in accordance with the generally accepted auditing standards)

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before income tax from continuing operations	\$8,199,510	\$18,183,550
Adjustments :		
Income and other adjustments with no cash flow effects		
Depreciation	420	390
Amortization	1,330	1,330
Interest expenses	165,052	322,845
Interest income	(104,558)	(235,295)
Share of profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(8,496,316)	(18,432,755)
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	-	212
Unrealized foreign exchange losses	17,016	34
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in accounts receivable	(348,817)	(160,435)
Increase in other assets	(61)	(226)
Increase (decrease) in payables	576,912	(24,494)
(Decrease) increase in provisions	(8,597)	1,762
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities	5	(2,149)
Cash generated from operations		
Interest received	5,882	7,664
Interest paid	(33,276)	(39,283)
Income taxes (paid) received	(356,415)	144,953
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(381,913)	(231,897)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(224)	(63)
Net cash used in investing activities	(224)	(63)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase in commercial paper payable	380,000	230,000
Net cash flows from financing activities	380,000	230,000
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(17,016)	(34)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(19,153)	(1,994)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of periods	4,643,373	3,921,838
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$4,624,220	\$3,919,844
The components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents presented in balance sheet	\$4,624,220	\$3,315,989
Securities purchased under agreements to resell satisfied the definition of cash and cash equivalents under IAS No.7	-	603,855
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of periods	\$4,624,220	\$3,919,844

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45.The major subsidiaries' condensed balance sheets and statements of comprehensive income

**Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$231,437,471	\$284,435,635
Receivables	70,028,485	59,271,140
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	68,259,845	60,612,582
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,239,715,584	1,293,087,777
Derivative financial assets for hedging	490,781	206,925
Investments accounted for using the equity method	79,764,273	33,348,782
Investment in debt securities with no active market	1,833,984,980	1,351,228,577
Held-to-maturity financial assets	23,334,717	32,393,461
Other financial assets	10,000,000	32,900,000
Investment property	413,781,838	391,526,800
Loans	642,123,143	686,297,781
Reinsurance contract assets	573,674	231,376
Property and equipment	26,157,265	25,912,541
Intangible assets	39,155,231	92,190
Deferred tax assets	9,176,531	10,722,386
Other assets	26,931,583	14,398,322
Separate account product assets	479,379,245	464,859,900
Total assets	\$5,194,294,646	\$4,741,526,175
Liabilities		
Payables	\$26,459,776	\$30,630,234
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	6,802,029	17,276,785
Preferred stock liability	15,000,000	30,000,000
Insurance liabilities	4,226,461,490	3,754,260,850
Reserve for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments	34,571,671	49,823,762
Foreign exchange volatility reserve	14,784,114	12,434,988
Liability reserve	4,314,412	2,121,714
Deferred tax liabilities	31,058,424	27,422,786
Other liabilities	5,532,252	11,840,459
Separate account product liabilities	479,379,245	464,859,900
Total liabilities	4,844,363,413	4,400,671,478
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	53,065,274	53,065,274
Capital surplus	13,028,012	13,029,142
Retained earnings	286,040,667	230,954,145
Others	(2,202,720)	43,806,136
Total stockholders' equity	349,931,233	340,854,697
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$5,194,294,646	\$4,741,526,175

**Cathay Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$190,019,612	\$163,241,119
Operating costs	(183,464,916)	(146,972,055)
Operating expenses	(5,373,185)	(3,702,076)
Operating profit	1,181,511	12,566,988
Non-operating income and expenses	417,721	321,502
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	1,599,232	12,888,490
Income tax profit (expense)	970,691	(525,620)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	2,569,923	12,362,870
Net income	2,569,923	12,362,870
Other comprehensive income	1,454,213	2,076,464
Total comprehensive income	\$4,024,136	\$14,439,334
Primary earnings per share	\$0.48	\$2.33

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**Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$7,331,327	\$7,215,380
Receivables	1,629,530	2,125,018
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	1,572,357	1,385,944
Available-for-sale financial assets	7,412,878	7,567,658
Derivative financial assets for hedging	-	3,809
Investments accounted for using the equity method	802,816	1,034,925
Investment in debt securities with no active market	3,327,258	2,743,671
Held-to-maturity financial assets	4,061,325	2,820,906
Loans	365,619	363,379
Reinsurance contract assets	6,752,468	4,480,292
Property and equipment	109,987	155,441
Intangible assets	20,878	8,414
Deferred tax assets	130,607	85,142
Other assets	646,140	814,616
Total assets	\$34,163,190	\$30,804,595
Liabilities		
Payables	\$2,143,677	\$2,149,172
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	81,005	78,098
Preferred stock liability	1,000,000	1,000,000
Insurance liabilities	23,062,599	20,523,396
Liability reserve	381,577	282,888
Deferred tax liabilities	31,780	20,962
Other liabilities	334,218	239,882
Total liabilities	27,034,856	24,294,398
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	2,802,202	2,721,879
Retained earnings	4,672,781	3,675,809
Others	(346,649)	112,509
Total stockholders' equity	7,128,334	6,510,197
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$34,163,190	\$30,804,595

**Cathay Century Insurance Co., Ltd.
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$3,779,771	\$3,529,122
Operating costs	(2,314,822)	(2,079,664)
Operating expenses	(1,208,303)	(1,076,440)
Operating profit	256,646	373,018
Non-operating income and expenses	(4,454)	(4,288)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	252,192	368,730
Income tax expense	(45,946)	(58,242)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	206,246	310,488
Net income	206,246	310,488
Other comprehensive income	28,373	75,951
Total comprehensive income	\$234,619	\$386,439
Primary earnings per share	\$0.74	\$1.11

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**Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,421,319	\$1,197,071
Receivables	448,482	430,648
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	540,211	162,206
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,347,924	4,969,322
Investment in debt securities with no active market	7,564,058	4,708,087
Held-to-maturity financial assets	1,173,652	1,830,639
Loans	79,939	47,481
Reinsurance contract assets	29,474	12,425
Property and equipment	105,194	111,402
Intangible assets	42,094	59,875
Other assets	1,673,786	1,984,288
Separate account product assets	175,190	362,511
Total assets	\$16,601,323	\$15,875,955
Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$329,421	\$190,441
Payables	853,066	528,191
Reserve for insurance contract with feature of financial instruments	4,735,500	5,059,707
Insurance liabilities	6,085,936	5,503,570
Other liabilities	27,070	31,964
Separate account product liabilities	175,190	362,511
Total liabilities	12,206,183	11,676,384
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	7,067,795	7,067,795
Retained earnings	(3,260,740)	(3,572,493)
Others	588,085	704,269
Total stockholders' equity	4,395,140	4,199,571
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$16,601,323	\$15,875,955

**Cathay Lujiazui Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$1,351,510	\$1,283,073
Operating costs	(852,991)	(795,148)
Operating expenses	(311,038)	(212,154)
Operating profit	187,481	275,771
Non-operating income and expenses	(81)	260
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	187,400	276,031
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	187,400	276,031
Net income	187,400	276,031
Other comprehensive loss	(280,670)	(9,526)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(93,270)	\$266,505
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note</u>	<u>Note</u>

Note: Cathay Lujiazui Life is a limited company; there is no information about earning per share.

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**Cathay Life Insurance Company (Vietnam)
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$356,684	\$87,276
Receivables	193,076	170,307
Available-for-sale financial assets	5,207,672	3,770,517
Investment in debt securities with no active market	188,496	198,891
Loans	17,722	14,458
Property and equipment	15,410	19,543
Intangible assets	212	50
Deferred tax assets	-	14,052
Other assets	37,993	40,794
Total assets	\$6,017,265	\$4,315,888
Liabilities		
Payables	\$1,804,346	\$31,673
Insurance liabilities	805,234	582,217
Other liabilities	452	-
Total liabilities	2,610,032	613,890
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	3,424,930	3,424,930
Retained earnings	244,750	153,118
Others	(262,447)	123,950
Total stockholders' equity	3,407,233	3,701,998
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$6,017,265	\$4,315,888

**Cathay Life Insurance Company (Vietnam)
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$179,107	\$138,441
Operating costs	(82,890)	(157,842)
Operating expenses	(56,995)	(45,399)
Operating profit (loss)	39,222	(64,800)
Non-operating income and expenses	415	4,155
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before income tax	39,637	(60,645)
Income tax (expense) profit	(6,941)	14,222
Profit (loss) from continuing operations after income tax	32,696	(46,423)
Net income (loss)	32,696	(46,423)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(199,571)	81,883
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(166,875)	\$35,460
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Life Insurance Company (Vietnam) is a limited company; there is no information about earning per share.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.

Condensed Balance Sheet

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Current assets	\$538,029	\$318,313
Investment property	6,719,289	6,818,503
Property and equipment	631,996	660,865
Total assets	<u>\$7,889,314</u>	<u>\$7,797,681</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$9	\$612
Deferred tax liabilities	153,331	108,245
Other liabilities	91,080	94,978
Total liabilities	<u>244,420</u>	<u>203,835</u>
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	7,223,435	7,223,435
Retained earnings	88,710	(76,879)
Others	332,749	447,290
Total stockholders' equity	<u>7,644,894</u>	<u>7,593,846</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$7,889,314</u>	<u>\$7,797,681</u>

Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co., Ltd.

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

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

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$70,780	\$70,674
Operating expenses	(9,982)	(14,578)
Operating profit	60,798	56,096
Non-operating income and expenses	(462)	535
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	60,336	56,631
Income tax expense	(11,914)	(11,973)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	48,422	44,658
Net income	48,422	44,658
Other comprehensive loss	(154,445)	(71,306)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$(106,023)</u>	<u>\$(26,648)</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note</u>	<u>Note</u>

Note: Lin Yuan (Shanghai) Real Estate Co. Ltd. is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

**Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Current assets	\$1,913,531	\$1,259,448
Investment property	14,306,858	14,268,093
Total assets	<u>\$16,220,389</u>	<u>\$15,527,541</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$120,772	\$96,729
Total liabilities	<u>120,772</u>	<u>96,729</u>
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	16,654,013	16,654,013
Retained earnings	1,022,986	295,466
Others	(1,577,382)	(1,518,667)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>16,099,617</u>	<u>15,430,812</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$16,220,389</u>	<u>\$15,527,541</u>

**Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$197,385	\$204,966
Operating expenses	(209)	(94)
Operating profit	<u>197,176</u>	<u>204,872</u>
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	197,176	204,872
Income tax expense	(18,564)	(40,993)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	<u>178,612</u>	<u>163,879</u>
Net income	178,612	163,879
Other comprehensive loss	(947,031)	(989,170)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$(768,419)</u>	<u>\$(825,291)</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note</u>	<u>Note</u>

Note: Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 1 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Current assets	\$18,209	\$12,120
Investment property	144,514	144,122
Total assets	<u>\$162,723</u>	<u>\$156,242</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$1,320	\$978
Total liabilities	<u>1,320</u>	<u>978</u>
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	168,222	168,222
Retained earnings	9,040	2,343
Others	(15,859)	(15,301)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>161,403</u>	<u>155,264</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$162,723</u>	<u>\$156,242</u>

Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$1,992	\$2,070
Operating expenses	(186)	(189)
Operating profit	1,806	1,881
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	1,806	1,881
Income tax expense	(167)	(414)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	1,639	1,467
Net income	1,639	1,467
Other comprehensive loss	(9,498)	(9,959)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$(7,859)</u>	<u>\$(8,492)</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note</u>	<u>Note</u>

Note: Cathay Woolgate Exchange Holding 2 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31
Assets	
Current assets	\$807,616
Investment property	23,952,508
Other non-current assets	42,165
Total assets	<u>\$24,802,289</u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	\$82,488
Other non-current liabilities	15,176,562
Total liabilities	<u>15,259,050</u>
Stockholders' equity	
Capital stock	10,189,090
Retained earnings	(372,381)
Others	(273,470)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>9,543,239</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$24,802,289</u>

Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31
Operating income	\$108,741
Operating cost	(137,224)
Operating expenses	(258)
Operating loss	<u>(28,741)</u>
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(28,741)
Income tax expense	(21,748)
Loss from continuing operations after income tax	<u>(50,489)</u>
Net loss	(50,489)
Other comprehensive loss	(565,739)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$(616,228)</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note 1</u>

Note 1: Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Note 2: Cathay Walbrook Holding 1 Limited was incorporated to the consolidated financial statements on 31 March 2015.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31
Assets	
Current assets	\$41,670
Investment property	1,260,658
Other non-current assets	2,219
Total assets	<u>\$1,304,547</u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	\$4,341
Other non-current liabilities	798,766
Total liabilities	<u>803,107</u>
Stockholders' equity	
Capital stock	536,268
Retained earnings	(20,475)
Others	(14,353)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>501,440</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$1,304,547</u>

Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31
Operating income	\$5,723
Operating cost	(7,222)
Operating expenses	(260)
Operating loss	<u>(1,759)</u>
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(1,759)
Income tax expense	(1,145)
Loss from continuing operations after income tax	<u>(2,904)</u>
Net loss	(2,904)
Other comprehensive loss	(29,733)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$(32,637)</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note 1</u>

Note 1: Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Note 2: Cathay Walbrook Holding 2 Limited was incorporated to the consolidated financial statements on 31 March 2015.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (China)
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,827,356	\$825,048
Receivables	262,926	226,146
Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	497,904	390,806
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,018,373	570,761
Investment in debt securities with no active market	49,914	612,838
Reinsurance contract assets	669,512	811,751
Property and equipment	85,362	75,525
Intangible assets	35,750	10,412
Other assets	854,493	866,711
Total assets	\$8,301,590	\$4,389,998
Liabilities		
Payables	\$367,659	\$306,134
Insurance liabilities	3,172,232	2,728,749
Other liabilities	4,271,325	87,060
Total liabilities	7,811,216	3,121,943
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	3,707,999	3,707,999
Retained earnings	(3,416,115)	(2,648,152)
Others	198,490	208,208
Total stockholders' equity	490,374	1,268,055
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$8,301,590	\$4,389,998

Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (China)
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$797,535	\$632,248
Operating costs	(624,564)	(475,362)
Operating expenses	(320,263)	(293,685)
Operating loss	(147,292)	(136,799)
Non-operating income and expenses	(2,790)	(690)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(150,082)	(137,489)
Income tax expense	-	-
Loss from continuing operations after income tax	(150,082)	(137,489)
Net loss	(150,082)	(137,489)
Other comprehensive loss	(10,311)	(4,347)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(160,393)	\$(141,836)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Century (China) is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

**Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (Vietnam)
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$167,688	\$37,320
Receivables	56,039	91,598
Investment in debt securities with no active market	13,200	49,175
Held-to-maturity financial assets	400,566	294,429
Reinsurance contract assets	314,967	457,503
Property and equipment	653	10,535
Intangible assets	1,191	179
Other assets	31,925	35,144
Total assets	\$986,229	\$975,883
Liabilities		
Payables	\$37,940	\$36,892
Liability reserve	387,106	536,804
Deferred tax liabilities	42	39
Other liabilities	3,513	1,252
Total liabilities	428,601	574,987
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	845,585	645,585
Retained earnings	(153,318)	(152,362)
Others	(134,639)	(92,327)
Total stockholders' equity	557,628	400,896
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$986,229	\$975,883

**Cathay Insurance Co., Ltd (Vietnam)
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$38,220	\$25,914
Operating costs	(13,953)	(6,111)
Operating expenses	(23,654)	(19,813)
Operating profit (loss)	613	(10)
Non-operating income and expenses	14	11
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	627	1
Income tax expense	-	-
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	627	1
Net income	627	1
Other comprehensive loss	(35,914)	(5,707)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(35,287)	\$(5,706)
Primary earnings per share	Note	Note

Note: Cathay Century (Vietnam) is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Conning Holdings Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31
Assets	
Current assets	\$3,466,850
Investment in debt securities with no active market	3,251
Held-to-maturity financial assets	599,647
Property and equipment	131,074
Intangible assets	11,812,015
Other non-current assets	296,582
Total assets	<u>\$16,309,419</u>
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	\$670,737
Liability reserve	512,315
Deferred tax liabilities	512,647
Other non-current liabilities	267,562
Total liabilities	<u>1,963,261</u>
Stockholders' equity	
Capital stock	91,191
Capital surplus	14,415,868
Retained earnings	(163,349)
Others	(358,489)
Non-controlling interest	360,937
Total stockholders' equity	<u>14,346,158</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$16,309,419</u>

Conning Holdings Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31
Operating income	\$1,248,544
Operating costs	(208,653)
Operating expenses	(1,133,032)
Operating loss	<u>(93,141)</u>
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(93,141)
Income tax profit	17,094
Loss from continuing operations after income tax	<u>(76,047)</u>
Net loss	(76,047)
Other comprehensive loss	(612,804)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (688,851)</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note 1</u>

Note 1: Conning Holdings Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Note 2: Conning Holdings Limited was incorporated to the consolidated financial statements on 18 September 2015.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$62,989,653	\$115,778,096
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	106,636,893	160,725,764
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	264,088,738	161,291,120
Derivative financial assets for hedging	-	444,427
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	23,279,335	23,901,117
Receivables	65,241,091	99,644,069
Discounts and loans	1,173,039,407	1,121,221,434
Available-for-sale financial assets	101,465,675	90,416,886
Held-to-maturity financial assets	40,650,285	49,859,133
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7,786,102	7,473,059
Other financial assets	2,098	1,050
Investment in debt securities with no active market	458,762,632	370,216,195
Property and equipment	24,359,623	24,812,796
Investment property	1,635,249	1,415,902
Intangible assets	7,139,412	7,133,726
Deferred tax assets	2,164,332	1,669,105
Other assets	30,767,320	19,887,278
Total assets	\$2,370,007,845	\$2,255,891,157
Liabilities		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$54,186,326	\$65,752,404
Funds borrowed from the Central Bank and other banks	-	628,020
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	91,984,878	68,575,627
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	42,922,075	59,425,737
Payables	13,909,742	16,737,884
Deposits and remittances	1,875,588,994	1,738,696,186
Financial debentures payable	51,900,000	67,399,878
Other financial liabilities	67,222,391	78,299,099
Liability reserve	3,185,573	2,766,588
Deferred tax liabilities	2,191,744	1,315,931
Other liabilities	8,318,489	6,811,945
Total liabilities	2,211,410,212	2,106,409,299
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	69,479,605	67,112,762
Capital surplus	23,969,412	23,969,412
Retained earnings	61,183,325	54,913,964
Others	3,965,291	3,485,720
Total stockholders' equity	158,597,633	149,481,858
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,370,007,845	\$2,255,891,157

Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Interest income	\$9,361,237	\$10,027,889
Interest expenses	(3,518,971)	(3,693,425)
Operating profit	5,842,266	6,334,464
Non-interest income	7,176,745	5,577,375
Total income	13,019,011	11,911,839
Bad debt expense and reserve for loss on guarantees	(692,827)	(157,094)
Operating expenses	(5,986,061)	(5,429,146)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	6,340,123	6,325,599
Income tax expense	(751,000)	(841,300)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	5,589,123	5,484,299
Net income	5,589,123	5,484,299
Other comprehensive income	616	53,329
Total comprehensive income	\$5,589,739	\$5,537,628
Primary earnings per share	\$0.80	\$0.79

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Indovina Bank Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$6,868,795	\$699,870
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	9,354,001	9,419,027
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	516,939	75,699
Available-for-sale financial assets	3,183,251	2,963,686
Receivables	827,725	803,797
Discounts and loans	21,733,345	19,489,402
Held-to-maturity financial assets	3,879,212	1,809,791
Property and equipment	543,252	457,129
Intangible assets	21,552	7,149
Deferred tax assets	-	649
Other assets	488,877	468,085
Total assets	\$47,416,949	\$36,194,284
Liabilities		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$12,488,384	\$4,999,122
Payables	422,156	887,466
Current income tax liabilities	32,446	225,569
Deposits and remittances	26,852,480	22,478,581
Deferred tax liabilities	13,596	39,714
Other liabilities	148,752	195,810
Total liabilities	39,957,814	28,826,262
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	6,094,911	6,094,911
Retained earnings	1,200,475	1,281,007
Others	163,749	(7,896)
Total stockholders' equity	7,459,135	7,368,022
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$47,416,949	\$36,194,284

Indovina Bank Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Interest income	\$542,169	\$459,865
Interest expenses	(260,178)	(202,735)
Net interest income	281,991	257,130
Non-interest income	17,792	16,946
Total income	299,783	274,076
Bad debt expense and reserve for loss on guarantees	(16,764)	(19,476)
Operating expenses	(128,335)	(129,387)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	154,684	125,213
Income tax expense	(43,353)	(28,937)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	111,331	96,276
Net income	111,331	96,276
Other comprehensive loss	(173,999)	(75,527)
Total comprehensive (loss) income	\$(62,668)	\$20,749
Primary earnings per share	<u>Note</u>	<u>Note</u>

Note: Indovina Bank is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

**Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet**

**As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,027,399	\$1,257,663
Due from the Central Bank and call loans to banks	1,380,281	769,918
Available-for-sale financial assets	826	804
Receivables	88,680	85,749
Discounts and loans	5,169,064	3,013,564
Property and equipment	163,407	138,468
Intangible assets	41,177	10,101
Other assets	117,130	115,478
Total assets	\$7,987,964	\$5,391,745
Liabilities		
Due to the Central Bank and call loans from banks	\$822,756	\$153
Payables	97,717	75,271
Deposits and remittances	5,179,542	3,625,445
Other liabilities	34,955	495
Total liabilities	6,134,970	3,701,364
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	1,786,169	1,786,169
Retained earnings	(64,140)	(179,978)
Others	130,965	84,190
Total stockholders' equity	1,852,994	1,690,381
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$7,987,964	\$5,391,745

**Cathay United Bank (Cambodia) Corporation Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income**

**For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Interest income	\$113,148	\$65,045
Interest expenses	(27,402)	(11,421)
Net interest income	85,746	53,624
Non-interest income	18,278	22,219
Total income	104,024	75,843
Bad debt expense and reserve for loss on guarantees	(10,700)	(9,308)
Operating expenses	(51,381)	(42,249)
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	41,943	24,286
Income tax expense	(1,553)	(851)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	40,390	23,435
Net profit	40,390	23,435
Other comprehensive income (loss)	44,958	(19,846)
Total comprehensive income	\$85,348	\$3,589
Primary earnings per share	\$0.65	\$0.40

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Securities Corporation
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Current assets	\$20,613,441	\$19,383,081
Available-for-sale financial assets	18	18
Investments accounted for using the equity method	1,579,095	1,084,786
Property and equipment	160,405	166,785
Intangible assets	52,813	55,710
Deferred tax assets	86,077	6,946
Other non-current assets	438,015	505,243
Total assets	<u>\$22,929,864</u>	<u>\$21,202,569</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$15,863,225	\$14,783,197
Deferred tax liabilities	94,104	39,509
Other non-current liabilities	22,766	17,276
Total liabilities	<u>15,980,095</u>	<u>14,839,982</u>
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	4,950,000	4,700,000
Capital surplus	491,766	491,766
Retained earnings	1,126,108	947,603
Others	381,895	223,218
Total stockholders' equity	<u>6,949,769</u>	<u>6,362,587</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$22,929,864</u>	<u>\$21,202,569</u>

Cathay Securities Corporation
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Revenues	\$504,445	\$604,603
Service fee expenses	(18,568)	(17,534)
Employee benefit expenses	(177,726)	(196,568)
Share of the profit of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	(10,847)	787
Operating expenses	(192,470)	(171,501)
Non-operating income and expenses	(1,591)	2,872
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	103,243	222,659
Income tax expense	(14,559)	(25,541)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	88,684	197,118
Net income	88,684	197,118
Other comprehensive income	22,343	10,207
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$111,027</u>	<u>\$207,325</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>\$0.18</u>	<u>\$0.40</u>

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31
Assets	
Current assets	\$738,256
Property and equipment	19,999
Intangible assets	2,051
Other non-current assets	10,792
Total assets	\$771,098
Liabilities	
Current liabilities	\$314,331
Total liabilities	314,331
Stockholders' equity	
Capital stock	728,544
Retained earnings	(254,069)
Others	(17,708)
Total stockholders' equity	456,767
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$771,098

Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31
Revenues	\$20,700
Service fee expenses	(13,061)
Employee benefit expenses	(8,096)
Operating expenses	(11,623)
Non-operating income and expenses	(109)
Loss from continuing operations before income tax	(12,189)
Income tax expense	-
Loss from continuing operations after income tax	(12,189)
Net loss	(12,189)
Other comprehensive loss	(17,699)
Total comprehensive loss	\$(29,888)
Primary earnings per share	Note 1

Note 1: Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited is a limited company; there is no information about earnings per share.

Note 2: Cathay Securities (Hong Kong) Limited was incorporated to the consolidated financial statements on 4 September 2015.

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Venture Inc.
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

<u>Items</u>	<u>2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.3.31</u>
Assets		
Current assets	\$226,146	\$381,617
Available-for-sale financial assets	2,494,022	2,313,088
Investments accounted for using the equity method	289,141	259,733
Property and equipment	194	264
Deferred tax assets	849	5,898
Other non-current assets	836	836
Total assets	<u>\$3,011,188</u>	<u>\$2,961,436</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$6,167	\$6,899
Deferred tax liabilities	13,228	5,413
Other non-current liabilities	4,994	2,092
Total liabilities	<u>24,389</u>	<u>14,404</u>
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	2,403,000	2,174,236
Retained earnings	306,908	357,297
Others	276,891	415,499
Total stockholders' equity	<u>2,986,799</u>	<u>2,947,032</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$3,011,188</u>	<u>\$2,961,436</u>

Cathay Venture Inc.
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)

<u>Items</u>	<u>2016.1.1~2016.3.31</u>	<u>2015.1.1~2015.3.31</u>
Operating income	\$33,283	\$52,808
Operating costs	(6,648)	(7,202)
Operating expenses	(3,731)	(2,678)
Non-operating income and expenses	1,545	-
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	24,449	42,928
Income tax profit (expense)	2,154	(8,204)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	26,603	34,724
Net income	26,603	34,724
Other comprehensive income (loss)	36,372	(122,666)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$62,975</u>	<u>\$(87,942)</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>\$0.11</u>	<u>\$0.14</u>

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

**Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
Condensed Balance Sheet
As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)**

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Current assets	\$1,896,921	\$1,942,184
Available-for-sale financial assets	74,261	119,497
Investments accounted for using the equity method	294,637	278,785
Property and equipment	79,378	14,629
Intangible assets	11,799	10,529
Deferred tax assets	13,581	9,099
Other non-current assets	282,463	321,140
Total assets	\$2,653,040	\$2,695,863
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$250,488	\$243,887
Other non-current liabilities	169,436	161,691
Total liabilities	419,924	405,578
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	1,500,000	1,500,000
Capital surplus	13,908	13,908
Retained earnings	728,626	751,900
Others	(9,418)	24,477
Total stockholders' equity	2,233,116	2,290,285
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,653,040	\$2,695,863

**Cathay Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.
Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income
For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, except earnings per share)**

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$349,485	\$353,539
Operating expenses	(248,792)	(222,732)
Operating gross profit	100,693	130,807
Non-operating income and expenses	5,071	7,623
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	105,764	138,430
Income tax expense	(16,365)	(22,641)
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	89,399	115,789
Net income	89,399	115,789
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(7,944)	593
Total comprehensive income	\$81,455	\$116,382
Primary earnings per share	\$0.60	\$0.77

English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese

Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.

Condensed Balance Sheet

As of 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	2016.3.31	2015.3.31
Assets		
Current assets	\$5,583,095	\$2,881,028
Available-for-sale financial assets	287,602	253,359
Property and equipment	66,224	56,973
Investment property	286,253	285,085
Intangible assets	9,672	8,735
Other non-current assets	156,570	169,275
Total assets	<u>\$6,389,416</u>	<u>\$3,654,455</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	\$5,290,400	\$2,593,563
Deferred tax liabilities	6,788	6,379
Other non-current liabilities	1,456	1,446
Total liabilities	<u>5,298,644</u>	<u>2,601,388</u>
Stockholders' equity		
Capital stock	650,000	650,000
Retained earnings	183,241	180,012
Others	257,531	223,055
Total stockholders' equity	<u>1,090,772</u>	<u>1,053,067</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$6,389,416</u>	<u>\$3,654,455</u>

Cathay Futures Co., Ltd.

Condensed Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the three-month periods ended 31 March 2016 and 2015

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

Items	2016.1.1~2016.3.31	2015.1.1~2015.3.31
Operating income	\$52,574	\$31,088
Operating expenses	<u>(58,492)</u>	<u>(35,095)</u>
Operating loss	(5,918)	(4,007)
Non-operating income and expenses	<u>10,540</u>	<u>8,291</u>
Profit from continuing operations before income tax	4,622	4,284
Income tax expense	<u>(778)</u>	<u>(728)</u>
Profit from continuing operations after income tax	<u>3,844</u>	<u>3,556</u>
Net income	3,844	3,556
Other comprehensive income	<u>9,514</u>	<u>8,001</u>
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$13,358</u>	<u>\$11,557</u>
Primary earnings per share	<u>\$0.06</u>	<u>\$0.05</u>