KGI Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Financial Statements for the
Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 and
Independent Auditors' Review Report

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REVIEW REPORT

The Board of Directors
KGI Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheets of KGI Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and notes to the financial statements, including the summary of significant accounting policies (together "the financial statements"). Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and become effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Standards on Review Engagements of the Republic of China 2410 "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" of the Republic of China. A review of financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of September 30, 2025 and 2024, its financial performance for the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, and cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and became effective by Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

The engagement partners on the reviews resulting in this independent auditors' review report are Wang-Seng Lin and Yi-Chun Wu.

Deloitte & Touche
Taipei, Taiwan
Republic of China

November 6, 2025

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

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

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

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

BALANCE SHEETS
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

ASSETS	September 30, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%	September 30, 2024 Amount	%
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Notes 4, 6 and 42)	$ 46,019,071	2	$ 40,215,185	2	$ 54,950,597	2
RECEIVABLES (Notes 4, 7 and 42)	18,649,144	1	19,642,374	1	21,537,567	1
CURRENT TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 42)	4,405,857	-	5,759,556	-	5,272,409	-
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 8 and 42)	485,349,630	20	438,340,762	17	423,306,011	17
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (Notes 4, 9 and 42)	73,669,856	3	66,784,211	3	69,348,210	3
FINANCIAL ASSETS AT AMORTIZED COST (Notes 4 and 10)	1,552,723,171	63	1,654,369,839	66	1,626,124,672	66
INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING EQUITY METHOD (Notes 4, 11 and 42)	2,725,281	-	2,301,619	-	2,401,813	-
INVESTMENT PROPERTY (Notes 4 and 12)	66,505,674	3	66,457,927	3	69,338,600	3
LOANS (Notes 4 and 13)	35,609,719	2	36,064,504	1	35,408,669	1
REINSURANCE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 14)	1,149,983	-	844,147	-	1,036,706	-
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT (Notes 4, 15 and 42)	10,422,651	-	10,621,774	-	10,330,762	-
RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (Notes 4 and 16)	4,700,424	-	4,783,174	-	4,815,141	-
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Note 4)	555,420	-	605,748	-	534,566	-
DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (Notes 4 and 34)	10,012,756	-	20,589,197	1	15,232,054	1
OTHER ASSETS (Notes 17 and 42)	15,141,450	1	22,031,727	1	10,803,084	1
SEPARATE ACCOUNT PRODUCT ASSETS (Notes 4 and 18)	127,685,789	5	121,432,726	5	119,527,978	5
TOTAL	$ 2,455,325,876	100	$ 2,510,844,470	100	$ 2,469,968,839	100
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY						
PAYABLES (Notes 19 and 42)	$ 16,390,640	1	$ 15,146,731	1	$ 16,892,323	1
CURRENT TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 42)	893,877	-	6,895	-	6,895	-
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS (Notes 4, 20 and 42)	14,286,541	1	21,376,362	1	6,645,716	-
BONDS PAYABLE (Notes 21 and 42)	30,000,000	1	30,000,000	1	30,000,000	1
LEASE LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 16)	1,941,763	-	1,966,072	-	1,965,840	-
INSURANCE LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 22)	2,031,895,174	83	2,080,969,848	83	2,076,107,674	84
FOREIGN EXCHANGE VALUATION RESERVE (Notes 4 and 23)	29,572,955	1	30,705,210	1	13,262,870	-
PROVISIONS (Notes 4 and 24)	40,934	-	49,016	-	108,321	-
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 34)	9,034,010	-	22,036,509	1	16,272,102	1
OTHER LIABILITIES (Note 42)	1,658,112	-	1,769,493	-	2,440,041	-
SEPARATE ACCOUNT PRODUCT LIABILITIES (Notes 4 and 18)	127,685,789	5	121,432,726	5	119,527,978	5
Total liabilities	2,263,399,795	92	2,325,458,862	93	2,283,229,760	92
EQUITY						
Share capital						
Common stock (Note 26)	50,684,896	2	50,684,896	2	49,206,531	2
Stock dividend to be distributed	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,478,365	-
Total share capital	52,184,896	2	50,684,896	2	50,684,896	2
Capital surplus (Note 27)	7,477,157	-	7,461,996	-	7,453,505	-
Retained earnings (Note 28)						
Legal capital reserve	34,909,961	2	30,469,176	1	30,469,176	1
Special capital reserve	100,445,124	4	86,709,942	4	86,681,985	4
Unappropriated retained earnings	9,280,010	-	22,175,967	1	20,123,261	1
Total retained earnings	144,635,095	6	139,355,085	6	137,274,422	6
Other equity	(12,371,067)	-	(12,116,369)	(1)	(8,673,744)	-
Total equity	191,926,081	8	185,385,608	7	186,739,079	8
TOTAL	$ 2,455,325,876	100	$ 2,510,844,470	100	$ 2,469,968,839	100

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

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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

	For the Three Months Ended September 30				For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING REVENUE								
Direct premium income	$ 38,030,973	79	$ 46,733,652	63	$ 125,047,161	76	$ 117,761,353	59
Deduct: Reinsurance expenses	(619,373)	(1)	(512,194)	(1)	(1,722,048)	(1)	(1,558,006)	(1)
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	456,496	1	(111,114)	-	(330,504)	-	(531,575)	-
Retained earned premium (Notes 29 and 42)	37,868,096	79	46,110,344	62	122,994,609	75	115,671,772	58
Reinsurance commission received	144,922	-	84,801	-	352,698	-	272,310	-
Fee income (Note 42)	418,287	1	412,746	-	1,234,047	1	1,200,183	1
Net investment incomes (losses) (Notes 4, 8, 30, 31 and 42)								
Interest income	15,675,084	33	16,584,040	22	48,188,668	29	49,424,815	25
Gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	17,760,465	37	16,754,670	23	42,928,408	26	10,109,914	5
Net gains (losses) from derecognition of financial assets at amortized cost	1,301	-	(189,044)	-	181,488	-	15,505	-
Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	489,518	1	635,732	1	760,003	-	771,026	-
Share of profit (loss) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	118,038	-	(54,889)	-	131,941	-	(37,170)	-
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	19,641,088	41	(22,152,725)	(30)	(72,116,832)	(44)	32,155,696	16
Net changes in foreign exchange valuation reserve	(27,131,700)	(57)	3,522,604	5	1,132,255	1	(3,494,082)	(2)
Gains on investment property	332,101	1	10,306	-	906,577	1	389,979	-
Expected credit impairment losses (recognized) reversed on investments	(16,045)	-	592	-	(384,643)	-	(318,907)	-
Other impairment loss and reversal on investments	(2,521)	-	(3,559)	-	(14,746)	-	(14,593)	-
(Losses) gains on reclassification using overlay approach	(26,637,807)	(55)	9,931,443	13	4,931,896	3	(19,891,240)	(10)
Separate account product revenue (Notes 4 and 18)	9,203,506	19	2,933,667	4	13,465,852	8	13,500,321	7
Total operating revenue	47,864,333	100	74,580,728	100	164,692,221	100	199,755,529	100

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KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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

	For the Three Months Ended September 30				For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
OPERATING COSTS								
Insurance claim payments (Note 42)	$ (40,496,178)	(85)	$ (56,669,502)	(76)	$ (140,159,225)	(85)	$ (160,057,367)	(80)
Deduct: Claims recovered from reinsures	327,362	1	379,966	-	914,748	-	921,795	-
Retained claim payments (Note 32)	(40,168,816)	(84)	(56,289,536)	(76)	(139,244,477)	(85)	(159,135,572)	(80)
Net changes in insurance liabilities (Note 22)	14,847,095	31	313,821	-	10,677,788	7	12,143,247	6
Underwriting expenses	(1,609)	-	(3,264)	-	(3,294)	-	(8,170)	-
Commission expenses (Note 42)	(2,785,227)	(6)	(3,138,324)	(4)	(9,231,641)	(6)	(9,440,851)	(5)
Finance costs (Note 42)	(326,308)	(1)	(198,403)	-	(886,972)	(1)	(588,934)	-
Other operating costs	(38,031)	-	(46,733)	-	(125,047)	-	(117,761)	-
Separate account product expenses (Notes 4 and 18)	(9,203,506)	(19)	(2,933,667)	(4)	(13,465,852)	(8)	(13,500,321)	(7)
Total operating costs	(37,676,402)	(79)	(62,296,106)	(84)	(152,279,495)	(93)	(170,648,362)	(86)
OPERATING EXPENSES (Notes 33 and 42)								
General expenses	(797,731)	(2)	(829,031)	(1)	(2,387,533)	(1)	(2,458,176)	(1)
Administrative expenses	(1,214,270)	(2)	(1,557,995)	(2)	(2,950,325)	(2)	(3,866,399)	(2)
Employee training expenses	(12,726)	-	(9,607)	-	(26,239)	-	(20,541)	-
Non-investments expected credit impairment losses and reversal	91	-	259	-	(138)	-	(1,051)	-
Total operating expenses	(2,024,636)	(4)	(2,396,374)	(3)	(5,364,235)	(3)	(6,346,167)	(3)
OPERATING INCOME	8,163,295	17	9,888,248	13	7,048,491	4	22,761,000	11
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES (Note 42)	25,854	-	6,994	-	51,433	-	21,368	-
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX	8,189,149	17	9,895,242	13	7,099,924	4	22,782,368	11
INCOME TAX (EXPENSES) BENEFIT (Notes 4 and 34)	3,081	-	(758,417)	(1)	2,163,362	1	(2,659,107)	(1)
NET INCOME	8,192,230	17	9,136,825	12	9,263,286	5	20,123,261	10
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS), NET OF TAX (Notes 4 and 35)								
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss								
Gain on property revaluation	-	-	-	-	10,999	-	-	-
Valuation gains on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,291,688	7	2,035,674	3	4,559,010	3	700,760	-
Income taxes relating to items that are not be reclassified	(673,418)	(2)	(482,547)	(1)	(888,558)	(1)	(210,548)	-

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KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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

	For the Three Months Ended September 30				For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2025		2024		2025		2024	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss								
Gains (losses) on debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 617,955	1	$ 2,680,537	4	$ 1,297,005	1	$ (207,977)	-
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	29	-	(817)	-	(1,281)	-	(415)	-
Other comprehensive profits (losses) reclassified using overlay approach	26,637,807	56	(9,931,443)	(13)	(4,931,896)	(3)	19,891,240	10
Income taxes relating to items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(1,029,898)	(2)	(805,932)	(1)	(283,253)	-	(1,933,053)	(1)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	28,844,163	60	(6,504,528)	(8)	(237,974)	-	18,240,007	9
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	$ 37,036,393	77	$ 2,632,297	4	$ 9,025,312	5	$ 38,363,268	19
EARNINGS PER SHARE (Note 36)								
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.57		$ 1.75		$ 1.78		$ 3.86	

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

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share Capital			Retained Earnings			Other Equity				
	Common Stock	Stock Dividend to Be Distributed	Capital Surplus	Legal Capital Reserve	Special Capital Reserve	Unappropriated Retained Earnings	Unrealized Valuation Gains (Losses) on Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Income for Hedging	Property Revaluation Surplus	Other Comprehensive Income Reclassified Using Overlay Approach	Total
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2024	$ 49,206,531	$ -	$ 7,414,749	$ 28,254,445	$ 79,155,498	$ 11,219,583	$ (2,626,542)	$ 2,067	$ 2,290,273	$ (26,579,549)	$ 148,337,055
Appropriation of 2023 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	2,214,731	-	(2,214,731)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	7,526,487	(7,526,487)	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividends - common stock	-	1,478,365	-	-	-	(1,478,365)	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	20,123,261	-	-	-	-	20,123,261
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	317,119	(415)	-	17,923,303	18,240,007
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	20,123,261	317,119	(415)	-	17,923,303	38,363,268
Share-based payment transaction	-	-	38,756	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,756
BALANCE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2024	$ 49,206,531	$ 1,478,365	$ 7,453,505	$ 30,469,176	$ 86,681,985	$ 20,123,261	$ (2,309,423)	$ 1,652	$ 2,290,273	$ (8,656,246)	$ 186,739,079
BALANCE ON JANUARY 1, 2025	$ 50,684,896	$ -	$ 7,461,996	$ 30,469,176	$ 86,709,942	$ 22,175,967	$ (5,284,884)	$ 1,722	$ 2,292,072	$ (9,125,279)	$ 185,385,608
Appropriation of 2024 earnings											
Legal reserve	-	-	-	4,440,785	-	(4,440,785)	-	-	-	-	-
Special reserve	-	-	-	-	13,735,182	(13,735,182)	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividends - common stock	-	-	-	-	-	(2,500,000)	-	-	-	-	(2,500,000)
Stock dividends - common stock	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	(1,500,000)	-	-	-	-	-
Net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	9,263,286	-	-	-	-	9,263,286
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,722,612	(1,281)	8,676	(4,967,981)	(237,974)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the nine months ended September 30, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	9,263,286	4,722,612	(1,281)	8,676	(4,967,981)	9,025,312
Changes in investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Share-based payment transaction	-	-	15,153	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,153
Disposal of equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	16,724	(16,724)	-	-	-	-
BALANCE ON SEPTEMBER 30, 2025	$ 50,684,896	$ 1,500,000	$ 7,477,157	$ 34,909,961	$ 100,445,124	$ 9,280,010	$ (578,996)	$ 441	$ 2,300,748	$ (14,093,260)	$ 191,926,081

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

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	**2024**
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income before income tax	$ 7,099,924	$ 22,782,368
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	469,436	476,894
Amortization expense	271,978	224,024
Net losses on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(30,836,225)	848,384
Net gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(156,785)	(140,091)
Net gains on financial assets at amortized cost	(176,334)	(7,492)
Interest expenses	915,145	617,192
Interest income	(48,188,668)	(49,424,815)
Dividend income	(12,635,396)	(11,548,603)
Net changes in insurance liabilities	(49,073,560)	4,711,044
Net changes in foreign exchange valuation reserve	(1,132,255)	3,494,082
Net changes in provisions	(4,889)	(2,283)
Expected credit impairment losses on investments	384,643	318,907
Expected credit impairment losses on non-investments	138	1,051
Share-based payments	15,153	38,756
Share of (profit) loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(131,941)	37,170
(Gains) losses on reclassification using overlay approach	(4,931,896)	19,891,240
Losses on disposal or scrapping of property and equipment	133	59
Impairment loss recognized on non-financial assets	2,981	-
Property and equipment transfers into expense	922	-
Gains on disposal of investment property	(50,678)	(29,347)
Gains on lease modification	(69)	(11)
Other items	91	-
Losses on valuation of investment property	76,760	546,138
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	(24,396,607)	(20,779,158)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(851,305)	2,977,337
Decrease (increase) in financial assets at amortized cost	114,541,598	(19,857,021)
Decrease in notes receivable	25,413	28,617
(Increase) decrease in other receivables	(1,485,968)	222,322
Increase in reinsurance assets	(309,299)	(53,565)
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other prepayments	76,340	150,400
Decrease (increase) in refundable deposits	39,768	(44,302)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	4,439	(2,399)
Decrease in life insurance proceeds payable	(51,244)	(2,198)
(Decrease) increase in commissions payable	(265,260)	139,202
Increase in due to reinsurers and ceding companies	412,129	44,911

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KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	**2024**
Increase in other payables	$ 1,140,136	$ 2,267,068
Decrease in accounts collected in advance	(134,347)	(120,252)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits received	131,234	(6,425,318)
Decrease in other liabilities	(108,268)	(12,148)
Decrease in provision for employee benefits	(3,193)	(35,812)
Cash flows used in operations	(49,315,826)	(48,667,649)
Interest received	45,263,349	36,568,564
Dividends received	12,810,205	11,227,967
Interest paid	(903,565)	(490,380)
Income taxes refunded (paid)	806,725	(554,129)
Net cash flows generated from (used in) operating activities	8,660,888	(1,915,627)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(351,779)	(382,629)
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	40,000	-
Acquisition of property and equipment	(261,639)	(207,110)
Acquisition of intangible assets	(151,667)	(153,024)
Decrease (increase) in loans	455,187	(1,443,751)
Acquisition of investment property	(389,261)	(349,361)
Disposal of investment property	366,344	268,994
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(292,815)	(2,266,881)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuing bonds	-	10,000,000
Principle repayment of lease liabilities	(64,187)	(70,369)
Dividends paid	(2,500,000)	-
Net cash flows (used in) generated from financing activities	(2,564,187)	9,929,631
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	5,803,886	5,747,123
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	40,215,185	49,203,474
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD	$ 46,019,071	$ 54,950,597

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

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025 AND 2024
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

KGI Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Taiwan on April 25, 1963, previously known as Overseas Life Corp. The Company was renamed China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. and authorized by Ministry of Finance, R.O.C. and Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. in January 1981, and was listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange on February 8, 1995. The renaming of the Company to KGI Life Insurance Co. received approval letters, No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1120432605 on August 14, 2023 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") and No. 11230158800 on November 9, 2023 issued by the Ministry of Economic Affairs. The registered office address of the Company is 3F, 4F, 5F, 6F, 7F, No. 135, Dunhua N. Rd., Songshan Dist., Taipei City, Taiwan (R.O.C.). The Company mainly engages in the business of life insurance, handles life insurance for overseas foreign currency receipt and payment, and other insurance-related businesses approved by competent authorities. The Company is headquartered in Taipei City, and has branches in Taoyuan City, Taichung City, Chiayi City, Tainan City, Kaohsiung City, Pingtung County, Hualien County and Penghu County.

To enhance operation synergy, the Company accomplished the acquisition of major assets and liabilities from Prudential Corporation Asia Life Taiwan on June 19, 2009. The deal was approved by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") under Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate - 09802552211 on June 16, 2009.

The Company established an offshore insurance unit (OIU) on September 14, 2015, following resolution of the board of directors and receiving approval from FSC.

On October 19, 2017, the Board has resolved to pay $1 to acquire the traditional policies and riders spun off from Allianz Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. The transaction is approved by FSC on February 27, 2018 and settled on May 18, 2018.

The Company was informed by KGI Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (Former Name: China Development Financial Holding Corp.) (KGI Financial), about the tender offer of the Company's ordinary shares and the Public Tender Offer Report on August 16, 2017. KGI Financial started the tender offer from August 17, 2017 to September 6, 2017. KGI Financial completed the tender to acquire 25.33% of the Company's common shares, totaling 880,000,000 shares, on September 13, 2017. The Company became a subsidiary of KGI Financial as defined in the "Financial Holding Company Act". In addition, the Company was informed by KGI Financial about the second tender offer of the Company's ordinary shares and the Public Tender Offer Report on January 7, 2021. KGI Financial started the tender offer from January 8, 2021 to February 2, 2021. KGI Financial completed the tender to acquire 21.13% of the Company's common shares, totaling 1,000,000,000 shares, on February 5, 2021. After the offer, KGI Financial and its subsidiary, KGI Securities (excluding KGI Securities' borrowing positions for securities undertaking), jointly held 55.95% of the Company's issued shares. On October 1, 2021, the Company's shareholder's meeting approved to enter into a share swap contract with KGI Financial, and carry out the share swap transaction. One common share of the Company will be exchanged into 0.80 common share and 0.73 preferred share of KGI Financial and NT$11.5 in cash. The record date of share swap was December 30, 2021, the Company was also delisted from the Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE) and became a wholly owned subsidiary of KGI Financial at the same day.

2. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company were authorized to issue in accordance with a resolution of the Company's board of directors on November 6, 2025.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW, AMENDED AND REVISED STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

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

The initial application of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC did not have a material impact on the Company's accounting policies.

b. The IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC for application starting from 2026

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts" (including the 2020 and 2021 amendments to IFRS 17)	January 1, 2023

1) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"

a) The amendments to the application guidance of classification of financial assets

The amendments mainly amend the requirements for the classification of financial assets, including:

i. If a financial asset contains a contingent feature that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows and the contingent event itself does not relate directly to changes in basic lending risks and costs (e.g., whether the debtor achieves a contractually specified reduction in carbon emissions), the financial asset has contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding if, and only if,

- In all possible scenarios (before and after the occurrence of a contingent event), the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding; and

- In all possible scenarios, the contractual cash flows would not be significantly different from the contractual cash flows on a financial instrument with identical contractual terms, but without such a contingent feature.

ii. To clarify that a financial asset has non-recourse features if an entity's ultimate right to receive cash flows is contractually limited to the cash flows generated by specified assets.

iii. To clarify that the characteristics of contractually linked instruments include a prioritization of payments to the holders of financial assets using multiple contractually linked instruments (tranches) established through a waterfall payment structure, resulting in concentrations of credit risk and a disproportionate allocation of cash shortfalls from the underlying pool between the tranches.

b) The amendments to the application guidance of derecognition of financial liabilities

The amendments mainly stipulate that a financial liability is derecognized on the settlement date. However, when settling a financial liability in cash using an electronic payment system, the entity can choose to derecognize the financial liability before the settlement date if, and only if, the entity has initiated a payment instruction that resulted in:

- The entity having no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction;

- The entity having no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and

- The settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system being insignificant.

An entity shall apply the amendments retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application. An entity may restate prior periods if, and only if, it is possible to do so without the use of hindsight.

2) Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity”

Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity are contracts that expose an entity to variability in the underlying amount of electricity because the source of electricity generation depends on uncontrollable natural conditions. Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity include both contracts to buy or sell nature-dependent electricity and financial instruments that reference such electricity. When the Company enters into contracts to buy nature-dependent electricity, which exposes the Company to the risk that it would be required to buy electricity during a delivery interval in which the Company cannot use the electricity, and the design and operation of the electricity market require any amounts of unused electricity to be sold within a specified time, the amendments stipulate that such sales are not necessarily inconsistent with the contract being held in accordance with the Company’s expected usage requirements. The inconsistency will result in the contract being accounted for as financial instruments otherwise. The Company entered into and continues to hold such a contract in accordance with its expected electricity usage requirements, if the Company has bought, and expects to buy, sufficient electricity to offset the sales of any unused electricity in the same market in which it sold the electricity over a reasonable amount of time.

The amendments also stipulate that, if contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity are designated as hedging instruments in hedges of forecast transactions, for such a hedging relationship the Company is permitted to designate as the hedged item a variable nominal amount of forecast electricity transactions that is aligned with the variable amount of nature-dependent electricity expected to be delivered by the generation facility as referenced in the hedging instrument.

For the amendments related to whether contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity are entered into in accordance with expected electricity usage requirements, the Company shall apply retrospectively but is not required to restate prior periods. The effect of initially applying the amendments shall be recognized as an adjustment to the opening balance at the date of initial application. For the amendments related to hedge accounting, the Company shall apply prospectively.

3) IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”

IFRS 17 sets out the accounting standards for insurance contracts that will supersede IFRS 4. The main standards and relevant amendments of IFRS 17 are as follows:

Level of aggregation

IFRS 17 requires the Company to identify portfolios of insurance contracts, which comprise contracts that are subject to similar risks and managed together. Contracts within a product line would be expected to have similar risks and hence would be expected to be in the same portfolio if they are managed together. Each portfolio of insurance contracts issued shall be divided into a minimum of:

a) A group of contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;

b) A group of contracts that at initial recognition that has no significant possibility of becoming onerous; and

c) A group of the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

The Company is not permitted to include contracts issued more than one year apart in the same group, and shall apply IFRS 17 recognition and measurement principles to the contract groups decided to be issued.

Recognition

The Company shall recognize a group of insurance contracts arising from the earliest of the following:

a) The beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
b) The date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due; and
c) For a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous.

Measurement on initial recognition

On initial recognition, the Company shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. The fulfilment cash flows comprise the estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment to reflect the time value of money, the financial risk related to the future cash flows, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk. The contractual service margin represents the unearned profit of a group of insurance contracts that the Company will recognize as it provides services in the future. This is measured on initial recognition of a group of insurance contracts at an amount that, unless the group of contracts is onerous, results in no income or expenses arising from:

a) The initial recognition of an amount for the fulfilment cash flows;

b) Any cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date.

c) The derecognition at the initial recognition date of the following:

    i. Any assets recognized for acquisition of cash flows from insurance; and

    ii. All other assets or liabilities previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of contracts.

Subsequent measurement

On subsequent measurement, the carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at the end of each reporting period shall be the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to future services and the contractual service margin of the group at that date, and liabilities for incurred claims include fulfilment cash flows related to past services. On subsequent measurement, if a group of insurance contracts becomes onerous or more onerous, that excess shall be recognized in profit or loss.

Onerous contracts

An insurance contract is onerous at initial recognition if the total of the fulfilment cash flows allocated, any previously recognized acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at that date are a net outflow. The Company shall recognize a loss for the net outflow in profit and loss, resulting in the carrying amount of the liability for the group being equal to the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin of the group being zero. The contractual service margin cannot increase and no revenue can be recognized, until the onerous amount previously recognized has been reversed in profit or loss as part of a service expense.

Premium allocation approach

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

a) The Company reasonably expects that this will be a reasonable approximation of the general model, or

b) The coverage period of each contract in the group is one year or less.

At the inception of the group, if the Company expects significant variances in the fulfilment cash flows during the period before a claim is incurred, such contracts are not met the criterion a) in above paragraph.

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

a) The premiums received at initial recognition;

b) Minus any insurance acquisition cash flows at that date; and

c) Plus or minus the derecognition at the initial recognition date of the following:

    i. Any assets recognized for acquisition of cash flows from insurance; and

    ii. All other assets or liabilities previously recognized for cash flows related to the group of contracts.

Subsequently, the liability for remaining coverage should be adjusted as plus the premiums received and the amortization of insurance acquisition cash flows and minus the amount recognized as insurance revenue for services provided and any investment component paid or transferred to the liability for incurred claims in the period.

Investment contracts with discretionary participation features

An investment contract with discretionary participation features is a financial instrument and it does not include a transfer of significant insurance risk. An investment contract with discretionary participation features the Company issues should apply the requirements of IFRS 17 if the Company also issues insurance contracts.

Modification and derecognition

If the terms of an insurance contract are modified, the Company shall derecognize the original contract and recognize the modified contract as a new contract if there is a substantive modification, based on meeting any of the specified criteria.

The Company shall derecognize an insurance contract when it is extinguished, or if any of the conditions of a substantive modification of an insurance contract are met.

Transition

The Company shall apply the standard retrospectively unless impracticable, in which case entities have the option of using either the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach.

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

Under the fair value approach, the Company determines the contractual service margin at the transition date as the difference between the fair value of a group of insurance contracts at that date and the fulfilment cash flows measured at that date.

Redesignation of financial assets

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

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

As of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the possible impact of the application of the amendments on the Company’s financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

c. The IFRS Accounting Standards in issue but not yet endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC

New, Amended and Revised Standards and Interpretations	Effective Date Announced by IASB (Note 1)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"	To be determined by IASB
IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"	January 1, 2027 (Note 2)
IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (including the 2025 amendments to IFRS 19)	January 1, 2027

Note 1: Unless stated otherwise, the above new, amended and revised IFRS Accounting Standards or Interpretations are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after their respective effective dates.

Note 2: On September 25, 2025, the FSC announced that IFRS 18 will take effect starting from January 1, 2028. Domestic entities could elect to apply IFRS 18 for an earlier period after the endorsement of IFRS 18 by the FSC

1) Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture"

   The amendments stipulate that, when the Company sells or contributes assets that constitute a business (as defined in IFRS 3) to an associate or joint venture, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full. Also, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary that contains a business but retains significant influence or joint control, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized in full.

   Conversely, when the Company sells or contributes assets that do not constitute a business to an associate or joint venture, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the Company's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate or joint venture, i.e., the Company's share of the gain or loss is eliminated. Also, when the Company loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business but retains significant influence or joint control over an associate or a joint venture, the gain or loss resulting from the transaction is recognized only to the extent of the Company's interest as an unrelated investor in the associate or joint venture, i.e., the Company's share of the gain or loss is eliminated.

2) IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

   IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements". The main changes comprise:

   a) Items of income and expenses included in the statement of profit or loss shall be classified into the operating, investing, financing, income taxes and discontinued operations categories.

   b) The statement of profit or loss shall present totals and subtotals for operating profit or loss, profit or loss before financing and income taxes and profit or loss.

   c) Provides guidance to enhance the requirements of aggregation and disaggregation: The Company shall identify the assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows that arise from individual transactions or other events and shall classify and aggregate them into groups based on shared characteristics, so as to result in the presentation in the primary financial statements of line items that have at least one similar characteristic. The Company shall disaggregate items with dissimilar characteristics in the primary financial statements and in the notes. The Company labels items as "other" only if it cannot find a more informative label.

d) Disclosures on Management-defined Performance Measures (MPMs): When in public communications outside financial statements and communicating to users of financial statements management's view of an aspect of the financial performance of the Company as a whole, the Company shall disclose related information about its MPMs in a single note to the financial statements, including the description of such measures, calculations, reconciliations to the subtotal or total specified by IFRS Accounting Standards and the income tax and non-controlling interests effects of related reconciliation items.

Except for the above impact, as of the date the financial statements were authorized for issue, the Company is continuously assessing the other impacts of the above amended standards and interpretations on the Company's financial position and financial performance and will disclose the relevant impact when the assessment is completed.

4. SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed and issued into effective by the FSC.

b. Basis of preparation

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

c. Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in its functional currency, NT$. Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing rate of exchange at the reporting date. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is measured. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rates at the date of initial transactions.

Apart from the items mentioned below, the exchange differences due to settlement or translation are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

1) The foreign currency items which are applicable to IFRS 9 Financial Instrument should be dealt with the accounting policy of financial instruments.

2) Exchange differences of monetary items arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income. When the investment is disposed of or sold, exchange differences are reclassified from other comprehensive income into profit or loss.

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

d. Product categories

Insurance contract means the insurer accepts the transfer of significant insurance risk from insurance policyholder and agrees to compensate the policyholder for any damages when a particular uncertain event (insured event) occurs in the future. The definition of a significant insurance risk means any insured event occurs and causes the Company to pay additional significant fees.

Insurance contract with features of financial instruments is the contract that transfers the significant financial risk. The definition of the financial risk refers to one or more specific interest rates, product prices, exchange rates, price index, rate index, credit ratings and indicators, and other variables related to risks of possible changes in the future. If the above variables are non-financial variables, then the variables exist in both sides under the contract.

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

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

These contractual rights have the following characteristics:

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

2) In accordance with the contract, the amount and date of additional payments are at the Company's discretion.

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

    a) Performance of a specific combination of contracts or specific type of contract.

    b) The investment return of a specific asset portfolio the Company holds.

    c) Profit and loss from the Company, funds, or other entities.

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

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The Company 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.

f. Financial instruments

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

1) Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

The Company accounts for regular way purchase or sales of financial assets measured at fair value on the trade date, and of financial assets measured at amortized cost at the settlement date.

The Company categorized financial assets as financial assets measured at amortized cost, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss based on both of the followings:

a) The Company's business model for managing the financial assets.

b) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

If both of the following conditions are met, a financial asset is measured at amortized cost and presented as note receivables, receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost, loans and other receivables etc., on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

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

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

Such financial assets which are not part of a hedging relationship, are subsequently measured at amortized cost (the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount and adjusted for any loss allowance). A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset is derecognized, through the amortization process or recognition of the impairment gains or losses.

Interest revenue is recognized in profit or loss by calculating via the effective interest method (by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount) or the followings:

a) For those financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

b) For those financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently became credit-impaired, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met and presented as financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income on balance sheet as at the reporting date:

a) The financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows and for sale.

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

The recognition of gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is described as below:

a) A gain or loss on a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, until the financial asset is derecognized or reclassified.

b) When the financial asset is derecognized the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

c) Interest revenue is recognized in profit or loss by calculating via the effective interest method (by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount) or the followings:

   i. For those financial assets that are purchased or originated credit-impaired, the Company applies the credit-adjusted effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

   ii. For those financial assets that are not purchased or originated credit-impaired but subsequently have become credit-impaired, the Company applies the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset.

In addition, upon initial recognition, for those equity instruments within the scope of IFRS 9 but neither categorized as held-for-trading nor applying to contingent consideration recognized by acquirers in IFRS 3 “Business Combination”, the Company elects irrevocably to report the subsequent measurement at fair value in other comprehensive income. Amounts reported in other comprehensive income cannot be subsequently transferred to profit or loss (when disposing of such equity instruments, the Company transfers the accumulated amounts in other equity directly into retained earnings) and are presented as financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income on the balance sheets. Dividends on investments are recognized in profit or loss, except when the dividends clearly represent certain recovery of investment cost.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Except for those financial assets qualified for aforementioned conditions and classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost and financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income, the other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss and presented as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss on the balance sheets as at the reporting date.

Such assets are subsequently 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.

2) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures expected credit losses and recognizes expected credit losses for loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial asset measured at amortized cost. The loss allowance on debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income and does not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of financial position.

The Company measures expected credit losses of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:

a) An unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;

b) The time value of money;

c) Reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The loss allowance is measured as follows:

a) At an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses: Including the financial asset whose credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and, additionally, the financial assets which the Company measured the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses in the previous reporting period, but determines at the current reporting date that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition is no longer met.

b) At an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses: Including the financial asset whose credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition or the financial asset that is purchased or originated credit-impaired.

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

a) Total amount of 0.5% of the ending balance for the first category of loan assets excluding life insurance loans, automatic premium loans and holding government debts, 2% of the ending balance for the second category of loan assets that should be paid attention, 10% of the ending balance for the third category of loan assets that are expected to recover, 50% of the ending balance for the fourth category of loan assets that are difficult to recover and 100% of the ending balance for the fifth category of loan assets that are not expected to recover are aggregated.

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

c) Total unsecured portion of loans overdue and receivable on demand.

d) If total amount of minimum allowance of uncollectible accounts measured from the categories above are less than the amount in accordance with GAAP, it should refer to the amount in accordance with GAAP as minimum allowance of uncollectible accounts.

To strengthen the ability to bear the loss of specific loan assets, the authority may, if necessary, require the Company to raise loan loss provision for specific loan assets in specified criteria and deadlines.

As at each reporting date, the Company assesses whether the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition by comparing the risk of a default occurring at the reporting date and the risk of default occurring at initial recognition. Please refer to Note 39 for further details on credit risk.

3) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities measured at amortized cost upon initial recognition.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated 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 Company 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 are recognized in profit or loss.

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.

4) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes all or part of the financial assets when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset or when it loses its controls to the assets.

When the Company transfers all or part of the financial assets and abandons its controls to the assets, it is regarded as sale within the scope of charging in exchange.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes all or part of the financial liabilities when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

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

5) Offsetting 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.

6) Derivative instruments and hedging transactions

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

7) Interest rate benchmark reform

For financial assets measured at amortized cost or financial liability measured at amortized cost, when the basis for determining cash flow changes due to interest rate benchmark reform indicators, the Company updates the effective interest rate of financial assets or financial liabilities to reflect the gradual changes.

8) Adoption of overlay approach on financial assets

The Company chose to express profit or loss of the designated financial assets in overlay approach in accordance with IFRS 4 “Insurance Contract” since the application of IFRS 9. To those designated financial assets, the Company classifies the amount from profit or loss to other comprehensive income, thus making the profit or loss of the designated financial assets as at the reporting date equal to as if they would have been accounted for under IAS 39. Accordingly, the reclassification amount is the difference of the following items:

a) The amount of profit or loss of the designated financial assets in accordance with IFRS 9; and

b) The amount of profit or loss of the designated financial assets as if applied to IAS 39.

A financial asset is eligible for designation under overlay approach if qualifying for the following conditions:

a) In accordance with IFRS 9, the financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss. However, if the Company applies to IAS 39, the financial asset is not measured at fair value through profit or loss collectively; and

b) The financial asset is not held in respect of activities that is unconnected with contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 “Insurance Contract”.

A Financial asset is eligible for the overlay approach if either of the following conditions is met:

a) The asset is accounted for on initial recognition; or

b) The asset now meets the criteria of which is held in respect of activities other than contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 “Insurance Contract” but previously did not.

The Company shall continuously adopt overlay approach to those designated financial assets until derecognition. However, the Company shall remove the designated status when the financial assets held in respect of activities other than contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 “Insurance Contract”. In addition, at the beginning date of any annual reporting year, the Company is permitted to stop applying overlay approach to all designated financial assets; if it does, the change in the accounting policy is accounted for under IFRS 8 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”.

9) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company reclassifies all affected financial assets only when it changes the operating model for managing financial assets. Such changes are determined by the Company’s senior management based on the results of external or internal changes and must be material to the operations of the Company and presentable to external parties. The reclassification of financial assets is deferred from the date of reclassification.

g. 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 assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

1) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
2) 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 for the Company.

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.

The fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account the 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 Company 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.

h. Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Company used the equity method for accounting treatment for its associates with material influence and are they recognized at cost on acquisition. The carrying amount of investment in associates includes the goodwill identified in initial investment (less any accumulated impairment loss). From the date of the Company loses the significant influence, the equity method shall cease to be adopted, and use the book value at the time of the change as the cost.

After the acquisition date, the Company will recognize profit/loss according to the Company's share in the associate' profit or loss. Receipt of surplus distribution from the associate will reduce the carrying amount of the investment. When changes in other comprehensive profits and losses of the associate cause changes in the Company's rights and interests, the Company also relatively adjusts the investment book amount.

When the Company's share of losses of the associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the entity discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. The Company only recognizes additional losses and relevant liabilities to the extent that it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

i. 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.

The Company's investment properties are measured at fair value, and gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in accordance with the requirements of IAS 40 "Investment Property", other than those that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale (or are included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations" and paragraph 53 of IAS 40 "Investment Property". If investment properties are held by a lessee as right-of-use assets and are not held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5, investment properties are measured in accordance with the requirements 34 of IFRS 16.

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

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

When the property meets or do not meet the definition of investment property and there is evidence showing change of use, the Company recognizes the property as investment property or transfers the property out of investment property.

j. Loans

Loans include automatic premium loans, policy loans and secured loans. Among them, automatic premium loans are premiums paid on behalf of the insured in accordance with the insurance contract, policy loans are secured by policies issued by the Company, and secured loans are secured by stocks, chattel, real estate and other loans and overdue receivables approved by the authority.

Loan principal or interest arrears more than three months after the settlement period, or less than three months but has executed recourse to the primary and secondary debtor or disposed the collateral, listing under overdue loans.

Collateral received from the overdue loans by actively dunning is recorded at the fair value listed in the related account depending on the nature of the collateral, and measured in the applicable method of that account.

k. Reinsurance

The Company limits exposure to some events that may cause a certain amount of loss by arranging reinsurance in accordance with business needs and the insurance laws and regulations. For reinsurance ceded, the Company may not refuse to fulfill its obligations to the insured even if the reinsurer fails to fulfill their responsibility.

Reinsurance expenses and reinsurance commission income generated from ceded reinsurance business and due to reinsurers and ceding companies are recognized in the same period with income or expense of the related insurance contract. As the net right of holding reinsurance contract includes reinsurance reserve assets, claims recoverable from reinsurers and due from reinsurers and ceding companies, they are recognized according to the method of signed reinsurance contract and related insurance contract liabilities. The assets, liabilities, income and expense of reinsurance contract cannot offset with the income and expense of related insurance liabilities and insurance contract.

The Company holds the right over re-insurer for reinsurance reserve assets, claims recoverable from reinsurers and due from reinsurers and ceding companies, and regularly assess if impairment has occurred to such rights or the rights can no longer be recovered. When objective evidences demonstrate that such rights after initial recognition may lead to the Company not recovering all contractual terms of the amount due, and the potential impact of the above cases that the Company will receive from reinsurer can be measured reliably, then the Company can retrieve an amount that is less than the carrying value of the aforementioned rights, and recognize impairment losses.

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

For reinsurance contracts that have their significant insurance risk transferred, if the Company can separate and measure the individual deposit component, then the reinsurance contracts need to be recognized separately as the insurance component and the deposit component. That is, the Company receives (or pays) the contract’s value minus the insurance component, recognizing it as financial liabilities (or assets), and not as incomes (or expenses). The financial liabilities (or assets) are recognized with the fair value approach and uses the present value of future cash flow as the basis for the fair value approach.

l Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of dismantling and removing the item, restoring the site on which it is located and borrowing costs for construction in progress if the recognition criteria are met. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately. When significant parts of property and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as individual assets separately with specific useful lives and depreciation. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the derecognition provisions of IAS 16 “Property, 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 and construction	1-60 years
Computer equipment	3-12 years
Communication and transportation equipment	5 years
Other equipment	5 years
Leased assets	Depend on the age or the durable life of lease, whichever is shorter

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

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

m. Leases

At the day of establishment, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time, the Company assesses whether, throughout the period of use, has both of the following:

1) The right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the identified asset; and

2) The right to direct the use of the identified asset.

For a contract that is, or contains, a lease, the Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract. For a contract that contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components shall be determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge the Company for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, the Company estimates the stand-alone price, maximising the use of observable information.

Company as a lessee

Except for leases that meet and elect short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company recognizes right-of-use asset and lease liability for all leases which the Company is the lessee of those lease contracts.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following payments for the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term that are not paid at the commencement date:

1) Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable;

2) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

3) Amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees;

4) The exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and

5) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

After the commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability on an amortized cost basis, which increases the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability by using an effective interest method; and reduces the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made.

At the commencement date, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises:

1) The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;

2) Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;

3) Any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee; and

4) An estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease.

For subsequent measurement of the right-of-use asset, the Company measures the right-of-use asset at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. That is, the Company measures the right-of-use applying a cost model.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the Company depreciates the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The Company applies IAS 36 “Impairment of Assets” to determine whether the right-of-use asset is impaired and to account for any impairment loss identified.

Except for those leases that the Company accounted for as short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company presents right-of-use assets and lease liabilities in the balance sheet and separately presents lease-related interest expense and depreciation charge in the statements comprehensive income.

For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, the Company elects to recognize the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis.

Company as a lessor

At inception of a contract, the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. A lease is classified as an operating lease if it does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. At the commencement date, the Company recognizes assets held under a finance lease in its balance sheet and present them as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease.

The Company recognizes lease payments from operating leases as rental income on either a straight-line basis or another systematic basis. Variable lease payments for operating leases that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as rental income when incurred.

n. Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

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

Other intangible assets are computer software and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life (1 to 10 years).

o. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company 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 Company 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. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

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

The cash generating unit or group which belongs to goodwill should periodically make an impairment test whether it has a sign of impairment. If the impairment test result suggests recognizing an impairment loss, then first deducting goodwill and the remaining deficiencies should be amortized to other assets depending on the relative proportions of the carrying amount of the asset. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in the future periods for any reason.

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

p. Investment-linked insurance products

The Company sells investment-linked insurance products, of which the applicant pays the premium according to the agreed amount less the expenses incurred by the insurer. In addition, the investment distribution is approved by the applicant and then transferred to specific accounts as requested by the applicant. The value of these specific accounts is determined based on their fair value on the applicable date and the net worth is computed in accordance with the relevant regulations and the IFRS Accounting Standards.

In accordance with Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, assets and liabilities representing the rights and obligations of the applicants, whether arising from an insurance contract or insurance policy with features of financial instruments, are recognized separately as "separate account product assets" and "separate account product liabilities". The revenues and expenses of separate account insurance products in accordance with IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts", separately recognized as "separate account product revenues" and "separate account product expenses."

q. Insurance liabilities and reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments

The Company's reserved funds for insurance contracts and financial instruments whether with or without discretionary participation feature are made in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises." Furthermore, they have been validated by the certified actuarial professionals approved by Financial Supervisory Commission. The required amount to be reserved for short-term group insurance is based upon the greater of premium received or calculated premium following the Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate - 11004925801 issued by the FSC. Reserved amount for the rest of other provisions is addressed below:

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

1) Unearned premium reserve

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

2) Reserve for claims

It is a reserve mainly for the reported but not paid claims and unreported claims. The reported but not paid claims reserve is assessed based on 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 on the past experiences and expenses occurred and in accordance with the actuarial principles.

3) Reserve for life insurance liabilities

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

Starting from policy year of 2003, for valid insurance contract whose dividend calculation is stipulated in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-11004931041, the downward adjustments of dividend due to the offset between mortality saving (loss) and loss (gain) from difference of interest rates should be recognized and recorded as the increase of reserve for long-term valid contract.

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. The Company changes its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from year of 2014. The value of insurance liabilities at the same time is measured at fair value in accordance with Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate - 10302501161 issued by the FSC on March 21, 2014. The results of the measurements indicate that the fair value of the insurance liabilities doesn’t exceed book value, therefore insurance liabilities does not have to be increased.

4) Special reserve

a) For the retained businesses with policy period within 1 year, the special reserve is classified into 2 categories, “Special Catastrophe Reserve” and “Special Reserve for Fluctuation of Risks.” The dollar amount of reserve required is addressed as follows:

i. Special catastrophe reserve

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.

ii. Special reserve for fluctuation of risks

When the actual amount paid for indemnity minus the offsetting amount from special reserve for major incidents is less than the anticipated dollar amount need to be paid, the 15% of this difference should be reserved in special reserve for fluctuation of risks. When the actual amount paid for indemnity minus the offsetting amount from special reserve for major incidents is greater than the anticipated dollar amount need to be paid, the exceeded amount can be used to write down the special reserve for fluctuation of risks. If the special reserve for fluctuation of risks for specified type of insurance is not enough to be written down, special reserve for fluctuation of risks for other types of insurance can be used. Also, the type of insurance and total dollar amount written-down should be reported to the authority for inspection purpose. When accumulative dollar amount of special reserve for fluctuation of risks exceeds 30% of self-retention earned premium within one year, the exceeded amount will be recovered.

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

b) The Company sells participating life insurance policy. According to the "Rule Governing application of revenue and expenses related to participating/non-participating policy", the Company is required to set aside special reserve for dividend participation based on income before tax and dividend. On the date of declaration, dividend should be withdrawn from this account. Additionally, the effects of the gain or loss from disposal of participating life insurance policy approved as equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income shall transfer directly into special reserve based on income before tax and dividend. If the special reserve is a negative amount, the Company shall set aside the same amount of special reserve.

c) The net impact from first adoption of fair value in subsequent measurement has been appropriated into dividend reserve for participating policy which relates to investment property. That reserve shall be used only to cover the insufficiency of life insurance liabilities resulting from valid contract's fair value approved by the authority and to set aside additional liabilities for the soundness of financial structure when complying with IFRS 17 "Insurance Contract" in the future implementation. By the time the related assets dispose, the reserve which comes from the changes of fair value due to the cumulative net value-added benefits can be processed according to the related distribution provision of participating policy.

5) Premium deficiency reserve

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

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

6) Other reserve

Pursuant to IFRS 3 "Business Combination", the Company shall set aside other reserve for identifiable assets required and liabilities assumed recorded at fair value in order to reflect the fair value of the insurance contract assumed.

7) Liability adequacy reserve

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

Liability adequacy test is based on integrated insurance contract and related regulations. This test compares net of reserve for insurance contract, deferred acquisition cost and related intangible assets with anticipated present value of insurance contract cash flow at each reporting date. If net book value is insufficient, recognize all insufficient amounts as liability adequacy reserve.

8) Reserves for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments

Financial products without discretionary participation features follows “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” and Depository Accounting.

r. Foreign exchange valuation reserve

Foreign exchange valuation reserve was appropriated or written-down from the foreign investment assets (do not include foreign currency non-investment-linked life insurance product assets) in accordance with “Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises” and “Directions for Foreign Exchange Valuation Reserve by Life Insurance Enterprises”. The beginning balance of foreign exchange valuation reserve was $1,745,679 thousand which has to recognize special capital reserve within three years since 2012 according to the provision. The recognized amount should not be less than one third of the beginning balance net of tax for the first year. The cumulative recognized amount of the first two years should not be less than two thirds of the beginning balance net of tax. In addition, the saving of hedging costs is transferred to special capital reserve each year. If the annual earning is not enough for transfer, then replenish in the later year. The related special reserve is only used for capital increase or offset deficit. According to Article 9 of the “Directions for Foreign Exchange Valuation Reserve by Life Insurance Enterprises” and the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate - 1090490453 issued by the FSC on February 17, 2020, starting from the earning distribution of 2019, when insurance company set aside special capital reserve according to Article 9 of the “Directions for Foreign Exchange Valuation Reserve by Life Insurance Enterprises”, it shall set aside 10% of “net profit after tax plus Items other than net profit after tax that are included in the undistributed earnings of the year” as special reserve.

s. Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, which probably leads to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits that is required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company 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.

t. Post-employment benefits

The Company set up a pension plan and an independently administered pension fund committee according to Labor Standards Act. The Company deposits retirement reserve according to a certain percentage of wages to the specific account of Bank of Taiwan every month. Before the end of each year, the Company assesses the balance in the designated labor pension fund. If the amount is inadequate to pay pensions calculated for workers retiring in the following year, the Company will make up the difference in one appropriation before the end of March of the following year. As the retirement reserves are deposited under the committee’s name in the specific bank account, the reserves are not associated with the Company. Therefore, retirement reserve is not included in the Company’s financial statements.

After the Labor Pension Act became effective, employees can choose to be subject to the pension mechanism under Labor Standards Act or Labor Pension Act. The seniority prior to the enforcement of Labor Pension Act shall be maintained and the Company deposits 6% of the monthly allocated wage based on the monthly wage allocation classification schedule to employees' personal pension accounts in Bureau of Labor Insurance if employees choose to be subject to the pension mechanism under Labor Pension Act.

Employees who joined before April 1, 2024, in case that an employee's monthly wage exceeds the upper limit of monthly wage allocation classification schedule, the Company may set aside monthly 6% of the excess portion as retirement reserve. Upon meeting the requirements of the pension plan, the employees are entitled to receive this kind of the retirement reserve.

For the defined contribution plan, the Company recognizes expenses in the period in which the contribution becomes due. The defined benefit plan is recognized based on the actuarial report at the end of the annual reporting period. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset) comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset), is recognized as other comprehensive income with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings when it occurs. Past service cost is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from a plan amendment or curtailment, and recognized as an expense at the earlier of the following dates:

1) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment occurs; and

2) The date that the Company recognizes related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

Net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset) is determined by multiplying the net defined benefit liability (asset) by the discount rate, 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 payments.

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, significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events after the end of the prior financial year.

u. Share-based payment transactions

For the equity-settled transactions between the Company and its employees is recognized based on the fair value of the equity instruments granted. The Company has determined the date of the subscription price and the number of shares as the grant-date and recognized the fair value of the equity instruments granted as expenses, with a corresponding increase in equity.

v. Insurance premium income and expenses

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

For non-separate account insurance product that is also classified as financial products without discretionary participation features, the insurance revenue collected is recognized on the balance sheet as “reserves for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments.” The related acquisition costs will be written-down in that period after commencement of the insurance contract under “reserves for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments.”

w. Income taxes

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

Current income tax

Current income tax liability (asset) for the current and prior period is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Current income tax and the tax relating to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity shall be recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity rather than the profit and loss.

The income tax for unappropriated earnings is recognized as income tax expense in the subsequent year when the distribution proposal is approved at 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 in the balance sheets.

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 liabilities reflect the tax consequences generated from expected recovery of assets or settlement of liabilities at the end of reporting date. Deferred tax is not recognized in the profit and loss if the related item is not recognized in the profit and loss. Rather, it is recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity according to their transaction. Deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized accordingly.

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

The income tax expense for the mid-term period is accrued and disclosed at the tax rate applicable to the expected total income for the current year, means that using estimated annual tax rate with the pre-tax benefit for the mid-term period. The estimate of the annual tax rate only includes current income tax expense, the deferred income tax is measured in accordance with IAS 12 “Income Tax” and in consistent with the annual financial report. When tax rate changes, the impact on deferred income tax is recognized in profit or loss, other comprehensive income, or directly in equity.

x. Unconsolidated structured entities

Securitization vehicles such as real estate investment trust and beneficiary certificates of financial asset securitization, asset-backed financings and some investment funds such as private funds are unconsolidated structured entities, and the related information should be disclosed in accordance with IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”.

5. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Except for those describe below, the material accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty have been applied in the financial statements, please refer to note 5 of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024.

a. Fair value of financial instruments

Where the fair value of the financial instruments recognized in the balance sheet cannot be derived from an active market or a quoted price, it is determined using a valuation technique. In applying valuation techniques, the Company adopts pricing models in accordance with its procedure for valuation, and uses observable market data as possible. The changes in assumptions of these models will affect the fair value of reported financial instruments. Please refer to Note 38.

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

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

The best estimates of future investment income from the assets are based on current market returns, as well as expectation about future economic development. Assumptions on future expense are based on current expense level, adjusted for expected expense inflation, if appropriate. Surrender rates are based on the Company's historical experience.

6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Cash on hand	$ 385	$ 401	$ 654
Revolving funds	5	5	5
Cash in banks	16,749,976	21,353,685	23,305,732
Time deposits	16,762,926	7,925,840	18,760,059
Cash equivalents - bond with resale agreement	12,505,779	10,935,254	12,884,147
Total	$ 46,019,071	$ 40,215,185	$ 54,950,597

7. RECEIVABLES

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Notes receivable	$ 56,819	$ 82,233	$ 63,582
Other receivables			
Interest receivable	16,540,827	18,404,137	16,682,691
Securities settlement receivable	2,897,565	643,283	4,092,924
Financial institutions collection receivable	410,588	669,491	456,044
Dividends receivable	643,469	797,559	848,451
Others	774,858	1,334,967	1,412,889
Overdue receivable	2,123	9,180	8,209
Less: Allowance for bad debts - other receivables	(2,677,105)	(2,298,476)	(2,027,223)
Subtotal	18,592,325	19,560,141	21,473,985
Total	$ 18,649,144	$ 19,642,374	$ 21,537,567

The Company adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note 31 for more details on impairment of receivables. Please refer to Note 39 for more details on credit risk management.

8. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	$ 5,496,920	$ 2,083,541	$ 8,282,486
Domestic financial debentures	19,522,789	18,642,565	18,780,646
Domestic listed stocks	167,986,099	148,237,750	139,636,475
Domestic preferred stocks	1,154,654	1,155,416	1,195,290
Domestic unlisted stock	3,105,474	2,300,159	2,286,162
Domestic beneficiary certificates	157,841,449	142,449,605	143,160,425
Domestic real estate investment trust	1,394,934	1,477,355	1,552,398
Overseas corporate bonds	4,121,532	4,421,457	4,334,196
Overseas listed stocks	29,003,394	33,157,012	25,594,759
Overseas financial debentures	21,903,657	22,587,186	22,739,873
Overseas beneficiary certificates	73,818,728	61,562,120	55,416,325
Overseas real estate investment trust	-	266,596	326,976
Total	$ 485,349,630	$ 438,340,762	$ 423,306,011

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss were not pledged.

The Company elected to express profit or loss of the designated financial assets in overlay approach under IFRS 4 "Insurance Contracts" since its application of IFRS 9. Financial assets designated to apply overlay approach by the Company for investing activities relating to insurance contracts are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Domestic financial debentures	$ 19,522,789	$ 18,642,565	$ 18,780,646
Domestic listed stocks	167,986,099	148,237,750	139,636,475
Domestic preferred stocks	1,154,654	1,155,416	1,195,290
Domestic unlisted stocks	3,105,474	2,300,159	2,286,162
Domestic beneficiary certificates	157,841,449	142,449,605	143,160,425
Domestic real estate investment trust	1,394,934	1,477,355	1,552,398
Overseas corporate bonds	4,121,532	4,421,457	4,334,196
Overseas listed stocks	29,003,394	33,157,012	25,594,759
Overseas financial debentures	21,903,657	22,587,186	22,739,873
Overseas beneficiary certificates	73,818,728	61,562,120	55,416,325
Overseas real estate investment trust	-	266,596	326,976
Total	$ 479,852,710	$ 436,257,221	$ 415,023,525

Reclassification of the financial assets designated to apply overlay approach from profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the three months ended and for the nine months ended on September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Gain due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	$ 40,336,616	$ 4,785,031
Less: Gains if applying IAS 39 to profit	(13,698,809)	(14,716,474)
Gains (losses) from adoption of overlay approach	$ 26,637,807	$ (9,931,443)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Gains due to applying IFRS 9 to profit or loss	$ 27,791,450	$ 53,170,663
Less: Gains if applying IAS 39 to profit	(32,723,346)	(33,279,423)
(Losses) gains from adoption of overlay approach	$ (4,931,896)	$ 19,891,240

Due to the adoption of overlay approach, gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are decreased from $17,760,465 thousand to losses of $8,877,342 thousand and gains are increased from $16,754,670 thousand to $26,686,113 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively; gains on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are increased from $42,928,408 thousand to $47,860,304 thousand and gains are decreased from $10,109,914 thousand to losses of $9,781,326 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

9. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Domestic government bonds	$ 1,379,861	$ 1,134,902	$ 1,462,248
Overseas government bonds	12,436,285	11,553,107	12,362,147
Overseas corporate bonds	17,474,202	17,797,941	18,911,249
Overseas financial debentures	13,015,646	10,187,399	10,427,652
Subtotal	44,305,994	40,673,349	43,163,296
Equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Domestic listed stocks	3,071,922	2,892,548	3,029,792
Domestic unlisted stocks	1,216,482	1,329,495	1,333,750
Domestic preferred stocks	10,319,254	11,557,011	11,421,922
Overseas unlisted stocks	14,756,204	10,331,808	10,399,450
Subtotal	29,363,862	26,110,862	26,184,914
Total	$ 73,669,856	$ 66,784,211	$ 69,348,210

Information on gross carrying amount and allowance loss of investments in debt instrument measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is detailed in Note 31 and information related to credit risk in Note 39.

The Company’s dividend income related to equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the three months ended and nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	$ 367,851	$ 603,341
Dividends recognized during the period	377,426	603,341

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Related to investments held at the end of the reporting period	$ 593,446	$ 630,829
Dividends recognized during the period	603,021	630,829

Given the investment strategy, the Company disposed of the partial shares in equity instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. Details on derecognition of such investments for the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 are as follow:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	**2024**
The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition	$ 261,888	$ -
The cumulative unrealized valuation loss on disposal reclassified from other equity to retained earnings	(923)	-

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	**2024**
The fair value of the investments at the date of derecognition	$ 1,212,356	$ -
The cumulative unrealized valuation gain on disposal reclassified from other equity to retained earnings	16,724	-

10. FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTIZED COST

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Domestic government bonds	$ 49,999,910	$ 53,289,099	$ 55,096,093
Domestic corporate bonds	39,599,278	39,648,934	40,248,805
Domestic financial debentures	17,850,000	17,350,000	17,350,000
Domestic structured products	6,500,000	6,500,000	6,500,000
Overseas real estate mortgage bonds	6,233,458	6,865,957	6,685,721
Overseas government bonds	187,862,869	202,467,730	195,600,515
Overseas corporate bonds	499,001,252	538,791,252	523,073,198
Overseas financial debentures	761,935,526	812,707,102	793,370,055
Less: Refundable deposits	(14,993,296)	(21,763,025)	(10,518,535)
Less: Loss allowance	(1,265,826)	(1,487,210)	(1,281,180)
Total	$ 1,552,723,171	$ 1,654,369,839	$ 1,626,124,672

For the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the carrying amounts and gain (loss) on disposal of the financial assets measured at amortized cost when sold close to the expiration date or sales insignificant in value (either individually or in aggregate):

	For the Three Months Ended September 30			
	2025		2024	
	Carrying Amount of Derecognition	Current Gain (Loss) Recognized	Carrying Amount of Derecognition	Current Gain (Loss) Recognized
Overseas corporate bonds	$ -	$ -	$ 792,815	$ (192,026)
Overseas financial debentures	-	-	739,381	236
	$ -	$ -	$ 1,532,196	$ (191,790)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30			
	2025		2024	
	Carrying Amount of Derecognition	Current Gain (Loss) Recognized	Carrying Amount of Derecognition	Current Gain (Loss) Recognized
Domestic government bonds	$ 3,200,131	$ 2,604	$ 9,839,316	$ 199,282
Overseas corporate bonds	287,756	3,324	792,815	(192,026)
Overseas financial debentures	12,804,827	170,406	739,381	236
	$ 16,292,714	$ 176,334	$ 11,371,512	$ 7,492

Please refer to Note 43 for more details on financial assets measured at amortized cost under pledge.

Please refer to Note 31 for the gross carrying amount and allowance loss of financial assets measured at amortized cost, refer to Note 39 for information related to credit risk.

11. INVESTMENTS ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

The following table lists the investments accounted for using the equity method of the Company:

Name of Investee Company	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Investments accounted for using the equity method	$ 2,725,281	$ 2,301,619	$ 2,401,813

Please refer to Note 48 (2) for the information on associates' investment.

The investments of individual associates of the Company are not material to the Company, and the aggregate financial information of the Company's investments in associates according to the shares enjoyed was as follows:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Profit or loss from continuing operations	$ 118,038	$ (54,889)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	29	(817)
Total comprehensive income	$ 118,067	$ (55,706)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Profit or loss from continuing operations	$ 131,941	$ (37,170)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	(1,281)	(415)
Total comprehensive income	$ 130,660	$ (37,585)

The investments in associates were not pledged.

12. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

The reconciliations from the beginning book value balances to the ending book value balances for investment property measured at fair value model in subsequent period are as follows:

	For the Nine Month Ended September 30, 2025				
	Land	Buildings	Right-of-use Asset - Land	Right-of-use Asset - Superficies of Royalties	Total
Beginning balance	$ 32,342,046	$ 23,281,293	$ 1,561,646	$ 9,272,942	$ 66,457,927
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	389,261	-	-	389,261
Gains (losses) generated from adjustment fair value	397,300	(119,275)	5,488	(360,273)	(76,760)
Disposals	(222,024)	(93,642)	-	-	(315,666)
Transfer from property and equipment	27,389	23,523	-	-	50,912
Ending balance	$ 32,544,711	$ 23,481,160	$ 1,567,134	$ 8,912,669	$ 66,505,674

	For the Nine Month Ended September 30, 2024				
	Land	Buildings	Right-of-use Asset - Land	Right-of-use Asset - Superficies of Royalties	Total
Beginning balance	$ 32,942,958	$ 23,606,942	$ 1,584,171	$ 9,183,816	$ 67,317,887
Additions from subsequent expenditure	-	349,361	-	-	349,361
Additions from lease contract	-	-	34,387	-	34,387
Gains (losses) generated from adjustment fair value	(144,805)	(364,636)	(53,902)	17,205	(546,138)
Disposals	(154,828)	(84,819)	-	-	(239,647)
Transfer to property and equipment	(7,471)	(4,666)	-	-	(12,137)
Ending balance	$ 32,635,854	$ 23,502,182	$ 1,564,656	$ 9,201,021	$ 66,903,713

Development of the vacant land and prepayment for buildings without construction license is measured at cost because its fair value cannot be reliably determined. The reconciliations from the beginning book value balances to the ending book value balances are as follows:

	For the Nine Month Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
	Land	Land
Costs		
Beginning balance	$ -	$ 3,654,175
Ending balance	$ -	$ 3,654,175
Accumulated impairment		
Beginning balance	$ -	$ 1,219,288
Ending balance	$ -	$ 1,219,288

Net carrying amount:

	Land	Buildings	Right-of-use Asset - Land	Right-of-use Asset - Superficies of Royalties	Total
2025.9.30	$ 32,544,711	$ 23,481,160	$ 1,567,134	$ 8,912,669	$ 66,505,674
2024.12.31	$ 32,342,046	$ 23,281,293	$ 1,561,646	$ 9,272,942	$ 66,457,927
2024.9.30	$ 35,070,741	$ 23,502,182	$ 1,564,656	$ 9,201,021	$ 69,338,600

A major part of the Company's buildings includes main plants, air conditioning, electrical, fire-fighting and elevator equipment.

Valuation has been performed by appraisers from professional valuation agencies, the fair value evaluated according to Real Estate Appraisal Technical Rules as the basis for valuation reports are issued every six months whose fair value effectiveness are evaluated on the balance sheet date quarterly to determine whether valuation reports shall be reissued. The valuation reports are taken during the reporting period of financial statements are dated on June 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and June 30, 2024, and review reports on September 30, 2025 and 2024 are also acquired.

September 30, 2025:

a. Hong Bang Real Estate Appraisers Firm: Li Ching Tang
b. CCIS Real Estate Joint Appraisers Firm: Wu Chih Hao

December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024:

a. Hong Bang Real Estate Appraisers Firm: Li Ching Tang
b. CCIS Real Estate Joint Appraisers Firm: Wu Chih Hao, Li Wei Ju

The fair value of investment property is treated in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises. The fair value evaluation should adopt the discounted cash flow method of income approach or cost approach, excluding the investment property already stated on the account prior to May 11, 2020 which was subsequently measured by the fair value model, and the normal price should be used as the basis of fair value assessment.

For investment property acquired before May 11, 2020, the fair value was determined through the support of market evidence. Since the investment property of the Company comprises mainly commercial buildings and residential buildings that are with market liquidity and easy access to similar comparative cases and rental cases in the neighborhood, comparison approach and income approach, of which latter one uses the direct capitalization method, are mainly used for evaluations.

For investment property acquired after May 11, 2020, if a lease contract for more than one year has been entered into, it shall be evaluated by the discounted cash flow method of income approach. The cash flow, analysis period, and discount rate of the evaluation method shall meet the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises; if the investment property did not enter into a lease contract for more than a year or the contract has been terminated, cancelled, or invalidated for more than one year, cost approach should be adopted for evaluation.

The inputs mainly used are as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Income capitalization rate	Mainly 0.0409%-3.52%	Mainly 0.145%-3.6%	Mainly 0.11%-3.65%
Discount rate (Note)	2.97%-4.77%	2.97%-3.77%	2.97%-3.77%
Overall capital interest rate (Note)	3.08%-14.28%	0.44%-13.04%	1.65%-5.22%

Note: The valuation method of investment property acquired by the Company after May 11, 2020 adopted the discounted cash flow method of income approach and cost approach, and the main parameters used were the discount rate and the overall capital interest rate.

The part of the investment property of the Company that is measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition, the fair value is categorized at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investment property will decrease as the main inputs, income capitalization rate of direct capitalization approach, the discount rate of the discounted cash flow method and the overall capital interest rate, increases. On the contrary, the fair value of investment property will increase if the main input decrease.

The investment properties are held mainly for lease business. All the lease agreements are operating leases. The primary terms of lease agreements are the same as general lease agreements. Rents from property investment are received annually, semi-annually, quarterly, monthly or in lump sum.

Rental income arising from investment properties were $387,264 thousand and $374,938 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the related direct operating expenses were $71,518 thousand and $70,796 thousand, and the direct operating expenses of investment properties does not generate rental income were $5,868 thousand and $8,032 thousand; rental income arising from investment properties were $1,151,907 thousand and $1,125,229 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the related direct operating expenses were $200,324 thousand and $199,345 thousand, and the direct operating expenses of investment properties does not generate rental income were $19,547 thousand and $25,727 thousand.

As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, no investment properties were pledged as collateral.

13. LOANS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Policy loans	$ 29,988,320	$ 30,393,849	$ 29,824,519
Automatic premium loans	5,542,243	5,558,750	5,457,524
Secured loans	80,553	113,704	129,355
Subtotal	35,611,116	36,066,303	35,411,398
Less: Allowance for bad debts - secured loans	(1,397)	(1,799)	(2,729)
Total	$ 35,609,719	$ 36,064,504	$ 35,408,669

The Company adopted IFRS 9 for impairment assessment. Please refer to Note 31 for more details on loss allowance.

14. REINSURANCE ASSETS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	$ 934,862	$ 706,045	$ 881,469
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	80,483	-	39,615
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	95,326	97,747	84,052
Ceded reserve for claims	39,312	40,355	31,570
	134,638	138,102	115,622
Total	$ 1,149,983	$ 844,147	$ 1,036,706

The above reinsurance assets are not impaired.

15. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025							
	Land	Buildings	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayment for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Beginning balance	$ 6,335,949	$ 5,393,725	$ 877,453	$ 35,933	$ 740,793	$ 69,446	$ 205,929	$ 13,659,228
Additions	-	6,926	23,055	2,440	2,836	4,291	222,091	261,639
Disposals	-	-	(32,345)	(1,921)	(2,213)	-	-	(36,479)
Transfer to property and equipment	(30,370)	(18,603)	-	-	-	-	-	(48,973)
Transfers	-	428	17,688	1,281	-	-	(90,393)	(70,996)
Ending balance	$ 6,305,579	$ 5,382,476	$ 885,851	$ 37,733	$ 741,416	$ 73,737	$ 337,627	$ 13,764,419
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning balance	$ -	$ 1,197,198	$ 429,328	$ 15,486	$ 610,922	$ 35,474	$ -	$ 2,288,408
Depreciation	-	198,165	104,921	5,167	33,614	4,872	-	346,739
Disposals	-	-	(32,244)	(1,921)	(2,181)	-	-	(36,346)
Transfer to property and equipment	-	(6,079)	-	-	-	-	-	(6,079)
Ending balance	$ -	$ 1,389,284	$ 502,005	$ 18,732	$ 642,355	$ 40,346	$ -	$ 2,592,722
Accumulated impairment								
Beginning balance	$ 740,512	$ 8,534	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 749,046
Provision (reversal)	2,981	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,981
Transfer to property and equipment	(2,981)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,981)
Ending balance	$ 740,512	$ 8,534	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 749,046

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024							
	Land	Buildings	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayment for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Cost								
Beginning balance	$ 5,980,242	$ 5,370,386	$ 851,843	$ 35,172	$ 726,219	$ 64,930	$ 213,362	$ 13,242,154
Additions	-	2,540	31,648	624	10,668	742	160,888	207,110
Disposals	-	-	(32,958)	(81)	(6,268)	-	-	(39,307)
Transfers from investment property	7,471	4,666	-	-	-	-	-	12,137
Transfers	-	4,427	16,067	-	8,265	(544)	(173,249)	(145,034)
Ending balance	$ 5,987,713	$ 5,382,019	$ 866,600	$ 35,715	$ 738,884	$ 65,128	$ 201,001	$ 13,277,060
Accumulated depreciation								
Beginning balance	$ -	$ 935,209	$ 343,106	$ 8,957	$ 569,669	$ 29,302	$ -	$ 1,886,243
Depreciation	-	197,609	106,981	5,039	36,065	4,563	-	350,257
Disposals	-	-	(32,907)	(81)	(6,260)	-	-	(39,248)
Ending balance	$ -	$ 1,132,818	$ 417,180	$ 13,915	$ 599,474	$ 33,865	$ -	$ 2,197,252
Accumulated impairment								
Beginning balance	$ 740,512	$ 8,534	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 749,046
Ending balance	$ 740,512	$ 8,534	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 749,046

	Land	Buildings	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Prepayment for Equipment and Construction in Progress	Total
Net carrying amount:								
2025.9.30	$ 5,565,067	$ 3,984,658	$ 383,846	$ 19,001	$ 99,061	$ 33,391	$ 337,627	$ 10,422,651
2024.12.31	$ 5,595,437	$ 4,187,993	$ 448,125	$ 20,447	$ 129,871	$ 33,972	$ 205,929	$ 10,621,774
2024.9.30	$ 5,247,201	$ 4,240,667	$ 449,420	$ 21,800	$ 139,410	$ 31,263	$ 201,001	$ 10,330,762

Property and equipment held by the Company are not pledged.

16. LEASES

a. Company as a lessee

The commercial lease contracts for offices signed by the Company are within 2 to 15 years, vehicles are within 5 to 7 years and equipment are within 1 to 5 years without renewal option. There is no restriction on the Company in these contracts. Furthermore, the Company leases the land for 70 years by creating surface right and the agreement is a non-cancellable operating lease.

The Company's leases effect on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows are as follow:

1) Amounts of right-of-use assets recognized in the balance sheet and the statements of comprehensive income

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025						
	Land	Royalty - Surface Rights	Buildings	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Office Equipment	Total
Cost							
Beginning balance	$ 545,343	$ 4,336,575	$ 379,347	$ 151,698	$ 7,455	$ 24,157	$ 5,444,575
Additions	-	-	39,808	-	-	8,191	47,999
Write off	-	-	(12,526)	-	-	(24,157)	(36,683)
Ending balance	$ 545,343	$ 4,336,575	$ 406,629	$ 151,698	$ 7,455	$ 8,191	$ 5,455,891
Accumulated depreciation							
Beginning balance	$ 50,488	$ 394,361	$ 74,772	$ 123,743	$ 4,300	$ 13,737	$ 661,401
Depreciation	6,330	50,068	36,669	24,440	894	4,296	122,697
Write off	-	-	(12,526)	-	-	(16,105)	(28,631)
Ending balance	$ 56,818	$ 444,429	$ 98,915	$ 148,183	$ 5,194	$ 1,928	$ 755,467

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024						
	Land	Royalty - Surface Rights	Buildings	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Office Equipment	Total
Cost							
Beginning balance	$ 530,510	$ 4,354,410	$ 397,848	$ 148,434	$ 10,898	$ 24,157	$ 5,466,257
Additions	17,066	-	23,784	3,264	-	-	44,114
Write off	-	-	(33,515)	-	(3,443)	-	(36,958)
Ending balance	$ 547,576	$ 4,354,410	$ 388,117	$ 151,698	$ 7,455	$ 24,157	$ 5,473,413
Accumulated depreciation							
Beginning balance	$ 42,222	$ 328,974	$ 90,846	$ 91,571	$ 4,954	$ 8,052	$ 566,619
Depreciation	6,356	50,274	40,539	24,025	1,180	4,263	126,637
Write off	-	-	(32,853)	-	(2,131)	-	(34,984)
Ending balance	$ 48,578	$ 379,248	$ 98,532	$ 115,596	$ 4,003	$ 12,315	$ 658,272

	Land	Royalty - Surface Rights	Buildings	Computer Equipment	Transportation Equipment	Other Office Equipment	Total
Net carrying amount							
2025.9.30	$ 488,525	$ 3,892,146	$ 307,714	$ 3,515	$ 2,261	$ 6,263	$ 4,700,424
2024.12.31	$ 494,855	$ 3,942,214	$ 304,575	$ 27,955	$ 3,155	$ 10,420	$ 4,783,174
2024.9.30	$ 498,998	$ 3,975,162	$ 289,585	$ 36,102	$ 3,452	$ 11,842	$ 4,815,141

The right-of-use assets recognized as depreciation expense for the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 is $41,253 thousand, $42,466 thousand, $122,697 thousand and $126,637 thousand, respectively.

Depreciation on the right-of-use assets is calculated through a straight-line basis over 2 to 70 years.

2) Amounts of lease liabilities recognized in the balance sheet and the statements of comprehensive income

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Land	$ 1,599,237	$ 1,605,506	$ 1,607,536
Buildings	326,564	320,998	306,040
Computer equipment	6,894	25,394	35,786
Transportation equipment	2,298	3,198	3,599
Other office equipment	6,770	10,976	12,879
Total	$ 1,941,763	$ 1,966,072	$ 1,965,840

The interest expense on the lease liabilities recognized for the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 is $15,442 thousand, $15,459 thousand, $46,385 thousand and $46,462 thousand, respectively. Please refer to Note 39 (2) liquidity risk analysis for the maturity analysis for lease liabilities as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024.

3) Income and costs relating to leasing activities

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 721	$ 221
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	68	13

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
The expenses relating to short-term leases	$ 1,863	$ 750
The expenses relating to leases of low-value assets (not including the expenses relating to short-term leases of low-value assets)	206	125

4) Cash outflow relating to leasing activities

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company's total cash outflows for leases amounting to $112,641 thousand and $117,686 thousand, respectively.

5) Other information relating to leasing activities

a) Variable lease payments

Some of the Company's machine equipment lease agreements contain variable lease payment terms that exceed the standard quota. As such variable lease payments do not meet the definition of lease payments, those payments are not included in the measurement of the assets and liabilities.

b) Extension and termination options

Some of the Company's rental agreement contain extension and termination options. In determining the lease terms, the non-cancellable period for which the Company has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. These options are used to maximize operational flexibility in terms of managing contracts. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the control of the lessee and affects whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in its determination of the lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in its determination of the lease term.

b. Company as a lessor

Please refer to Note 12 for details on the Company's owned investment properties. Leases of owned investment properties are classified as operating leases as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of underlying assets.

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	**2024**
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate	$ 384,111	$ 372,489
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	3,153	2,449
Total	$ 387,264	$ 374,938

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Lease income for operating leases		
Income relating to fixed lease payments and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate	$ 1,142,753	$ 1,118,143
Income relating to variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate	9,154	7,086
Total	$ 1,151,907	$ 1,125,229

The remaining period of commercial property lease contracts the Company signed are within one year to twenty years, and most of these lease contracts contain terms about adjusting rents according to market environment annually. The undiscounted lease payments to be received and a total of the amounts for the remaining years as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024 are as follow:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Less than one year	$ 1,434,795	$ 1,352,846	$ 1,357,807
More than one year but less than two years	1,285,520	1,282,203	1,212,557
More than two years but less than three years	1,112,862	1,103,598	1,037,446
More than three years but less than four years	1,014,856	947,241	899,329
More than four years but less than five years	1,012,752	640,080	812,005
More than five years	5,127,027	5,529,237	5,702,479
Total	$ 10,987,812	$ 10,855,205	$ 11,021,623

17. OTHER ASSETS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Prepayments	$ 108,730	$ 185,070	$ 204,467
Refundable deposits	15,012,919	21,822,417	10,578,527
Other assets - others	19,801	24,240	20,090
Total	$ 15,141,450	$ 22,031,727	$ 10,803,084

a. Guarantee deposits paid comprised:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Insurance operation guarantee deposit	$ 7,563,351	$ 7,560,592	$ 7,339,763
Office rental deposit	14,663	14,847	16,762
Deposit for derivatives trading	7,429,945	14,244,065	3,178,772
Other guarantee deposits	4,960	2,913	43,230
	$ 15,012,919	$ 21,822,417	$ 10,578,527

b. According to the Article 141 of the Insurance Act, an insurance enterprise shall post bond at the national treasury in an amount equal to 15% of the total amount of its paid-in capital. According to the Article 142 of the Act, the deposited bond is not to be returned except if the insurer ceases business operations and completes the required liquidation. As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the Company posted government bond as business guarantee deposit to the special treasury account.

c. As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, transaction deposit for derivatives was $7,429,945 thousand for government bonds, $14,244,065 thousand for bank deposits and government bonds and $3,178,772 thousand for government bonds.

18. SEPARATE ACCOUNT INSURANCE PRODUCTS

a. Separate account products assets and liabilities

	Assets		
Items	**September 30, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**	**September 30, 2024**
Cash in bank	$ 1,391,448	$ 1,099,041	$ 699,594
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	126,225,189	120,292,665	118,758,458
Other receivables	69,152	41,020	69,926
Total	$ 127,685,789	$ 121,432,726	$ 119,527,978

	Liabilities		
Items	**September 30, 2025**	**December 31, 2024**	**September 30, 2024**
Reserve for separate account	$ 127,674,462	$ 121,425,377	$ 119,524,659
Other payables	11,327	7,349	3,319
Total	$ 127,685,789	$ 121,432,726	$ 119,527,978

b. Separate account products revenues and expenses:

	Revenues	
	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
Items	**2025**	**2024**
Premium income	$ 3,203,989	$ 2,160,365
Gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	5,921,147	1,209,823
Interest income	1,077	647
Other revenues	55,976	46,040
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	21,317	(483,208)
Total	$ 9,203,506	$ 2,933,667

Items	Expenses For the Three Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Insurance claim payments	$ 1,217,230	$ 1,384,048
Net change in separate account reserve	7,362,779	1,020,850
Custodian fee	623,497	528,769
Total	$ 9,203,506	$ 2,933,667

Items	Revenues For the Nine Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Premium income	$ 8,762,003	$ 5,591,260
Gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	4,568,728	7,174,136
Interest income	3,401	1,555
Other revenues	151,951	137,609
Foreign exchange (losses) gains	(20,231)	595,761
Total	$ 13,465,852	$ 13,500,321

Items	Expenses For the Nine Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Insurance claim payments	$ 3,579,278	$ 4,343,798
Net change in separate account reserve	8,045,257	7,495,297
Custodian fee	1,841,317	1,661,226
Total	$ 13,465,852	$ 13,500,321

c. The rebate earned for engaging in investment-linked insurance business from counterparties for the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 were $87,515 thousand, $87,137 thousand, $249,752 thousand and $251,465 thousand, respectively, recognized as fee income.

19. PAYABLES

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Life insurance proceeds payable	$ 69,714	$ 123,307	$ 73,196
Commissions payable	1,516,042	1,781,302	1,718,405
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,167,741	755,613	941,445

(Continued)

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Other payables			
Salary payable	$ 1,487,371	$ 2,180,860	$ 2,055,020
Tax payable	99,044	100,126	100,372
Collection payable	57,192	57,564	56,514
Payable on investments	2,439,221	1,071,636	2,833,893
Accrued expense and payable on insurance policies	9,154,740	8,661,934	8,732,351
Others	399,575	414,389	381,127
Subtotal	13,637,143	12,486,509	14,159,277
Total	$ 16,390,640	$ 15,146,731	$ 16,892,323

(Concluded)

20. FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Held for trading:			
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	$ 14,286,541	$ 21,376,362	$ 6,645,716

21. BONDS PAYABLE

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
1st perpetual cumulative subordinated corporate bonds issued in 2020	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000	$ 10,000,000
1st unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds issued in 2023	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
1st unsecured cumulative subordinated corporate bonds issued in 2024	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$ 30,000,000

a. The issue was approved by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) under Order No. Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi-1090434160 and Taipei Exchange (“TPEx”) under Order No. Cheng-Gui-Chai-Zi-10900142481. The Company issued corporate bond on December 28, 2020. The issuance conditions are as follows:

1) Total issuance and face value: The total issuance is NT$10,000,000 thousand, and the per par value is NT$1,000 thousand.

2) Issue period and method: Perpetual bonds. Fully issued according to the face value.

3) Coupon rate: The annual coupon rate is fixed at 2.7%.

4) Interest payment: Since the issuance date, the interest will be calculated and paid once a year based on the coupon rate. The interest payment amount is calculated based on the face value of each bond and is rounded up to the nearest dollar if the decimal point is more than $0.5 and rounded off if less than $0.4. If the principal and interest payment date is the day when the place of payment bank ceases business, the principal and interest will be paid on the business day following the business closure day, and no additional interest will be paid. If the principal and interest are received after the principal and interest payment date, no deferred interest will be calculated and paid.

5) Redemption right: Ten years after the issuance date, the bonds may be redeemed in whole by KGI Life with regulator’s approval if the Company’s capital adequacy ratio (after the bond redemption) is one time higher than the minimum regulation requirement at the time of calculation. The redemption price will be equal to par value plus any accrued and unpaid interest payable up to the date of redemption.

6) Form: Issued in dematerialized form, and is registered with the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The Company’s issuance of corporate bonds recognizes in interest expenses, accounted as financial costs, for the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $68,055 thousand, $67,869 thousand, $201,945 thousand and $202,131 thousand, respectively.

b. The issue was approved by Financial Supervisory Commission (“FSC”) under Order No. Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi-1120424290 and Taipei Exchange (“TPEx”) under Order No. Cheng-Gui-Chai-Zi-11200065611. The Company issued corporate bond on July 25, 2023. The issuance conditions are as follows:

1) Total issuance and face value: The total issuance is NT$10,000,000 thousand, and the per par value is NT$1,000 thousand.

2) Issue period and method: 10-year. Fully issued according to the face value.

3) Coupon rate: The annual coupon rate is fixed at 3.75%.

4) Interest payment: Since the issuance date, the interest will be calculated and paid once a year based on the coupon rate. The interest payment amount is calculated based on the face value of each bond and is rounded up to the nearest dollar if the decimal point is more than $0.5 and rounded off if less than $0.4. If the principal and interest payment date is the day when the place of payment bank ceases business, the principal and interest will be paid on the business day following the business closure day, and no additional interest will be paid. If the principal and interest are received after the principal and interest payment date, no deferred interest will be calculated and paid.

5) Form: Issued in dematerialized form, and is registered with the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The Company’s issuance of corporate bonds recognizes in interest expenses, accounted as financial costs, from the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $94,520 thousand, $94,454 thousand, $280,479 thousand and $280,929 thousand, respectively.

c. The issue was approved by Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC") under Order No. Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi-1130423239 and Taipei Exchange ("TPEx") under Order No. Cheng-Gui-Chai-Zi-11300085681. The Company issued corporate bond on September 13, 2024. The issuance conditions are as follows:

1) Total issuance and face value: The total issuance is NT$10,000,000 thousand. According to the issuance conditions, there are A and B note. The issuance amount of A note is NT$5,960,000 thousand and B note is NT$4,040,000 thousand. The per par value is NT$1,000 thousand.

2) Issue period and method: A note is 10 years and B note is 15 years. Both notes will be fully issued according to their face value.

3) Coupon rate: The annual coupon rate of A note is fixed at 3.75% and B note is fixed at 3.88%.

4) Interest payment: Since the issuance date, the interest will be calculated and paid once a year based on the coupon rate. The interest payment amount is calculated based on the face value of each bond and is rounded up to the nearest dollar if the decimal point is more than $0.5 and rounded off if less than $0.4. If the principal and interest payment date is the day when the place of payment bank ceases business, the principal and interest will be paid on the business day following the business closure day, and no additional interest will be paid. If the principal and interest are received after the principal and interest payment date, no deferred interest will be calculated and paid.

5) Redemption right: Ten years after the issuance date of B note, the bonds may be redeemed in whole by KGI Life with regulator's approval if the Company's capital adequacy ratio (after the bond redemption) is higher than the minimum regulation requirement at the time of calculation. The redemption price will be equal to par value plus any unpaid interest payable up to the date of redemption.

6) Form: Issued in dematerialized form, and is registered with the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation.

The Company's issuance of corporate bonds recognizes in interest expenses, accounted as financial costs, from the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 was $95,845 thousand, $18,752 thousand, $284,408 thousand and $18,752 thousand, respectively.

22. INSURANCE LIABILITIES

As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, movement in reserves of insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature is as follows.

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$ 2,015,424,968	$ 2,061,261,267	$ 2,039,778,448
Unearned premium reserve	6,790,640	6,462,112	6,303,083
Reserve for claims	4,185,290	4,392,003	4,051,552
Special reserve	4,491,503	7,531,771	6,920,710
Premium deficiency reserve	924,462	1,009,450	1,190,801
Other reserve	78,311	313,245	17,863,080
Ending balance	$ 2,031,895,174	$ 2,080,969,848	$ 2,076,107,674

a. Reserve for life insurance liabilities:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Life insurance	$ 1,684,626,670	$ 41,318,350	$ 1,725,945,020	$ 1,721,494,760	$ 44,360,343	$ 1,765,855,103	$ 1,699,539,188	$ 45,459,664	$ 1,744,998,852
Health insurance	195,162,475	-	195,162,475	190,313,693	-	190,313,693	186,725,034	-	186,725,034
Annuity insurance	835,959	90,457,341	91,293,300	798,516	101,520,269	102,318,785	792,533	104,577,992	105,370,525
Investment-linked insurance	2,847,729	-	2,847,729	2,599,590	-	2,599,590	2,499,069	-	2,499,069
Total (Note)	$ 1,883,472,833	$ 131,775,691	$ 2,015,248,524	$ 1,915,206,559	$ 145,880,612	$ 2,061,087,171	$ 1,889,555,824	$ 150,037,656	$ 2,039,593,480

Note: Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including “reserve for life insurance liabilities - payables for the insured” amounted to $2,015,424,968 thousand as of September 30, 2025.

Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including “reserve for life insurance liabilities - payables for the insured” amounted to $2,061,261,267 thousand as of December 31, 2024.

Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including “reserve for life insurance liabilities - payables for the insured” amounted to $2,039,778,448 thousand as of September 30, 2024.

There is no ceded liability reserve for the above insurance contracts.

Movement in reserve for life insurance liabilities is summarized below:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30					
	2025			2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 1,915,206,559	$ 145,880,612	$ 2,061,087,171	$ 1,870,137,937	$ 165,188,769	$ 2,035,326,706
Reserve	134,899,321	2,703,061	137,602,382	129,286,081	2,032,889	131,318,970
Recover (Note 1)	(128,946,952)	(15,791,695)	(144,738,647)	(125,599,307)	(17,756,677)	(143,355,984)
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange	(37,686,095)	(1,016,287)	(38,702,382)	15,731,113	572,675	16,303,788
Ending balance (Note 2)	$ 1,883,472,833	$ 131,775,691	$ 2,015,248,524	$ 1,889,555,824	$ 150,037,656	$ 2,039,593,480

Note 1: In accordance with Order No. 11404924811 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Company adjusted the applicable interest and mortality rates used in calculating certain insurance products' reserve liabilities. The difference in reserve liabilities before and after the adjustment may be released, within forty percent of the most recent difference between the fair value of liabilities and the carrying amount of reserve liabilities.

On July 31, 2025, the Company released $23,402,098 thousand from reserve liabilities and fully appropriated the amount to the Foreign Exchange Price Fluctuation Reserve. Please refer to Note 23(b).

Note 2: Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including "reserve for life insurance liabilities - payables for the insured" amounted to $2,015,424,968 thousand as of September 30, 2025.

Total of reserve for life insurance liabilities after including "reserve for life insurance liabilities - payables for the insured" amounted to $2,039,778,448 thousand as of September 30, 2024.

b. Unearned premium reserve:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 592	$ -	$ 592	$ 723	$ 1	$ 724	$ 701	$ -	$ 701
Individual injury insurance	2,690,498	-	2,690,498	2,518,123	-	2,518,123	2,425,353	-	2,425,353
Individual health insurance	3,101,913	-	3,101,913	3,308,746	-	3,308,746	2,920,368	-	2,920,368
Group insurance	914,715	-	914,715	556,902	-	556,902	877,538	-	877,538
Investment-linked insurance	82,921	-	82,921	77,616	-	77,616	79,122	-	79,122
Annuity insurance	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Total	6,790,639	1	6,790,640	6,462,110	2	6,462,112	6,303,082	1	6,303,083
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:									
Individual life insurance	27,761	-	27,761	17,426	-	17,426	22,984	-	22,984
Individual injury insurance	1,612	-	1,612	5,214	-	5,214	1,075	-	1,075
Individual health insurance	55,504	-	55,504	50,066	-	50,066	49,536	-	49,536
Group insurance	5,150	-	5,150	19,556	-	19,556	5,040	-	5,040
Investment-linked insurance	5,299	-	5,299	5,485	-	5,485	5,417	-	5,417
Total	95,326	-	95,326	97,747	-	97,747	84,052	-	84,052
Net amount	$ 6,695,313	$ 1	$ 6,695,314	$ 6,364,363	$ 2	$ 6,364,365	$ 6,219,030	$ 1	$ 6,219,031

Movement in unearned premium reserve is summarized below:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30					
	2025			2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 6,462,110	$ 2	$ 6,462,112	$ 5,776,294	$ 2	$ 5,776,296
Reserve	5,175,129	1	5,175,130	4,859,003	1	4,859,004
Recover	(4,846,583)	(2)	(4,846,585)	(4,332,221)	(2)	(4,332,223)
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange	(17)	-	(17)	6	-	6
Ending balance	6,790,639	1	6,790,640	6,303,082	1	6,303,083
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:						
Beginning balance	97,747	-	97,747	88,798	-	88,798
Increase	75,051	-	75,051	61,805	-	61,805
Decrease	(77,009)	-	(77,009)	(66,598)	-	(66,598)
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange	(463)	-	(463)	47	-	47
Ending balance	95,326	-	95,326	84,052	-	84,052
Net amount	$ 6,695,313	$ 1	$ 6,695,314	$ 6,219,030	$ 1	$ 6,219,031

c. Reserve for claims:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature**	**Total**	**Insurance Contract**	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature**	**Total**	**Insurance Contract**	**Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature**	**Total**
Individual life insurance									
Reported but not paid claim	$ 261,866	$ 18,674	$ 280,540	$ 322,003	$ 7,483	$ 329,486	$ 229,237	$ 12,029	$ 241,266
Unreported claim	140	-	140	211	-	211	219	-	219
Individual injury insurance									
Reported but not paid claim	59,161	-	59,161	50,072	-	50,072	67,781	-	67,781
Unreported claim	754,613	-	754,613	920,208	-	920,208	905,411	-	905,411
Individual health insurance									
Reported but not paid claim	211,405	-	211,405	252,525	-	252,525	236,050	-	236,050
Unreported claim	1,688,236	-	1,688,236	1,655,030	-	1,655,030	1,532,420	-	1,532,420
Group insurance									
Reported but not paid claim	111,979	-	111,979	110,409	-	110,409	122,960	-	122,960
Unreported claim	1,022,656	-	1,022,656	990,655	-	990,655	861,938	-	861,938
Investment-linked insurance									
Reported but not paid claim	34,712	-	34,712	32,511	-	32,511	49,317	-	49,317
Unreported claim	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annuity insurance									
Reported but not paid claim	-	21,842	21,842	24	50,866	50,890	-	34,183	34,183
Unreported claim	-	6	6	-	6	6	-	7	7
Total	4,144,768	40,522	4,185,290	4,333,648	58,355	4,392,003	4,005,333	46,219	4,051,552
Less ceded reserve for claims:									
Individual life insurance	8,428	-	8,428	8,392	-	8,392	10,163	-	10,163
Individual injury insurance	1,778	-	1,778	1,088	-	1,088	1,088	-	1,088
Individual health insurance	23,606	-	23,606	26,635	-	26,635	17,359	-	17,359
Group insurance	5,500	-	5,500	3,800	-	3,800	2,960	-	2,960
Investment-linked insurance	-	-	-	440	-	440	-	-	-
Total	39,312	-	39,312	40,355	-	40,355	31,570	-	31,570
Net amount	$ 4,105,456	$ 40,522	$ 4,145,978	$ 4,293,293	$ 58,355	$ 4,351,648	$ 3,973,763	$ 46,219	$ 4,019,982

Movement in reserve for claims is summarized below:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30					
	2025			2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 4,333,648	$ 58,355	$ 4,392,003	$ 3,223,014	$ 38,971	$ 3,261,985
Reserve	4,150,058	40,541	4,190,599	4,003,795	46,265	4,050,060
Recover	(4,333,648)	(58,355)	(4,392,003)	(3,223,014)	(38,971)	(3,261,985)
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange	(5,290)	(19)	(5,309)	1,538	(46)	1,492
Ending balance	4,144,768	40,522	4,185,290	4,005,333	46,219	4,051,552
Less ceded unearned premium reserve:						
Beginning balance	40,355	-	40,355	54,779	-	54,779
Increase	39,791	-	39,791	31,461	-	31,461
Decrease	(40,355)	-	(40,355)	(54,779)	-	(54,779)
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange	(479)	-	(479)	109	-	109
Ending balance	39,312	-	39,312	31,570	-	31,570
Net amount	$ 4,105,456	$ 40,522	$ 4,145,978	$ 3,973,763	$ 46,219	$ 4,019,982

Reported but not paid claims are reserved according to insurance type and claims department’s estimates based on each individual case’s related information without exceeding promised insurance amount for covered accidents. Those reported but not paid reserve is reasonably assessed, sufficient to reflect actual claims paid. In addition, some types of claims are not expected to close shortly because these claims usually depend on court judgments before the closure. The legal department tracks the development of these claims and reasonably estimates claims reserve. The actuarial department assesses final unreported claims based on past claims experience with consideration of claims development trends for past closed cases, and then develop the final claims based on homogeneous features of each insurance through the loss development triangle method and Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method. Reserve for unreported and unclosed claims changes according to external environment. For example, actual loss rate will lead to fluctuations of claims. The actuarial department will evaluate periodically to make reasonable estimate of claims reserve.

d. Special reserve:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Participating policies dividend reserve	$ 3,502,184	$ -	$ 3,502,184	$ 7,531,771	$ -	$ 7,531,771	$ 6,920,710	$ -	$ 6,920,710
Dividend risk reserve	989,319	-	989,319	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 4,491,503	$ -	$ 4,491,503	$ 7,531,771	$ -	$ 7,531,771	$ 6,920,710	$ -	$ 6,920,710

Movement in special reserve is summarized below:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
	Insurance Contract	Insurance Contract
Beginning balance	$ 7,531,771	$ 7,284,162
Reserve for participating policies dividend reserve	(1,666,162)	1,853,076
Recover for participating policies dividend reserve	(2,363,425)	(2,216,528)
Reserve for dividend risk reserve	989,319	-
Ending balance	$ 4,491,503	$ 6,920,710

e. Special reserve for catastrophe and fluctuation of risks:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 2,432	$ -	$ 2,432	$ 2,432	$ -	$ 2,432	$ 2,451	$ -	$ 2,451
Individual injury insurance	1,093,371	-	1,093,371	1,093,371	-	1,093,371	1,010,136	-	1,010,136
Individual health insurance	1,844,924	-	1,844,924	1,844,924	-	1,844,924	2,165,239	-	2,165,239
Group insurance	4,111,214	-	4,111,214	4,111,214	-	4,111,214	3,852,199	-	3,852,199
Annuity insurance	-	313	313	-	313	313	-	312	312
Total	$ 7,051,941	$ 313	$ 7,052,254	$ 7,051,941	$ 313	$ 7,052,254	$ 7,030,025	$ 312	$ 7,030,337

f. Premium deficiency reserve:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 846,590	$ -	$ 846,590	$ 925,524	$ -	$ 925,524	$ 1,104,123	$ -	$ 1,104,123
Individual health insurance	77,872	-	77,872	83,926	-	83,926	86,678	-	86,678
Total	$ 924,462	$ -	$ 924,462	$ 1,009,450	$ -	$ 1,009,450	$ 1,190,801	$ -	$ 1,190,801

Premium deficiency reserve was not ceded in the above insurance contracts.

Movement in premium deficiency reserve is summarized below:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30					
	2025			2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 1,009,450	$ -	$ 1,009,450	$ 1,493,153	$ -	$ 1,493,153
Reserve	250,009	-	250,009	118,974	-	118,974
Recover	(315,491)	-	(315,491)	(438,913)	-	(438,913)
(Gains) losses on foreign exchange	(19,506)	-	(19,506)	17,587	-	17,587
Ending balance	$ 924,462	$ -	$ 924,462	$ 1,190,801	$ -	$ 1,190,801

g. Other reserve:

	September 30, 2025			December 31, 2024			September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Other	$ 78,311	$ -	$ 78,311	$ 313,245	$ -	$ 313,245	$ 17,863,080	$ -	$ 17,863,080

Movement in other reserve is summarized below:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30					
	2025			2024		
	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total	Insurance Contract	Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 313,245	$ -	$ 313,245	$ 18,097,314	$ -	$ 18,097,314
Recover	(234,934)	-	(234,934)	(234,234)	-	(234,234)
Ending balance	$ 78,311	$ -	$ 78,311	$ 17,863,080	$ -	$ 17,863,080

The amount of other reserve is generated from the acquisition of the partial traditional insurance policies from Allianz Taiwan Life on May 18, 2018.

h. Liability adequacy reserve:

	Insurance Contract and Financial Instruments with Discretionary Participation Feature		
	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Reserve for life insurance liabilities	$ 2,015,248,524	$ 2,061,087,171	$ 2,039,593,480
Unearned premium reserve	6,790,640	6,462,112	6,303,083
Special reserve	4,491,503	7,531,771	6,920,710
Premium deficiency reserve	924,462	1,009,450	1,190,801
Other reserve	78,311	313,245	17,863,080
Book value of insurance liabilities	$ 2,027,533,440	$ 2,076,403,749	$ 2,071,871,154
Estimated present value of cash flows	$ 1,596,944,570	$ 1,633,020,747	$ 1,638,605,919
Balance of liability adequacy reserve	$ -	$ -	$ -

Liability adequacy testing methodology is as follows:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024
Test method	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)	Gross premium valuation method (GPV)
Groups	Integrated testing	Integrated testing
Assumptions	Adopt the best estimated scenario investment return on the most recent actuarial report (the actuarial report of 2024). As of September 30, 2025, the discount rate was evaluated with consideration of current information.	Adopt the best estimated scenario investment return on the most recent actuarial report (the actuarial report of 2023).

23. FOREIGN EXCHANGE VALUATION RESERVE

a. The hedge strategy and risk exposure

The Company consistently adjusts the hedge ratios to establish an adequate risk exposure planning based on the new foreign exchange valuation exposure principle by integrating the exchange rate and interest rate trends of domestic and foreign financial markets. However, changes in the hedge and risk exposure ratios should follow the internal risk control to alert and adjust hedge strategy in advance to meet the optimal hedge considerations.

b. Adjustment in foreign exchange valuation reserve:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Beginning balance	$ 30,705,210	$ 9,768,788
Reserve		
Compulsory reserve	4,187,320	2,102,838
Extra reserve (Note 22)	42,194,030	11,604,816
	46,381,350	13,707,654
Recover	(47,513,605)	(10,213,572)
Ending balance	$ 29,572,955	$ 13,262,870

Pursuant to Order No. 11404924811 issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Company completed the required procedures and, upon filing, obtained the FSC's acknowledgment under Letter No. 1140426669 and approval under Letter No. 1140426635. Accordingly, on July 31, 2025, the Company released $23,402,098 thousand of reserve liabilities and fully appropriated the amount to the Foreign Exchange Price Fluctuation Reserve.

In accordance with Directions for Foreign Exchange Valuation Reserve by Life Insurance Enterprise, the Company transferred amounts from the liability reserve and other reserves to the foreign exchange valuation reserve were in December 2024. The amounts transferred were $34,080 thousand from the liability reserve and $17,471,757 thousand from other reserves.

c. Effects due to foreign exchange valuation reserve:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025		
Item	Inapplicable Amount	Applicable Amount	Effects
Net income	$ 8,357,482	$ 9,263,286	$ 905,804
Earnings per share (dollar)	1.60	1.78	0.18
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	29,572,955	29,572,955
Equity	200,236,713	191,926,081	(8,310,632)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024		
Item	Inapplicable Amount	Applicable Amount	Effects
Net income	$ 22,918,527	$ 20,123,261	$ (2,795,266)
Earnings per share (dollar)	4.39	3.86	(0.53)
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	13,262,870	13,262,870
Equity	196,006,313	186,739,079	(9,267,234)

Note: The weighted average number of outstanding shares has been adjusted retrospectively according to the proposal of issuing new shares via capitalization of retained earnings which approved by 2025 annual general shareholders' meeting. For more details, please refer to Notes 26 and 36.

24. PROVISIONS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Provisions for employee benefits	$ 39,802	$ 42,995	$ 102,973
Litigation liabilities	1,132	6,021	5,348
Total	$ 40,934	$ 49,016	$ 108,321

The Company has an official policy to control and manage litigations. When a professional advice has been made and the loss can be reasonably estimated, the Company will make adjustments to recognize losses and any negative effects arising out of any financial claims. As of September 30, 2025, the Company has 65 unresolved legal suits.

25. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plans

For the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the expenses of defined contribution plan were $72,955 thousand, $78,001 thousand, $215,996 thousand and $227,137 thousand, respectively.

Defined Benefit Plans

For the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the expenses of defined benefit plans were $382 thousand, $575 thousand, $1,145 thousand and $1,725 thousand, respectively.

26. COMMON STOCK

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Shares authorized (in thousands of shares)	5,500,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Shares authorized	$ 55,000,000	$ 55,000,000	$ 55,000,000
Shares issued and fully paid (in thousands of shares)	5,068,490	5,068,490	4,920,653
Shares issued (par value of $10)	$ 50,684,896	$ 50,684,896	$ 49,206,531

On June 26, 2024, the Company's Board, acting in lieu of the general shareholders' meeting, resolved to appropriate NT$1,478,365 thousand from 2023 distributable earnings to issue 147,837 thousand ordinary shares at a par value of NT$10. The proposal of capital increase has been reported and approved by the competent authority on September 24, 2024 and has taken effect. According to the resolution, October 9, 2024 is the base date for subscription.

On June 12, 2025, the Company's Board, acting in lieu of the general shareholders' meeting, resolved to appropriate NT$1,500,000 thousand from 2024 distributable earnings to issue 150,000 thousand ordinary shares at a par value of NT$10. The proposal of capital increase has been reported and approved by the competent authority on September 24, 2025 and has taken effect. According to the resolution, October 21, 2025 is the base date for subscription.

27. CAPITAL SURPLUS

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Additional paid-in capital	$ 7,179,692	$ 7,179,692	$ 7,179,692
Share-based payment	262,589	247,436	238,945
Treasury stock transactions	34,867	34,867	34,867
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	9	1	1
Total	$ 7,477,157	$ 7,461,996	$ 7,453,505

Pursuant 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, that can be replenished at a fixed ratio of the paid-in capital every year. The distribution could be made in cash to its shareholders in proportion to the number of shares being held by each of them. When distributing cash dividends, it shall comply with relevant requirements and apply for approval from the competent authority before the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the regulation of the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10202501991 issued by the FSC on February 8, 2013.

The capital surplus - share-based payment were given by the parent company to the employees of the Company.

28. RETAINED EARNINGS AND APPROPRIATION OF EARNINGS

a. Legal reserve

Pursuant to the Insurance Act and the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, during earning distribution, the Company should set aside 20% of the Company's after-tax net income in advance as legal capital reserve until the total amount of the legal capital reserve equals the issued share capital. According to the regulations of the Company Act, if the Company incurs no loss, the Company's board of directors may distribute the portion of its legal reserve which exceeds 25% of the issued share capital by issuing new shares or by cash to its original shareholders. In addition, according to the regulations of the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10202501991 issued by the FSC on February 8 2013, if an insurance company has no losses and intends to set aside legal reserve under Article 145-1 of the Insurance Act as cash dividends in proportion to the shareholders' original shareholding, it shall comply with relevant requirements and apply for approval from the competent authority before the shareholders' meeting in accordance with the Company Act.

b. Special reserve

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Special reserve from recovered fluctuation risk reserve	$ 6,871,597	$ 6,534,230	$ 6,534,230
Catastrophe risk reserve and fluctuation risk reserve	7,052,254	7,052,254	7,030,337
Net decrease in other equity	11,218,230	11,218,230	11,218,230
Special reserve for the foreign exchange valuation reserve	34,943,910	26,371,285	26,371,285

(Continued)

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Special reserve for investment properties at fair value model	$ 9,050,504	$ 9,547,166	$ 9,547,166
Special reserve for gains or losses on derecognition of unexpired debt instrument	16,174,858	17,243,392	17,243,392
Other	15,133,771	8,743,385	8,737,345
Total	$ 100,445,124	$ 86,709,942	$ 86,681,985

(Concluded)

1) Special reserve from recovered contingency risk reserve

Pursuant to "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises" established by the Ministry of Finance, R.O.C., the recovered fluctuation risk reserve, which provisions of Paragraph 3 of Article 20, Paragraph 1, are appropriated as special capital reserve in accordance with Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Insurance-Corporate-0910074195, after obtaining approval at the stockholders' meeting in the following year.

2) Catastrophe risk reserve and fluctuation risk reserve

The Company set aside special reserves for catastrophe and fluctuation of risks for the retained businesses with policy period within 1 year in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises". Please refer to Note 4 (17) for the set-aside and release calculation. The after-tax amount of reserve and release for the special reserve is converted to special reserve at the end of current year.

3) Net decrease in other equity

In accordance with the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-11004920441 issued by the FSC on June 11, 2021, when distributing distributable surplus, the Company makes a special surplus reserve of the same amount as the undistributed surplus of the previous period in respect of the net reduction of other equity incurred in the current year. For the accumulated net deductions from other equity items of prior years, a special reserve shall be appropriated from prior years' undistributed earnings in an equal amount. The reversal surplus can be distributed when the balance of other equity is reversed. According to the official letter No. 11104942741 issued by the FSC on November 4, 2022, when distributing distributable surplus, financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income are reclassified to financial assets measured at amortized cost. The changes of fair values should be recognized as a reduction in other equity, and the amount incurred during the year should be allocated to special surplus reserves. The reversal surplus can be distributed when the balance of the fair value changes of reclassified financial assets (including disposals) combined to other equity is reversed.

4) Special reserve for the foreign exchange valuation reserve

The Company adopts foreign exchange reserve mechanism and hence be required by law to provide special reserve. Please refer to Note 4 (18).

5) Special reserve for investment properties at fair value model

The Company changed its accounting policy for subsequent measurement of investment property from cost to fair value starting from 2014. In order to ensure the soundness and stability of the financial structure of the insurance industry, the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10402501001 issued by the FSC on January 23, 2015, the balance of $8,394,443 thousand after deducting the liability provision of the valid contract for the fair value assessment approved by the competent authority after deducting the net impact of the first use of the fair value model in a subsequent measurement of investment property should be included in the special surplus reserve. In accordance with the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10904917647, since 2020, insurance company should set aside special surpluses for “net after-tax impact of the first use of the fair value model in subsequent measurement” and “changes in after-tax accumulative net gain of fair value in subsequent periods” on investment property, the special reserve should not be distributed. The special capital reserve can only be used as a subsequent replenishment of the effective contract, and the insurance contract liability shall be replenished in accordance with IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”, the fair value assessment of the liabilities of valid insurance contracts in the life insurance industry and other valuation methods specified by the competent authority. Subsequently disposed of the investment property, if the aforementioned special reserve is used to make up the insurance contract liability, the proportion of the original special reserve may be reversed after approval by the competent authority.

6) Special reserve for gains or losses on derecognition of unexpired debt

In accordance with the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-11204939731 issued by the FSC on November 13, 2023, the Company set aside or withdraw special capital reserve based on gains or losses arising from derecognition of the unexpired bond investments since January 1, 2019. Except the one that the remaining maturity period cannot be determined, can be amortized in 10 years, the remaining should be amortized through maturity period and released as a distributable surplus on an annual basis.

7) Other

The Company set aside a special reserve, in accordance with the “Personal Insurance Industry’s Matters Needing Attention in Handling Interest Rate Change Insurance Products”.

In accordance with the Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10302153881 dated February 10, 2015, the increase in retained earnings arising from the recognition of bargain purchase gains by insurance enterprises as a result of mergers and acquisitions shall be set aside as special surplus reserves of the same amount, and shall not be reversed within one year. After the expiration of one year, the special surplus reserve may be used to cover accumulated deficits. If the value of underlying asset of the merger and acquisition is similar to the value at the time of the merger and acquisition, and no unexpected significant impairment has occurred, the special surplus reserve may be capitalized.

In accordance with the Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-11304908291 dated April 26, 2024, from 2021 fiscal year, the Company shall, at end of each business year, set aside equal amount of special capital reserve for net income after tax that is part of the accidental death and disability payment of personal travel insurance, according to the “Standard Rates of Accidental Death and Disability Payment of Personal Travel Insurance”.

In accordance with the Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1100498861 dated March 26, 2021, from 2020 fiscal year, the Company set aside special reserve for after-tax net profit of the current year that is part of the disability assistance insurance. If the net profit after tax in the current year is not enough to be set aside, it shall be supplemented in subsequent years. If there is a loss in the disability assistance insurance in subsequent years, it may be reversed from the special capital reserve.

The Company set aside a special capital reserve in accordance with the Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10302077080, Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1090414517, Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1110416064 and Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-1140418829, respectively.

c. According to the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the information about earnings distribution is as follows:

The Company adopts residual dividend policy in order to keep expanding the business scale and increase profitability, meet the demands for capital and long-term financial plan of the Company, and pursue sustainable and stable development.

Where the Company has surplus earnings after the settlement of account at the end of fiscal year, it shall first cover the losses in the previous fiscal years and pay the taxes by laws. After setting aside legal reserve and special reserve as provided in laws or reversing special reserve and may distribute preferred stock dividends thereafter, the balance, if applicable, shall be added to beginning retained earnings as the unappropriated retained earnings, thirty to one hundred percent of which shall be distributed as dividends for common shares. The proposal of surplus earnings distribution shall be submitted by the board of directors to the shareholders' meeting for approval. In case the unappropriated retained earnings is less than NT$0.5 each share, it may be reserved and not distributed on the basis of canon of economy.

According to the Company's business plans, the surplus earnings distribution shall be based on the capital required and retained for distributing stock dividends, but it may reserve a proportion for distribution in the form of cash dividends. Where cash dividends are distributed in that year, the total amount of cash dividends shall not be less than ten percent of the total amount of dividends. The proportion of the preceding stock dividends and cash dividends may be adjusted appropriately, depending on that year's actual profits and capital condition. The board of directors shall draw up the proposal and submit to the shareholders' meeting for deciding the most appropriate dividend policy.

d. Pursuant to the Order No. Financial-Supervisory-Securities-Corporate-10202501992 issued by the FSC on February 8, 2013, if the life insurance industry appropriates earnings by distributing cash dividends (not including preferred stocks in liability type), it should report to the FSC and the FSC will review the plan based on the soundness of individual company's finance and business.

For related information about earnings appropriation resolved by the board of directors' meeting (the board of directors entitled to execute stockholders' meeting functions), please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

e. Earnings appropriation for the year of 2024 was resolved by the Board of directors' meeting (the board of directors entitled to execute stockholders' meeting functions) on June 12, 2025. Earnings appropriation for the year of 2023 was resolved by the Board of directors' meeting (the board of directors entitled to execute stockholders' meeting functions) on June 26, 2024, as follows:

	Appropriation of Earnings	
	2024	**2023**
Set aside legal capital reserve	$ 4,440,785	$ 2,214,731
Set aside special capital reserve	13,763,139	7,380,558
Cash dividend	2,500,000	-
Cash dividends per share (NT$)	0.49	-
Stock dividend	1,500,000	1,478,365
Stock dividends per share (NT$)	0.30	0.30

Please refer to Note 33 for more details on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors.

29. RETAINED EARNED PREMIUM

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct premium income	$ 37,534,055	$ 496,918	$ 38,030,973
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	37,534,055	496,918	38,030,973
Less:			
Reinsurance expenses	619,373	-	619,373
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	(456,496)	-	(456,496)
Subtotal	162,877	-	162,877
Retained earned premium	$ 37,371,178	$ 496,918	$ 37,868,096

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct premium income	$ 46,295,510	$ 438,142	$ 46,733,652
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	46,295,510	438,142	46,733,652
Less:			
Reinsurance expenses	512,194	-	512,194
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	111,114	-	111,114
Subtotal	623,308	-	623,308
Retained earned premium	$ 45,672,202	$ 438,142	$ 46,110,344

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct premium income	$ 122,714,496	$ 2,332,665	$ 125,047,161
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	122,714,496	2,332,665	125,047,161
Less:			
Reinsurance expenses	1,722,048	-	1,722,048
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	330,505	(1)	330,504
Subtotal	2,052,553	(1)	2,052,552
Retained earned premium	$ 120,661,943	$ 2,332,666	$ 122,994,609

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct premium income	$ 116,852,704	$ 908,649	$ 117,761,353
Reinsurance premium income	-	-	-
Premium income	116,852,704	908,649	117,761,353
Less:			
Reinsurance expenses	1,558,006	-	1,558,006
Net changes in unearned premium reserve	531,575	-	531,575
Subtotal	2,089,581	-	2,089,581
Retained earned premium	$ 114,763,123	$ 908,649	$ 115,671,772

30. INTEREST INCOME

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Interest income		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 507,307	$ 492,819
Financial assets at amortized cost	14,436,792	15,360,247
Loans	444,003	436,668
Other	286,982	294,306
Total	$ 15,675,084	$ 16,584,040

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Interest income		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 1,494,839	$ 1,532,108
Financial assets at amortized cost	44,501,574	45,851,554
Loans	1,319,637	1,286,727
Other	872,618	754,426
Total	$ 48,188,668	$ 49,424,815

31. EXPECTED CREDIT IMPAIRMENT LOSSES AND REVERSAL ON INVESTMENTS AND NON-INVESTMENTS

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Operating revenue - expected credit impairment losses and reversal on investment		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 349	$ 104
Financial assets at amortized cost	15,808	(486)
Other receivables	(112)	(210)
Subtotal	16,045	(592)
Operating expenses - expected credit impairment losses and reversal on non-investment		
Other receivables	(91)	(259)
Total	$ 15,954	$ (851)

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Operating revenue - expected credit impairment losses and reversal on investment		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 403	$ (534)
Financial assets at amortized cost	384,851	320,290
Other receivables	(209)	(849)
Loans	(402)	-
Subtotal	384,643	318,907
Operating expenses - expected credit impairment losses and reversal on non-investment		
Other receivables	138	1,051
Total	$ 384,781	$ 319,958

Please refer to Note 39 for more detail on credit risk.

32. RETAINED CLAIM PAYMENTS

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$ 35,896,966	$ 4,599,212	$ 40,496,178
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	35,896,966	4,599,212	40,496,178
Less: Claims recovered from reinsures	327,362	-	327,362
Retained claim payments	$ 35,569,604	$ 4,599,212	$ 40,168,816

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$ 50,255,370	$ 6,414,125	$ 56,669,495
Reinsurance claim payments	7	-	7
Insurance claim payments	50,255,377	6,414,125	56,669,502
Less: Claims recovered from reinsures	379,966	-	379,966
Retained claim payments	$ 49,875,411	$ 6,414,125	$ 56,289,536

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$ 124,491,016	$ 15,668,209	$ 140,159,225
Reinsurance claim payments	-	-	-
Insurance claim payments	124,491,016	15,668,209	140,159,225
Less: Claims recovered from reinsures	914,748	-	914,748
Retained claim payments	$ 123,576,268	$ 15,668,209	$ 139,244,477

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024		
	Insurance Contract	Investment Contracts with Discretionary Participation Feature	Total
Direct insurance claim payments	$ 142,477,403	$ 17,579,945	$ 160,057,348
Reinsurance claim payments	19	-	19
Insurance claim payments	142,477,422	17,579,945	160,057,367
Less: Claims recovered from reinsures	921,795	-	921,795
Retained claim payments	$ 141,555,627	$ 17,579,945	$ 159,135,572

33. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

a. Summary statement of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses is as below:

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total Amount
Employee benefits expense			
Payroll expense	$ 862,867	$ 872,607	$ 1,735,474
Labor and health insurance	-	134,504	134,504
Pension	-	73,337	73,337
Remuneration to directors	-	175,023	175,023
Other employee benefits expense	-	69,938	69,938
Total	$ 862,867	$ 1,325,409	$ 2,188,276
Depreciation	$ -	$ 157,134	$ 157,134
Amortization	$ -	$ 87,614	$ 87,614

	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total Amount
Employee benefits expense			
Payroll expense	$ 893,226	$ 1,282,902	$ 2,176,128
Labor and health insurance	-	134,337	134,337
Pension	-	78,577	78,577
Remuneration to directors	-	118,005	118,005
Other employee benefits expense	-	63,761	63,761
Total	$ 893,226	$ 1,677,582	$ 2,570,808
Depreciation	$ -	$ 159,350	$ 159,350
Amortization	$ -	$ 78,567	$ 78,567

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2025		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total Amount
Employee benefits expense			
Payroll expense	$ 2,969,949	$ 2,208,273	$ 5,178,222
Labor and health insurance	-	445,875	445,875
Pension	-	217,141	217,141
Remuneration to directors	-	225,014	225,014
Other employee benefits expense	-	195,620	195,620
Total	$ 2,969,949	$ 3,291,923	$ 6,261,872
Depreciation	$ -	$ 469,436	$ 469,436
Amortization	$ -	$ 271,978	$ 271,978

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024		
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Total Amount
Employee benefits expense			
Payroll expense	$ 3,403,676	$ 3,252,157	$ 6,655,833
Labor and health insurance	-	433,483	433,483
Pension	-	228,863	228,863
Remuneration to directors	-	230,837	230,837
Other employee benefits expense	-	182,203	182,203
Total	$ 3,403,676	$ 4,327,543	$ 7,731,219
Depreciation	$ -	$ 476,894	$ 476,894
Amortization	$ -	$ 224,024	$ 224,024

Note 1: Other employee benefits expenses consist of meals, group insurance, training and employee benefits, etc.

Note 2: The average number of employees for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 were 6,237 and 6,139, respectively, of which the average number of directors who do not serve concurrently as employees were both 8.

b. The information regarding employees' compensation and remuneration to directors within the Articles of Incorporation of the Company is as follows:

Where the Company makes profits, it shall allocate no less than 0.5 percent of the profits to be the remuneration of employees, and no more than 3 percent to be the remuneration of directors. But the Company shall reserve the amount of money to be used to cover its losses if it still has accumulated losses, and later it shall allocate the remuneration in proportion for employees and directors. The preceding remuneration of employees may be given in the form of share certificates or cash. The remuneration of directors shall only be given to non-independent directors.

For related information on employees' compensation and remuneration to directors approved by the board of directors meeting, please refer to the "Market Observation Post System" website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation.

Based on profit for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the Company estimated the amounts of the employees' compensation to be $147,915 thousand and $223,000 thousand, respectively, remuneration to directors to be $147,915 thousand and $180,000 thousand, respectively, recognized as operating expenses. The differences between the estimated amounts and the actual distributed amounts resolved by board of directors meeting will be recognized as profit or loss of the next year.

On February 25, 2025, the board of directors meeting resolved to distribute $200,000 thousand of employees' compensation and $180,000 thousand of remuneration to directors for the year ended December 31, 2024. No differences exist between the estimated amount on the 2024 financial statement and the actual amount were recognized as expense of 2024.

34. INCOME TAXES

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

Income tax expense recognized in profit or loss

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current income tax payable	$ 1,160,840	$ 141,666
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	-	-
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred tax benefit relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,179,161)	(431,448)
Deferred tax expense relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	2,040,706	1,120,424
Others	(25,466)	(72,225)
Total income tax (benefit) expense	$ (3,081)	$ 758,417

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expense (benefit):		
Current income tax payable	$ 2,845,379	$ 215,781
Adjustments in respect of current income tax of prior periods	(11,642)	(12,924)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit):		
Deferred tax (benefit) expense relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(11,286,829)	4,054,142
Deferred tax expense (benefit) relating to origination and reversal of tax loss and tax credit	6,228,678	(1,412,940)
Others	61,052	(184,952)
Total income tax (benefit) expense	$ (2,163,362)	$ 2,659,107

Income tax expense recognized in other comprehensive income

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax expense:		
Valuation gains (losses) of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 673,418	$ 482,547
Valuation gains (losses) of debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	116,700	525,128
Other comprehensive profits (losses) reclassified using overlay approach	913,198	280,804
Income tax expense (benefit) relating to components of other comprehensive income	$ 1,703,316	$ 1,288,479

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax expense:		
Valuation gains (losses) of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 886,235	$ 210,548
Valuation gains (losses) of debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	247,168	(34,884)
Other comprehensive profits (losses) reclassified using overlay approach	36,085	1,967,937
Gain on property revaluation	2,323	-
Income tax expense (benefit) relating to components of other comprehensive income	$ 1,171,811	$ 2,143,601

Income tax recognized directly in equity

	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Current income tax benefit:		
Derecognition of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ (75)	$ -
Deferred tax expense:		
Valuation gains (losses) of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	75	-
Income tax charged directly to equity	$ -	$ -

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Current income tax expense		
Derecognition of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 1,356	$ -
Deferred tax benefit		
Valuation gains (losses) of equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,356)	-
Income tax charged directly to equity	$ -	$ -

b. The assessment of income tax returns

As of September 30, 2025, the income tax returns of the Company have been assessed and approved up to the year of 2021, 2020 not yet assessed.

35. COMPONENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	For the Three Month Ended September 30, 2025			
	Arising During the Period	Reclassification Adjustments During the Period	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Valuation gains (losses) on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 3,291,688	$ -	$ (673,418)	$ 2,618,270
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Gains (losses) on debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	729,940	(111,985)	(116,700)	501,255
Other comprehensive profits (losses) reclassified using overlay approach	34,837,121	(8,199,314)	(913,198)	25,724,609
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	29	-	-	29
Total	$ 38,858,778	$ (8,311,299)	$ (1,703,316)	$ 28,844,163

	For the Three Month Ended September 30, 2024			
	Arising During the Period	Reclassification Adjustments During the Period	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Valuation gains (losses) on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 2,035,674	$ -	$ (482,547)	$ 1,553,127
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Gains (losses) on debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,712,900	(32,363)	(525,128)	2,155,409
Other comprehensive profits (losses) reclassified using overlay approach	(1,551,785)	(8,379,658)	(280,804)	(10,212,247)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(817)	-	-	(817)
Total	$ 3,195,972	$ (8,412,021)	$ (1,288,479)	$ (6,504,528)

	For the Nine Month Ended September 30, 2025			
	Arising During the Period	Reclassification Adjustments During the Period	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Gain on property revaluation	$ 10,999	$ -	$ (2,323)	$ 8,676
Valuation gains (losses) on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,559,010	-	(886,235)	3,672,775
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Gains (losses) on debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,453,790	(156,785)	(247,168)	1,049,837
Other comprehensive profits (losses) reclassified using overlay approach	14,616,636	(19,548,532)	(36,085)	(4,967,981)
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(1,281)	-	-	(1,281)
Total	$ 20,639,154	$ (19,705,317)	$ (1,171,811)	$ (237,974)

	For the Nine Month Ended September 30, 2024			
	Arising During the Period	Reclassification Adjustments During the Period	Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss), Net of Tax
Not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Valuation gains (losses) on equity instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 700,760	$ -	$ (210,548)	$ 490,212
To be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Gains (losses) on debt instrument investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	(67,886)	(140,091)	34,884	(173,093)
Other comprehensive profits (losses) reclassified using overlay approach	41,519,718	(21,628,478)	(1,967,937)	17,923,303
Share of other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(415)	-	-	(415)
Total	$ 42,152,177	$ (21,768,569)	$ (2,143,601)	$ 18,240,007

36. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the period.

Unit: NT$ Per Share

	For the Three Months Ended September 30		For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.57	$ 1.75	$ 1.78	$ 3.86
Earnings used in the computation of basic earnings per share	$ 8,192,230	$ 9,136,825	$ 9,263,286	$ 20,123,261
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the computation of basic earnings per share	5,218,490	5,218,490	5,218,490	5,218,490

When calculating earnings per share, the impact of stock dividends was included and EPS was adjusted retrospectively. The base date of issuances of stock dividends was set on October 21, 2025. The adjusted EPS is as follows:

	Before Adjusted Retrospectively		After Adjusted Retrospectively	
	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024	For the Three Months Ended September 30, 2024	For the Nine Months Ended September 30, 2024
Basic earnings per share	$ 1.80	$ 3.97	$ 1.75	$ 3.86

37. INFORMATION OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS

a. Objectives, policies, procedures and methods of insurance contracts risk management

1) Framework of risk management, organization structure and responsibilities:

The board of directors should ensure the effectiveness of risk management and bear the ultimate responsibility for risk management, responsible for formulating the Company’s overall risk appetite and risk tolerance, review and approve the Company’s risk management objectives and strategies. “Risk Management Committee” is set under the board of directors. Various risk management report and related issues are first reported to risk management committee and finally approved by the board of directors. Besides the risk management committee, the Company set up an assets and liability management unit to strengthen the risk management organization and structure.

In addition, the Company establishes the risk management department independent to the business units, which is responsible for the implementation of various risk management measures and the fulfillment of each risk management mechanism, including monitoring the daily risks, measuring and evaluating related issues, assisting the board to develop Company’s risk appetite, executing the risk management policies approved by the board of directors. Moreover, the business units should be responsible for the risks identification, report the risk exposure, measure the impact of risks, review the various risks and limits regularly, and make sure that the internal control procedures of each unit are implemented effectively in accordance with related regulations and the Company’s risk management policy.

2) Risk management policies, procedures and methods:

   According to risk management policies, the Company sets an effective mechanism to proceed identification, measurement, monitoring, reporting and response to risk, establishes clear objectives for risk management, controls approaches and attribution of responsibility to make sure that each operational risk is controlled under the tolerable range, making the largest surplus and profits for shareholders. The Company follows the principle of centralized management and specialization, and assigns responsible department to manage various risks. In addition, the Company develops management guidelines or management mechanism for various types of risk, and regularly issues risk reports to monitor the various risks.

3) Risk management policies, procedures and methods related to reserves:

   Reserve-related risks refer to risks that various reserves are unable to deal with future obligations due to understatement of liability for premium business. The Company sets and implements the appropriate risk management system for the insurance business reserves and related risks.

4) Risk management policies, procedures and methods related to matching assets and liabilities:

   Risks related to matching assets and liabilities indicate risks arising from inconsistent movement of assets and liabilities. The Company sets appropriate asset-liability management system based on the attributes and complexity of insurance liability risks. The system allows the Company to form, implement, monitor and correct related strategies within the tolerable range. The contents include the following items:

   a) Risk identification related to matching of assets and liabilities
   b) Risk measurement related to matching of assets and liabilities
   c) Risk responses related to matching of assets and liabilities

b. Information of insurance risks

1) Sensitivity of insurance risks - insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features:

   Insurance companies set aside various reserves according to the legal requirements and regularly conduct adequacy test of liability to assess the adequacy of insurance liabilities of the Company as a whole.

   For the insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation features underwritten by the Company, the main risks include mortality, morbidity, surrender, expense and investment returns rate. When doing the liability adequacy test, various actuarial assumptions are made based on available information at assessment point for all insurance contracts and provision of financial instruments with discretionary participation feature, to assess whether the insurance liability of the Company is adequate. If the test result indicates the insurance liability is not adequate, then set aside the insufficient amount as liability adequacy reserve according to the provision. The reserve will affect current profit and loss.

   As of September 30, 2025 assuming a 5% change in mortality, morbidity, surrender and expenses, and a decrease in investment return of 0.1%, all insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature will not cause the Company’s insurance liability inadequate.

2) Interpretation for concentration of insurance risks

   a) The Company's insurance business is mainly in Taiwan, Republic of China and there is no significant difference in insurance risk between each region. The Company had set tolerable cumulative risk limits for each risk unit and incident. Insurance risks that exceed the limits will be transferred through reinsurance. Please refer to Note 22 for concentration of risk before and after the reinsurance for the Company.

   b) Furthermore, according to "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises", the annual increased special capital reserve, after deduction of taxes, for catastrophe and fluctuation of risks for abnormal changes in loss ratio and claims of each type of insurance needs to be recognized in special capital reserve under equity in accordance with IAS 12.

3) Claim development trend

a) Direct business loss development trend

Accident Year	Development Year																		Reserve Claims
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
2008	$ 2,170,100	$ 2,736,556	$ 2,776,542	$ 2,781,989	$ 2,786,399	$ 2,792,187	$ 2,798,032	$ 2,798,807	$ 2,799,546	$ 2,800,435	$ 2,802,449	$ 2,803,020	$ 2,803,856	$ 2,804,061	$ 2,805,453	$ 2,805,535	$ 2,806,094	$ 2,806,113	
2009	2,243,111	2,870,648	2,924,110	2,934,461	2,936,046	2,939,451	2,940,095	2,940,209	2,940,748	2,941,322	2,941,824	2,941,957	2,941,970	2,942,857	2,942,909	2,944,087	2,944,349	-	
2010	2,574,879	3,071,401	3,132,443	3,137,874	3,143,299	3,143,963	3,144,299	3,144,902	3,145,167	3,145,541	3,145,762	3,146,132	3,146,191	3,146,199	3,146,520	3,146,528	-	-	
2011	2,610,108	3,276,928	3,328,279	3,342,075	3,346,106	3,350,438	3,351,824	3,354,243	3,354,835	3,355,901	3,356,774	3,357,014	3,357,047	3,357,188	3,357,197	-	-	-	
2012	2,345,575	2,953,776	3,029,335	3,045,381	3,048,828	3,051,256	3,054,748	3,056,337	3,057,879	3,058,682	3,059,236	3,059,611	3,059,734	3,059,860	-	-	-	-	
2013	2,267,213	2,964,954	3,028,400	3,040,442	3,045,355	3,053,040	3,054,855	3,055,997	3,057,193	3,058,524	3,059,470	3,060,252	3,060,434	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	3,448,229	4,203,186	4,284,682	4,298,217	4,303,753	4,317,090	4,321,020	4,323,776	4,325,954	4,328,274	4,330,418	4,330,754	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	3,530,488	4,420,482	4,498,438	4,510,113	4,516,573	4,518,832	4,521,127	4,521,956	4,523,231	4,524,716	4,525,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016	3,721,820	4,648,280	4,743,133	4,757,525	4,763,372	4,765,519	4,769,820	4,772,620	4,774,602	4,776,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	4,320,234	5,400,952	5,537,543	5,552,592	5,557,933	5,563,170	5,565,627	5,568,554	5,570,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2018	4,775,948	5,950,536	6,060,673	6,078,878	6,086,102	6,095,198	6,099,182	6,101,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019	5,257,484	6,776,954	6,904,733	6,935,395	6,946,476	6,954,266	6,959,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2020	5,208,589	6,557,028	6,720,337	6,751,342	6,765,621	6,770,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2021	5,729,794	7,330,220	7,532,048	7,564,144	7,571,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2022	8,258,280	10,368,910	10,611,981	10,642,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2023	7,970,387	10,226,388	10,422,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2024	8,870,315	11,307,558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2025	6,651,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ 3,677,292

Note: This table does not include long term life insurance

Add: Long term insurance claims	430,625
Claim reserve for discount on no claim	77,373
Reserve for claims balance	$ 4,185,290

b) Retained business loss development trend

Accident Year	Development Year																		Reserve Claims
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
2008	$ 2,128,556	$ 2,682,784	$ 2,721,905	$ 2,719,002	$ 2,723,312	$ 2,728,970	$ 2,734,682	$ 2,735,440	$ 2,736,162	$ 2,737,031	$ 2,739,000	$ 2,739,557	$ 2,740,394	$ 2,740,598	$ 2,741,991	$ 2,742,073	$ 2,742,632	$ 2,742,651	
2009	2,204,858	2,820,114	2,862,350	2,868,022	2,869,572	2,872,900	2,873,529	2,873,640	2,874,167	2,874,728	2,875,219	2,875,351	2,875,365	2,876,252	2,876,304	2,877,481	2,877,744	-	
2010	2,535,358	3,010,157	3,068,543	3,066,830	3,072,133	3,072,782	3,073,109	3,073,699	3,073,958	3,074,324	3,074,544	3,074,914	3,074,973	3,074,981	3,075,302	3,075,310	-	-	
2011	2,561,841	3,214,455	3,260,383	3,266,408	3,270,348	3,274,581	3,275,936	3,278,301	3,278,879	3,279,945	3,280,818	3,281,058	3,281,091	3,281,232	3,281,241	-	-	-	
2012	2,304,504	2,897,464	2,967,538	2,976,431	2,979,800	2,982,173	2,985,586	2,987,140	2,988,681	2,989,484	2,990,038	2,990,414	2,990,536	2,990,662	-	-	-	-	
2013	2,227,515	2,908,429	2,966,622	2,971,604	2,976,405	2,983,916	2,985,691	2,986,833	2,988,029	2,989,360	2,990,306	2,991,088	2,991,269	-	-	-	-	-	
2014	3,387,852	4,123,055	4,197,276	4,200,902	4,206,313	4,219,348	4,223,278	4,226,033	4,228,211	4,230,531	4,232,676	4,233,012	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2015	3,468,881	4,336,525	4,407,051	4,408,435	4,414,314	4,416,573	4,418,868	4,419,697	4,420,972	4,422,457	4,423,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2016	3,657,093	4,560,257	4,647,033	4,649,868	4,655,715	4,657,862	4,662,163	4,664,810	4,666,791	4,668,410	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2017	4,244,930	5,298,470	5,424,716	5,439,766	5,445,107	5,450,344	5,452,800	5,455,727	5,457,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2018	4,692,869	5,837,265	5,946,601	5,964,806	5,972,030	5,981,126	5,985,110	5,986,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2019	5,165,606	6,658,675	6,786,454	6,817,116	6,828,197	6,835,987	6,840,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2020	5,136,641	6,454,169	6,616,159	6,647,164	6,661,443	6,666,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2021	5,640,880	7,192,041	7,393,867	7,425,964	7,433,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2022	8,190,602	10,249,283	10,487,130	10,517,161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2023	7,845,303	10,052,478	10,248,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2024	8,774,022	11,160,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2025	6,596,569	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	$ 3,660,343

Note: This table does not include long term life insurance

Add: Long term insurance claims	408,262
Claim reserve for discount on no claim	77,373
Reserve for claims balance	$ 4,145,978

The Company recognizes claim 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 claim reserves. 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. The Company was not notified of some claims in time. Also, the expected payment for unreported claims involves major subjective judgment and estimation on the past experience. Thus, it is uncertain that the estimated claim reserve on the balance sheet date will be equal to the final settled amount of claim payments. The claim reserve recorded on the book is estimated based on the current available information. However, the final amount probably will differ from the original estimates because of the follow-up development of the claim events.

The charts above show the development trend of claim payments (not including cases whose payment and time will be confirmed within a year). The accident 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. Each slash represents the cumulative amount of compensation for each accident event at the end of the year. The occurred claims include decided and undecided claims which represent the accumulated estimated dollar amounts need to be paid for each accident year as time passes. It is possible that the circumstances and trends affecting dollar amount of recognition for claim reserve in the current year will be different from those in the future. Thus, the expected future payment amount for the settlement cases cannot be determined by the charts above.

4) Credit risk

For insurance contracts undertaken by the Company, the credit risk comes from reinsurers who fail to fulfill their obligation of reinsurance contracts, causing the Company to be exposed to the risk of financial loss. If the Company disputes with the reinsurers, then it may lead to impairment of reinsurance assets. In addition, the account receivables of insurance brokers and agents also have credit risk.

The Company’s highest risk exposure for the reinsurance contracts are the carrying amount of reinsurance assets. In order to manage that risk and avoid credit losses, the Company decides to deal with reinsurance companies that have good credits. The Company sets related selection standard, makes regular assessment and monitors the reinsurers’ financial business condition, credit status and rating. Also, it will adjust the business scope and scale based on the circumstances to prevent from over concentration of credit risk.

5) Liquidity risk

As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the maturity analysis of liquidity risk for insurance contract liabilities are as follows:

September 30, 2025	**Within 1 Year**	**1 to 3 Years**	**3 to 5 Years**	**5 to 15 Years**	**Over 15 Years**
Insurance liabilities of investment contracts with discretionary participation features	$ 58,117,552	$ 58,554,539	$ 120,162,594	$ 636,256,348	$ 4,480,499,545
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-

December 31, 2024	**Within 1 Year**	**1 to 3 Years**	**3 to 5 Years**	**5 to 15 Years**	**Over 15 Years**
Insurance liabilities of investment contracts with discretionary participation features	$ 18,056,627	$ 60,351,298	$ 117,726,952	$ 644,484,882	$ 4,581,775,022
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-

September 30, 2024	Within 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	5 to 15 Years	Over 15 Years
Insurance liabilities of investment contracts with discretionary participation features	$ 16,515,575	$ 63,976,143	$ 114,184,531	$ 638,308,917	$ 4,540,563,121
Reserve for insurance contracts with feature of financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

1. This table estimates net cash flow of all related insurance liabilities at it starting point.

2. The actual maturity date will change according to the exercise of termination right by the policyholders.

3. The table cannot match with the liabilities of balance sheet because the above contracts use the undiscounted contractual cash flow analysis. In addition, it includes the cash inflows of future renewal premiums.

4. In addition to the analysis of the above table, the Company uses both the estimated of the expected less and more than 12 months to analyze assets and liabilities. Please refer to Note 40.

6) Market risk

Pursuant to the "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Various Reserves by Insurance Enterprises", when the Company measures insurance liabilities, it sets aside the reserve by using the discount rate required by the authorities. Since the discount rate assumption does not move in the same direction with the interest rate, changes in market risks have no significant influence on the Company's profit or loss and equity for insurance contracts. However, changes in market risks may have influence on liability adequacy test evaluated based on available information. But, it has little influence on the adequacy of current recognized insurance liabilities.

38. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

a. Categories of financial instruments

Financial assets

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:			
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit and loss	$ 485,349,630	$ 438,340,762	$ 423,306,011
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	73,669,856	66,784,211	69,348,210
Financial assets at amortized cost:			
Cash and cash equivalents (exclude cash on hand and revolving funds)	46,018,681	40,214,779	54,949,938
Financial assets at amortized cost	1,552,723,171	1,654,369,839	1,626,124,672
Receivables	18,649,144	19,642,374	21,537,567

(Continued)

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Loans	$ 35,609,719	$ 36,064,504	$ 35,408,669
Refundable deposits	15,012,919	21,822,417	10,578,527
Subtotal	1,668,013,634	1,772,113,913	1,748,599,373
Total	$ 2,227,033,120	$ 2,277,238,886	$ 2,241,253,594

(Concluded)

Financial liabilities

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Held for trading	$ 14,286,541	$ 21,376,362	$ 6,645,716
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost:			
Payables	16,390,640	15,146,731	16,892,323
Bonds payables	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Guarantee deposits received	570,001	438,768	1,347,318
Subtotal	46,960,641	45,585,499	48,239,641
Total	$ 61,247,182	$ 66,961,861	$ 54,885,357

b. Fair value of financial instruments

1) 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 methods and assumptions used by the Company to measure and disclose fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are as follows:

a) Fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables are approximately equal to the carrying amount due to their short maturity.

b) For financial assets and liabilities traded in an active market with standard terms and conditions, their fair value are determined based on market quotation price. (Including listed stocks and beneficiary certificates, etc.)

c) Fair value of financial instruments with no active market is estimated based on the valuation methods. The estimates and assumptions used are consistent with those made by market participants during the pricing of financial instruments.

d) The fair value of foreign exchange forward and swap are measured based on the exchange rate provided by an internationally credible price information provider and the forward exchange rate on the maturity date of the individual contract.

e) Fair value of other financial assets and liabilities are determined based on discounted cash flow analysis. The interest rates and discount rates assumptions mainly refer to related information of similar instruments and yield curve for the duration, etc.

f) The adjustments of credit risk valuation for the derivative instrument contracts traded over-the-counter are classified as Credit value adjustments (CVA) and Debit value adjustments (DVA), to reflect the probability of default of the counterparty (CVA) and the Company (DVA).

Under the assumption that the Company will not default, the Company determines its credit value adjustment (CVA) by multiplying three factors, probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD), and exposure at default (EAD) of the counterparty. On the other hand, under the assumption that the counterparty will not default, the Company calculates its debit value adjustment by multiplying three factors, probability of default, loss given default, and exposure at default of the Company. The Company estimates probability of default through internal rating, estimates loss given default by considering suggestions by scholars and foreign financial institutions, and estimates exposure at default through market approach for derivative instruments, to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the credit quality of the Company.

2) Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortized cost

Other than cash and cash equivalents, receivables, loans, payables, bond payables, lease liabilities and guarantee deposits received whose carrying amount approximates their fair value, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost is as follows:

	Carrying Amount		
	September 30, 2025	**December 31, 2024**	**September 30, 2024**
Financial assets			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$ 1,552,723,171	$ 1,654,369,839	$ 1,626,124,672
Refundable deposits - bonds	14,993,296	21,763,025	10,518,535

	Fair Value		
	September 30, 2025	**December 31, 2024**	**September 30, 2024**
Financial assets			
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$ 1,206,111,828	$ 1,250,488,416	$ 1,306,542,807
Refundable deposits - bonds	11,190,836	15,041,835	8,377,333

c. Fair value measurement hierarchy

1) Fair value measurement hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Levels 1, 2 and 3 inputs are described as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for assets or liabilities.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization at the end of each reporting period.

2) Fair value measurement hierarchy

The Company does not have assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. Fair value hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis is as follows:

	September 30, 2025			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$ 201,249,621	$ 198,144,147	$ -	$ 3,105,474
Bonds	45,547,978	9,726,868	35,821,110	-
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	5,496,920	-	5,496,920	-
Others	233,055,111	189,302,184	-	43,752,927
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	29,363,862	13,391,176	-	15,972,686
Bonds	44,305,994	42,926,133	1,379,861	-
Investment property	66,505,674	-	-	66,505,674
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	14,286,541	-	14,286,541	-

	December 31, 2024			
	Total	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$ 184,850,337	$ 182,550,178	$ -	$ 2,300,159
Bonds	45,651,208	10,284,791	35,366,417	-
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	2,083,541	-	2,083,541	-
Others	205,755,676	163,743,415	-	42,012,261
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	26,110,862	14,449,559	-	11,661,303
Bonds	40,673,349	39,538,447	1,134,902	-
Investment property	66,457,927	-	-	66,457,927
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	21,376,362	-	21,376,362	-

	September 30, 2024			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets measured at fair value:				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Stocks	$ 168,712,686	$ 166,426,524	$ -	$ 2,286,162
Bonds	45,854,715	10,066,678	35,788,037	-
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	8,282,486	-	8,282,486	-
Others	200,456,124	162,201,177	-	38,254,947
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	26,184,914	14,451,714	-	11,733,200
Bonds	43,163,296	41,701,048	1,462,248	-
Investment property	66,903,713	-	-	66,903,713
Liabilities measured at fair value:				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss				
Swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts	6,645,716	-	6,645,716	-

a) Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period: None.

b) Reconciliation for Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

Reconciliation of opening to closing balances for recurring assets and liabilities measured at fair value within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy for movements during the period is as follows:

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025:

		Total Gains and Losses Recognized					
	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss (Note 1)	Recognized in OCI (Note 2)	Acquisition or Issue	Disposal, Settlement or Forced Conversion	Transfer In (Out) of Level 3 (Note 3)	Ending Balance
Assets							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Stock	$ 2,300,159	$ (3,608)	$ 64,309	$ 777,736	$ (33,122)	$ -	$ 3,105,474
Others	42,012,261	(4,204)	(566,383)	3,963,581	(1,652,328)	-	43,752,927
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Stock	11,661,303	-	4,409,064	-	(97,681)	-	15,972,686
Investment property	66,457,927	(26,082)	-	389,261	(366,344)	50,912	66,505,674

For the nine months ended September 30, 2024:

		Total Gains and Losses Recognized					
	Beginning Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss (Note 1)	Recognized in OCI (Note 2)	Acquisition or Issue	Disposal, Settlement or Forced Conversion	Transfer In (Out) of Level 3 (Note 3)	Ending Balance
Assets							
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss							
Stock	$ 1,657,660	$ (1,240)	$ (121,598)	$ 793,992	$ (72,715)	$ 30,063	$ 2,286,162
Others	32,317,271	(398,740)	3,092,851	4,057,585	(814,020)	-	38,254,947
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income							
Stock	10,862,701	-	915,868	-	(45,369)	-	11,733,200
Investment property	67,317,887	(516,791)	-	383,748	(268,994)	(12,137)	66,903,713

Note 1: Presented in “gains (losses) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss/gains (losses) on reclassification using overlay approach/gains (losses) on investment property” in the comprehensive income statement.

Note 2: Presented in “gains (losses) on reclassification using overlay approach/valuation gains (losses) on equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income/property revaluation surplus” in the comprehensive income statement.

Note 3: The amount of investment property is related to transfer between property and equipment, no transfer in (out) for fair value level.

Total gains (losses) recognized in profit or loss above contains gains (losses) related to assets on hand for the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	**2024**
Total gains and losses		
Recognized in profit or loss	$ (76,760)	$ (546,138)
Recognized in other comprehensive income	3,906,990	3,887,121

c) Information on significant unobservable inputs to valuation

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

September 30, 2025

Item	Valuation Techniques	Significant Unobservable Inputs	Quantification Information	Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0-10%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
	Income approach	Cost of capital	3.55%	The higher the cost of capital, the lower the estimated fair value
		Discount for liquidity	30%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
	Cash flow Method	Discount rate	6.65%	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value
	Black-Scholes Model	Risk-free rate of return	1.16%	The higher the risk-free rate, the lower the fair value of the put option
		Volatility	41.95%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value of the put option
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market approach	Discount for liquidity	10-30%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
		Control premium	10%	The higher the control premium, the higher the estimated fair value
	Income approach	Cost of capital	3.92%	The higher the cost of capital, the lower the estimated fair value
		Discount for liquidity	20-30%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0-30%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
Investment property	Please refer to Note 12			

December 31, 2024				
Item	**Valuation Techniques**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs**	**Quantification Information**	**Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0-10%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
	Cash flow Method	Discount rate	6.38%	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value
	Black-Scholes Model	Risk-free rate of return	1.46%	The higher the risk-free rate, the lower the fair value of the put option
		Volatility	44.27%	The higher the volatility, the higher the fair value of the put option
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market approach	Discount for liquidity	10-30%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
		Control premium	10%	The higher the control premium, the higher the estimated fair value
	Income approach	Cost of capital	6.52%	The higher the cost of capital, the lower the estimated fair value
		Discount for liquidity	10%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0-30%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
Investment property	Please refer to Note 12			

September 30, 2024				
Item	**Valuation Techniques**	**Significant Unobservable Inputs**	**Quantification Information**	**Relationship Between Inputs and Fair Value**
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0-10%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
	Market approach	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	Market approach	Discount for liquidity	10-30%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
		Control premium	10%	The higher the control premium, the higher the estimated fair value
	Income approach	Cost of capital	6.55%	The higher the cost of capital, the lower the estimated fair value
		Discount for liquidity	10%	The higher the discount for liquidity, the lower the estimated fair value
	Asset approach	Discount for liquidity and minor interests	0-30%	The higher the discount for liquidity and minor interests, the lower the estimated fair value
Investment property	Please refer to Note 12			

d) Valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy

The Company is responsible for validating the fair value measurements and ensuring that the results of the valuation are in line with market conditions and the sources are independent, reliable, based on independent and reliable inputs which are consistent with other information, and represent exercisable prices. The Company analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed according to the Company's accounting policies at each reporting date. Also, assessment of fair value for investment property are outsourced to appraisers from professional agencies every half year and they evaluates the effectiveness of fair value on the balance sheet date quarterly and decides whether to re-issue reports or issue review report. The Company's real estate department will review the legality, the rationality and correctness of valuation parameters important to the results from external reports case-by-case.

e) Sensitivity analysis of Level 3 financial assets

The Company considers the fair value measurements of financial instruments to be reasonable. For those classified within Level 3 but not valued by the Company, it is not practicable to reasonably quantify the relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value; accordingly, sensitivity analyses of alternative assumptions are not disclosed. For the remaining Level 3 financial instruments valued by the Company, the effects on fair value from a 10% increase or decrease in valuation parameters are as follows:

September 30, 2025

	The Parameters Were to Go Up 10%	**The Parameters Were to Go Down 10%**
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	$ (59,712)	$ 62,840
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	(73,802)	71,582

December 31, 2024

	The Parameters Were to Go Up 10%	**The Parameters Were to Go Down 10%**
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	$ (11,328)	$ 11,328
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	(62,460)	61,440

September 30, 2024

	The Parameters Were to Go Up 10%	**The Parameters Were to Go Down 10%**
Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)	$ (10,385)	$ 10,385
Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)	(78,994)	75,892

Note: Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, including those using the overlay method.

3) Fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities not measured at fair value but for which the fair value is disclosed

	September 30, 2025			
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets not measured at fair value, but for which the fair value is disclosed				
Financial assets at measured amortized cost - bonds	$ 597,456,688	$ 608,655,140	$ -	$ 1,206,111,828
Investment property	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits - bonds	4,593,426	6,597,410	-	11,190,836

	December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value, but for which the fair value is disclosed				
Financial assets at measured amortized cost - bonds	$ 603,672,817	$ 646,815,599	$ -	$ 1,250,488,416
Investment property	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits - bonds	8,749,862	6,291,973	-	15,041,835

	September 30, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets not measured at fair value, but for which the fair value is disclosed				
Financial assets at measured amortized cost - bonds	$ 641,752,658	$ 664,790,149	$ -	$ 1,306,542,807
Investment property	-	-	2,428,136	2,428,136
Refundable deposits - bonds	2,167,160	6,210,173	-	8,377,333

d. Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company holds financial instruments in accordance with paragraph 42 of IAS 32 recognized by the FSC and the related assets and liabilities are expressed on a net basis on the balance sheet.

The Company may perform transactions not meeting the requirements of offsetting, but has enforceable master netting arrangement or other similar agreements with the counterparties. When both parties agree to settle in net amount, financial assets and financial liabilities could be offset and settled in net amount, and if not, in total amount. However, if any party in the transaction defaults, the other party can choose net settlement.

Related information about above offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities are as follows:

	September 30, 2025					
	Financial Assets Ruled by Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement					
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivative financial instrument	$ 5,496,920	$ -	$ 5,496,920	$ 4,456,296	$ 210,328	$ 830,296

	September 30, 2025					
	Financial Liabilities Ruled by Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement					
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	
Derivative financial instrument	$ 14,286,541	$ -	$ 14,286,541	$ 4,456,296	$ 7,429,945	$ 2,400,300

	December 31, 2024					
	Financial Assets Ruled by Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement					
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	
Derivative financial instrument	$ 2,083,541	$ -	$ 2,083,541	$ 1,747,912	$ 89,820	$ 245,809

	December 31, 2024					
	Financial Liabilities Ruled by Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement					
				Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial instrument	$ 21,376,362	$ -	$ 21,376,362	$ 1,747,912	$ 14,244,065	$ 5,384,385

	September 30, 2024					
	Financial Assets Ruled by Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement					
				Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Assets (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received	Net Amount (e)=(c)-(d)
Derivative financial instrument	$ 8,282,486	$ -	$ 8,282,486	$ 4,408,406	$ 1,227,994	$ 2,646,086

	September 30, 2024					
	Financial Liabilities Ruled by Offsetting, Enforceable Master Netting Arrangement or Similar Agreement					
				Relevant Amount That Has Not Been Offset on Balance Sheet (d)		
	Gross Amount of Recognized Financial Liabilities (a)	Gross Amount of Offset Financial Assets Recognized on Balance Sheet (b)	Net Financial Liabilities Recognized on Balance Sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Pledged	Net Amount (e)= (c)- (d)
Derivative financial instrument	$ 6,645,716	$ -	$ 6,645,716	$ 4,408,406	$ 3,178,772	$ -

39. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management objectives are primarily managing risks arising from holding financial assets. According to the Company's risk management policies, the main financial risks is market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company has established guidelines related to the management of the financial risk. The following is the definition, source, management procedures of the risk and methods used to measure the risk:

a. Credit risk analysis

1) Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from operating activities and financing activities (primarily loans, financial instrument investments and receivables).

   Credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to credit risk management. Credit limits are established for all issuers or counter parties based on their financial position, rating from credit rating agencies, historical experience, prevailing economic condition and the Company's internal rating criteria, etc. To lower certain issuers' or counter parties' credit risk, credit enhancing instruments will be taken at the appropriate time.

For financial instrument investments, low credit risk is the premise of initial purchase, and at each reporting date, the Company shall assess if the financial instrument investments still qualify for conditions of low credit risk in order to determine the measurement method for allowance for losses. The Company disposes investments at the appropriate time (e.g., when credit risk significantly increases) to lower credit loss. In addition, the Company has built a credit risk model to assess the maximum possible loss on credit positions resulting from changes of credit rating or default. Moreover, based on issuer's region, industry and credit ratings within portfolios, the Company evaluates credit risk and concentration risk, respectively.

The Company determines risk-influencing factors based on 5P Principles for loans, and according to the extent of influence, each P is given different weight to calculate each borrower's credit rating. Credit rating evaluates the reasonableness of loan purpose, the region of collateral, loan-to-value, the customer's credit report, the interest-paying history records, financial conditions and debt-paying ability, etc. and the Company approves the credit rating through multiple layers to control loan risk. Once delay of payment occurs, the Company will actively collect as stated in procedure manual to avoid financial loss.

The Company evaluates expected credit loss in accordance with IFRS 9. Except for those receivables whose allowance for loss is measured at lifetime expected credit loss, the Company shall assess whether the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition at each reporting date for other debt instrument investments not measured at fair value through profit or loss whose premise of initial purchase is low credit risk and grouped under different classes of credit risk in order to determine the measurement method of allowance for loss. The primary consideration to determine whether the credit risk increases significantly includes objective evidence such as external credit rating, changes in class interval or other market information, etc. The consideration of credit impairment includes the occurrence of default, overdue payment of interest or principal of debt instrument for more than 90 days, major financial difficulties or bankruptcy or financial reorganization of issuer or the combination of matters that may turn financial assets into credit impairment, etc. If it is determined that the credit risk of a financial asset at reporting date is low, it can be assumed that the credit risk has not increased significantly. The Company measures the allowance based on the 12-month expected credit loss amount; for financial assets with a significant increase in credit risk or impairment already happened, the allowance for loss is measured by the amount of expected credit losses during the duration.

Besides, the measurement of expected credit losses is to the future 12-month or the lifetime Probability of default (PD), Loss given default (LGD), Exposure at default (EAD) of the issuer or the counterparty and the effect of the value of money, and to calculate 12-month expected credit losses or the lifetime expected credit losses respectively.

Default rate is the rate that a default occurs on issuers or counter parties. Loss given default is the loss rate resulted from the default of issuers or counter parties. The Company used the default rate and loss given default published by external credit assessment institutions, and calculated based on adjustments of forward-looking macroeconomics or of market conditions factors.

Exposure at default is measured at the amortized cost of financial assets with accrued interests and receivables. For loans, exposure at default is the total of debtor's outstanding balance at the time of calculation, interest and accrued expense.

Allowance for losses for certain receivables is recognized at lifetime expected credit losses. Past default records and prevailing information are taken into consideration for lifetime expected credit losses. The expected credit loss rate is calculated based on the overdue days of receivables.

2) Financial assets credit risk concentration analysis

a) The largest credit risk exposure of the financial debt instrument investments held by the Company or deposit in the bank is listed in accordance with the regional distribution as follows:

September 30, 2025

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	America	Global	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 41,793,801	$ 3,376,467	$ 848,413	$ -	$ -	$ 46,018,681
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	26,320,525	7,891,340	8,779,566	2,556,547	-	45,547,978
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,379,861	4,498,189	7,670,529	30,757,415	-	44,305,994
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	119,877,153	429,031,306	357,344,973	641,871,800	4,597,939	1,552,723,171
Refundable deposits - bonds	7,563,352	-	-	7,429,944	-	14,993,296
Total	$ 196,934,692	$ 444,797,302	$ 374,643,481	$ 682,615,706	$ 4,597,939	$ 1,703,589,120
Proportion	11.56%	26.11%	21.99%	40.07%	0.27%	100.00%

December 31, 2024

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	America	Global	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 36,966,806	$ 2,661,214	$ 586,759	$ -	$ -	$ 40,214,779
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,774,860	8,336,076	8,902,900	2,637,372	-	45,651,208
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,134,902	3,052,800	6,572,854	29,912,793	-	40,673,349
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	123,595,482	459,313,715	384,969,833	681,684,046	4,806,763	1,654,369,839
Refundable deposits - bonds	7,560,592	-	-	14,202,433	-	21,763,025
Total	$ 195,032,642	$ 473,363,805	$ 401,032,346	$ 728,436,644	$ 4,806,763	$ 1,802,672,200
Proportion	10.82%	26.26%	22.25%	40.41%	0.26%	100.00%

September 30, 2024

Financial Assets	Taiwan	Asia	Europe	America	Global	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 50,561,849	$ 2,562,159	$ 1,825,930	$ -	$ -	$ 54,949,938
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	25,987,336	8,235,445	9,014,957	2,616,977	-	45,854,715
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,462,248	3,148,216	6,755,844	31,796,988	-	43,163,296
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	125,570,819	448,378,695	377,217,563	670,361,731	4,595,864	1,626,124,672
Refundable deposits - bonds	7,339,763	-	-	3,178,772	-	10,518,535
Total	$ 210,922,015	$ 462,324,515	$ 394,814,294	$ 707,954,468	$ 4,595,864	$ 1,780,611,156
Proportion	11.85%	25.96%	22.17%	39.76%	0.26%	100.00%

b) Regional distribution of the largest credit risk exposure for secured loans (excluding policy loan and automatic premium loan) is as follows:

September 30, 2025

Location	Northern Areas: Taipei and Eastern Counties	Central Area: Taichung to Changhua and Nantou	Southern Area: Counties Below Tainan	Total
Secured loans	$ 46,244	$ 15,890	$ 17,022	$ 79,156
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 46,244	$ 15,890	$ 17,022	$ 79,156
Proportion	58.42%	20.07%	21.51%	100.00%

December 31, 2024

Location	Northern Areas: Taipei and Eastern Counties	Central Area: Taichung to Changhua and Nantou	Southern Area: Counties Below Tainan	Total
Secured loans	$ 60,381	$ 23,215	$ 28,309	$ 111,905
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 60,381	$ 23,215	$ 28,309	$ 111,905
Proportion	53.96%	20.74%	25.30%	100.00%

September 30, 2024

Location	Northern Areas: Taipei and Eastern Counties	Central Area: Taichung to Changhua and Nantou	Southern Area: Counties Below Tainan	Total
Secured loans	$ 68,174	$ 26,463	$ 31,989	$ 126,626
Overdue receivables	-	-	-	-
Total	$ 68,174	$ 26,463	$ 31,989	$ 126,626
Proportion	53.84%	20.90%	25.26%	100.00%

3) Changes in the loss allowance

The reconciliations in loss allowance of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)	The Loss Allowances Measured in Accordance with IFRS 9
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 1,717	$ -	$ -	$ 1,717
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning				
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(146)	-	-	(146)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	437	-	-	437
Changes in models/risk parameters	239	-	-	239
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(127)	-	-	(127)
Balance as of September 30, 2025	$ 2,120	$ -	$ -	$ 2,120

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)	The Loss Allowances Measured in Accordance with IFRS 9
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 4,278	$ -	$ -	$ 4,278
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning				
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(829)	-	-	(829)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	417	-	-	417
Changes in models/risk parameters	(218)	-	-	(218)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	96	-	-	96
Balance as of September 30, 2024	$ 3,744	$ -	$ -	$ 3,744

The reconciliations in loss allowance of financial assets measured at amortized cost are as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)	The Loss Allowances Measured in Accordance with IFRS 9
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 183,566	$ -	$ 1,303,644	$ 1,487,210
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning				
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(5,672)	-	(4,575)	(10,247)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	5,314	-	22	5,336
Changes in models/risk parameters	27,317	-	(149,612)	(122,295)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(13,108)	-	(81,070)	(94,178)
Balance as of September 30, 2025	$ 197,417	$ -	$ 1,068,409	$ 1,265,826
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 223,423	$ 64,130	$ 1,175,793	$ 1,463,346
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning				
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	64,130	(64,130)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(2,569)	-	(3,967)	(6,536)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	1,522	-	20	1,542
Changes in models/risk parameters	(71,837)	-	(142,109)	(213,946)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	6,085	-	30,689	36,774
Balance as of September 30, 2024	$ 220,754	$ -	$ 1,060,426	$ 1,281,180

The reconciliations in loss allowance of other receivables related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortized costs are as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)	The Loss Allowances Measured in Accordance with IFRS 9
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 2,003	$ -	$ 2,289,041	$ 2,291,044
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning				
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(1,059)	-	-	(1,059)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	822	-	546,838	547,660
Changes in models/risk parameters	93	-	-	93
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	(66)	-	(161,443)	(161,509)
Balance as of September 30, 2025	$ 1,793	$ -	$ 2,674,436	$ 2,676,229
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 2,227	$ 539	$ 1,407,955	$ 1,410,721
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning				
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	539	(539)	-	-
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-
Transfer to credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	(1,097)	-	-	(1,097)
Originated or purchased new financial assets	803	-	568,052	568,855
Changes in models/risk parameters	(588)	-	-	(588)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	33	-	41,962	41,995
Balance as of September 30, 2024	$ 1,917	$ -	$ 2,017,969	$ 2,019,886

For the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the change in loss allowance for the debt instrument investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and measured at amortized cost mostly came from the impact of recent financial environment, forward-looking factors used for estimation, the derecognition and acquisition of investments.

The expected loss rate for the investment in the debt instruments of the above-mentioned financial assets and the loss allowance for other receivables is as follows:

September 30, 2025

	12-month ECLs	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)**	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)**
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.00%-0.02%	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	0.00%-0.19%	-	4.80%-8.55%
Other receivables	0.00%-0.19%	-	100.00%

December 31, 2024

	12-month ECLs	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)**	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)**
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.00%-0.02%	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	0.00%-0.28%	-	5.88%-9.39%
Other receivables	0.00%-0.28%	-	100%

September 30, 2024

	12-month ECLs	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)**	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)**
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	0.00%-0.03%	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	0.00%-0.20%	-	4.48%-8.16%
Other receivables	0.00%-0.20%	-	100%

The Company has taken into account the relevant impact of war between Russia and Ukraine and had recognized appropriate provision for impairment. In the future, the Company will closely monitor the situation in Russia and Ukraine, and review the possible impacts on the Company's investment positions.

The reconciliations in loss allowance of loans are as follows:

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Collectively Assessed	Lifetime ECLs (Individually Assessed)	The Loss Allowances Measured in Accordance with IFRS 9	Impairment Difference Recognized in Accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/ Nonaccrual Loans''	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 2	$ 93	$ 43	$ 138	$ 1,661	$ 1,799
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning						
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/ Nonaccrual Loans''	-	-	-	-	(490)	(490)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	-	95	(7)	88	-	88
Balance as of September 30, 2025	$ 2	$ 188	$ 36	$ 226	$ 1,171	$ 1,397
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 2	$ 101	$ 53	$ 156	$ 2,573	$ 2,729
Changes due to financial instruments recognized as at beginning						
Transfer to lifetime ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to 12-month ECLs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derecognition of financial assets at current period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment difference recognized in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Procedures for Institutions to Evaluate Assets and Deal with Nonperforming/ Nonaccrual Loans''	-	-	-	-	(680)	(680)
Effects of exchange rate changes and others	-	687	(7)	680	-	680
Balance as of September 30, 2024	$ 2	$ 788	$ 46	$ 836	$ 1,893	$ 2,729

For account receivables arising from other transactions, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. The movement of loss allowance of receivables is as follows:

	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	**2024**
Beginning balance	$ 7,432	$ 6,287
(Reverse) increase in the amount for the current period	(6,556)	1,050
Ending balance	$ 876	$ 7,337

4) The total book value of each financial instrument and categories for credit quality

a) Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, financial assets measured at amortized cost and other receivables

September 30, 2025

	12-month ECLs	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)**	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)**	**Total**
Investment grade				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 47,060,556	$ -	$ -	$ 47,060,556
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,546,402,112	-	-	1,546,402,112
Other receivables	11,897,306	-	-	11,897,306
Non-investment grade				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	6,814,357	-	15,765,824	22,580,181
Other receivables	54,769	-	2,674,435	2,729,204

December 31, 2024

	12-month ECLs	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)**	**Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)**	**Total**
Investment grade				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 44,724,513	$ -	$ -	$ 44,724,513
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,653,279,044	-	-	1,653,279,044
Other receivables	13,862,633	-	-	13,862,633

(Continued)

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)	Total
Non-investment grade				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	7,319,680	-	17,021,350	24,341,030
Other receivables	147,367	-	2,289,041	2,436,408

(Concluded)

September 30, 2024

	12-month ECLs	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Increased Significantly)	Lifetime ECLs (Credit Risk Has Been Reduced)	Total
Investment grade				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 43,513,380	$ -	$ -	$ 43,513,380
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	1,614,395,450	-	-	1,614,395,450
Other receivables	12,707,824	-	-	12,707,824
Non-investment grade				
Financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	7,075,364	-	16,453,573	23,528,937
Other receivables	56,652	-	2,017,969	2,074,621

Note 1: Financial assets measured at amortized cost included those serving as refundable deposits.

Note 2: The Company is graded by referencing the rating of credit rating agencies, and its credit rating is classified as an investment grade if above BBB-, a credit rating below BBB- or no-rated are listed as a non-investment grade.

b) Secured loans and other receivables

September 30, 2025

Credit Risk Rating Grades	The Measure of ECLs	Secured Loans	Other Receivables
Low credit risk	12-month ECLs	$ 79,984	$ 98
Credit risk has increased significantly	Lifetime ECL	-	-
Credit risk has been reduced	Lifetime ECL	569	-
Total		$ 80,553	$ 98

December 31, 2024

Credit Risk Rating Grades	The Measure of ECLs	Secured Loans	Other Receivables
Low credit risk	12-month ECLs	$ 113,029	$ 142
Credit risk has increased significantly	Lifetime ECL	-	-
Credit risk has been reduced	Lifetime ECL	675	-
Total		$ 113,704	$ 142

September 30, 2024

Credit Risk Rating Grades	The Measure of ECLs	Secured Loans	Other Receivables
Low credit risk	12-month ECLs	$ 128,624	$ 154
Credit risk has increased significantly	Lifetime ECL	-	-
Credit risk has been reduced	Lifetime ECL	731	-
Total		$ 129,355	$ 154

b. Liquidity risk analysis

1) Liquidity risks are classified into “funding liquidity risk” and “market liquidity risk.” “Funding liquidity risk” represents that the Company is not able to obtain sufficient funds at a reasonable funding cost to meet the demands within reasonable time. “Market liquidity risk” represents the risk that the Company sells at loss to meet the demand for cash.

The Company assesses the characteristics of business, monitors short-term cash flows, and constructs the completed mechanism of liquidity risk management. Furthermore, the Company manages market liquidity risk cautiously by considering market trading volumes and adequacy of holding positions with symmetric. To decentralize market risk when investment and to maintain investment each aspect (such as asset category, maturity, region, currency and tools) diversification, and also plan strategies for abnormal and emergency capital requirements to facilitate the Company’s operations in the event of liquidity shortfalls still regularly operate to pay emergency and major funding requirements.

The Company regularly monitors market liquidity and formulates plans to use the funds depending on market conditions and funding demand arrangements for liquidity assets portfolio. To deal with possible liquidity risk early, the Company reports duration of assets and liabilities quarterly, creates cash flow model and reviews cash flow status regularly.

2) Financial assets held for managing liquidity risk and maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

a) Financial assets held for managing liquidity risk

The Company holds cash, highly liquid and superior assets to deal with payment obligation and the potential urgent funds needs to dispatch in the market environment, financial assets for managing liquidity risk are cash holdings, demand deposits, highly liquid time deposits with little risk of change in value, or marketable securities with better liquidity, etc.

b) Maturity analysis of non-derivative financial liabilities

The analysis of cash outflows to the Company is listed below and based on the residual term from the date of balance sheet to the maturity. The disclosed amount is in accordance with cash flows on contracts, so the partial disclosed items are not the same as related items in the balance sheet.

Non-derivative financial instruments

	In 1 Year	1 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
September 30, 2025				
Payables	$ 16,370,970	$ 19,670	$ -	$ 16,390,640
Bonds payable	-	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Lease liabilities	127,483	400,711	3,591,814	4,120,008
December 31, 2024				
Payables	15,123,350	23,381	-	15,146,731
Bonds payable	-	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Lease liabilities	142,787	393,818	3,655,461	4,192,066
September 30, 2024				
Payables	16,869,435	22,888	-	16,892,323
Bonds payable	-	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Lease liabilities	145,649	380,615	3,676,676	4,202,940

c) Maturity analysis of derivative financial liabilities

The Company operates derivatives including foreign exchange derivative instruments (such as swap contracts, foreign exchange forward).

The Company has enough operating capital, including cash and cash equivalents, and highly liquid securities, such as government bonds to pay the investment and liabilities at maturity. Therefore, the risk of liquidity is extremely low. The Company enters into forward contracts and swap contracts derivative financial instruments, whose currencies are highly liquid, so the possibility of selling out and the risk of market liquidity are low. The forward contracts and swap contracts will be operated continually, and the capital is enough to pay for settlement, so the risk of capital liquidity is low.

Maturity structure of derivative financial liabilities is as follows:

	September 30, 2025				
	In 90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 6,500,324	$ 3,699,410	$ 4,086,807	$ -	$ 14,286,541

	December 31, 2024				
	In 90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 17,311,422	$ 1,894,076	$ 2,170,864	$ -	$ 21,376,362

	September 30, 2024				
	In 90 Days	91-180 Days	181 Days - 1 Year	Over 1 Year	Total
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	$ 5,672,699	$ 963,689	$ 9,328	$ -	$ 6,645,716

c. Market risk analysis

1) Market risk refers to the risk of the losses of asset value arising from the movement of market prices during a certain period of time.

   The Company uses various risk analysis methods to identify the sources of market risks, to identify and define the market risk factors of financial products, and to establish appropriate regulations to ensure an effective market risk management. The Company regularly implements warning and limit monitoring operations in accordance with the approved market risk limits and early warning indicators. Over-the-limit risk management process is put in place to properly manage over-the-limit positions.

2) Exchange rate risk

   The Company's exchange rate risk is mainly from assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency. Except for assets and liabilities in the same currency which can have natural hedging effect, other foreign currency positions can be effect by foreign exchange risk. The Company adopts foreign exchange swap and forward to avoid exchange rate risk, and is in accordance with relevant laws and internal control mechanism.

3) Interest rate risk

   Interest rate risk refers to the risk resulting from changes in market rates which causes fluctuations in the fair value of financial instruments. The Company manages interest rate risk by combinations of fixed and floating interest rate products. Because they do not meet the requirements for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is not adopted.

4) Equity price risk

The Company holds equity securities of listed and unlisted companies. The price of such equity securities will be affected by uncertainties about the future value of the underlying investment. The Company diversified its investment and set investment limits for a single equity security to manage price risk of equity securities. Portfolio information of equity securities is required to be regularly reported to senior executives of the Company. The board of directors should authorize the senior executives to review and approve all equity investment decisions.

5) Value at risk

Value at risk is the maximum loss on the portfolio with a given probability defined as the confidence level, over a given period of time. The Company uses 99% VaR to measure the market risk over the next ten days.

VaR model must be able to reasonably and appropriately measure the maximum potential risk of financial instruments and investment portfolio. VaR model must be validated and backtested to show that the model can reasonably and effectively measure the maximum potential risks of the financial instruments or investment portfolio.

6) Stress testing

The Company measures and evaluates potential risks of the occurrence of extreme and abnormal events regularly in addition to VaR model. Stress testing measures the potential impact on the value of the investment portfolio when extreme fluctuations of financial variables occur.

The Company performs stress testing regularly by using “Simple Sensitivity” and “Scenario Analysis” methods. The test is capable of representing the position loss resulted from the movement of a specific risk factor under different kinds of historical scenarios:

a) Simple Sensitivity

Simple Sensitivity measures the dollar amount change of the portfolio value from the movement of specific risk factors.

b) Scenario Analysis

Scenario Analysis measures the dollar amount changes of the total value of investment positions if stress scenarios occur. The types of scenario include:

i. Historical scenario:

Applying the volatilities of risk factors in a specific historical event, the Company can estimate the losses of the current investment portfolio in the same period of time.

ii. Hypothetical scenario:

The Company makes hypothesis with rational expectations from the extreme market movements to assess the dollar amount of losses of the investment position by taking into consideration the movement of relevant risk factors.

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

Summarization of Simple Sensitivity

September 30, 2025

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Changes in Income	Changes in Equity
Equity risk (stock index)	+1%	$ -	$ 2,558,394
	-1%	-	(2,558,394)
Interest rate risk (yield curve)	+1BP	-	(266,593)
	-1BP	-	266,569
Exchange risk (foreign exchange rate)	+1% (NTD appreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	-	(773,805)
	-1% (NTD depreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	-	773,805

December 31, 2024

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Changes in Income	Changes in Equity
Equity risk (stock index)	+1%	$ -	$ 2,491,614
	-1%	-	(2,491,614)
Interest rate risk (yield curve)	+1BP	-	(253,705)
	-1BP	-	253,752
Exchange risk (foreign exchange rate)	+1% (NTD appreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	-	(818,631)
	-1% (NTD depreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	-	818,631

September 30, 2024

Risk Factors	Changes (+/-)	Changes in Income	Changes in Equity
Equity risk (stock index)	+1%	$ -	$ 2,091,983
	-1%	-	(2,091,983)
Interest rate risk (yield curve)	+1BP	-	(278,274)
	-1BP	-	278,313
Exchange risk (foreign exchange rate)	+1% (NTD appreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	(4,620,744)	(737,183)
	-1% (NTD depreciates 1% against each foreign currency)	4,620,744	737,183

Note 1: Provision or reversal of reserves for foreign exchange fluctuations was not considered in the change in profit or loss due to foreign currency risk. Since December 2024, the Company has adopted the new foreign exchange valuation reserves framework, the provision or reversal ratio is 100%.

Note 2: Change in equity was not included in the impact on the change in profit or loss.

40. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ARE CLASSIFIED BASED ON EXPECTED RECOVERY OR SETTLEMENT WITHIN 12 MONTHS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE AND MORE THAN 12 MONTHS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

	September 30, 2025		
Item	Recovery or Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery or Settlement More than 12 Months	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,019,071	$ -	$ 46,019,071
Receivables	18,649,144	-	18,649,144
Current tax assets	-	4,405,857	4,405,857
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	392,943,251	92,406,379	485,349,630
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	73,669,856	73,669,856
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	5,099,172	1,547,623,999	1,552,723,171
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	2,725,281	2,725,281
Investment property	-	66,505,674	66,505,674
Loans	3,599	35,606,120	35,609,719
Reinsurance assets	1,149,983	-	1,149,983
Property and equipment	-	10,422,651	10,422,651
Right of use assets	-	4,700,424	4,700,424
Intangible assets	87	555,333	555,420
Deferred tax assets	1,905,180	8,107,576	10,012,756
Other assets	43,252	15,098,198	15,141,450
Separate account product assets	127,685,789	-	127,685,789
Total assets	$ 593,498,528	$ 1,861,827,348	$ 2,455,325,876
Liabilities			
Payables	$ 16,370,970	$ 19,670	$ 16,390,640
Current tax liabilities	886,982	6,895	893,877
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	14,286,541	-	14,286,541
Bonds payable	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Lease liabilities	70,217	1,871,546	1,941,763
Insurance liabilities	20,045,248	2,011,849,926	2,031,895,174
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	29,572,955	29,572,955
Provision	-	40,934	40,934
Deferred tax liabilities	6,747,125	2,286,885	9,034,010
Other liabilities	549,358	1,108,754	1,658,112
Separate account product liabilities	127,685,789	-	127,685,789
Total liabilities	$ 186,642,230	$ 2,076,757,565	$ 2,263,399,795

Item	December 31, 2024		
	Recovery or Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery or Settlement More than 12 Months	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 40,215,185	$ -	$ 40,215,185
Receivables	19,642,374	-	19,642,374
Current tax assets	-	5,759,556	5,759,556
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	348,377,133	89,963,629	438,340,762
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	819,705	65,964,506	66,784,211
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	6,173,266	1,648,196,573	1,654,369,839
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	2,301,619	2,301,619
Investment property	-	66,457,927	66,457,927
Loans	5,534	36,058,970	36,064,504
Reinsurance assets	844,147	-	844,147
Property and equipment	-	10,621,774	10,621,774
Right of use assets	-	4,783,174	4,783,174
Intangible assets	178	605,570	605,748
Deferred tax assets	3,995,084	16,594,113	20,589,197
Other assets	87,113	21,944,614	22,031,727
Separate account product assets	121,432,726	-	121,432,726
Total assets	$ 541,592,445	$ 1,969,252,025	$ 2,510,844,470
Liabilities			
Payables	$ 15,123,350	$ 23,381	$ 15,146,731
Current tax liabilities	-	6,895	6,895
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	21,376,362	-	21,376,362
Bonds payable	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Lease liabilities	83,217	1,882,855	1,966,072
Insurance liabilities	20,696,136	2,060,273,712	2,080,969,848
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	30,705,210	30,705,210
Provision	-	49,016	49,016
Deferred tax liabilities	20,316,804	1,719,705	22,036,509
Other liabilities	563,198	1,206,295	1,769,493
Separate account product liabilities	121,432,726	-	121,432,726
Total liabilities	$ 199,591,793	$ 2,125,867,069	$ 2,325,458,862

Item	September 30, 2024		
	Recovery or Settlement within 12 Months	Recovery or Settlement More than 12 Months	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 54,950,597	$ -	$ 54,950,597
Receivables	21,537,567	-	21,537,567
Current tax assets	-	5,272,409	5,272,409
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	336,910,187	86,395,824	423,306,011
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	791,639	68,556,571	69,348,210
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,899,268	1,621,225,404	1,626,124,672
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	2,401,813	2,401,813
Investment property	-	69,338,600	69,338,600
Loans	5,450	35,403,219	35,408,669
Reinsurance assets	1,036,706	-	1,036,706
Property and equipment	-	10,330,762	10,330,762
Right of use assets	-	4,815,141	4,815,141
Intangible assets	-	534,566	534,566
Deferred tax assets	31,979	15,200,075	15,232,054
Other assets	42,062	10,761,022	10,803,084
Separate account product assets	119,527,978	-	119,527,978
Total assets	$ 539,733,433	$ 1,930,235,406	$ 2,469,968,839
Liabilities			
Payables	$ 16,869,435	$ 22,888	$ 16,892,323
Current tax liabilities	-	6,895	6,895
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6,645,716	-	6,645,716
Bonds payable	-	30,000,000	30,000,000
Lease liabilities	84,738	1,881,102	1,965,840
Insurance liabilities	20,809,668	2,055,298,006	2,076,107,674
Foreign exchange valuation reserve	-	13,262,870	13,262,870
Provision	-	108,321	108,321
Deferred tax liabilities	14,533,541	1,738,561	16,272,102
Other liabilities	1,396,937	1,043,104	2,440,041
Separate account product liabilities	119,527,978	-	119,527,978
Total liabilities	$ 179,868,013	$ 2,103,361,747	$ 2,283,229,760

41. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company’s main objective of capital management is to make sure the risk-based capital (RBC) ratio and the Company’s equity divided by total assets excluding the separate accounts product assets calculated in accordance with “Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies” meets the ratio provided by the Insurance Act, to maintain a sound capital structure to protect rights and interests of customers and shareholders.

The Company implements capital management mainly by monitoring the results of RBC report to ensure its solvency.

42. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

Information of the related parties that had transactions with the Company during the financial reporting period is as follows:

a. Name and nature of relationship of the related parties

Name of the Related Parties	Nature of Relationship of the Related Parties
KGI Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (KGI Financial)	Parent company/juristic-person director of the Company (parent company)
CDIB Capital Group	Brother company (other related party)
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	Brother company (other related party)
KGI Bank	Brother company (other related party)
KGI Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Brother company (other related party)
KGI Asset Management Co., Ltd.	Other related party
CDIB Capital Management Inc.	Other related party
CDIB & Partners Investment Holding Corporation	Other related party
CDIB Innovation Advisors Corporation Limited	Other related party
CDIB Capital Growth Partners L.P.	Other related party
CDIB Capital Healthcare Ventures II Limited Partnership	Other related party
CDIB CME Fund Ltd.	Other related party
KGI Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Funds managed by KGI Securities Investment Trust Co., Ltd.	Other related party
KGI Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	Other related party
KGI Futures Co., Ltd.	Other related party
KGI Finance & Leasing Corporation	Other related party
KGI Securities Investment Advisory Co., Ltd.	Other related party
Soar Taiwan Co., Ltd.	Other related party (Note 1)
CDIB-Innolux II Limited Partnership	Other related party (Note 2)
GPPC Development Corp.	Other related party (Note 3)
GPPC Chemical Corporation	Other related party
CDIB Capital Asia Partners L.P.	Other related party
CDIB Capital International Corporation	Other related party
CDIB Capital Global Opportunities Fund L.P.	Other related party
China Development Foundation	Substantial related party
KGI Culture and Arts Foundation	Substantial related party (Note 4)
Others	Directors, the key management personnel with their spouse, the relationship within second degree by consanguinity and KGI Financial's affiliates or substantial related parties (other related party) (Note 5)

Note 1: Since January 30, 2024, Soar Taiwan Co., Ltd. has become other related party of the Company.

Note 2: Since March 19, 2024, CDIB-Innolux II Limited Partnership has become other related party of the Company.

Note 3: Since August 23, 2024, GPPC Development Corp. was no longer the related party of the Company.

Note 4: Since March 24, 2025, KGI Culture and Arts Foundation has become substantial related party of the Company.

Note 5: Related parties such as parent company, brother company, and other related parties of the Company as the result of the tender offer by KGI Financial.

b. Significant transactions with the related parties are as follows:

1) Cash in banks

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
KGI Bank	$ 6,852,959	$ 8,277,568	$ 10,152,630

2) Receivables

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Other receivables:			
Parent company	$ 41,765	$ 39,076	$ 40,026
KGI Bank	507,893	773,966	561,934
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	354,950	9,104	205,449
Other related parties	102,354	178,945	158,642
Total	$ 1,006,962	$ 1,001,091	$ 966,051

3) Current tax assets

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Parent company	$ 4,375,046	$ 5,740,385	$ 5,253,238

It is the tax that shall be collected from the parent company arising from the consolidated tax return of income tax between the Company and the parent company and its subsidiaries by the policy jointly declaration of tax.

4) Derivative financial instruments

Name	Contract Type	Period	Notional Amount (In Thousands of USD Dollars)	Balance Sheets (September 30, 2025) Items	Balance
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2025/02/06-2026/02/12	US$ 420,000	Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	$ 697,032
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2025/08/04-2026/08/11	US$ 600,000	Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	286,103

Name	Contract Type	Period	Notional Amount (In Thousands of USD Dollars)	Balance Sheets (December 31, 2024) Items	Balance
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2024/08/20-2025/03/24	US$ 1,240,000	Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	$ 1,114,628

Name	Contract Type	Period	Notional Amount (In Thousands of USD Dollars)	Balance Sheets (September 30, 2024) Items	Balance
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2024/06/14-2025/03/24	US$ 940,000	Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss	$ 337,673
Other related parties	Swap contracts	2024/02/16-2026/11/20	US$ 300,000	Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss	296,383

5) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Stocks:			
Other related parties	$ 1,429,911	$ 1,443,053	$ 1,500,779
Beneficiary certificates:			
Other related parties	21,652,374	16,698,444	19,309,519
Total	$ 23,082,285	$ 18,141,497	$ 20,810,298

6) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Stocks:			
Other related parties	$ 21,270	$ 29,560	$ 28,808

7) Policy loans

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Other related parties	$ 13,533	$ 12,729	$ 13,085

8) Other assets

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Prepayments:			
Other related parties	$ -	$ 5,962	$ 5,969
Temporary payments:			
Other related parties	-	-	159
Total	$ -	$ 5,962	$ 6,128

9) Payables

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Commissions payable:			
Other related parties	$ 49,523	$ 33,218	$ 26,491
Other payables:			
Other related parties	253,756	56,921	196,255
Total	$ 303,279	$ 90,139	$ 222,746

10) The Company entrusted the parent company to collect and transfer the prepayments for equipment and prepayments expense to non-related parties. As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the transaction amount of the prepayments for equipment and prepayment expense was $13,388 thousand, $18,103 thousand and $18,103 thousand, respectively. For the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, the transaction incurred an operating expense of $22 thousand, $41 thousand, $890 thousand and $725 thousand, respectively. As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, there was no payable arising from the aforementioned transaction.

11) Current tax liabilities

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Parent company	$ 367,343	$ -	$ -

It is the tax that shall be paid to the parent company arising from the consolidated tax return of income tax between the Company and the parent company and its subsidiaries by the policy jointly declaration of tax.

12) Bonds payable

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	$ 4,850,000	$ 4,850,000	$ 4,850,000

As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, KGI Securities Co., Ltd. held a total face value of $4,850,000 thousand of corporate bonds issued by the Company, and the interest payable generated amounted to $99,378 thousand, $1,435 thousand and $99,465 thousand. The interest expenses in the above transactions attributable to KGI Securities Co., Ltd. amounted to $33,006 thousand, $32,917 thousand, $97,943 thousand and $98,034 thousand, for the three months ended and the nine months ended September 30, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

13) Guarantee deposits received

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Parent company	$ 16,452	$ 16,452	$ 16,452
Other related parties	68,673	68,321	68,321
Total	$ 85,125	$ 84,773	$ 84,773

14) Other liabilities

Name	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Temporary receipts			
Parent company	$ -	$ 328	$ 328
Other related parties	286	33	33
Total	$ 286	$ 361	$ 361

15) Premium income

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 2,556	$ 2,324
Other related parties	75,619	97,522
Total	$ 78,175	$ 99,846

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 3,234	$ 2,546
Other related parties	145,897	154,984
Total	$ 149,131	$ 157,530

16) Fee income

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 2,636	$ 3,442

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 8,461	$ 11,323

17) Interest income

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 8,627	$ 9,695

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 42,568	$ 36,797

18) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 245,900	$ 162,476

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 750,856	$ 459,701

19) Gains on investment property

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 15,840	$ 16,674
KGI Bank	43,030	45,272
Other related parties	21,847	50,070
Total	$ 80,717	$ 112,016

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Parent company	$ 47,520	$ 50,023
KGI Bank	129,110	135,815
Other related parties	65,372	189,765
Total	$ 242,002	$ 375,603

According to contracts, leasing periods are generally 3 to 20 years, and rentals are usually paid monthly.

20) Insurance claim payments

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 32,554	$ 518

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 34,968	$ 2,857

21) Commission expenses

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 175,729	$ 132,693

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 632,028	$ 471,452

22) Professional service fees (recognized in operating expenses)

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 9,391	$ 17,660

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30 2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 29,367	$ 32,051

23) Employee training expenses (recognized in operating expenses)

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 91	$ 1
Other related parties	10	8
	$ 101	$ 9

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 91	$ 152
Other related parties	10	8
	$ 101	$ 160

24) Handling fees (recognized in net investment incomes (losses) or in adjustment for investment cost)

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 67,254	$ 34,620

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 146,687	$ 106,373

Other handling fees (recognized in operating expenses)

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 9,078	$ 8,883

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 26,911	$ 24,545

25) Donation expense (recognized in operating expenses)

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 8,750	$ -

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Other related parties	$ 46,000	$ 21,000

26) Finance costs

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 36	$ 31
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	33,021	32,929
Other related parties	172	151
Total	$ 33,229	$ 33,111

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 108	$ 93
KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	97,986	98,073
Other related parties	516	451
Total	$ 98,610	$ 98,617

27) Non-operating income and expenses

Name	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 957	$ 895
KGI Bank	3,045	2,902
Other related parties	2,397	1,593
Total	$ 6,399	$ 5,390

Name	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Parent company	$ 2,675	$ 2,711
KGI Bank	8,301	8,157
Other related parties	5,745	3,939
Total	$ 16,721	$ 14,807

The abovementioned transaction terms with related parities do not differ from that with non-related parties.

c. Key management personnel remuneration

Item	For the Three Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 272,887	$ 187,029
Post-employment benefits	1,401	8,875
Share-based payment	5,615	5,736
Total	$ 279,903	$ 201,640

Item	For the Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 514,873	$ 413,404
Post-employment benefits	4,298	11,812
Share-based payment	16,845	29,311
Total	$ 536,016	$ 454,527

43. PLEDGED ASSETS

Details of pledged and guaranteed assets are as follows:

Item	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Government bonds (recognized as refundable deposits)	$ 14,993,296	$ 21,763,025	$ 10,518,535
Cash in bank (recognized as refundable deposits)	19,623	59,392	59,992
	$ 15,012,919	$ 21,822,417	$ 10,578,527

44. SIGNIFICANT CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND UNRECOGNIZED COMMITMENTS

Investment commitment not yet contributed

As of September 30, 2025, among the investment contracts signed, the upper limit of the amount not yet contributed were NT$3,492,267 thousand, US$619,983 thousand and EUR11,141 thousand.

45. SIGNIFICANT LOSSES FROM DISASTER

None.

46. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

None.

47. OTHER ITEMS

a. Foreign currency financial assets and liabilities with significant influence as of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024 are as follows:

	September 30, 2025		
	Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate (In Dollar)**	**NTD**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 46,635,347	30.4690	$ 1,420,932,380
AUD	5,985,722	20.1156	120,406,387
Non-monetary items			
USD	2,873,471	30.4690	87,551,784
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	13,804	30.4690	420,608

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign Currency	**Exchange Rate (In Dollar)**	**NTD**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 46,031,801	32.7810	$ 1,508,968,481
AUD	5,911,449	20.3947	120,562,221
Non-monetary items			
USD	2,283,879	32.7810	74,867,845
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	7,915	32.7810	259,472

	September 30, 2024		
	Foreign Currency	Exchange Rate (In Dollar)	NTD
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD	$ 46,270,001	31.6150	$ 1,464,491,807
AUD	5,853,563	21.9341	128,392,645
Non-monetary items			
USD	1,904,954	31.6510	60,293,712
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	34,489	31.6510	1,091,607

The above information is disclosed based on the carrying amount of the foreign currencies, which has been translated to the functional currency.

b. Participation of unconsolidated structured entities

As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, interests in unconsolidated structured entities the Company holds are as follows. The Company does not provide any financial or other support for these structured entities. The estimated maximum exposure amount is the interests the Company holds.

September 30, 2025

	Private Equity Fund	Asset Securitization Product	Total
Assets held by the Company			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	$ 43,752,927	$ 1,394,934	$ 45,147,861
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	6,233,458	6,233,458
The maximum exposure amount	43,752,927	7,628,392	51,381,319
Financial or other support provided	None	None	

December 31, 2024

	Private Equity Fund	Asset Securitization Product	Total
Assets held by the Company			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	$ 42,012,262	$ 1,743,951	$ 43,756,213
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	6,865,957	6,865,957
The maximum exposure amount	42,012,262	8,609,908	50,622,170
Financial or other support provided	None	None	

September 30, 2024

	Private Equity Fund	Asset Securitization Product	Total
Assets held by the Company			
Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	$ 38,254,948	$ 1,879,374	$ 40,134,322
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	-	6,685,721	6,685,721
The maximum exposure amount	38,254,948	8,565,095	46,820,043
Financial or other support provided	None	None	

c. Discretionary account management

1) The Company contracts with securities investment trust business for discretionary investments management: None.

2) As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the Company's discretionary investments: None.

d. Revenue, cost, expense and profit (loss) sharing between the insurance enterprise and the financial holding company and other subsidiaries in terms of business or trading activities, joint business promotions, sharing of information, and sharing of facilities or premises shall be apportioned to the relative trading companies by direct attribution or the cross selling contract or other reasonable methods (for example: Headcount etc.) according to the nature of the business. Please refer to Note 42 related party transactions.

e. As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the Company's equity divided by total assets excluding the separate accounts product assets was 8.25%, 7.76% and 7.94%.

48. ADDITIONAL DISCLOSED

a. Information on significant transactions:

1) Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

2) Disposal of real estate reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

3) Transactions with related parties involving main business items reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Note 42.

4) Accounts receivable from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in or more: Please refer to Table 1.

5) Trading in derivative instruments:

As of September 30, 2025, December 31, 2024 and September 30, 2024, the amount (notional amount) that the Company engaged in the contract of derivative instruments transactions is as follows: (Unit: U.S. dollar in thousand)

- Type of derivative instrument held:

	September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	September 30, 2024
Swap and forward exchange contracts	$ 30,709,107	$ 29,634,886	$ 24,889,747

b. Information on investees:

1) Information on investee company that the Company exercises significant influence over: Please refer to Table 2.

2) If the Company directly or indirectly exercises significant influence over the investee, it shall disclose information on significant transaction with the investee:

a) Loans made to others: None.

b) Endorsements/guarantees for others: Please refer to Table 3.

c) Securities held at the end of the period: Please refer to Table 4.

d) Transactions where the aggregate purchases or sales of the same security reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: Please refer to Table 5.

e) Acquisition of real estate reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

f) Disposal of real estate reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

g) Transactions with related parties involving main business items reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

h) Accounts receivable from related parties reaching NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital or more: None.

i) Trading in derivative instruments: None.

c. Information regarding investment in Mainland China

1) The Company set up China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Beijing Representative Office in Mainland China, which was approved by FSC on November 2004 and was approved by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission in July 2005. The Beijing representative office was officially established in August 2005.

The original name China Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Taiwan) Beijing Representative Office was approved by the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Market Supervision and Administration on February 9, 2024, to be renamed KGI Life Insurance Co., Ltd. Beijing Representative Office.

2) The Company participated in the equity investment of Pacific-Antna Life Insurance Company Ltd. in Mainland China authorized by FSC on December 30, 2010, and by the Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) on January 28, 2011, and by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on April 6, 2011. The Company remitted US$58,775 thousand on June 24, 2011, completed settlement on June 29, 2011 and obtained 19.9% ownership. The Company shared 100% equity of Pacific-Antna Life Insurance Company Ltd. with China Construction Bank and other financial investors and used the channel and customer resources of China Construction Bank to develop bank insurance business which is to ensure the Company successfully enters the mainland market and increases the Company's long-term value and shareholders' interests. Pacific-Antna Life Insurance Company Ltd. was renamed to CCB Life Insurance Company Ltd. authorized by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on June 7, 2011. And CCB Life Insurance Company Ltd. made an announcement to change into a company limited by shares from a limited company on December 20, 2016.

   The Investment Commission of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEAIC) authorized the Company to increase capital of US$216,000 thousand CCB Life Insurance Company Ltd. on August 29, 2011 and to remit US$11,844 thousand on August 30, 2011. The increased share capital case was approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission on September 28, 2011 and by Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce on December 13, 2011. Moreover, the Company remitted US$179,070 thousand to increase share capital in June 2012, and this increased share capital case was approved by China Insurance Regulatory Commission on July 27, 2012 and by Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce on November 5, 2012. MOEAIC authorized the Company to revoke the approved case on August 29, 2011 of US$25,086 thousand not implemented on October 2, 2017.

   On December 29, 2016, the Board has resolved to participate CCB Life Insurance Co., Ltd.'s capital raising plan in exact proportion to its current shareholding. The MOEAIC approved the Company's plan to increase capital investment in CCB Life Insurance Company Ltd. on March 29, 2017 and the Company remitted CNY1,194,000 thousand in April 2019. The capital raising plan was approved by the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on July 21, 2020 and the Shanghai Administration for Industry and Commerce as of October 28, 2020.

3) Information on the investee company, showing the name, principal business activities, paid-in capital, method of investment, inward and outward remittance of funds, shareholding ratio, profit or loss for the period and recognized investment gain or loss, carrying amount of the investment at the end of the period, repatriated investment gains, and limit on the amount of investment in the Mainland Area: Please refer to Table 6.

d. Information of major shareholders:

   For all shareholders with ownership of 5% or greater, the name of the shareholder, the number of shares owned, and percentage of ownership of each shareholder should be disclosed: N/A

49. SEGMENT INFORMATION

a. Information on products and services

   The Company engaged in life insurance business in accordance with Insurance Act. According to IFRS 8 "Operating Segments", the Company offers only insurance contract products. The operating executives assign resources on a basis of entire company, therefore the entire company is a single operating segment.

b. Information on the geographical areas

The Company does not have foreign operating segment, therefore no information shall be disclosed.

c. Information on major customer

The Company does not have any one customer whose revenue constitute 10% or more on the income statement, therefore no information shall be disclosed.

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

RECEIVABLES FROM RELATED PARTIES AMOUNTING TO AT LEAST NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF THE PAID-IN CAPITAL
SEPTEMBER 30, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Related Party	Relationship	Ending Balance (Note 1)		Turnover Rate	Overdue		Amount Received in Subsequent Period	Allowance for Impairment Loss
						Amount	Actions Taken		
The Company	KGI Bank	Brother company	Other receivables	$ 507,893	Note 1	$ -	-	$ 411,547	$ -
	KGI Financial Holding Co., Ltd.	Parent company	Tax receivables	4,375,046	Note 2	-	-	-	-
			Other receivables	41,765	Note 3	-	-	316	-
	KGI Securities Co., Ltd.	Brother company	Other receivables	354,950	Note 4	-	-	351,682	-

Note 1: No turnover rate is available as the receivables were caused by Automated Clearing House (ACH) and the rent receivable of the leased house.

Note 2: No turnover rate is available as the receivables were caused by the policy jointly declaration of tax.

Note 3: No turnover rate is available as the receivables were caused by the rent receivable of the leased office.

Note 4: No turnover rate is available as the receivables were caused by sale of securities and the rent receivable of the leased house.

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTEES
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Investor Company	Investee Company	Location	Main Businesses and Products	Original Investment Amount		As of September 30, 2025			Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	Recognized Investment Gain (Loss) for the Period	Note
				September 30, 2025	December 31, 2024	Shares	%	Carrying Amount			
The Company	Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Self-sage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry	$ 199,000	$ 199,000	19,900,000	19.90	$ 208,493	$ 46,066	$ 9,165	Investments accounted for using equity method
	Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technology service industry	500,000	500,000	50,000,000	39.68	534,230	20,480	1,411	Investments accounted for using equity method
	Taipan Solar Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry	421,200	421,200	42,120,000	30.00	437,238	44,097	13,229	Investments accounted for using equity method
	ThrivEnergy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technology service industry	216,000	216,000	21,600,000	28.80	211,496	(19,237)	6,129	Investments accounted for using equity method
	CDIB Capital Healthcare Ventures Limited	Taiwan	Venture capital	97,885	97,885	30,174,514	20.00	328,908	627,611	125,522	Investments accounted for using equity method
	Guang Bei Company Limited.	Taiwan	Energy technology service industry	264,269	264,269	26,426,925	42.50	273,743	10,998	4,805	Investments accounted for using equity method
	Perpetual New Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry	120,000	160,000	12,000,000	40.00	114,067	(2,762)	(1,114)	Investments accounted for using equity method
	Chi He Low Carbon Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Self-usage power generation equipment utilizing renewable energy industry	52,000	52,000	5,200,000	40.00	50,732	(1,360)	(544)	Investments accounted for using equity method
	Kai-Hong Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Investment activities	552,408	250,629	55,240,800	29.00	516,257	(92,343)	(26,779)	Investments accounted for using equity method
	Fu Bao Le Hao Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy technology service industry	50,000	-	5,000,000	41.67	50,117	247	117	Investments accounted for using equity method

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ENDORSEMENTS/GUARANTEES FOR OTHERS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Endorser/Guarantor	Endorsee/Guarantee		Limit on Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Each Party	Maximum Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed During the Period	Outstanding Endorsement/ Guarantee at the End of the Period	Actual Amount Borrowed	Amount Endorsed/ Guaranteed by Collateral	Ratio of Accumulated Endorsement/ Guarantee to Net Equity in Latest Financial Statements (%)	Aggregate Endorsement/ Guarantee Limit	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Parent on Behalf of Subsidiaries	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given by Subsidiaries on Behalf of Parent	Endorsement/ Guarantee Given on Behalf of Companies in Mainland China
	Name	Relationship										
Shenhe Energy Co., Ltd.	Dehe Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	None	$ 3,858,540	$ 2,054,281	$ 2,054,281	$ -	369	None	Yes	No	No
	Dehe 1 Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	None	17,260	15,119	15,119	-	2	None	Yes	No	No
	Dehe 2 Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and subsidiary	None	38,200	31,573	31,573	-	4	None	Yes	No	No
Perpetual New Energy Co., Ltd.	Eternal New Energy Co., Ltd	Parent and subsidiary	None	400,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	105	None	Yes	No	No
Fu Bao Yi Hao Energy Co., Ltd.	Enfinite Capital Taiwan Solar I, LLC.	Parent and subsidiary	None	6,644,582	6,328,973	6,328,973	-	468	None	Yes	No	No
Fu Bao Le Hao Energy Co., Ltd.	Xiang Guang Energy Co., Ltd.	Parent and Subsidiary	None	2,250,000	2,250,000	35,170	-	1873	None	Yes	No	No

Note: Investee Company’s net value of the most recent financial statement is the book balance of the investee company, unreviewed by the CPA.

TABLE 4

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

SECURITIES HELD AT THE END OF THE PERIOD
SEPTEMBER 30, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Holding Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Relationship with the Holding Company	Financial Statement Account	September 30, 2025				Note
				Shares/Capital	Carrying Amount (Note 2)	Percentage of Ownership (%)	Fair Value	
	Stocks							
CDIB Capital Healthcare Ventures Limited	Powder Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	7,192	$ 4,571	4.99	$ 4,571	
	Paonan Biotech Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	3,155,625	51,437	16.07	51,437	
	APrevent Medical Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,907,917	53,364	5.98	53,364	
	Steminent Biotherapeutics Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,864,000	93,946	3.31	93,946	
	Trust Bio-sonics Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	2,675,690	66,892	8.04	66,892	
	AmMax Bio, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	602,154	19,631	0.95	19,631	
	Immune-Onc Therapeutics, Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,262,442	6,093	1.17	6,093	
	Alar Pharmaceuticals Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	5,481,000	1,265,104	8.21	1,265,104	
	TWI Biotechnology Inc.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	339,000	13,306	0.31	13,306	
	TOT BIOPHARM International Co., Ltd.	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	1,358,600	11,971	0.18	11,971	
	CellMax, Limited	None	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - non-current	995,322	5,143	0.41	5,143	

Note 1: Investment adopting the equity method does not need to disclose the fair value.

Note 2: Unreviewed by the CPA.

TABLE 5

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

TRANSACTIONS WHERE THE AGGREGATE PURCHASES OR SALES OF THE SAME SECURITY REACHING NT$100 MILLION OR 20% OF PAID IN CAPITAL OR MORE
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Company Name	Type and Name of Marketable Securities	Financial Statement Account	Counterparty	Relationship	Beginning Balance		Acquisition		Disposal				Ending Balance	
					Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Carrying Amount	Gain (Loss) on Disposal	Shares	Amount
Fu Bao Le Hao Energy Co., Ltd.	Xiang Guang Energy Co., Ltd.	Investments accounted for using equity method	Xiang Guang Energy Co., Ltd.	Subsidiary	100,000	$ 463	11,800,000	$ 118,000	-	$ -	-	$ -	11,900,000	$ 118,971

Note: Investments accounted for using the equity method include the investment gains or losses recognized under the equity method.

KGI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

INFORMATION ON INVESTMENTS IN MAINLAND CHINA
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025
(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Stated Otherwise)

Investee Company	Main Businesses and Products	Paid-in Capital	Method of Investment	Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the Beginning of the Period	Remittance for Investment for the Period		Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investment from Taiwan at the End of the Period	Net Income (Loss) of the Investee	% Ownership of Direct or Indirect Investment	Investment Gain (Loss)	Carrying Amount as of September 30, 2025	Accumulated Repatriation of Investment Income as of September 30, 2025	Note
					Outward	Inward							
CCB Life Insurance Ltd. (Note 1)	Life insurance	$ 32,212,967 (CNY 7,120,461 thousand)	Direct investment in Mainland China	$ 12,880,969	$ -	$ -	$ 12,880,969	$ 5,889,391 (Note 3)	19.90	$ - (Note 4)	$ 14,756,204 (Note 2)	$ 229,387 (Note 4)	

Accumulated Outward Remittance for Investments in Mainland China as of September 30, 2025	Investment Amount Authorized by the Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on the Amount of Investments Stipulated by the Investment Commission, MOEA
$12,880,969	$12,880,969	$115,155,649

Note 1: The investee company was originally named as Pacific-Antna Life Insurance Company Ltd. On June 7, 2011, the investee company was approved to change the name to CCB Life Insurance Ltd. by China Insurance Regulatory Commission. On December 20, 2016, the investee company announced to restructure as incorporation.

Note 2: The Company classified the investment in the financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. The ending carrying amount includes unrealized gains or losses.

Note 3: Investee Company’s profit or loss for the period is the book balance of the investee company, unreviewed by the CPA.

Note 4: Accumulated cash dividends distributed in previous years.