



Yayoi Kusama is one of Asia's most important female contemporary artists, and her polka-dot pumpkins are among her most iconic works. In the bronze piece above, as viewers follow the dots of varying size upward, they seem to sense a growing power that conveys a mission of creation and protection.

Courtesy the artist, Ota Fine Arts and Victoria Miro. © YAYOI KUSAMA

### **Pumpkin (L)**

Yayoi Kusama (b.1929)

Bronze | 241 x 235 x 235 cm | Created in 2014

Edition of 8 plus 2 APs (#1/8)

Artwork in CTBC Administration Building, Neihu Dist., Taipei City.

## **I. The Company's spokesperson and acting spokesperson**

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## **II. Address and telephone of the head office and branches**

1. Head office:  
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2. Branches:
  - (1) Taipei Branch: 2F, No. 50, Sec. 1, Zhongxiao W. Rd.,  
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Rd., Xitun District, Taichung City  
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  - (4) Chiayi Branch: 3F, No. 3, Dean Rd., West District,  
Chiayi City  
Telephone: (05) 231-6605
  - (5) Tainan Branch: 8F, No. 457, Chenggong Rd., West  
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## **III. Stock transfer agency**

Name: CTBC Bank Stock Affairs Department  
Address: 5F, No. 83, Sec. 1, Chongqing S. Rd., Taipei City  
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Website: <http://www.ctcbank.com.tw>

## **IV. Certified Public Accountants**

Name: Wan-Wan Lin, Pao-Lien Chou  
Business Office: KPMG Certified Public Accountants  
Address: 68F, No. 7, Sec. 5, Xinyi Rd., Xinyi District,  
Taipei City  
(Taipei 101 Building)  
Telephone: (02) 8101-6666  
Website: <http://www.kpmg.com.tw>

## **V. Name of overseas stock exchange and method for accessing information on overseas negotiable securities: None**

## **VI. Company website:**

<https://www.taiwanlife.com/>

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# One. Letter to Shareholders

## I. Business Results in the Previous Year

### (i) Implementation results of the 2021 Business Plan

The impact of COVID-19 caused greater fluctuations in the investment market in 2021. However, central banks around the world maintaining their easing monetary policy and low interest rates have continued to fuel the bull market. We seized the opportunity of market growth to realize capital gains, and achieved a record high net profit after tax of NT\$23.1 billion in 2021. Taiwan expects to adopt IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 for financial statements and supervisory reports in 2026. As the competent authority and investors attach greater importance to sustainable development issues, we continue to enhance our constitution and strengthened our capital in response to changes in the market environment and regulations, focusing on protection-oriented products while improving our long-term profitability through a value-focused product portfolio. Our business performance is reported below:

1. First-year premium in 2021 was NT\$106.6 billion, ranking 3rd in the industry and up 19% compared with the previous year, in which premium from investment-linked products grew 52% compared with the previous year.
2. Total premium in 2021 was NT\$206.2 billion, ranking 6th in the industry.

### (ii) Execution of the 2021 budget

Profits significantly increased due to investment income and consolidated net income after tax reached NT\$23.1 billion, up 40% compared with the previous year, exceeding expectations.

### (iii) Financial income and expenditure and profitability analysis

1. Consolidated total assets: NT\$2,159.4 billion.
2. Consolidated net income after tax: NT\$23.1 billion.
3. Earnings Per Share: NT\$3.71; EPS before applying foreign exchange valuation reserve is NT\$3.67.

### (iv) Research and development status

#### 1. Products

- (1) Traditional products: In response to changes in market demand and regulations, we continue to promote protection-oriented products, optimize product structures and, through the accumulation of data, develop health promotion policies and insurance policies for people with pre-existing conditions, and encourage customers to actively manage their health. In response to the pandemic, we also launched products relevant to epidemic-prevention to satisfy customers' comprehensive

insurance needs, which will increase the expense and mortality margin and create a win-win situation for customers, society, and the Company.

- (2) Investment-linked products: In response to greater volatility in the investment market and customers' wealth management needs, we continue to develop discretionary investment-linked products, with experts managing the global portfolio and volatility to maintain a balance between risk and return. Furthermore, the investment strategy will also strengthen investments in ESG and sustainability issues to fulfill our corporate social responsibility.

## 2. Services

- (1) We have dedicated our efforts to the development of digital financial services providing more suitable customer services, in order to improve customer experience and make customers more willing to recommend our services. For example, the iHealth platform effectively manages health data and utilizes disease risk analysis to provide customers with professional consultation. The AI Health Score app uses AI algorithm to predict the risk of diseases, and allows customers to monitor their health condition at all times. We provide customers with a series of end-to-end online services from insurance consulting, policy services, to claims, which can be completed anytime, anywhere. We also offer numerous digital claims services, such as E-Pay Snap Transfer, eClaim Blockchain, and Consortium Blockchain, making claims application more convenient for customers and shortening the process.
- (2) We are actively promoting the empowerment of agents through digital transformation, and continue to optimize the digital tools, such as adding financial planning functions to the Advisory System, optimizing the disease questionnaire for Mobile Insurance Enrollment, and optimizing Policy Service processes. This enables agents to help customers purchase products that are truly suitable for them, and optimizes the customer journey and experience.
- (3) In 2021, we won 63 awards in various fields, 14 of which are from international professional institutions. We also obtained multiple patents in Taiwan, accumulating 31 as of 2021.

## II. Summary of Business Plan for the Current Year

### (i) Business plans for the current year

We put customers first and have digitally linked and integrated sales and services. All required digital infrastructure is in place so that customers will be more willing to recommend our services. We are also strengthening talent cultivation to enhance the organization's capabilities, and are adjusting the Company's constitution, strengthening capital, and seamlessly adopting international systems, in order to become the most highly recommended insurance company with the soundest financial position.

**(ii)** Business goals for the current year

Continue to increase solid and durable sources of profit and gain more customer recommendations.

**(iii)** Key business policies for the current year

1. Formulate the optimal business and investment strategies for the adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0.
2. Digitally link and integrate sales and services to become the best choice for customer recommendations.
3. Complete the necessary infrastructure to support business growth and transformation.
4. Continue to strengthen commitment to ESG, implement low carbon transformation, and build social influence.

### **III. Future Company Development Strategy**

Become the most highly recommended insurance company with the soundest financial position:

**(i)** Seamlessly adopting IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 with the healthiest constitution and optimal capital:

1. Increase sales of protection-oriented and foreign currency products, accumulate long-term solid and durable profits, and increase self-owned capital.
2. Adjust asset allocation, improve the quality and quantity of real estates, and increase return on investment.
3. Continue to adjust and establish systems for adoption based on regulatory developments.
4. Establish dynamic asset-liability management mechanisms to reduce the volatility in net value after adoption.

**(ii)** Attain the best operational efficiency, create a customer journey with consistent experience across all channels, and become the most highly recommended insurance company:

1. Continue to accumulate data on customer opinions to implement customer experience management.
2. Develop a smart operation back office: Develop differentiated services that are flexible, fast, automated, and transparent for different customer groups.
3. Link to external ecosystems, expand sources of customer acquisition, optimize the identification of multiple identities, and lay the foundation for data convergence.
4. Optimize and link together platforms, strengthen data managements at each access point, and integrate online and offline services with consistency.

**(iii)** Give consideration to the complete launch of the new core system to protect customer rights during IT transformation:

1. Establish a new core system and sort through peripheral systems to ensure that services are stable and not suspended and customers' rights and interests are not damaged.
  2. Support the digital transformation of business: Agile front-end, service middle-end, and stable back-end.
  3. Continue to establish a data warehouse, train AI models, and develop AI services.
  4. Continue to implement new technologies to lower information security risks, improve the ability to apply information security technologies, and strengthen defenses.
- (iv) ESG development themes "achieve low carbon transformation and responsible operation" and "develop social influence":
1. Investments and loans are evaluated according to internal ESG screening mechanisms, reducing the impact of investments and loans on the environment/climate, while exerting greater influence on the ESG of institutional investors. Raise climate risk awareness, actively strengthen climate change response measures, and expand the contribution of green financial services and products. Continue to promote ESG and low carbon products to lower operational and unknown climate risks.
  2. Link to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to expand the social influence of products and services.
- (v) Continue to strengthen the link between risk and solvency assessment mechanisms and business goals, investment and business plans, capital management, and risk management, in order to improve the Company's risk appetite management.

#### **IV. Impacts Due to the Competitive Environment, Regulatory Environment, and Overall Business Environment**

- (i) Taiwan expects to adopt IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 in 2026, and the competent authority is requiring life insurance companies to cooperate by evaluating the impact of the adoption. Taiwan Life Insurance will cooperate with government policy and continue to prepare for the adoption by gradually adjusting product sales strategies, so as to mitigate the impact of adoption.
- (ii) The investment market has been strong due to the easing monetary policy implemented by countries led by the United States. However, volatility in the investment market has increased as the United States has begun raising interest rates and due to the impact of war. We will continue to dynamically adjust our asset allocation based on changes in the investment market, in order to increase long-term solid and durable profits.
- (iii) Due to the impact of COVID-19, We have made rolling adjustments to its policy in response to the pandemic, and also formulated the "Major Infectious Disease Emergency Response Plan", allocating resources, equipments, and manpower to help employees and policyholders stay healthy.
- (iv) The competent authority is attaching greater importance to ESG related issues, and drawing

the attention of companies to sustainable development related issues. We continue to step up the development of sustainable businesses.

**Chairman**

**Su-kuo Huang**

## **Two. Company Profile**

### **I. Date of Establishment**

Taiwan Life Insurance was established on December 1, 1947, and formally became a subsidiary wholly owned by CTBC Financial Holding on October 15, 2015. Taiwan Life Insurance was merged with CTBC Life Insurance, another subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding, on January 1, 2016, in which Taiwan Life Insurance was the surviving company.

### **II. Company History**

Taiwan Life, the first life insurance company in Taiwan, was established in 1947 and privatized in 1998. Rooted deeply in local communities, Taiwan Life started off with offering a comprehensive range of insurance services and paid continual attention to market changes to develop flexible, creative commodity strategies that provide a comprehensive protective network that ensures the health, wealth, and safety of the insured. Moreover, valuable commodities are promoted to maintain the company's long-term stable profitability so that both the insured and the company can achieve stable and tangible sources of protection. In response to the requirements for long-term business development, to increase the company's value, and expand marketing channels, Taiwan Life Insurance completed share conversion on October 15, 2015 and formally became a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding. Joining CTBC Financial Holding benefited Taiwan Life Insurance's branding and channel integration by bringing out greater synergies, making overall operations more competitive while providing customers with a wider range of financial services.

The parent company CTBC Financial Holding made plans to actively expand into the insurance industry to provide customers with a wider range of financial services. It first acquired 100% shares of MetLife, Inc. in Taiwan in March 2011, and renamed the company CTBC Life Insurance in January 2012. CTBC Life acquired Manulife Taiwan on January 1, 2014, making it stronger in terms of distribution coverage, with a team of close to 1,000 dedicated employees.

After Taiwan Life became a subsidiary wholly owned by CTBC Financial Holding, CTBC Financial Holding further merged Taiwan Life Insurance and CTBC Life Insurance on January 1, 2016 to more effectively integrate resources and expand customer services. Taiwan Life Insurance is the surviving company of the merge, which will produce new synergies.

In future, Taiwan Life will uphold CTBC Holding's service belief in treating its customers as if they are family and the brand value—We are Family, and work hand-in-hand with CTBC members to afford more thoughtful financial services and innovative products for every customer. In addition, we will pursue our mission to "protect and build" customer, employee, shareholder, and community values, create a better future, continue to work toward the vision of becoming the No. 1 brand in the insurance industry in the global Chinese market.

### Date and Result of the Latest Credit Rating

Rating Agency	Credit Rating	Outlook	Latest Issue Date
	Financial Capability		
S&P Global Ratings	BBB+	Stable	2021.11.08
Taiwan Ratings Corporation	twAA	Stable	2021.11.08

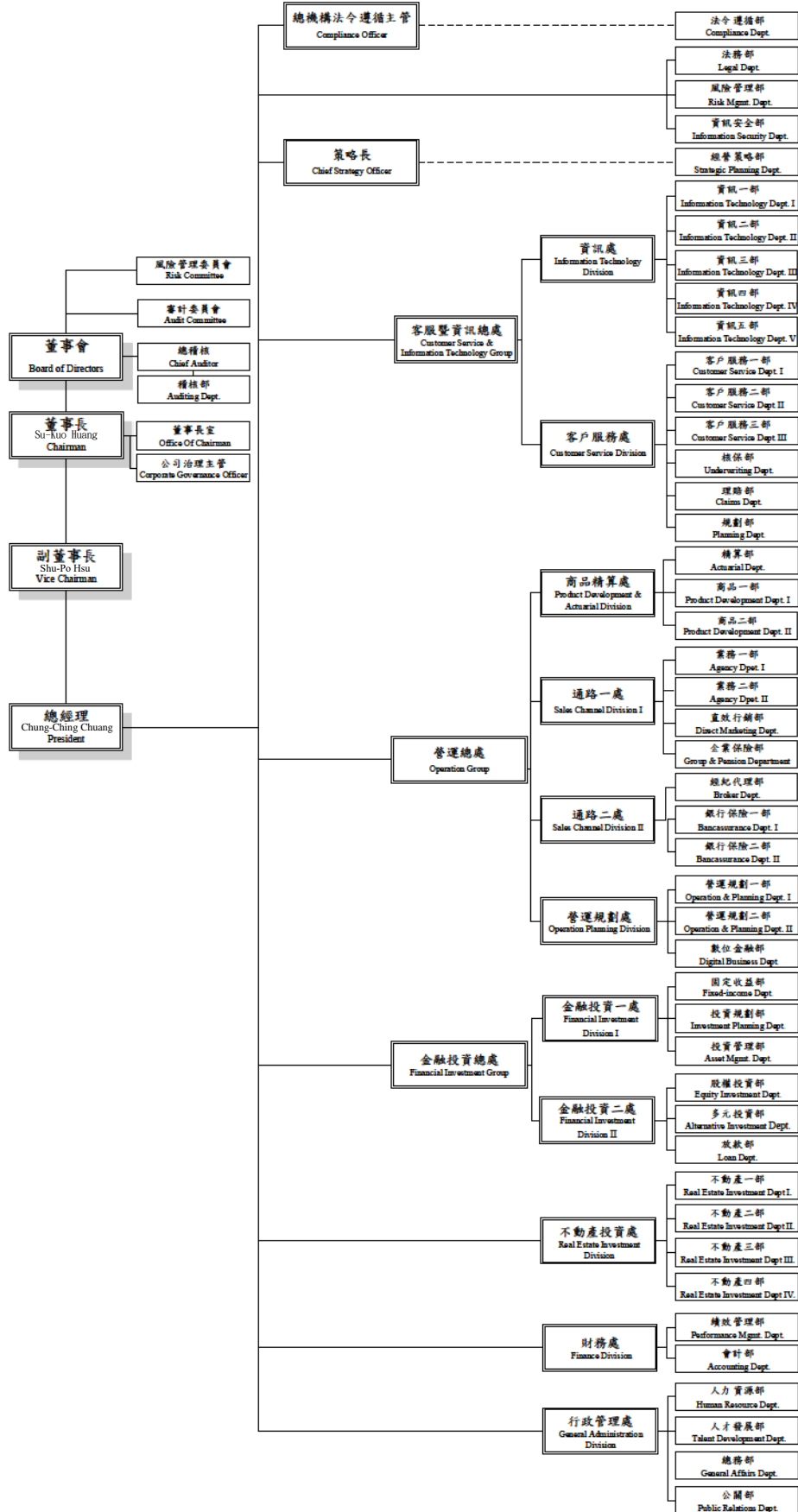
# Three. Corporate Governance Report

## I. Organization

台灣人壽保險股份有限公司  
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

111/01

### (i) Organizational Structure



## **II. Implementation of Corporate Governance**

### **(I) Implementation status of the internal control system:**

#### **1. Statement on Internal Control**

##### **Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

##### **Statement on Internal Control**

The Company conducted an internal audit of its internal control system from January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021, and hereby declares the following:

- I. The Company acknowledges and understands that the establishment, enforcement and management of the internal control system are the responsibility of the Board of Directors and management, and that the Company has already established such a system. The purpose of the internal control system is to reasonably ensure the attainment of business, financial reporting, and compliance goals. Business goals pursue the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, including profits, performance, and the protection of asset safety. Financial reporting goals pursue the reliability of financial reporting. Compliance goals pursue compliance with related laws and regulations. The compliance system is a part of the internal control system for achieving compliance goals. Financial records and statements are prepared in accordance with the Insurance Act and related regulations. The basis for preparation is consistent and part of the outcome of the internal control system for financial reporting.
- II. There are inherent limitations to even the most well-designed internal control system. As such, an effective internal control system can only reasonably ensure the achievement of the aforementioned goals. Moreover, the operating environment and situation may change, impacting the effectiveness of the internal control system. However, self-supervision measures were implemented within the Company's internal control policies to facilitate immediate rectification once procedural flaws have been identified.
- III. The Company determines whether or not the design and implementation of its internal control system is effective based on the Regulations Governing Implementation of Internal Control and Auditing System of Insurance Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as the "Governing Regulations") promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC). The determination above is based on items set forth in the Regulations for determining the effectiveness of the internal control system. The internal control system is divided into five elements: 1. control environment, 2. risk assessment, 3. control activities, 4. information and communications, and 5. monitoring activities. Each of the elements in turn contains several determining items. Please see the "Implementation Regulations" for the aforesaid items.
- IV. The Company has examined the effectiveness of its design and execution against the criteria above for an internal control system.

V. Based on the results of the examination in the preceding paragraph, the Company believes that the design and execution of the internal control system (including operations, financial reporting, overall implementation status of information security, and compliance) for the aforesaid period, except for the matters listed in the table, was able to reasonably ensure that the Board of Directors and managers are aware of the progress of business goals, and that financial reporting and compliance goals are achieved. The Company also believes that the financial records and statements were prepared in accordance with the Insurance Act and related regulations, and that the basis for preparation is consistent and the records and statements are correct.

VI. This Statement will become a main part of the Company's annual report and prospectus. Any illegal misrepresentation or omission relating to the public statement above is subject to the legal consequences under Articles 20, 32, 171, and 174 of the Securities and Exchange Act or other regulations related to the Insurance Act.

VII. This statement has been passed by the Company's Board of Directors on February 24, 2022.

To

Financial Supervisory Commission

Declarers: Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Su-Kuo Huang

President: Chung-Ching Chuang

Chief Auditor: Hsiu-Hao Chang

Chief Compliance Officer: Shang-Chen Lin

Chief Information Security Officer: Chung-Chieh Chan

February 24, 2022

**Attached Table:**

**Areas of Improvement and Improvement Plans for the Internal Control System of  
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

**(Baseline date: December 31, 2021)**

Issue for improvement	Corrective actions	Target completion date
<p>1. The 2020 FSC limited-scope examination of Taiwan Life's financial consumer protection found deficiencies in the following areas and imposed an administrative fine of NT\$1,800,000 and two reprimands:</p> <p>(1) The underwriting process for customers with a mental or physical disability did not conform with the law.</p> <p>(2) There were mistakes in the calculations for reducing the guaranteed renewal rate for personal injury insurance; there was no checking and control mechanism for adding funds from policy loans into existing investment-linked products.</p> <p>(3) Agents were not informed through a bank insurance broker/agent of a new policy for telephone interview.</p> <p>(4) The declined underwriting notice for products for people with a mental or physical disability did not include the reason for declination.</p> <p>(5) The control mechanism was inadequate for existing policyholders' purchasing of new policies and the IP and email addresses checking between agents and policyholders.</p>	<p>(1) The underwriting process was restated and the case were re-examined by the senior underwriter.</p> <p>(2) Relevant cases were checked and the overcharges were returned; a control mechanism was established.</p> <p>(3) Procedures for informing agents through bank insurance brokers/agents of unusual cases arising from phone solicitation were implemented.</p> <p>(4) System settings and checking mechanisms were adjusted.</p> <p>(5) Relevant checking and control mechanisms were established.</p>	Completed
<p>2. The 2019 FSC full-scope examination of Taiwan Life and limited-scope examination of Taiwan Life's securities investment found deficiencies in the following areas and imposed an administrative fine of NT\$3,200,000 and seven reprimands:</p> <p>(1) The examination documents and authorization level for leasing real estate to related parties were improper.</p> <p>(2) Agents improperly filled out the application forms for investment-linked products, the premiums of which were from policy loans processed by the same agents.</p>	<p>(1) Relevant forms were revised.</p> <p>(2) The underwriting control mechanisms were enhanced.</p>	Completed

Issue for improvement	Corrective actions	Target completion date
<p>(3) The sale and management of financial assets at amortized cost were improper.</p> <p>(4) The sample script of recordings for selling investment-linked products to seniors were improper.</p> <p>(5) The asset allocation and information disclosure for investment-linked products were improper.</p> <p>(6) The control mechanism for checking the addresses of policyholders and agents was incomplete.</p> <p>(7) The control of fund usage in bond ETF investments and new house inventories loans were inadequate.</p> <p>(8) Substantive related party control was incomplete.</p> <p>(9) When performing information security protection and management, there were deficiencies in the scope of vulnerability scanning, information security intelligence reporting, the storage of policyholders' passwords, and server management.</p>	<p>(3) Relevant rules and management were amended and reinforced.</p> <p>(4) The content of recording sample was adjusted.</p> <p>(5) Relevant rules were amended and a disclosure check list was established.</p> <p>(6) System control and checking were enhanced.</p> <p>(7) The country and industry risks of bond ETFs were disclosed in the Integrated Risk Report; relevant rules for new house inventories loans were amended.</p> <p>(8) Relevant operating rules were amended.</p> <p>(9) The scope of vulnerability scanning was checked and enhanced, rules for information security intelligence reporting were established, methods of password storage were amended, and the relevant server was fixed.</p>	
<p>3. The FSC found that some Taiwan Life agents violated the Central Epidemic Command Center's outdoor gathering policies. As a result, the FSC imposed an administrative fine of NT\$600,000.</p>	<p>Meetings for policy advocacy were conducted via video conference.</p>	<p>Completed</p>
<p>4. The 2020 FSC limited-scope examination of Taiwan Life's trading room and hedging management found deficiencies in the following areas and imposed an administrative fine of NT\$600,000 and four reprimands:</p> <p>(1) There was improper documentation for order amendments, trade price instructions, and system records for trading room orders.</p> <p>(2) The selection criteria for investment targets and relevant procedures were not clearly stipulated regarding domestic and overseas equity product investment.</p> <p>(3) Rebates for segregated asset investments were not properly allocated in the respective segregated asset accounts.</p>	<p>(1) Relevant procedures were adjusted.</p> <p>(2) Relevant rules were amended.</p> <p>(3) Relevant definitions were specifically stated in the rules.</p>	<p>Completed</p>

Issue for improvement	Corrective actions	Target completion date
<p>(4) There was no strict access control and recording management in the trading room.</p> <p>(5) The internet access and cellphone usage of equity investment traders was not controlled, recording functions were not set on some of the phones in the trading room, and some of the personnel were not included in conflict-of-interest prevention.</p> <p>(6) The control scope of redeemable bond investment disclosed in the Integrated Risk Report were incomplete; the change of reinvestment risks was not reported to relevant committees and the Board of directors.</p>	<p>(4) Relevant control procedures were established.</p> <p>(5) Relevant rules were amended.</p> <p>(6) The investment risks of redeemable bonds were fully evaluated and reported in relevant meetings.</p>	
<p>5. The 2020 FSC limited-scope examination of Taiwan Life's risk management found deficiencies in the following areas and imposed an administrative fine of NT\$1,200,000 and four reprimands:</p> <p>(1) Operational risk incidents were not properly reported and the follow-up remediations were inadequate.</p> <p>(2) Relevant premium collection was incorrect due to inaccurate data entry in the underwriting process.</p> <p>(3) The content of risk limit setting proposals submitted to the Board of Directors was incomplete; the setting and approval of risk limits were not recorded with proper documentation.</p> <p>(4) The legality and credit assessments for the guarantee contracts for guaranteed loan business were inadequate.</p> <p>(5) The selection of contractors for construction involving significant contract prices for Taiwan Life's invested companies was not supervised.</p> <p>(6) The monitoring of market liquidity risks did not conform with the rules.</p>	<p>(1) The reporting principles and scope of relevant operational risk incidents were established and all units were required to enforce the examination thereof.</p> <p>(2) The system control mechanism was reinforced and the updated process was evaluated by reviewers.</p> <p>(3) Relevant rules were amended.</p> <p>(4) Relevant rules were amended.</p> <p>(5) Companies invested in by Taiwan Life were instructed to amend relevant rules.</p> <p>(6) Relevant rules were amended.</p>	Completed

<b>Issue for improvement</b>	<b>Corrective actions</b>	<b>Target completion date</b>
<p>6. The 2020 FSC limited-scope examination of Taiwan Life's risk management found the following deficiencies in risk limit setting:</p> <p>(1) The content of risk limit setting proposals submitted to the Board of Directors was incomplete.</p> <p>(2) The setting and approval of risk limits were not recorded with proper documentation.</p> <p>(3) The setting of minimum traditional hedge ratios was inconsistent with internal procedures and business planning.</p>	<p>Relevant guidelines were amended, the content submitted to the Board was improved, and the approval and calculation documents were kept.</p>	<p>Completed</p>

## **Four. Capital Overview**

### **I. Capital and Shareholding**

#### **(I) Dividend Policy and Implementation Status**

1. Dividend policy:

The Company's dividend policy is specified in Article 38-1 of the Articles of Incorporation: "The Company is a subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., and the distribution of dividends to ordinary shareholders shall primarily be in cash in response to the parent company's requirements on working capital, while maintaining the Company's capital adequacy ratio at a reasonable standard. The Company maintains a stable and balanced dividend policy for dividends distributed each year. The dividend policy in the preceding paragraph is only a principle, and the Company may determine the most suitable dividend policy based on its actual operations in the current year and budget plans for the following year. The Company, after having paid all taxes and completed the accounting adjustments for the fiscal year according to the financial accounting standards, shall first make up the deficit for previous years, and then allocate 20% as a legal reserve. However, this is not required if the amount of legal reserve has reached the Company's total capital. After the Company allocates a legal reserve, it shall allocate or reverse the special reserve and distribute dividends to class A preferred shares. The Board of Directors shall formulate a dividend distribution proposal for the remaining amount along with undistributed earnings at the end of the period, and submit the proposal to the shareholders' meeting for approval."

2. Execution:

As of the date of report, the 2021 dividend distribution proposal had not been approved by the Board of Directors and by the Board of Directors on behalf of the shareholders' meeting.

3. Expected material changes: None.

#### **(II) Effect of the proposed stock dividends (to be adopted by the shareholders' meeting in 2022) on the Company's operating performance and earnings per share**

Not applicable because the Company has not disclosed the complete 2022 annual financial forecasts.

#### **(III) Remuneration to Employees, Directors and Supervisors**

1. Percentage or scope of remuneration to employees, directors and supervisors provided in Company's Articles of Incorporation.

Article 38 of the Company's Articles of Incorporation: "If the Company has a profit, it shall allocate 0.05% as employee bonuses. However, a sum shall be set aside in advance to pay down any outstanding cumulative losses", and the Company's Articles of Incorporation do not specify the percentage or scope of remuneration to directors and supervisors.

2. Basis for estimating the amount of remuneration of employees, directors and supervisors, basis for calculating the number of shares to be distributed as employee remuneration, and the accounting treatment of the discrepancy, if any, between the actual distributed amount and the estimated amount, for the current period.

Pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association, if the Company has a profit, it shall allocate 0.05% as employee bonuses. However, a sum shall be set aside in advance to pay down any outstanding cumulative losses. Employee bonuses are estimated based on the amount of net income before tax and before deducting employee bonuses, multiplied by the percentage to be distributed as employee bonuses specified in the Articles of Incorporation, and are recognized as operating expenses. Related information is available on the Market Observation Post System. If there is a discrepancy in the actual amount distributed and the amount estimated, it will be handled as a change in accounting estimates, and the effect of the change will be recognized as income or loss in the following year.

3. Distribution of remuneration passed by the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors adopted the resolution to distribute NT\$12,445 thousand in 2021 employee bonuses and NT\$0 in stocks on behalf of the shareholders' meeting on March 30, 2022, Remuneration of directors is NT\$0. which was a discrepancy of NT\$125,966 from the estimate and due to the difference between the amount of net income before tax that was audited and in the final accounts. The difference was recognized in income (loss) in 2022.

4. Actual distribution of employee bonuses and remuneration of directors and supervisors in the previous year (including dividend shares, amount and stock price), discrepancies, if any, from the amount of employee bonuses and directors and supervisors' remuneration previously recognized, and the causes and treatments for the discrepancies

The Board of Directors adopted the resolution on March 29, 2021 to approve the 2020 employee bonuses proposal on behalf of the shareholders' meeting. The amount of 2020 employee bonuses approved was NT\$8,812 thousand and NT\$0 in stocks, which was a discrepancy of NT\$185,995 from the estimate and due to the difference between the amount of net income before tax that was audited and in the final accounts. The difference was recognized in income (loss) in 2021.

## Five. Business Overview

### I. Business Activities

#### (I) Scope of Business

##### 1. Major business activities

Taiwan Life Insurance is engaged in the sales of life insurance policies and related products. Through specific underwriting process, the Company sells insurance products to the proposers by bancassurance, agents, brokers, telephone marketing, and the Internet.

##### 2. Revenue Breakdown

Unit: NT\$ million

Item	Premium income in 2021	Percentage (%)
Life Insurance	124,087	60.19
Health insurance	21,041	10.21
Annuity insurance	59,303	28.76
Accident insurance	1,742	0.84
Total premium income	206,173	100.00

#### (II) Industry Overview

Taiwan expects to become a super-aged society in 2025. The percentage of population with chronic disease has increased due to diet changes, and the average life expectancy has reached 81 years old as of 2020. Yet, the elderly population lives in sub-health for approximately 8.5 years. Furthermore, low fertility rate has made it necessary for every four adults to support one elderly. In 20 years, on average every two adults will need to support one elderly. The pressure on the adult population will rapidly increase, and demand on medical insurance, retirement planning, aging, health promotion, and insurance policy for people with pre-existing conditions is expected to increase.

Due to the depreciation of USD and offshore funds being transferred back to Taiwan, NTD appreciated 3% in 2021 compared to the end of 2020. A strong NTD is expected to benefit the sales of foreign currency products. Furthermore, in response to the adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 in 2026, life insurance companies will no longer sell high interest rate savings products. The investment market has remained bullish due to the market demand on wealth management and benefiting from the economic recovery, so investment-linked products are still expected to maintain high sales momentum.

The pandemic has accelerated the digitalization of industries, and the government has exerted great effort to promote the online vaccine reservation platform, which has increased the digital experience of citizens in daily life. The competent authority has approved

numerous financial supervision sandbox cases and services, in which the insurance industry's cases are mainly related to ecosystem and remote insurance enrollment. We expect the demand on online insurance services and acceptance among citizens to increase significantly.

### **(III) Overview of Technology and R&D**

#### 1. R&D progress, outcomes, and future outlooks

- (1) In response to the pandemic and rising awareness of health risks, we continue to develop protection-oriented and accident insurance products based on customers' needs, such as: epidemic prevention products, spillover-effect products for the elderly and underprivileged, and health-promoting spillover-effect products.
- (2) Continue to develop cross-industry alliances for collaboration, expand healthcare and digital ecosystems, release the TeamWalk workplace health management app and AI Health Score app, and work with Pi Wallet in providing infant insurance recommendation services.
- (3) Strengthen the use of digital tools by agents to improve insurance services in the customer journey, including: Advisory System precision marketing, optimize proposal planning, mobile insurance enrollment coverage selection, and mobile security contract change, and policy services.
- (4) We have won a total of 63 major awards in various fields in 2021 and obtained multiple patents in Taiwan, accumulating 31 patents as of 2021.

#### 2. Future research and development plan

- (1) Preparations for the adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0: Continue to establish calculation engines and dynamic asset-liability management mechanisms.
- (2) Continue to expand external ecosystems, provide customers with a more complete service experience, and optimize and link together platforms to integrate online and offline services.
- (3) Launch the New Core System to improve operational efficiency. Continue to carry out digital transformation to develop intelligent service functions.
- (4) Strengthen information security, continue to implement new technologies to lower information security risks, improve the ability to apply information security technologies, and strengthen defenses.

### **(IV) Long-term and Short-term Business Development Plans**

#### 1. Short-term business development plans

Enhance the Company's constitution and strengthen capital to become the most highly recommended insurance company with the soundest financial position, specific measures are as follows:

- (1) Formulate the optimal business and investment strategies for the adoption of IFRS 17

and ICS 2.0:

- A. Operations: Focus on protection-oriented and foreign currency products
    - a. Increase sales of protection-oriented products through the expansion of the sales team and increase in production capacity.
    - b. Improve channel service abilities, deepen cooperation with CTBC Bank, develop a second customer base for bancassurance, and increase sales of foreign currency products.
  - B. Investment: Assess risk capital and rate of return, formulate the optimal investment portfolio, and make adjustments
    - a. Increase the overall rate of return by increasing the stock position for trading.
    - b. Adjust foreign currency government bonds to corporate bonds to increase self-owned capital with consideration to the effect of asset allocation on discount rate for assessing liabilities under ICS 2.0.
  - C. Preparations for the adoption: Establish dynamic asset-liability management mechanisms, and continue to develop calculation engines and sub-account systems.
- (2) Digitally link and integrate sales and services to become the best choice for customer recommendations:
- A. Customer acquisition: Continue to expand the healthcare ecosystem through cross-industry collaboration, increase customer acquisition scenarios, and accumulate customer data.
  - B. Sales: Develop diverse products and continue to complete functions of the Advisory System, and work with third party expert teams (e.g. accountants) to increase the breadth and professionalism of the Advisory System.
  - C. Services: Establish a customer experience feedback mechanism, and add experience ambassadors and monitoring system. Optimize digital platforms to provide a better customer experience.
- (3) Complete the necessary infrastructure to support business growth and transformation:
- A. Continue to sort through service processes and utilize digital tools to improve operational efficiency.
  - B. Continue to develop a new core system and conduct parallel tests. Integrate and upgrade current systems, and develop an agile front-end, service middle-end, and stable back-end.
- (4) Continue to strengthen commitment to ESG:
- A. Low carbon transformation: Exert the power of sustainable investment and lending by insurance according to the group's policy and goals.
  - B. Develop social influence: Develop ESG products and link them to sales and services to expand ESG results.

## 2. Long-term business development plans

Become the most highly recommended insurance company with the soundest

financial position:

- (1) Adopting IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 with the healthiest constitution and optimal capital:
  - A. Increase sales of protection-oriented and foreign currency products, accumulate solid and durable profits, and increase capital.
  - B. Adjust asset allocation, improve the quality and quantity of real estates, and increase return on investment.
  - C. Adjust and establish systems based on regulatory developments.
  - D. Reduce the volatility in net value through dynamic asset-liability management mechanisms.
- (2) Attain the best operational efficiency, create a customer journey with consistent experience, and become the most highly recommended insurance company:
  - A. Accumulate data on customers to implement experience management.
  - B. Develop differentiated services that are flexible, fast, automated, and transparent for different customer groups.
  - C. Link to external ecosystems, optimize the identification of multiple identities, and lay the foundation for data convergence.
  - D. Optimize platforms, strengthen data management at each access point, and integrate online and offline services.
- (3) Give consideration to the complete launch of the new core system to protect customer rights during IT transformation:
  - A. Launch the new core system and ensure that services are stable and not suspended and customers' rights and interests are not damaged.
  - B. Agile front-end, service middle-end, and stable back-end to support the digital transformation of business.
  - C. Establish a data warehouse, train AI models, and develop AI services.
  - D. Implement new technologies to lower information security risks, improve the ability to apply security technologies, and strengthen defenses.
- (4) ESG development themes "achieve low carbon transformation and responsible operation" and "develop social influence":
  - A. Evaluate investments and loans according to ESG screening mechanisms, exert greater influence on the ESG of institutional investors, promote ESG and low carbon products, and reduce operational and unknown climate risks.
  - B. Link to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to expand the social influence of products and services.
- (5) Continue to strengthen the link between risk and solvency assessment mechanisms and business goals, investment and business plans, capital management, and risk management, in order to improve the Company's risk appetite management.

## **II. Market, Production and Sales Overview**

### **(I) Market analysis**

1. Sales and provision areas of major products and services: Taiwan.

2. Market share, future supply and demand and market growth

(1) Market share

The Company's market share in the first-year premium market was 10% in 2021.

(2) Supply side

There are currently 22 life insurance companies in the market. Rapid changes in the global insurance market in recent years, including the impact of COVID-19, has caused rising health awareness of citizens. Due to the US Federal Reserve's easing monetary policy and effect of funds being transferred back to Taiwan, NTD has remained a strong currency. From a regulatory perspective, Taiwan expects to adopt IFRS 17, ICS 2.0, and sustainable development issues in 2026. The competent authority has implemented numerous policies to help life insurance companies adopt international practices, and guide the products sold by life insurance companies back to being protection-oriented.

In response to changes in the market environment and regulations, life insurance companies continue to promote protection-oriented products, optimize product structures and, through the accumulation of data, develop health promotion policies and insurance policies for people with pre-existing conditions, and encourage customers to actively manage their health. In response to the pandemic, we also launched products relevant to epidemic-prevention to satisfy customers' comprehensive insurance needs. Furthermore, to meet the demand of customers on foreign currency products due to the relative strength of NTD, life insurance companies are actively promoting foreign currency products because it also reduces their currency mismatch.

Due to the increasing vaccination rate of countries around the world, the economy has continued to recover and the investment market remains bullish. Customer demand on wealth management has increased and life insurance companies are focusing on the sales of investment-linked products.

Following the continued development of digital technologies and growing emphasis on protection-oriented products in the market, we expect to see even more diverse product application scenarios in the future, and the products developed by life insurance companies will better meet customers' needs.

(3) Demand side

First-year premium totaled NT\$1.05 trillion in 2021, up 14% compared to 2020, mainly benefiting from the bull market. Sales of investment-linked products reached NT\$577.5 billion, up 70% compared to 2020. Due to the continued low interest rates in the market, as well as the thresholds implemented in the second half of 2020, death

benefits have increased and savings products have become less appealing. Sales of interest-sensitive products was NT\$380.3 billion 2021, down 11% compared with 2020.

Taiwan's population aging and low fertility rate is becoming growingly severe. As of the end of 2021, elderly people accounted for 17% of the total population, and the dependency ratio reached 24%. As the burden on the adult population grows heavier, citizens have become more aware of their need for insurance, and we expect demand on long-term care and healthcare products, as well as annuity insurance products for retirement planning, to continue increasing in the future.

Epidemic prevention measures have caused the number of tourists to decrease, which resulted in a significant decrease in sales of travel insurance, the main insurance product purchase online. Social distancing has changed the way people live, including work from home and online shopping, and created new norms after the pandemic. We expect demand on remote services, online insurance enrollment, and offline to online (O2O) scenarios to grow significantly in the future.

#### (4) Market growth

Taiwan expects to become a super-aged society in 2025. Low fertility rate has made it necessary for every four adults to support one elderly. In 20 years, on average every two adults will need to support one elderly. The pressure on the adult population will rapidly increase, and demand on medical insurance, retirement planning, aging, health promotion, and insurance policy for people with pre-existing conditions is expected to increase.

NTD appreciated 3% in 2021 compared to the end of 2020. A strong NTD is expected to benefit the sales of foreign currency products. Furthermore, in response to the adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 in 2026, life insurance companies will no longer sell high interest rate savings products. Due to the market demand on wealth management and benefiting from the market demand, investment-linked products are still expected to maintain high sales momentum.

The pandemic has accelerated the digitalization of industries, and the government has exerted great effort to promote online application platforms, which has increased the digital experience of citizens in daily life. The competent authority has approved numerous financial supervision sandbox cases and services, in which the insurance industry's cases are mainly related to ecosystem and remote insurance enrollment. We expect the demand on online insurance services and acceptance among citizens will significantly increase.

### 3. Competitive niche, favorable and adverse factors for long-term growth and response strategy

#### (1) Competitive niche

CTBC Holding upholds the brand spirit of "We are Family," and has focused on providing financial services for years. We will leverage the group's advantageous distribution channels to maintain the industry's number one sales volume through bancassurance channels, and leverage the group's synergies to increase profits.

Facing the adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0, Taiwan Life Insurance led the industry in establishing an IFRS 17 Committee and an IFRS 17 Project Management Office to develop the company's response strategy, launch product strategy transition projects, operate projects as a joint fleet, and introduce external consultants and manufacturers with international experience. Additionally, Taiwan Life Insurance has lower costs of liability compared to competitors in the industry. It also has a higher proportion of interest-based commodities and foreign currency commodities which is conducive to maintaining interest spread and reducing the impact of adopting IFRS17 and ICS 2.0.

CTBC Financial Holding is a pioneer in the development of digital finance in Taiwan. In addition to promoting the digitalization of business operations, it also actively develops innovative digital financial services. Taiwan Life Insurance will integrate the group's advantageous digital developments in implementing digital transformation. To improve customer experience and in response to the increasing online insurance demand, Taiwan Life Insurance implemented a customer-centric Superior Customer Experience project and has established a dedicated unit for years, using the digital tools to develop and digitally integrate sales and services, treat customers fairly, create the best customer experience, and gain more customer recommendations. With a customer-centric focus, Taiwan Life Insurance will continue to establish more application scenarios through cross-industry collaboration and the development of various innovative products, in order to accelerate the accumulation of customer data and expand the frequency of contact with customers.

(2) Favorable factors

- A. Due to the pandemic and low fertility rate, citizens are taking their insurance needs more seriously, which will benefit healthcare insurance, health-promoting, and retirement planning products of life insurance companies.
- B. The continued strengthening of NTD will make citizens more willing to purchase foreign currency denominated insurance policies, which will help reduce foreign exchange risk and maintain spread of life insurance companies.
- C. The competent authority is guiding life insurance companies to return to protection-oriented products by increasing death benefits and lowering the appeal of savings products, in response to the adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0. However, the market still has demand on wealth management and the investment market has been performing well, which will benefit the sales of investment-linked products.

D. As the pandemic continues, citizens are more willing to accept digital experiences and it has accelerated the ecosystem's development, which will help life insurance companies increase the frequency of interactions with customers, and increase customer stickiness while accumulating customer data.

(3) Unfavorable factors

A. Facing inflation caused by global supply chain and raw material shortages in 2022, central banks around the world are tightening their monetary policy by raising interest rates. The stock market is already at a record high, and higher interest rates will make it harder to realize capital gains, making it hard to maintain future rates of return.

B. A high percentage of investments by the life insurance industry is overseas, but NTD has been relatively strong compared to USD and overall loss on exchange is still high.

C. The adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 in 2026 has high capital adequacy requirements, which poses a challenge to the asset allocation, system implementation, and talent cultivation in the life insurance industry.

(4) Response measures

A. Prepare for the adoption of IFRS 17 and ICS 2.0 by formulating the optimal strategies and related support measures:

a. Adjust product strategies and accumulate long-term insurance profits (CSM).

b. Assess risk and rate of return and adjust asset allocation to reduce capital at risk.

B. Focus on the sales of protection-oriented products in coordination with adjustments to product sales strategies, carry out precision marketing through analysis of customers' needs using the consultative selling approach, and improve the customer journey and experience, so that customers will be more willing to recommend our products.

C. Continue to upgrade and optimize systems and digital tools to support business transformation.

**(II) Sales volume and value in the past two years**

Unit: NT\$ million

Year \ Item	Individual life insurance Number of effective policies (contracts)	Life Insurance Business First-year premium income (Note)	Life Insurance Business Renewal premium income (Note)	Consolidated operating income
2020	2,646,638	89,573	119,324	284,199
2021	2,701,231	106,635	99,538	282,724

Note: Premium income includes premium income from the separate account of investment-linked products

and insurance contracts (includes financial products with discretionary participation feature), but does not include investment contracts of investment-linked products (financial products without discretionary participation feature) and reinsurance premium income.

## **Appendix 1 Audit Committee Report on Last Year's Financial Statement**

### **Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.**

#### **Audit Committee Report**

The Company's 2021 standalone and consolidated financial statements, which were audited and certified by CPAs Pao-Lien Chou and Wan-Wan Lin from KPMG, along with the business report and dividend distribution proposal prepared by the Board of Directors were audited by the Audit Committee, which considered them to be compliant with the Company Act. The Audit Report is therefore provided in accordance with Article 14-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act and Article 219 of the Company Act.

Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Convener of the Audit Committee Jin-Lung Peng

April 27, 2022

**Appendix 2 Financial statements for the most recent year audited by the CPA**

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.****Financial Statements****With Independent Auditors' Report  
For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020**

Address: 8F, No.188, Jingmao 2nd Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan, R.O.C.  
Telephone: 886-2-8170-9888

The independent auditors' report and the accompanying financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' report and financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

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## Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.:

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (“the Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Certified Public Accountants Code of Professional Ethics in Republic of China (“the Code”), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

#### 1. Assessment of the fair value of financial instruments

Please refer to Note 4 (f) for the related accounting policies of the assessment of the fair value of financial instruments, Note 5 for the accounting assumptions and estimation uncertainty, and Note 6 (ad) (ae) for other details.

Description of key audit matter:

Parts of the financial instruments owned by the Company were valued by using the evaluation model due to the lack of public transaction prices. Thus, it demands significant professional judgments from the management by using different valuation techniques and assumptions for input values. Therefore, the assessment of fair value of financial instruments is one of the key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: testing the management's control procedures over the classification, measurement and disclosure of fair value of financial instruments, including evaluating how the management determines the classification of financial instruments, chooses the appropriate evaluation method and decides the prime parameter hypothesis, regularly measures the fair value of financial instruments and confirming that the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). As to financial assets that have no public quotations in the active market and use evaluation methods to measure their fair value, we used sampling test and employed evaluation experts to independently test the evaluation of financial instruments and compared the results with the carrying amount to assess whether there are significant abnormalities.

## 2. Provision of insurance liability

Please refer to Note 4 (s) for the related accounting policies of insurance liability, Note 5 for or the accounting assumptions and estimation uncertainty, and Note 6 (p) and (ac) for the other details of the provision of insurance liability.

Description of key audit matter:

The estimation of insurance liability is subject to future uncertainties. The assumption of life insurance reserve adopts a fixed cost basis, that is to say, the provision is calculated by a reserve rate upon the issuance of insurance policy. Provision of unearned premiums is calculated by actuaries according to each product's characteristic and its undue risk. The main assumptions of claim reserve are claim development factors and expected claims rates. To evaluate the adequacy of insurance liabilities, estimating the discounted future cash flows should take into consideration the future insurance payments, insurance income and related expenses. The aforementioned evaluation involved the professional judgments of the management which will affect the recognition amount of insurance liabilities. Therefore, evaluating the provision of insurance liabilities is one of the key audit matters.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: reviewing the analysis of movements in insurance liabilities, adopting the audit of insurance liabilities performed by our actuarial specialists, and inspecting whether the calculation and applied parameters are in accordance with the related ordinances, administrative interpretations and code of conduct announced by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China. Also, the assessment on the reasonableness of actuarial assumptions should be in conformity with the empirical data and product specification in order to build the model of evaluation of insurance liability, as well as the estimation on the reasonableness of the actuarial result adopted by the management should be based on our understanding of industry and market.

## **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance (including audit committee) are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

## **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
6. Obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the investment in other entities accounted for using the equity method to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Pao-Lian Chou and Wan-Wan Lin.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)  
March 11, 2022

#### **Notes to Readers**

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

The independent auditors' audit report and the accompanying financial statements are the English translation of the Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between, or any difference in the interpretation of the English and Chinese language independent auditors' audit report and financial statements, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)  
TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020		December 31, 2021		December 31, 2020	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>ASSETS</b>								
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6(a) and (ad), and 7)	\$ 97,820,299	5	95,282,013	5				
Receivables (Notes 4, 6(b), (l), (ad) and (ae), and 7)	19,846,471	1	17,782,395	1	21000	Accounts payable (Notes 6(m), (ad) and (ae), and 7)	\$ 12,650,089	1
Current income tax assets (Notes 4)	334,206	-	334,206	-	21700	Current income tax liabilities (Notes 4)	2,380,524	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 6(c), (ad), (ae) and (ag), and 7)	376,028,315	18	323,364,851	16	23200	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 6(c), (ad) and (ae))	633,556	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 6(c), (l), (ad) and (ae), and 7)	280,825,728	13	275,337,133	13	23500	Bonds payable (Notes 4, 6(n), (ad) and (ae))	14,983,827	1
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4, 6(c), (k), (l), (ad), (ae) and (ag), and 7)	1,002,192,081	46	1,034,372,565	50	23700	Other financial liabilities (Notes 4, 6(ad) and (ae))	1,042,805	-
Investments accounted for using equity method, net (Notes 4, 6(d), and (ag), and 13)	16,279,744	1	14,633,050	1	23800	Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 6(o), and 7)	1,134,439	-
Other financial assets, net (Notes 4, 6(c), (ad) and (ae))	910,746	-	462,132	-	24000	Insurance liabilities (Notes 4, 6(p) and (ae))	1,771,611,840	82
Investment property (Notes 4, 6(e) and (ad), and 13)	84,295,659	4	79,553,433	4	24800	Reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument (Notes 4 and 6(g))	2,071	-
Loans (Notes 4, 6(c), (l) and (ae), and 7)	58,224,283	3	52,349,139	3	24900	Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation (Notes 4 and 6(r))	2,943,740	-
Reinsurance assets (Notes 4, 6(g), (p), (ac), (ad) and (ae))	3,055,493	-	2,512,619	-	27000	Provisions (Notes 4 and 6(s))	113,415	-
Property and equipment (Notes 4, 6(h), and 13)	6,241,859	-	4,652,230	-	28000	Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 6(w))	4,036,823	-
Right-of-use assets (Notes 4 and 6(i))	14,527	-	198,521	-	25000	Other liabilities	1,667,280	-
Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 6(j))	7,851,449	-	7,390,801	-	26000	Liabilities on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ab))	171,346,575	8
Deferred income tax assets (Notes 4 and 6(w))	8,532,124	-	9,938,494	-		<b>Total liabilities</b>	<u>1,984,546,984</u>	<u>92</u>
Other assets (Notes 6(c) and (k), 7 and 8)	13,525,739	1	13,621,359	1		<b>Share capital:</b>		
Assets on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ab))	171,346,575	8	125,640,620	6	31100	Common stock (Notes 6(t))	62,267,319	3
					32000	<b>Capital surplus (Notes 6(f))</b>	33,950,760	2
						<b>Retained earnings:</b>		
					33100	Legal reserve (Notes 6(t))	10,548,872	-
					33200	Special reserve (Notes 4 and 6(t))	17,857,656	1
					33300	Undistributed earnings (Notes 6(t))	22,178,081	1
					34000	<b>Other equity interest (Notes 4 and 6(t))</b>	15,975,626	1
						<b>Total equity</b>	<u>162,778,314</u>	<u>8</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<u>\$ 2,147,325,298</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2,057,425,561</u>	<u>100</u>		<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>	<u>\$ 2,147,325,298</u>	<u>100</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)

## TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

## Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Except for Earnings Per Share)

	2021		2020		Change %
	Amount	%	Amount	%	
<b>Operating revenue:</b>					
41110 Written premium (Notes 4, 6(x) and 7)	\$ 142,357,796	52	166,430,377	60	(14)
51100 Less: Reinsurance expense (Notes 6(x))	1,997,459	1	1,910,045	1	5
51310 Net change in unearned premiums reserve (Notes 4, 6(p) and (x))	565,866	-	64,033	-	784
Retained earned premium (Notes 6(x))	139,794,471	51	164,456,299	59	
41300 Reinsurance commission received	217,456	-	148,192	-	47
41400 Fee income(Notes 7)	1,963,914	1	1,446,672	1	36
Net income (loss) from investments					
41510 Interest income (Notes 6(z) and 7)	49,394,354	18	52,379,048	19	(6)
41521 Gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 6(c))	28,093,389	10	36,506,654	13	(23)
41526 Gains arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 6(c))	9,585,868	3	3,641,901	1	163
41527 Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income(Notes 4 and 6(c))	12,674,538	5	12,414,279	5	2
41540 Share of gains of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4 and 6(d) and 13)	105,620	-	323,017	-	(67)
41550 Foreign exchange losses	(19,683,488)	(7)	(33,229,745)	(12)	(41)
41560 Net change in reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation (Notes 6(r))	308,125	-	79,764	-	286
41570 Gains on investment property (Notes 6(e) and 7)	411,204	-	351,707	-	17
41585 Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of investments	83,011	-	30,032	-	176
41590 Other net loss from investments (Note 7)	(277,644)	-	(202,333)	-	37
41600 Losses on reclassification under the overlay approach (Notes 6(c))	(2,241,671)	(1)	(522,609)	-	329
41800 Other operating income (Note 7)	215,890	-	100,465	-	115
41900 Income on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ab))	54,716,162	20	39,821,086	14	37
<b>Total operating revenue</b>	<b>275,361,199</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>277,744,429</b>	<b>100</b>	
<b>Operating costs:</b>					
51200 Insurance claim payment (Notes 6(y))	132,733,756	48	132,134,098	48	-
41200 Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers (Notes 4 and 6 (y))	1,167,961	-	1,010,164	-	16
Retained claim payment (Notes 6(y))	131,565,795	48	131,123,934	48	
51300 Net change in other insurance liability (Notes 4 and 6(p))	43,579,688	16	69,271,642	25	(37)
51380 Net change in reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument (Notes 4 and 6(q))	427	-	(2,513)	-	(117)
51400 Acquisition expense	10,118	-	11,512	-	(12)
51500 Commission expense (Notes 7)	13,935,772	5	13,981,901	5	-
51700 Finance costs (Notes 7)	525,527	-	541,584	-	(3)
51800 Other operating costs (Notes 7)	973,049	-	995,133	-	(2)
51900 Disbursements on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ab))	54,716,162	20	39,821,086	14	37
<b>Total operating costs</b>	<b>245,306,538</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>255,744,279</b>	<b>92</b>	
<b>Operating expenses (Notes 4, 7 and 12)</b>					
58100 General expenses	536,595	-	568,142	-	(6)
58200 Administrative expenses	4,748,235	2	3,854,656	2	23
58300 Staff training expenses	14,703	-	14,643	-	-
58400 Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of non-investments	(262)	-	(2,194)	-	(88)
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>5,299,271</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,435,247</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Net operating income</b>	<b>24,755,390</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17,564,903</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>
59000 <b>Non-operating income and expenses (Notes 7)</b>	<b>134,892</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,501</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Profit from continuing operations before tax</b>	<b>24,890,282</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17,624,404</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>41</b>
63000 Less: Income tax expenses (Notes 4 and 6(w))	1,759,455	1	1,090,808	-	61
<b>Net income</b>	<b>23,130,827</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16,533,596</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income:</b>					
83100 <b>Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
83110 Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Notes 6(s))	4,521	-	5,008	-	(10)
83190 Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,014,159	5	(1,750,805)	(1)	843
83140 Share of other comprehensive income (losses) of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	82,872	-	(13,835)	-	699
83180 Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 6(w))	589,616	-	(898,373)	-	(166)
Components of other comprehensive income (losses) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	12,511,936	5	(861,259)	(1)	1,553
83200 <b>Components of other comprehensive (loss) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss</b>					
83210 Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	(22,042)	-	(54,852)	-	60
83290 Unrealized (losses) gains from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(14,612,498)	(5)	4,958,924	2	(395)
83250 Share of other comprehensive (losses) income of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method, components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(144,461)	-	209,377	-	(169)
83295 Other comprehensive income on reclassification under the overlay approach (Notes 6(e))	2,241,671	1	522,609	-	329
83280 Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 6(w))	(1,053,955)	-	499,506	-	311
Components of other comprehensive (losses) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(11,483,375)	(4)	5,136,552	2	(324)
83000 <b>Other comprehensive income</b>	<b>1,028,561</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,275,293</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(76)</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>	<b>\$ 24,159,388</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>20,808,889</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Basic earnings per share (unit: NT Dollars) (Notes 4 and 6(v))</b>	<b>\$ 3.71</b>		<b>2.66</b>		

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)  
TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020  
(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital			Retained earnings			Other equity interest			Total equity
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income reclassified of overlay approach		
<b>Balance at January 1, 2020</b>	\$ 45,124,335	33,946,149	5,004,186	12,864,165	12,056,856	(134,557)	8,653,642	277,123	117,791,899	
Net income	-	-	-	-	16,533,596	-	-	-	16,533,596	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	3,889	-	-	-	4,275,293	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	16,537,485	-	-	-	20,808,889	
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	2,484,574	-	(2,484,574)	-	-	-	-	
Stock dividends of common stock	10,756,372	-	-	-	(10,756,372)	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-recovery of special reserve for catastrophe	-	-	-	17,828	(17,828)	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	-	-	-	1,242,288	(1,242,288)	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	-	-	-	2,028,252	(2,028,252)	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-provision on profit testing of insurance products	-	-	-	(20,961)	20,961	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-negative net amount of other equity interest	-	-	-	(4,323,614)	4,323,614	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-employees training and transfer program	-	-	-	(2,966)	2,966	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	449,190	(449,190)	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	(228,818)	228,818	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	-	-	-	(124,918)	124,918	-	-	-	-	
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(1,263,952)	-	1,263,952	-	-	
Net change in special reserve	-	-	-	11,900,446	27,024	(192,192)	13,444,085	1,079,671	27,024	
Balance at December 31, 2020	55,880,707	33,946,149	7,488,760	11,900,446	15,080,186	-	13,444,085	-	138,627,812	
Net income	-	-	-	-	23,130,827	-	-	-	23,130,827	
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	2,935	(25,026)	413,650	637,002	1,028,561	
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	23,133,762	(25,026)	413,650	637,002	24,159,388	
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:										
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	3,060,112	-	(3,060,112)	-	-	-	-	
Stock dividends of common stock	6,386,612	-	-	-	(6,386,612)	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-recovery of special reserve for catastrophe	-	-	-	147,402	(147,402)	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	-	-	-	1,530,056	(1,530,056)	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-disability support insurance	-	-	-	43,502	(43,502)	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-provision on profit testing of insurance products	-	-	-	(8,268)	8,268	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-employees training and transfer program	-	-	-	(2,145)	2,145	-	-	-	-	
Special reserve appropriated-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	508,823	(508,823)	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	(185,074)	185,074	-	-	-	-	
Recovery special reserve-provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	-	-	-	3,922,914	(3,922,914)	-	-	-	-	
Changes in equity of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	-	4,611	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,611	
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(618,436)	-	618,436	-	-	
Net change in special reserve	-	-	-	17,857,656	(13,497)	(217,218)	14,476,171	1,716,673	(13,497)	
<b>Balance at December 31, 2021</b>	\$ 62,267,319	33,950,760	10,548,872	17,857,656	22,178,081	(217,218)	14,476,171	1,716,673	162,778,314	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)  
TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2021	2020
<b>Cash Flows From (Used In) Operating Activities:</b>		
Net Income Before Tax	\$ 24,890,282	17,624,404
<b>Adjustments:</b>		
<b>Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)</b>		
Depreciation expense	998,921	871,285
Amortization expense	132,670	94,649
Net gains on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(291,263)	(6,533,314)
Interest expense	563,942	580,444
Interest income	(49,394,354)	(52,379,048)
Dividend income	(6,985,232)	(6,896,885)
Net change in insurance liabilities	44,145,554	69,335,675
Net change in reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument	427	(2,513)
Net change in reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	(308,125)	(79,764)
Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of investments	(83,011)	(30,032)
Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of non-investments	(262)	(2,194)
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(105,620)	(323,017)
Losses on reclassification under the overlay approach	2,241,671	522,609
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	704	247
Gains on disposal of investment properties	(156)	(2,707)
Impairment losses on non - financial assets	82	72
Unrealized foreign exchange (gains) losses	(425,401)	16,705,174
Other adjustments	(1)	101
<b>Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)</b>	<u>(9,509,454)</u>	<u>21,860,782</u>
<b>Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:</b>		
<b>Changes in Operating Assets:</b>		
Increase in receivables	(1,606,261)	(1,256,078)
Increase in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(56,254,758)	(29,443)
Increase in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,017,352)	(36,183,071)
Decrease (Increase) in financial assets measured at amortized cost	22,901,872	(44,315,409)
Increase in other financial assets	(448,614)	(103,155)
Increase in reinsurance assets—reinsurance claims payment and due from reinsurers and ceding companies	(362,886)	(276,139)
Decrease (Increase) in other assets	1,103,946	(647,358)
<b>Changes in Operating Liabilities:</b>		
(Decrease) Increase in payable	(494,884)	312,185
(Decrease) Increase in other financial liabilities	(2,425,478)	11,211
Increase in provisions	(12,286)	(5,780)
Decrease in advance receipts	(223,737)	(566,685)
(Decrease) Increase in guarantee deposits	(80,442)	84,291
Increase (Decrease) in other liabilities	523,221	(1,225,341)
<b>Net Total Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities</b>	<u>(44,397,659)</u>	<u>(84,200,772)</u>
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<u>(53,907,113)</u>	<u>(62,339,990)</u>
Cash outflow generated from operations	(29,016,831)	(44,715,586)
Interest received	44,727,640	44,684,617
Dividends received	7,866,172	7,085,151
Interest paid	(561,231)	(580,063)
Income taxes (paid) refund	(2,892,398)	1,598,173
<b>Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities</b>	<u>20,123,352</u>	<u>8,072,292</u>
<b>Cash Flows From (Used In) Investing Activities:</b>		
Acquisition of property and equipment	(157,133)	(94,133)
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(2,719,570)	(3,775,805)
Increase in refundable deposits	(1,008,408)	(1,534,864)
Net changes in intangible assets	(593,318)	(290,832)
(Increase) Decrease in loans	(5,884,571)	1,507,200
Acquisition of investment properties	(7,012,687)	(5,648,007)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	36,469	43,759
<b>Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities</b>	<u>(17,339,218)</u>	<u>(9,792,682)</u>
<b>Cash Flows From (Used In) Financing Activities:</b>		
Payment of lease liabilities	(208,880)	(173,190)
<b>Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities</b>	<u>(208,880)</u>	<u>(173,190)</u>
<b>Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>(36,968)</u>	<u>(68,766)</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<u>2,538,286</u>	<u>(1,962,346)</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period</b>	<u>95,282,013</u>	<u>97,244,359</u>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period</b>	<u>\$ 97,820,299</u>	<u>95,282,013</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(English Translation of Financial Statements Originally Issued in Chinese)  
**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**December 31, 2021 and 2020**

**(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars, Unless Otherwise Specified)**

**(1) Company history**

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. (the Company) was incorporated in December 1947 by Taiwan Bank and other nine province-owned companies. On July 10, 1997, the Securities and Futures Commission, Ministry of Finance (currently renamed the Securities and Futures Bureau, Financial Supervisory Commission, referred to as the “SFB”) approved the public offering of the Company, and the Company’s shares have been publicly listed on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since October 13, 1997. Following the scheduled share release plan, the Company accomplished privatization in June 1998 and with seven branches located throughout Taiwan, including Taipei, Taichung, Tainan and Kaohsiung.

CTBC Life Insurance Co. (CTBC Life) was founded in August 2003. The primary business of CTBC Life is life insurance business. CTBC Life previous legal person shareholder Met Life Insurance Co., Ltd. had sold all shares to CTBC Financial Holdings Co., Ltd. (CTBC Financial Holdings) interest transaction, approved by Fair Trade Commission, Former Banking Bureau Financial Supervisory Commission, Insurance Bureau and Investment Commission, and completed the transfer of ownership on November 1, 2011. The application to merger was approved by FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Li-Zi No. 10002654882 on October 17, 2011 and rename into CTBC Life on January 4, 2012. CTBC Life was approved to public offering by FSC Jin-Guan-Cheng-Fa-Zi No. 1020012829. In order to expand insurance market of CTBC Life occupation and provide diverse insurance products to satisfy insurer guarantee and finance requirements, CTBC Life generalized operating, assets and liabilities Manulife International Ltd. Taiwan branch on January 1, 2014.

In order to continuously expand and merge the scale of insurance business resource allocation, its parent company CTBC Financial Holdings planned the acquisition transaction in two steps for the acquisition and acquire 100% share of Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd. on October 15, 2015. Following enterprises mergers and acquisitions law approved Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.’s ordinary shares in a 1.23 for 1 exchange for the shares of CTBC Life, and issued ordinary shares by the Company to merge the CTBC Life, The Company is the surviving entity while CTBC Life was the dissolved company in law. The Company’s headquarter building is located in 8F, No.188, Jingmao 2nd Rd., Nangang Dist., Taipei City 115, Taiwan, R.O.C. with operating main business in enterprise in life insurance business.

**(2) Approval date and procedures of the financial statements:**

The financial reports were approved by the board of directors on March 11, 2022.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:**

- (a) The impact of the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. which have already been adopted.

The details of impact on the Company’s adoption of the new amendments beginning January 1, 2021 are as follows:

- (i) Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS39, IFRS7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 “Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2” (the Phase 2 amendments)

The Company applied the Phase 2 amendments retrospectively. However, in accordance with the exceptions permitted in the Phase 2 amendments, the Company have elected not to restate the prior period to reflect the application of these amendments, including not providing additional disclosures for 2020. There is no impact on beginning equity balances as a result of retrospective application.

The Phase 2 amendments provide practical relief from certain requirements in the standards. These reliefs relate to modifications of financial instruments and lease contracts or hedging relationships when a benchmark interest rate in a contract is replaced with a new alternative benchmark rate.

When the basis for determining the contractual cash flows of a financial instrument is changed as a direct consequence of interest rate benchmark reform and is made on an economically equivalent basis, the Phase 2 amendments provide a practical expedient to update the effective interest rate of a financial asset or financial liability before applying the existing requirements in the standards.

Please refer to Note 6(ae)(iv)2(e) for information with regard to financial risk information.

- (ii) Amendments to IFRS 16 “Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions beyond June 30, 2021”

A one-year extension to the practical expedient is available to lessees when accounting for COVID-19-related rent concessions reduce the lease payments originally due on or before June 30, 2022. The Company has elected to apply the amendments on January 1, 2021, with early adoption. In response to the rent concessions which occurred as a direct consequence of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Company elects to use the practical expedient without assessing the lease modifications. In accordance with the practical expedient, the effect of the change in the lease liability is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concession occurs.

- (iii) Other amendments

- Amendments to IFRS 4 “Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying IFRS 9”

The Company assesses that the adoption of the above-mentioned standard would not have any material impact on its financial statements.

- (b) The impact of IFRS issued by the FSC but not yet effective

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

period beginning on January 1, 2022, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 16 “Property, Plant and Equipment—Proceeds before Intended Use”
- Amendments to IAS 37 “Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract”
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018–2020
- Amendments to IFRS 3 “Reference to the Conceptual Framework”

(c) The impact of IFRS issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following new and amended standards, which may be relevant to the Company, have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), but have yet to be endorsed by the FSC:

<u>Standards or Interpretations</u>	<u>Content of amendment</u>	<u>Effective date per IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 “Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture”	A full gain or loss is recognized in accounting when sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture occurred, if it’s considered as the loss of control of a subsidiary that constitutes a business. A deferred unrealized gain or loss computed by shareholding ratio is recognized when the transaction that involves assets does not constitute a business.	Effective date to be determined by IASB

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

<u>Standards or Interpretations</u>	<u>Content of amendment</u>	<u>Effective date per IASB</u>
IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	<p>The new standard of accounting for insurance contracts contain recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued, and the main amendments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Recognition: the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts, the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group becomes due and when the group becomes onerous shall recognize a group of insurance contracts it issues from the earliest.</li> <li>● Measurement: on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. For subsequent measurement, the entity shall estimate the cash flows, discount rates and the adjustment for non-financial risk.</li> <li>● Presentation and disclosure: the presentation of insurance revenue is based on the provision of service pattern and investment components excluded from insurance revenue and service fee.</li> </ul>	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Insurance Contracts”	<p>The fundamental principles introduced when the Board first issued IFRS 17 in May 2017 remain unaffected. The amendments are designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● reduce costs by simplifying some requirements in the Standard;</li> <li>● make financial performance easier to explain; and</li> <li>● ease transition by deferring the effective date of the Standard to 2023 and by providing additional relief to reduce the effort required when applying IFRS 17 for the first time.</li> </ul>	January 1, 2023

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

<u>Standards or Interpretations</u>	<u>Content of amendment</u>	<u>Effective date per IASB</u>
Amendments to IFRS 17 “Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information “	The amendment adds a new transition option to IFRS 17 (the ‘ classification overlay’ ) to alleviate accounting mismatches in comparative information between insurance contract liabilities and related financial assets on the initial application of IFRS 17. It allows presentation of comparative information about financial assets to be presented in a manner that is more consistent with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.	January 1, 2023

The Company is evaluating the impact of its initial adoption of the abovementioned standards or interpretations on its financial position and financial performance. The results thereof will be disclosed when the Company completes its evaluation.

The Company does not expect the following other new and amended standards, which have yet to be endorsed by the FSC, to have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS 1 “Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current”
- Amendments to IAS 1 “Disclosure of Accounting Policies”
- Amendments to IAS 8 “Definition of Accounting Estimates”
- Amendments to IAS 12 “Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction”

**(4) Summary of significant accounting policies:**

This report was originally prepared in Chinese language. When conflicts or ambiguities arise in interpretations between the two versions, the Chinese version shall prevail.

(a) Assertion of compliance

The financial reports were prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises (hereinafter referred to as the Regulations) and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC, R.O.C.

(b) Basis of preparation

The financial reports have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the following material items in the statement of financial position:

- (i) Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (including derivative financial instruments);
- (ii) Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income;

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- (iii) Cash-settled share-based payment agreements liability measured at fair value;
  - (iv) Defined benefit assets, which are recognized as the net amount of pension plan assets plus-unrecognized prior service cost and unrecognized actuarial losses, minus unrecognized actuarial gains and present value of defined benefits obligation; and
  - (v) Reinsurance assets, insurance liabilities and reserve for financial insurance contracts are recognized in compliance with the Regulations Governing the Provision of Reserves by Insurance Companies.
- (c) Foreign currency
- (i) A foreign currency transaction that is denominated or requires settlement in a foreign currency, shall be recorded, on initial recognition in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the spot exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.
  - (ii) On each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items shall be translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency shall be translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.
  - (iii) Foreign currency differences arising on the settlement of a foreign currency transaction are recognized in current profit or loss. Foreign currency differences arising on the retranslation of monetary items, except for differences arising on the retranslation of monetary items designated as the hedging instruments in a hedge of the net investments in a foreign operation or in a qualifying cash flow hedge are recognized directly in other comprehensive income, others are recognized in profit or loss when it incurred.
  - (iv) When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange difference of that gain or loss shall be recognized in other comprehensive income. Otherwise, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in profit or loss, any exchange difference of that gain or loss shall be recognized in profit or loss.
  - (v) Functional currency and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The financial reports are presented in New Taiwan dollars, the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest thousands, except where otherwise indicated.

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(d) Classification for current and noncurrent assets and liabilities

The Company primarily engages in life insurance business, and due to the nature of the insurance industry, the operating cycle is determined by the coverage period of insurance contracts and the duration of insurance claim processing. However, the coverage period of insurance contracts and the duration of insurance claim processing often vary case by case. As a result, the operating cycle cannot be clearly identified. Thus, instead of classifying its assets and liabilities as current and noncurrent items, the Company presents its assets and liabilities individually in the order of relative liquidity and discloses the total amount that it expects to recover or settle within and more than twelve months subsequent to the reporting date.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand, savings accounts, checking accounts, and unrestricted time deposits or negotiable certificates of deposit which may be terminated anytime without impairing the principal. Cash equivalents consist of short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and will mature within a short period so that interest rate fluctuations have little effect on their values. Cash equivalents include short-term bills with maturities within three months from the investment date.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise time deposits that are used by the Company in the management of its short-term cash commitments and are not for investment or other purposes. Additionally, the aforementioned deposits are readily convertible to fixed amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in their fair value.

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and measured at amortized cost.

The Company shall reclassify all affected financial assets only when it changes its business model for managing its financial assets.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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A financial asset measured at amortized cost is initially recognized at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. These assets are subsequently measured at the amounts on initial recognition combined with the accumulated amortized amount using the effective interest method and adjusted any allowance for credit losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

At initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

A financial asset measured at FVOCI is initially recognized at fair value, plus any directly attributable transaction costs. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses, and impairment losses, deriving from debt investments are recognized in profit or loss; whereas dividends deriving from equity investments are recognized as income in profit or loss, unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses of financial assets measured at FVOCI are recognized in OCI. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI of debt investments are reclassified to profit or loss. However, gains and losses accumulated in OCI of equity investments are reclassified to retain earnings instead of profit or loss.

Dividend income derived from equity investments is recognized on the date that the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is normally the ex-dividend date.

3) Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI described as above are measured at FVTPL, including derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset, which meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets in this category are measured at fair value at initial recognition. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Subsequent changes that are measured at fair value, which take into account any dividend and interest income, are recognized in profit or loss.

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4) Business model assessment

The Company makes an assessment of the objective of the business model in which a financial asset is held at portfolio level because this best reflects the way the business is managed and information is provided to management. The information considered includes:

- the stated policies and objectives for the portfolio and the operation of those policies in practice. These include whether management's strategy focuses on earning contractual interest income, maintaining a particular interest rate profile, matching the duration of the financial assets to the duration of any related liabilities or expected cash outflows or realizing cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- how the performance of the portfolio is evaluated and reported to the Company's management;
- the risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and how those risks are managed;
- how managers of the business are compensated — e.g. whether compensation is based on the fair value of the assets managed or the contractual cash flows collected; and
- the frequency, volume and timing of sales of financial assets in prior periods, the reasons for such sales and expectations about future sales activity.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, and are consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets. The Company, whose business model is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, may sell financial assets when there is an increase in the assets' credit risk. Even if the sales made for other reasons such as for managing credit concentration risk (the credit risk of the asset has not increased), business model may still be consistent with whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. Especially, if those sales are infrequent (even if significant in value) or insignificant in value both individually and in aggregate (even if frequent).

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVTPL.

5) Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment, 'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial assets on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs, as well as a profit margin.

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In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

6) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost, debt investments measured at FVOCI, receivables and contract assets.

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL), except for the following which are measured as 12-month ECL:

- debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Lifetime ECLs are the ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date (or a shorter period if the expected life of the instrument is less than 12 months).

The maximum period considered when estimating ECLs is the maximum contractual period over which the Company is exposed to credit risk.

When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating ECL, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis based on the Company's historical experience and informed credit assessment as well as forward-looking information.

The Company considers a debt security to have low credit risk when its credit risk rating is equivalent to the globally understood definition of 'twA or higher per Taiwan Ratings, , A-(twn) per Fitch Ratings (Taiwan), Baa3 or higher per Moody's or the investment grade which is considered to be BBB- or higher per Standard & Poor's.

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ECLs are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive). ECLs are discounted at the effective interest rate of the financial asset.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortized cost and debt securities at FVOCI are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- Potential inability of the Company to recover the investment cost due to a significant impact on the operation of the issuer which resulted from an adverse changes in the technology, market, economic or legal environment, or changes in national or regional economic conditions that correlate with defaults on financial assets.
- The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of the company's financial difficulties.
- The major change in business model or significant financial or legal event have or may have an adverse effect on the company.
- Potential breach of contract, such as overdue the payment of interest or paying of principal amounts.
- The Company will probably enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- A breach of contract, bankruptcy or other financial reorganization.
- Significant adverse news in the market, e.g. the fair value of the debt instrument has kept less than its amortized cost in a certain proportion and significantly increased in credit risk of issuer/ guarantor since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities measured at FVOCI, the loss allowance is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset. The Company recognizes the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

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The Company should account the allowance for doubtful accounts in accordance with the Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises and Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No.10402506096 issued by FSC.

The minimum standard of recognition of the allowance for doubtful accounts will be based on the higher of the amounts complied with the above regulations or the impairment losses assessed in accordance with IFRS 9 “Financial Instrument”.

7) Overlay approach

The Company may elect designated financial assets for the overlay approach. A financial asset is eligible for designation for the overlay approach if, and only if it is measured at fair value through profit or loss applying IFRS 9 but would not have been measured at fair value through profit or loss in its entirety applying IAS 39, and it is held in respect of an activity that is connected with IFRS17. The Company has to designate explicitly eligible financial assets for the overlay approach when and only when they elect to apply the overlay approach. The financial assets should only be designated only when it first applies IFRS 9. Subsequently, they may designate an eligible financial asset for the overlay approach when, and only when that asset is initially recognized or when that asset newly meets the criterion having previously not met.

8) Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire, or when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

On derecognition of a debt instrument in its entirety, the Company recognizes the difference between its carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received or receivable and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in “other equity – unrealized gains or losses on fair value through other comprehensive income”, in profit or loss.

On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety, the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognize under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognizes on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognized and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognized and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is recognized in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognized and the part that is no longer recognized on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

9) Loans and Receivables

Loans includes premium loans, life insurance loans and secured loans. The premium loans are advances granted to insured people for overdue premium in accordance with the contracts; life insurance loans are loans secured under insurance policies, secured loans are loans with properties pledged, and loans approved by the FSC.

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Loans of the Company are measured at amortized cost whose objective is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows during the existence.

10) Delinquent receivables

The overdue loans are reclassified as delinquent receivables when they are more than 6 months past due; Claims recoverable from reinsurers, due from reinsurers and ceding companies are reclassified as delinquent receivables when they are past due over 9 months; other receivables are reclassified as delinquent receivables when they are more than 3 months past due.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

1) Classified of liabilities and equity

Debt or equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as financial liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreement and the definition of financial liabilities and equity instruments.

2) Financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability is held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; 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. A derivative, except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument, is classified as instrument held for trading as well. Financial liabilities held for trading include obligations to deliver financial assets borrowed by a short seller.

3) Amortized cost of a financial liability

Financial liabilities are classified at amortized cost of a financial liability, except for financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, hedged derivatives financial liability, financial bonds payable, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate and financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.

4) Derecognition of a financial liability

The Company shall remove a financial liability from its statement of financial position when, and only when, it is extinguished.

5) Offsetting financial assets and liabilities

The Company presents financial assets and liabilities on a net basis when the Company has the legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle such financial assets and liabilities on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

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(iii) Derivatives

The Company engages in transactions of derivatives to avoid foreign exchange rate risk and interest rate risk. Derivatives instruments are initially recognized at fair value, the transaction costs are recognized as current losses, and subsequently be measured at fair value with the gain or loss be recognized as current income. All derivatives instruments are recognized as assets with positive fair value and as liability with negative fair value.

(g) Assets held for sale

Assets or disposal groups comprising assets and liabilities that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale or distribution rather than through continuing use, are reclassified as held for sale or held for distribution to owners, Immediately before classification as held for sale or held for distribution to owners, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Company's accounting policies. Thereafter, generally, the assets or disposal groups are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on assets initially classified as held for sale or held for distribution to owners and any subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss. Gains are not recognized in excess of any cumulative impairment loss. When the assets classified as held for sale or held for distribution to owner are investment property, they are no longer depreciated.

(h) Investments in associates and its subsidiaries

Investments in associates in which the Company is able to exercise significant influence and subsidiaries the Company has control over are accounted for under the equity method and initially recognized at cost. Goodwill, with a deduction of accumulated impairment loss, relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment. The equity method discontinues from the date when it ceases to have significant influence, and the book value is taken as the new cost of the investment.

The Company has significant influence if holding, directly or indirectly, 20% or more of the voting right of the investee. However, an exception will apply if the Company can specify that it has no significant influence over an investee.

After the date of acquisition, the Company's share of the profit or loss of the associates is recognized in profit or loss. Distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. Adjustments to the carrying amount of the investment may also be necessary for changes in the Company's proportionate interest in the associates arising from changes in the associates' other comprehensive income. If the Company's share of losses of an associate equals or exceeds their interest in the associate (including non-guarantee long-term receivables), the Company discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. Additional losses and liabilities are recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

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(i) Interest in joint ventures

The joint agreements include joint operations and joint ventures, and has the following characteristics:

- (i) The parties are bound by a contractual arrangement;
- (ii) The contractual arrangement gives two or more of those parties joint control of the arrangement.

The Company distinguish between joint operations and joint ventures by considering the structure and legal form of the arrangement, the contractual terms agreed to by the parties to the arrangement and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances. In joint operations, the Company accounts for its share of the joint assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with the contractual arrangement. In joint ventures, the Company accounts for its investment using the equity method.

(j) Investment properties

Investment property could be recognized by the Company only to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, including property interest held by lease.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use by the Company. If these portions could be sold separately, the Company accounts for the portions separately. The portion that is held for use is treated following “Property and Equipment”, and another portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both is regarded as investment property. If the portions could not be sold separately, and if an insignificant portion is held for use, then the whole property is regarded as investment property.

Investment property shall be recognized as an asset when, and only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Company, and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized as cost only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with the investment property will flow to the Company, and the cost of the investment property can be measured reliably. Regular repair costs are recognized as expenses in the period they are incurred.

If the recognition criteria are met, the Company recognizes the cost of replacement in the carrying amount of the replaced investment property at the time the cost is incurred. The carrying amount of the part that is replaced is derecognized.

After initial recognition, real estate property is subsequently measured by using cost model, and amortized by the depreciable amount. Its depreciation method, useful life and residual value can be referred to the regulation of properties and equipment.

When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property and equipment, the book value at the date of reclassification become its cost for subsequent accounting.

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(k) Lease

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a 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.

(ii) As a lessor

The leases are classified as finance leases, if the Company transfers substantially the entire risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. Otherwise, the leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease: Lease payments or receivables under an operating lease shall be recognized in current profit or loss using a straight-line method over the lease term.

Finance lease: As lessors, the Company shall derecognize assets held under a finance lease at contract date and recognize them as lease payment receivable at an amount equal to the present value of lease payments. The difference between gross amount and present value of lease payment receivables is recognized as unrealized interest income and is calculated based on the interest rate implicit in the lease on the remaining balance of lease payment receivables and recognized in current interest income over the lease term.

(iii) As a lessee

The Company recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The initial amount of the right-of-use asset comprises the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred, and an estimate of costs to restore the underlying asset, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method 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. Refer to 「Premises and Equipment」 for the review of useful life and the impairment assessment policy.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable.
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;

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- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- Amounts expected for the exercise price under a purchase option, lease payments under an extension option, and penalties for early termination, if the Company and subsidiaries are reasonably certain to exercise or early terminate.

The lease liability is measured by the effective interest method to recognize the interest expense, and remeasured to reflect the changes as follows:

- The lease term changes;
- The future lease payments changes to reflect a change in an index or rate; or
- If there is a change in the Company estimates of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes their assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect above changes, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company does not recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iv) Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions

As a practical expedient, the Company elects not to assess whether all rent concessions that meets all the following conditions are lease modifications or not:

- the rent concessions occurring as a direct consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic;
- the change in lease payments that resulted in revised consideration for the lease that is substantially the same as, or less than, the consideration for the lease immediately preceding the change;
- any reduction in lease payments that affects only those payments originally due on, or before, June 30, 2022; and
- there is no substantive change in other terms and conditions of the lease.

In accordance with the practical expedient, the effect of the change in the lease liability is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the rent concession occurs.

(l) Property, plant and equipment

The Company's property and equipment are recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses from historical cost. The historical cost includes any costs directly attributable to acquiring the assets.

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Subsequent expenditure of property and equipment shall be recognized as an asset or be included in the carrying amount of assets, when, and only when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are associated with property and equipment will flow to the Company, and the cost of property and equipment can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized. A major improvement or repair expense that can extend the benefits over afterward period is regards as capital expenditure; while frequent maintenance or repairs are charged to current expenses.

If the Company has obligations to dismantle, remove and restore the property and equipment, the obligation for which the Company incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period shall be recognized as the cost of the property and equipment as well as liability.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method; the useful lives are calculated based on the normal economic lives. Each part of an item of property and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item shall be depreciated separately. The residual value and the useful life of an asset shall be reviewed or adequately adjusted at least at each fiscal year-end. Useful lives of major premises and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	6 ~ 55 years
Transportation, office and other equipment	1 ~ 11 years

The gain or loss arising from the disposition of an item of property and equipment shall be recognized in current profit or loss and determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item.

A property is reclassified to investment property at its carrying amount when the holding purpose has changed from own use to investment property.

(m) Intangible assets

Computer software system expenses, which are recorded on the basis of the actual cost of acquisition, are amortized using a straight-line method over a period of 3 to 5 years. Its amortization method, useful life and residual value are referred to the regulation of properties and equipment. The Company use cost model to proceed subsequently measurement.

The Company should broadly accept the acquisition value of an insurance policy. In accordance to IFRS 4, the acquisition value of general assumption insurance policies is the difference between the liability, which is determined by the insurer based on the evaluation of accounting policies for the issued insurance policies, and the fair value of both the acquired contractual rights and commitment to insurance obligations. When amortizing, the amortizable amount would be the value of acquired insurance policies at the date when general assumption incurs. Over the effective period of the insurance contracts, an amortization expense should be accounted based on the profit or loss of the acquired insurance policies. And the amortization expense should be recognized at current profit or loss.

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Goodwill generated by merged had been included in intangible assets and be measured subsequently on the basis of cost deducted by accumulated impairment losses. In terms of investments under equity method, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and the impairment losses of such investments are not allocated to goodwill and any other assets.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated (net fair value and the higher value of use) and compared with the carrying amount whenever there is an indication that the non-financial asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount, higher of fair market value or value in use, is less than the carrying amount. For assets other than goodwill, reversal of impairment loss is recognized when the recoverable amount of the asset has increased from its prior-period estimation. The carrying amount after the reversal shall not exceed the recoverable amount or the depreciated or amortized balance of the assets assuming no impairment loss was recognized in prior periods.

Notwithstanding whether indicators exist, recoverability of goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives or those not yet in use is required to be tested at least annually. Impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount.

(o) Business Combinations

The Company recognizes goodwill at the fair value of acquisition cost on the acquisition date; goodwill is measured by the net value of non-controlling interest belonging to the acquiree less the net amount of identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed (usually at fair values). If the balance after the deduction is negative, the Company should re-assess whether it has correctly identified all the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed before recognizing gain from bargain purchase in profit or loss.

All transaction costs related to business combination should be recognized immediately when the expenses incurred, except costs related to issuance of debt or equity instruments.

If the initial accounting process for a business combination is still incomplete at the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company can report the items that are still incomplete at provisional amount, but the provisional amount should be retrospectively adjusted within the measurement period to reflect new information obtained in measurement period regarding facts and circumstances which already exist at the acquisition date. The measurement period shall not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

According to Paragraph B15 about business combination in IFRS 3, in some business combinations, commonly called “reverse acquisitions”, the issuing entity is the acquiree. The consolidated financial report prepared after the reverse acquisitions is the successive financial report of the acquirer (excluding capital structure), thus the consolidated financial report reflects:

- (i) The assets and liabilities recognized and measured by the acquirer according to the book value before the combination.
- (ii) The assets and liabilities recognized and measured by the acquiree according to “ Business combination” in IFRS 3.
- (iii) The acquirer’s balance amount of retained earnings and other equity before the combination.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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- (iv) The amount of issued equity recognized in financial report is equal to the outstanding issued equity of the acquirer before the combination, plus the fair value of the acquiree. The equity structure, which is the amounts and types of issued equity, reflects the acquiree's equity structure, including equity that the acquiree issued to accomplish business combination. Therefore, the equity structure of the acquirer should be reedited according to the share-exchange ratio stated in the combination agreement in order to reflect shares the acquiree issued in reverse acquisition.

In accordance with Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10302153881 issued on February 10, 2015, for the increased retained earnings caused by recognizing gain from bargain purchase after acquisition, insurance companies should set aside equal amount of special reserve which cannot be reverse within one year. After a year, the special reserve can be used to, besides covering losses, diverting to capital if the value of the acquisition target's assets is approximate to which when it was acquired after assessing, and no unexpected significant impairment has occurred.

- (p) Insurance contracts

An insurance contract is a “ contract under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder”. Insurance risk refers to the risk transferred from the policyholder to the insurer that is not financial risk. Financial risk refers to the risk resulting from possible changes in one or more of the following in the future: specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, price index, tariff index, credit rating, credit index or other variables. Non-financial variables are subject to contributing factors from the counterparty in a contract. In the future one or more might become risk of variation.

The Company defines significant insurance risk as an event which might lead to additional significant payment. But cases that lack commercial essences are excluded. When an insurance policy was originally judged to meet the definition of an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract until its rights and obligations end or mature. Contracts that do not transfer significant insurance risk are classified as insurance contracts with the nature of a financial product. When the significant risk of an insurance contract with the nature of a financial product is transferred to the Company, the Company will reclassify it as an insurance contract.

Insurance contracts and insurance contracts with financial instrument features can be further classified as insurance with or without a discretionary participation feature. Except for guaranteed benefits, a discretionary participation feature is a contractual right to receive. The right also has the features below:

- (i) it is likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits;
- (ii) in accordance with the contract, the additional payments and timing of distribution are at the discretion of the issuer; and
- (iii) in accordance with the contract, the additional payments are contractually based on:
  - 1) the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract;
  - 2) return on investment of a specific asset portfolio held by the Company, or
  - 3) the profit or loss of the insurance subsidiary, fund or other entity.

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An embedded derivative is accounted for separately from the host contract when its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host contract, and the contract is measured at fair value through profit or loss. If the embedded derivative conforms to the definition of an insurance contract and the entire contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss, the Company's insurance subsidiary does not need to recognize it separately.

(q) Reinsurance assets

In cases of reinsurance contracts that transfer significant insurance risk, unless the Company can independently measure the deposit component, the insurance component and deposit component should be unbundled. That is, the consideration received or paid, after deducting the amount belonging to the insurance component, is recognized as a financial liability or asset, rather than as revenue or expense. That financial liability or asset is recognized or measured at fair value, which is based on the discount value of future cash flows.

The Company periodically assesses the impairment of the reinsurance reserve assets, claims recoverable from reinsurers, and amount due from reinsurers and ceding companies. If a cedant's reinsurance asset is impaired, the cedant shall reduce its carrying amount accordingly and recognize the impairment loss in profit or loss. A reinsurance asset is impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset, that the cedant may not receive all amounts due to it under the terms of the contract, and that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the cedant will receive from the reinsurer.

(r) Separated account insurance product

When the Company sells a separated account insurance product, premiums paid by policyholders are deposited in a specifically designated account book, after deducting variable expenses incurred by the insurer per the agreement, in ways that are agreed or required by policyholders. The account book asset values are calculated according to the market valuation of the valuation date, while net asset value is calculated in accordance with regulations and IFRSs.

The assets and liabilities in the account book, whether or not they result from an insurance contract or an insurance contract that has the nature of a financial product, are recognized under "assets on insurance product, separated account" and "liabilities on insurance product, separated account", respectively.

The revenue and expense in the account book refer to the accumulation of variable revenues and expenses that meet the definition of an insurance contract under IFRS No. 4, and they are recognized under "Income on insurance product, separated account" and "Disbursement on insurance product, separated account", respectively. That is, for a separated account insurance product that is classified as an insurance contract, the premiums received are recognized as premium income, after deducting preliminary expenses and other expenses such as account management services fees, while the difference between the original cost and the disposal/ subsequent valuation is recognized as profit and loss.

For a separated account insurance product that is classified as an investment contract, the received or paid consideration should be treated as financial assets and liabilities, rather than as an income or expense. And the difference between the original cost and the disposal/ subsequent valuation of the financial asset is not recognized as profit and loss, but rather recognized under the account "Insurance product separated account reserve - insurance contract."

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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(s) Insurance liabilities

Reserve Provision by Insurance Companies, Regulations For Provision of Reserves of Investment linked Products of Life Insurance Enterprises and Regulations for Provision of Reserves of Universal Insurance of Life Insurance Enterprises and approved by actuaries with license by FSC. Except for the reserves for short term group insurance, in accordance with Tai-Tsai-Bao No. 852367814 the reserve shall be based on the greater of actual premium income or the premium income as calculated under the corresponding regulations. The other reserves are provided as follows:

(i) Unearned premium reserves

An unearned premium reserve should be provided based on the unexpired risk for in-force policies with an insurance term less than one year, and accident insurance with an insurance term more than one year.

(ii) Claim reserves

Claim reserve is provided based on the incurred but not reported claims and reported but unpaid claims. For reported but unpaid cases, the claim reserves are provided based on the actual claim case by case. For incurred but not reported cases, the reserves are provided based on historical claim experiences and expenses along with the insurance types via the method conforming to actuarial principles.

In accordance with the Regulations for Provision of Reserves of Investment-linked Products of Life Insurance Enterprises and Regulations for Provision of Reserves of Universal Insurance of Life Insurance Enterprises, investment-linked insurance and universal insurance are not required to provide the claim reserve for the cases are incurred but not reported.

(iii) Insurance reserves

The provision for insurance reserve is based on mortality tables and prescribed interest rates approved by the FSC and calculated based on the modified reserve method in accordance with Article 12 of the Regulations Governing the Reserve Provision by Insurance Companies and other regulations and approved calculation instructions filed with the FSC.

Since 2003, if the dividends on valid policies are calculated in accordance with Tai-Tsai-Bao No. 800484251, then the reduction in dividends resulting from the offsetting of mortality margin and interest loss should be provided as a long-term insurance reserve.

Since 2012, in accordance with the Gin-Guan-Bao Tsai No. 10102500530 letter and Article 11 of Value added and Non value added Business Tax Act, an insurance reserve based on 3% of sales is provided for purposes of writing off overdue loans or providing loss allowances when the percentage of overdue loans is lower than 1%. In addition, the Company have recognized special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe in accordance with the Article 19 of the Regulations Governing the Reserve Provision by Insurance Companies changed into Regulation Governing Insurance Enterprises for significant incidents and catastrophes.

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(iv) Special reserve

- 1) For retained business with an insurance period of one year or less, the Company shall set aside the following special catastrophe reserve and special risk-volatility reserve in accordance with the following methods:

- a) Special earnings reserve—special catastrophe reserve:

A special catastrophe reserve covering all types of insurance is provided at a rate prescribed by the competent authority. For the actual catastrophe claim exceeding \$30,000, the excess amount is offset against special catastrophe reserve. For special catastrophe reserve that remains outstanding for over 15 years, it is written off based on the evaluation of an actuary and after being reported to the competent authority for inspection. The above-mentioned new provision of special catastrophe reserve, net of income tax pursuant to IAS 12, is accounted for under special reserve of stockholders' equity.

- b) Special earnings reserve—special risk-volatility reserve:

If the net amount of actual claim minus the related special catastrophe reserve is lower than the amount of expected claim, a special risk-volatility reserve is provided at a rate of 15% of the difference between the net amount of actual claim and the amount of expected claim.

If the net amount of actual claim minus the related special catastrophe reserve is higher than the expected claim amount, the difference is debited to special risk-volatility reserve. However, the amount and type of insurance are reported to the competent authority for inspection. If the total accumulated amount of the special risk-volatility reserve is over 30% of the matured retention premium of the year, the excess is treated under reclaim rule. The recovery of aforesaid special risk-volatility reserve should be authorized by the competent authority before distributing or using those reserve for other purpose. The balance for write down or reclaim, net of income tax, is offset against the special reserve for special risk-volatility reserve of equity.

The above-mentioned new provision of special risk-volatility reserve, net of income tax, is accounted for under special reserve of stockholders' equity.

- 2) The Company sells voluntary participating life policies, and in accordance with regulations, the Company distributes dividends according to the formula reported to and recorded by the competent authority at the end of the accounting period. The Company provides a "special reserve – voluntary participating policy dividend reserve" based on each year's income before income tax (before distribution) for voluntary participating life policies business, and reverses the special reserve on the dividend declaration date. If the "special reserve – voluntary participating policy dividend reserve" has a negative balance, the Company shall provide the same amount as "special reserve – dividend risk reserve".

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- 3) In accordance with Article 32 of the Regulations, if there is a revaluation increment when appraising the investment property at fair value, the increment shall be recognized as a special reserve under liability after offsetting the adverse effects of other accounting items resulting from the first-time adoption of IFRSs. In addition, in accordance with Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10102515281 dated November 30, 2012, life insurance businesses shall determine the amount of policy reserve that needs to be strengthened in accordance with the fair value standards for effective contract stipulated in Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10102515285 dated November 27, 2012, and transfer the aforementioned special reserve to the “policy reserves – insurance contract liability fair value” on January 1, 2014. If there is a remaining surplus subsequent to the transfer, the Company may reverse 80% of the surplus in the first year or reverse it on a straight-line basis over the following consecutive five years and recognize the reversal as special earnings reserve. However, the annual reversal and the provision for the special earnings reserve are limited to \$10 billion.

(v) Premium deficiency reserve

Since 2001, for life, health, and annuity policies with terms over one year and premiums lower than the premium as prescribed by reserve calculations, the insufficient portion shall be set aside as a premium deficiency reserve.

In addition, future claims and expenses for in-force policies with terms under one year should be evaluated, and if the amount exceeds the unearned premium reserves and expected future premium income, a premium deficiency reserve should be provided equal to the amount.

(vi) Liability adequacy reserve

The liability adequacy test of the Company is based on product type group (or the overall company contracts) and is to compare on each Balance sheet date the net book value of the insurance liability (after deduction of the deferred acquisition costs and relevant intangible assets) to the estimate of the present value of the future cash flow of the insurance contracts. If the net book value is lower than the estimate, then the difference shall be recognized as current loss. The test also follows “Code of Conduct of Actuarial Practice for IFRS 4 Contract Classification and Liability Adequacy Test” pronounced by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China.

(t) Reserve for insurance contracts with financial instrument features

Reserve for financial instruments without discretionary participation features are provided in accordance with the Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves and other related regulations under deposit accounting.

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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(u) Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation

Since March 1, 2012, the Company transferred parts of catastrophic special reserves and risk variation special reserves to be the opening balance of foreign exchange fluctuation reserves; the provision and the charge-off of foreign exchange fluctuation reserves follow the Guideline Governing Reserves for Change on Foreign Exchange Price by Life Insurance Enterprises. The opening balance of foreign exchange fluctuation reserves will then be set aside as special reserves within 3 years. The amount set aside in the first year shall not be less than one third of the opening balance after tax, and the amount set aside in the first 2 years shall not be less than two thirds of the opening balance after tax. Also, the amount saved on the cost of hedging shall be transferred to special reserve each year. If the earning of a particular year is not enough for the transfer, it shall be done in later years when there are enough earnings. According to Article 9 of the Guideline Governing Reserves for Change on Foreign Exchange Price by Life Insurance Enterprises, a life insurance company should after the shareholders' meeting provide for special reserve equal to 10% of after tax profit.

(v) Income

(i) Insurance income recognition and contract acquisition costs

In terms of the insurance contracts and the investment linked contracts with a discretionary participation feature, the first and the subsequent period premiums are recognized as revenue when premiums are received and the policies are approved or when premiums are received. The contract acquisition costs such as commission expenses are recognized as current expenses when the insurance contracts become effective.

The premiums on insurance contracts that are not investment linked insurance and classified as financial products without a discretionary participation feature are recognized as "reserves for insurance contract of the nature of financial products." The acquisition costs are used to write off "reserves for insurance contract of the nature of financial products" when the insurance contracts become effective.

Premiums collected from financial instruments without discretionary participation features recorded under the separate account for investment-linked products shall be recognized as premium income to the extent of the insurance component. The remainder, after subtracted by other revenues, including up-front fee or investment management service fee income, shall be fully recognized as "separate account liabilities" on the balance sheet.

The service fees of insurance products of segregated accounts classified as financial products without a discretionary participation feature include contract management fees, investment management fees, surrender charges, and others. The service fees are recognized as income when received. When the service fees (e.g., preliminary cost) are attached with the obligation to provide future services, though, their recognition is deferred under "deferred service fee and commission income", and they are amortized using the straight line method at a constant proportion over the period during which the service is provided. The amortized amount is recognized under "service fee and commission income".

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The acquisition costs of the investment management service for an insurance policy include commission expense and other incremental costs directly related to issuing a new contract. Those costs' recognition is deferred under "deferred cost of acquirement", and they are amortized using the straight line method at a constant proportion over the period during which the service is provided. The amortized amount is recognized under "other operating cost".

(ii) Interest income

The interest income derived from bank deposit, loans, and bonds investments are accounted on accrual basis. For the over-due receivables, the interests will not be recognized as income until receiving payments.

(w) Foreclosed properties

Foreclosed properties received are stated at acquired cost, shall be evaluated at the lower of carrying amount and the net fair value on the balance sheet date. Gain or loss on valuation of foreclosed properties is recognized in current profit or loss.

(x) Employee benefit

Short-term employee benefit: The Company expects to settle all short-term non-discounted benefits in twelve months after the end of annual financial reporting date in which the services are rendered by employees, and recognize as current expenses.

Post-employment benefit: The Company's pension plan comprises defined contribution plan and defined benefit plan.

(i) A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which a company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations to contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as employee benefit expenses in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contributions are recognized as assets to the extent that cash refunds or a reduction in future payments are available. Contributions to a defined contribution plan that is due more than 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are discounted to their present value.

(ii) A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which benefit is paid to employee base on their ages, service periods and compensated salaries at the date of retirement. The Company recognize actuarial gains and losses incurred by changes of actual experience and actuarial assumption in other comprehensive income, and recognizes pension assets or liabilities in balance sheet where assets or liabilities are the amount of actuarial present value of defined benefit obligation deducting fair value of plan assets. The company then recognizes the remeasurement gains related to defined benefit plan in retained earnings. The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by an actuary using the projected unit credit method. The actuarial present value of defined benefit obligation is calculated by discounting future cash flow at the yield rate on AA credit rated bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the obligation and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid. The interim amount of the defined benefit plan is determined based on the pension cost rate, which is the actuarial rate at the end of last fiscal year, and the amount, which is from the beginning of the year to the end of current period. In addition, adjustments would be made if significant market fluctuation, significant decrease, pay-off or other significant one-time event occurs after the end of period.

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(y) Share-based payment transactions

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value on the date of grant. The fair value determined on the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed over the vesting period, and the corresponding increase in owners' equity is recognized. The vesting period is estimated based on the ultimate vesting conditions that must be satisfied. The vesting conditions include service conditions and performance conditions, including market conditions. In valuing equity-settled payments, no account is taken of any vesting conditions other than market conditions.

For cash-settled share-based payment transactions, a liability equal to the portion of the goods or services received is recognized at its current fair value determined at each balance sheet date and at the date of settlement, with any changes in the fair value recognized in profit or loss of the period.

Fair value of the share options at the grant date is measured with the use of an option pricing model based on management's best estimate of the exercise price, expected term, underlying share price, expected volatility, expected dividend yield, risk-free interest rate, and any other inputs to the model.

(z) Compensations of employees and directors

The Company's employees' and directors' (including independent directors) compensations are recognized as personnel expense. Any difference lies between the actual allocation amount and previously recognized in the financial report is considered as change in accounting estimates which is then recognized as profit or loss in next year.

(aa) Income taxes

Income tax expenses include both current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to business combinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current and deferred taxes shall be recognized in profit or loss. Current taxes include tax payables and tax deduction receivables on taxable gains (losses) for the year calculated using the statutory tax rate on the reporting date or the actual legislative tax rate, as well as tax adjustments related to prior years. Income tax expense is measured by interim reporting period net income before tax multiplied by best estimate effective annual tax rate. And the best estimate effective annual tax rate is determined by the management. Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities shall be measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities may be offset against each other if the following criteria are met by the Company:

- (i) The entity has the legal right to settle tax assets and liabilities on a net basis; and
- (ii) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities are related to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
  - 1) Levied by the same taxing authority; or
  - 2) Levied by different taxing authorities, but where each such authority intends to settle tax assets and liabilities (where such amounts are significant) on a net basis every year of the period of expected asset realization or debt liquidation, or where the timing of asset realization and debt liquidation is matched.

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A deferred tax asset should be recognized for the carry-forward of unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences shall also be re-evaluated every year on the financial reporting date, and adjusted based on the probability that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses, unused tax credits, and deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

As a subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the Company files a consolidated corporate income tax return with its parent company and its subsidiaries. The difference between the consolidated income tax and the Company's ordinary income tax is adjusted at the parent-company level, and the Company recognizes such difference as payables or receivables.

(ab) Commitment and Contingent liability

A contingent liability is defined as a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company shall not recognize a contingent liability; instead, contingent liability shall be appropriately disclosed.

(ac) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. The calculation of basic earnings per share is the profit attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Retroactive adjustments are applied to the Company's comparative information of basic EPS.

Since the Company deals with share-based payment transactions via cash settlement, no impact is expected to be on its weighted-average outstanding shares, nor does the diluted EPS need to be calculated. Please refer to Note 6(u) for relevant impact disclosure.

(ad) Operating segments

The Company has disclosed information on operating segments in the consolidated financial statements and thus does not follow IFRS 8 Operating Segments in these parent-company-only financial statements in accordance with the Regulations.

**(5) Significant accounting assumptions and judgments, and major sources of estimation uncertainty:**

When preparing the financial report in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and IFRS accepted by the FSC, the management needs to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions that affect the adoption of accounting policies, reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

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Continuously evaluation of estimates and assumption should be made by the management. Any change of accounting estimate should be recognized in the period when it incurs and in the affected future periods.

Determination of the carrying value of the following assets and liabilities depends on accounting assumptions and judgments, which would have significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. Actual results may significantly differ from the following due to changes in accounting assumptions and judgments.

(a) The fair value and impairment of financial instruments

(i) Fair value

The Company holds certain financial products without active markets, including financial products lacking active market quotes and financial products that turned out to be inactive due to market conditions (e.g., low market liquidity). When a market is inactive, there are usually only a few or no observable market data available to measure the fair value of financial products. Determination of the existence of an active market for a financial product requires management's judgment.

If the market for an investment held by the Company is not active, the fair value of the financial product is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses quotes from independent third parties or prices derived from internally developed models to determine the fair value of those financial product. When the fair value may be publicly obtained from independent sources, it shall be adopted first. Overall, the Company would decide a source or a technique as a fair value determination method that can reflect the price achieved between market participants through regular trading as of the reporting date. Valuation techniques include adoption of recent arm's-length transactions, reference to other instruments with a substantially identical basis, application of discounted cash flow analysis, etc., which may also include a number of assumptions related to each variable (such as credit risk and interest rate). In addition, fair value also reflects the consideration of credit risk (the Company's and its counterparties.) Adoption of different valuation techniques or assumptions may lead to significant discrepancies in fair value determination results.

Please refer to note 6(ad) "Financial instruments" for the estimated fair value of the above financial instruments.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit loss (ECL) when the credit risk of a financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company measures loss allowances at an amount equal to 12-month ECLs when the credit risk of a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition. The Company considers the probability of default ("PD") of financial assets or issuers or counterparties, and loss given default rate ("LGD") multiplying the exposure at default ("EAD"), taking into account the time value of money as well evaluate 12-month and lifetime loss. The Company consider historical experiences, current market conditions and forward-looking estimates to the assumptions and input values to be used in determining the impairment loss. For the details of the relevant assumptions and input values, please refer to Note 6(ae).

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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(b) Insurance contract classification and significant insurance risk transfer test

The Company should identify whether it takes insurance risk and other risk components for written policies and judge whether the risk components can be separated and calculated independently. The judgment will affect insurance contract classification. The Company should also make a significant judgment on whether the written policies transfer risk, whether the risk transfer has commercial essence, and whether the transferred risk has significance, and should conduct significant insurance risk transfer test, and the result of which will affect insurance contract classification.

Identification and separation of insurance contract components, and insurance contract classification, will affect the Company's income recognition, liability measurement, and financial reports presentation.

(c) Insurance liability and reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument

The Company should follow Regulations Governing the Reserve Provision by Insurance Companies.

Provision of life insurance reserves adopts costs lock-in assumption, which means it uses the reserve provision interest rate at the time policies are written rather current market interest rate.

Unearned premiums reserve is calculated based on the insured hazard, and the provision approach is determined by actuaries based on different insurance characteristics.

Claim reserve is estimated using loss triangle. Main assumptions of final claim costs calculation are loss development factor and expected claim ratio. The loss development factor and expected claim ratio of different insurance are based on the Company's historical claim experience, and are adjusted for rate and claim management adjustment of company's policy.

The liability adequacy reserve calculation follows "Code of Conduct of Actuarial Practice for International of Financial Accounting Standards No. 4 - Contract Classification and Liability Adequacy Test" pronounced by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China. The estimate of the present value of the future cash flow of the insurance contracts in the Company's liability adequacy reserve assessment is based on the Company's reasonable estimate of future insurance payment, premium income, and related expenses. Please refer to Note 6(p).

The professional judgment used in the above assessment will affect net changes in insurance liability, net changes in reserve for financial insurance contracts, and the recognized amount of insurance liability and insurance contract reserve for financial insurance contracts in the financial reports.

(d) Assessment of goodwill impairment

Impairment test of goodwill uses value in use to determine recoverable amount. In order to measure recoverable amount, the Company shall estimate the expected future cash flow from cash generating units and decide proper discount rate for calculating present value. The expected future cash flow and discount rate mentioned above might influence the result of assessment of goodwill impairment.

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(e) Reinsurance reserve assets

Reinsurance reserve assets include unearned premiums provision, claim reserve, insurance reserve, premium deficiency reserve, and liability adequacy reserve. The calculation follows Regulations Governing the Reserve Provision by Insurance Companies, and Regulations for Insurance Companies' Life Insurance Business With Insurance Term of More than One Year and Reinsurance Business for Which Insurance Reserve may be Recognized in Balance Sheet. The calculation of such assets are based on the actuaries' assumptions and estimates which cover the evaluation on insurance features, historical claims recovered, loss development factors, expected loss ratio and future cash flows. The professional judgments used in the evaluation would result in net changes of related insurance liabilities and reinsurance reserve assets recognized in the financial reports.

(f) For the judgment whether the Company has de facto control of associates

For the judgment whether the Company has de facto control of associates, please refer to Note 6(d)(i).

**(6) Explanation of significant accounts:**

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Cash	\$ 8,191	4,569
Cash in banks	80,903,145	68,688,788
Time deposits	11,944,840	25,434,087
Investment in bonds with resale agreement	4,964,123	1,154,569
Total	<b><u>\$ 97,820,299</u></b>	<b><u>95,282,013</u></b>

(b) Receivables

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Notes receivables and accounts receivable-net	\$ 108,444	135,659
Accrued income	14,242,435	14,075,742
Premiums receivables	18,719	26,575
Receivable from separate account of investment products	1,335,862	1,658,136
Other overdue receivables	9,421	13,169
Receivables from sales of securities	3,035,883	1,224,954
Dividend receivables	367,654	112,149
Others	741,146	553,977
Less: Loss allowance - others	(13,093)	(17,966)
Total	<b><u>\$ 19,846,471</u></b>	<b><u>17,782,395</u></b>

Please refer to Note 6(l) and 6(ae) for information of loss allowance and credit risk on December 31, 2021 and 2020.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(c) Financial assets

(i) The details of the financial assets were as follows:

1) Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss by the Company on December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Domestic stocks	\$ 63,911,889	36,479,462
Foreign stocks	25,788,665	20,555,046
Domestic financial debentures	55,280,000	53,480,000
Foreign financial debentures	2,874,312	2,874,312
Foreign structured notes	37,027,359	12,275,720
Foreign government bonds	25,482	32,148
Domestic beneficiary certificates	89,357,423	109,190,279
Foreign beneficiary certificates	68,706,026	54,527,283
Domestic real estate investment trust	694,320	694,320
Foreign real estate investment trust	10,021,111	11,216,127
Foreign asset securitization products	5,439,390	5,546,522
Domestic linked deposits	11,000,000	7,000,000
Foreign exchange swaps	4,139,150	7,833,314
Forward exchange contracts	1,248,733	3,003,685
Valuation adjustment of financial assets	<u>514,455</u>	<u>(1,343,367)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 376,028,315</u>	<u>323,364,851</u>

From January 1, 2018, the Company adopted IFRS 9 and elected to apply the overlay approach under the IFRS 4 “Insurance Contracts” to recognize the profit and loss. The aforementioned designated financial assets under the overlay approach were as follows:

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Domestic stocks	\$ 63,911,889	36,479,462
Foreign stocks	23,503,568	19,093,806
Domestic financial debentures	55,280,000	53,480,000
Foreign financial debentures	2,874,312	2,874,312
Foreign structured notes	36,741,561	12,275,720
Domestic beneficiary certificates	83,221,583	103,071,154
Foreign beneficiary certificates	68,410,160	54,255,937
Domestic real estate investment trust	694,320	694,320
Foreign real estate investment trust	10,021,111	11,216,127
Foreign asset securitization products	5,439,390	5,546,522
Domestic linked deposits	11,000,000	7,000,000
Valuation adjustment of financial assets	<u>238,069</u>	<u>(1,826,343)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 361,335,963</u>	<u>304,161,017</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the reclassification amounts between profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the aforementioned designated financial assets under the overlay approach were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
The amounts reported in profit for the designated financial assets as applying IFRS 9	\$ 24,737,852	17,980,338
Less: The amounts that would have been reported in profit for the designated financial assets as applying IAS 39	22,496,181	17,457,729
Gains of the reclassification to other comprehensive income under the overlay approach	<u>\$ 2,241,671</u>	<u>522,609</u>

Due to the adjustment of the overlay approach, the gains on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss of the Company has decreased from gain \$28,093,389 to gain \$25,851,718, and gain \$36,506,654 to gain \$35,984,045, respectively, for the years ended on December 31, 2021 and 2020.

The Company did not designate financial products that are previously unqualified for the overlay approach but then qualified during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, or cancel the designated application.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss of the Company were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Foreign exchange swaps	\$ 43,709	219,042
Forward exchange contracts	589,847	1,368,475
Total	<b>\$ 633,556</b>	<b>1,587,517</b>

Nominal principal / contract amounts of related derivatives held by the Company on December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	<b>Currency</b>	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Foreign exchange swaps	USD(thousand)	9,230,000	9,649,000
	EUR(thousand)	9,000	-
	HKD(thousand)	-	780,000
Forward exchange contracts	USD(thousand)	8,742,000	8,511,000
	AUD(thousand)	115,000	60,000
	CAD(thousand)	-	2,567
	SGD(thousand)	58,000	435,042
	GBP(thousand)	-	1,800
	JPY(thousand)	1,600,000	-
	EUR(thousand)	355,000	135,000
	NZD(thousand)	-	2,822
	RMB(thousand)	-	1,500,000
THB(thousand)	-	2,253,500	

2) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Domestic government bonds	\$ 5,420,217	7,386,973
Foreign government bonds	27,379,005	19,599,438
Domestic corporate bonds	20,082,758	26,838,719
Foreign corporate bonds	72,249,534	74,491,883
Domestic financial debentures	13,050,000	22,400,000
Foreign financial debentures	48,660,129	24,516,992
Foreign agency bonds	1,894,171	1,962,425
Valuation adjustment of financial assets	(4,927,573)	9,389,951
Subtotal	<b>183,808,241</b>	<b>186,586,381</b>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
Equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
Domestic stocks	\$ 59,644,838	63,336,791
Foreign stocks	18,110,892	19,973,773
Domestic preferred stocks	3,234,966	3,234,966
Foreign preferred stocks	1,001,260	1,001,260
Foreign real estate investment trust	1,835,493	1,866,091
Valuation adjustment of financial assets	<u>13,190,038</u>	<u>(662,129)</u>
Subtotal	<u>97,017,487</u>	<u>88,750,752</u>
Total	<u>\$ 280,825,728</u>	<u>275,337,133</u>

Some of investments in equity instruments were not held for trading purposes and had been designated to be financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the dividends related to amounts derecognized part and held part at the end of the reporting period recognized dividend income were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Amounts derecognized during the reporting period	\$ 73,156	101,920
Amounts held by the end of the reporting period	<u>4,923,255</u>	<u>4,678,196</u>
Total	<u>\$ 4,996,411</u>	<u>4,780,116</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company disposed equity investment designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income due to risk management, sale for profit-making purpose and the capital reduction conducted by the investees. The fair value at the time of derecognition was \$5,735,311 and \$5,887,293, and the accumulated derecognition loss (before tax) was \$838,007 and \$1,578,180, and the accumulated derecognition loss was transferred from other equity interest to retained earnings.

Please refer to Note 6(l) and 6(ae) for credit risk (Including impairment of investment in debt instruments) and the market risk information.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Domestic government bonds	\$ 70,136,014	70,213,839
Foreign government bonds	114,508,434	100,921,514
Domestic corporate bonds	14,300,000	14,335,029
Foreign corporate bonds	418,786,693	423,218,134
Domestic financial debentures	4,102,095	5,502,746
Foreign financial debentures	375,390,513	407,118,653
Foreign government agency bonds	2,177,871	1,171,908
Foreign International organization bonds	1,380,120	1,407,016
Foreign asset securitization products	11,299,893	15,174,636
Foreign deposit certificates	415,350	2,188,183
Linked deposits	2,050,000	4,550,000
Less: Securities serving as deposits paid	(11,709,439)	(10,690,282)
Less: Loss allowance	(645,463)	(738,811)
Total	<b><u>\$ 1,002,192,081</u></b>	<b><u>1,034,372,565</u></b>

Please refer to Notes 6(k) and 8 for information with regard to collateral with restrictions on, financial assets at amortized cost shown above.

Please refer to Note 6(l) and 6(ae) for credit risk (including impairment of investment in debt instruments) and the market risk information.

The Company derecognized the investments in debt instruments measured at amortized cost for the purpose of early redemption of bond issuers, sales for credit risk management and infrequent or insignificant value sales both individually and in aggregate for the years ended on December 31, 2021 and 2020, the information of derecognition of carrying amounts and disposal gains was as follows:

	<b>Disposal gains (losses)</b>	
	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Government bonds	\$ 877,453	(271,029)
Corporate bonds	6,422,254	3,062,407
Financial debentures	2,286,161	850,523
Total	<b><u>\$ 9,585,868</u></b>	<b><u>3,641,901</u></b>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

## 4) Other financial assets

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
CSA refundable deposits	\$ 80,024	-
Futures option refundable deposits	101,063	101,054
Other refundable deposits	14,859	19,178
Time deposits	<u>714,800</u>	<u>341,900</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 910,746</u></b>	<b><u>462,132</u></b>

## 5) Loans

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Life insurance loans	\$ 21,144,324	20,922,061
Premium loans	4,518,670	4,420,064
Secured loans	32,992,604	27,361,748
Secured loans-non-accrual loans	163	286
Non-accrual loans	645	68,181
Less: Loss allowance	<u>(432,123)</u>	<u>(423,201)</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 58,224,283</u></b>	<b><u>52,349,139</u></b>

Please refer to Note 6(l) and 6(ae) for information of loss allowance and credit risk.

- (ii) The details of the entrust items and product of investments which were managed by the discretionary investment management companies were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,012,835	2,461,299
Domestic stocks	12,856,219	5,571,265
Foreign stocks	2,465,139	1,847,989
Foreign corporate bonds	-	348,769
Foreign financial debentures	-	37,962,835
Domestic beneficiary certificates	1,172,361	1,907,040
Foreign beneficiary certificates	52,693	97,970
Foreign deposit certificates	<u>-</u>	<u>446,067</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 19,559,247</u></b>	<b><u>50,643,234</u></b>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

The limits of discretionary investment agreements (Unit: Thousands):

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
NTD	<u>\$ 12,000,000</u>	<u>8,000,000</u>
AUD	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>1,650,000</u>
RMB	<u>\$ 1,400,000</u>	<u>1,200,000</u>

(d) Investments accounted for using equity method

The details of carrying amounts of associates and joint ventures under equity method at the reporting date were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Subsidiaries	\$ 3,098,961	2,993,096
Associates	10,837,646	10,687,875
Joint ventures	<u>2,343,137</u>	<u>952,079</u>
	<u>\$ 16,279,744</u>	<u>14,633,050</u>

(i) Investments in subsidiaries and associates

The subsidiaries and associates that the Company invested do not have quoted prices in an active market. There are no significant restrictions on the ability of the subsidiaries and associates to transfer funds to investors by distributing cash dividends, repayment of borrowings, or advances. Please refer to Note13(b) for the information on investees of the Company and subsidiaries.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 the Company acquired 90% equity stake of HoFa Land Development Co., Ltd. HoFa Land Development Co., Ltd. is set up for participating in the program of “Kaohsiung City HoFa industrial park development, sell (bid) and management”. However, the final approval of practical operations, such as development plans, expenditures and the bid price of the land, were made by Kaohsiung City Government. The number of directors and supervisors appointed by the Company shall not exceed half of the total number of directors and supervisors of the invested enterprises. As a result, the Company has no de facto control but with significant influence.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company acquired 99% equity stake of Wu Tzu Development Co., Ltd. Wu Tzu Development Co., Ltd. was set up for the purpose of participating in “the Development and Operating Program of Taichung Intercontinental Baseball Stadium”, and was authorized by Taichung City Government to operate the Taichung Intercontinental Baseball Stadium, build multiple functional sport center, parking lots, and other items raised by Wu Tzu Development Co., Ltd. The aforesaid items should be reviewed and approved by Taichung City Government before operating. The number of directors and supervisors appointed by the Company shall not exceed half of the total number of directors and supervisors of the invested enterprises. As a result, the Company has no de facto control but with significant influence.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company acquired 42.86% equity stake of Taiwan Wind Investment Co., Ltd. The number of directors and supervisors appointed by the Company shall not exceed half of the total number of directors and supervisors of the invested enterprises. As a result, the Company has no de facto control but with significant influence.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company acquired 35% equity stake of Solarbright Energy Co., Ltd. The number of directors and supervisors appointed by the Company shall not exceed half of the total number of directors and supervisors of the invested enterprises. As a result, the Company has no de facto control but with significant influence.

Financial information of subsidiaries and associates under equity methods of the Company was as follows, adjusting for any difference in accounting policies. The financial information is included in the financial statement of the Company:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Attributable to the company:		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 48,439	296,265
Other comprehensive income	<u>122,780</u>	<u>38,419</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 171,219</u>	<u>334,684</u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(ii) Investment in joint venture

The joint agreement between the Company and King Dragon Life Insurance Co., Ltd. was classified as joint venture, hence accounted for under equity method. Please refer to Note13(3) for related information on investments in mainland China.

Financial information of joint ventures under equity method of the Company were as follows. The financial information had reflected the adjustments of the difference of the accounting policy when the Company adopted equity method. Moreover, due to the carrying amount of liabilities generating from the contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 are considered significant compared to the total liabilities, the Company applies temporarily exempt from applying IFRS 9. The financial information was included in the financial statement of the Company:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Attributable to the Company:		
Net income from continuing operations	\$ 57,181	26,752
Other comprehensive (losses) income	<u>(169,442)</u>	<u>171,035</u>
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ (112,261)</u>	<u>197,787</u>

The fair values of financial assets of King Dragon Life Insurance Co., Ltd. as of the end of financial reporting date and changes of the fair value during the period were as follows:

	<u>The Fair Value on</u>	<u>Change of fair value</u>
	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>for the year ended</u>
		<u>December 31, 2021</u>
Financial assets with the characteristic of solely \$ payments of principal and interest, but excluding any financial assets holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	1,675,826	18,097
Financial assets without the characteristic of payments of principal and interest, holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	7,007,276	(239,413)

	<u>The Fair Value on</u>	<u>Change of fair value</u>
	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>for the year ended</u>
		<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Financial assets with the characteristic of solely \$ payments of principal and interest, but excluding any financial assets holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	1,583,619	(23,495)
Financial assets without the characteristic of payments of principal and interest, holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	6,350,371	317,542

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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The carrying amounts of the financial assets under IAS 39 were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Investment grade</b>	<b>Subinvestment grade</b>	<b>High risk grade</b>
Financial assets with the characteristic of solely \$ payments of principal and interest, but excluding any financial assets holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	1,385,331	-	717,222
Financial assets without the characteristic of payments of principal and interest, holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	2,394,376	-	4,612,900

	<b>December 31, 2020</b>		
	<b>Investment grade</b>	<b>Subinvestment grade</b>	<b>High risk grade</b>
Financial assets with the characteristic of solely \$ payments of principal and interest, but excluding any financial assets holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	1,102,305	-	719,961
Financial assets without the characteristic of payments of principal and interest, holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	659,574	-	5,690,797

Note: If the financial assets are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount is measured before adjusting for any impairment loss allowance.

The fair value and the carry amount under IAS 39 of the financial assets above which did not belong to low credit risk as of the end of reporting date were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	
	<b>The Carrying Amount under IAS 39 (Note)</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
Financial assets with the characteristic of solely payments of \$ principal and interest, but excluding any financial assets holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	717,222	269,352
Financial assets without the characteristic of payments of principal and interest, holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	4,612,900	4,612,900

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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	<b>December 31, 2020</b>	
	<b>The Carrying Amount under IAS 39 (Note)</b>	<b>Fair Value</b>
Financial assets with the characteristic of solely payments of \$ principal and interest, but excluding any financial assets holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	719,961	481,314
Financial assets without the characteristic of payments of principal and interest, holding for trading purpose or those were managing on the basis of fair value	5,690,797	5,690,797

Note: If the financial assets are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount is measured before adjusting for any impairment loss allowance.

(iii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the aforesaid investments accounted for using equity method were not pledged as collateral.

(e) Investment property

The Company's changes in the investment property were as follows:

	<b>Land</b>	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Construction in progress</b>	<b>Prepayment for land and buildings</b>	<b>Right-of-use assets</b>	<b>Totals</b>
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 42,281,805	19,120,144	5,412,320	99,075	15,255,941	82,169,285
Purchase	3,609,961	916,595	2,481,514	4,617	-	7,012,687
Sales	(25,608)	(12,757)	-	-	-	(38,365)
Reclassification	(1,322,275)	(329,246)	305,618	-	-	(1,345,903)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 44,543,883</u>	<u>19,694,736</u>	<u>8,199,452</u>	<u>103,692</u>	<u>15,255,941</u>	<u>87,797,704</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	1,892,453	-	-	723,399	2,615,852
Purchase	-	595,751	-	-	44,713	640,464
Sales	-	(2,052)	-	-	-	(2,052)
Reclassification	-	(69,664)	-	-	317,445	247,781
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>2,416,488</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,085,557</u>	<u>3,502,045</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Book value:</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 42,281,805</u>	<u>17,227,691</u>	<u>5,412,320</u>	<u>99,075</u>	<u>14,532,542</u>	<u>79,553,433</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 44,543,883</u>	<u>17,278,248</u>	<u>8,199,452</u>	<u>103,692</u>	<u>14,170,384</u>	<u>84,295,659</u>
<u>Fair value:</u>						
Balance at December 31, 2021						<u>90,202,795</u>
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 41,240,760	15,242,741	4,471,976	96,557	15,218,219	76,270,253
Purchase	1,076,593	284,484	4,246,690	2,518	37,722	5,648,007
Sales	(22,798)	(22,660)	-	-	-	(45,458)
Reclassification	(12,750)	3,615,579	(3,306,346)	-	-	296,483
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 42,281,805</u>	<u>19,120,144</u>	<u>5,412,320</u>	<u>99,075</u>	<u>15,255,941</u>	<u>82,169,285</u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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	<u>Land</u>	<u>Buildings</u>	<u>Construction in progress</u>	<u>Prepayment for land and buildings</u>	<u>Right-of-use assets</u>	<u>Totals</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	1,417,049	-	-	361,240	1,778,289
Purchase	-	480,241	-	-	44,713	524,954
Sales	-	(4,406)	-	-	-	(4,406)
Reclassification	-	(431)	-	-	317,446	317,015
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>1,892,453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>723,399</u>	<u>2,615,852</u>
<u>Accumulated impairment</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Book value:</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 41,240,760</u>	<u>13,825,692</u>	<u>4,471,976</u>	<u>96,557</u>	<u>14,856,979</u>	<u>74,491,964</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 42,281,805</u>	<u>17,227,691</u>	<u>5,412,320</u>	<u>99,075</u>	<u>14,532,542</u>	<u>79,553,433</u>
<u>Fair value:</u>						
Balance at December 31, 2020						<u>81,318,610</u>

The fair value of investment property is based on a valuation by an independent appraiser who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. The value of investment properties is estimated through application of market value method.

The rental income and direct operating expenses arising from investment properties under operating leases of the Company were as follows:

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Rental income from investment property	<u>\$ 1,624,419</u>	<u>1,431,933</u>
Direct operating expense arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period	<u>\$ 908,844</u>	<u>764,200</u>
Direct operating expense arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the period	<u>\$ 14,889</u>	<u>11,367</u>

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had no pledged investment properties.

Please refer to Note 13(a) for information on the related significant transactions of investment property.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

## (f) Operating lease

Lessor

The Company's leased investment property which do not transfer substantially the entire risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets are classified as operating leases.

Maturity analysis of lease payment will be represented by received undiscounted lease payment after report date as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Less than 1 year	\$ 1,572,701	1,450,139
1 year to 2 years	1,551,748	1,491,524
2 years to 3 years	1,438,939	1,385,366
3 years to 4 years	1,348,969	1,270,984
4 years to 5 years	1,268,681	1,186,119
More than 5 years	<u>9,806,875</u>	<u>9,321,312</u>
Total undiscounted lease payments	<u><b>\$ 16,987,913</b></u>	<u><b>16,105,444</b></u>

## (g) Reinsurance assets

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the reinsurance assets held by the Company were as follow:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	\$ 1,088,135	732,094
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	<u>271,589</u>	<u>264,744</u>
Subtotal	<u>1,359,724</u>	<u>996,838</u>
Reinsurance reserve assets:		
Ceded unearned premium reserves	1,043,181	905,669
Ceded claim reserve	<u>652,588</u>	<u>610,112</u>
Subtotal	<u>1,695,769</u>	<u>1,515,781</u>
Total	<u><b>\$ 3,055,493</b></u>	<u><b>2,512,619</b></u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(h) Property and equipment

The Company's changes in the property and equipment were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvements	Construction in progress	Prepayment for equipment	Total
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 3,423,691	1,111,555	413,218	1,135	186,628	225,170	153	-	5,361,550
Purchase	-	6,859	97,702	-	5,326	1,240	45,846	160	157,133
Sales and disposal	-	(1,213)	(3,062)	-	(3,777)	-	-	-	(8,052)
Reclassification	1,322,275	385,923	160	-	-	-	(44,850)	(160)	1,663,348
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 4,745,966</u>	<u>1,503,124</u>	<u>508,018</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>188,177</u>	<u>226,410</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,173,979</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	206,289	242,179	772	135,698	124,382	-	-	709,320
Purchase	-	66,885	56,826	190	19,065	17,518	-	-	160,484
Sales and disposal	-	(561)	(3,047)	-	(3,740)	-	-	-	(7,348)
Reclassification	-	69,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,664
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>342,277</u>	<u>295,958</u>	<u>962</u>	<u>151,023</u>	<u>141,900</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>932,120</u>
<b>Accumulated impairment</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Book value</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 3,423,691</u>	<u>905,266</u>	<u>171,039</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>50,930</u>	<u>100,788</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,652,230</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 4,745,966</u>	<u>1,160,847</u>	<u>212,060</u>	<u>173</u>	<u>37,154</u>	<u>84,510</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,241,859</u>
<b>Cost</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 3,410,941	1,049,699	370,884	1,135	208,587	245,072	15,220	1,160	5,302,698
Purchase	-	12,631	49,852	-	5,245	1,692	23,788	925	94,133
Sales and disposal	-	-	(8,443)	-	(26,314)	(21,594)	-	-	(56,351)
Reclassification	12,750	49,225	925	-	(890)	-	(38,855)	(2,085)	21,070
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 3,423,691</u>	<u>1,111,555</u>	<u>413,218</u>	<u>1,135</u>	<u>186,628</u>	<u>225,170</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,361,550</u>
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	156,451	199,576	583	137,328	125,489	-	-	619,427
Purchase	-	49,306	50,946	189	24,653	20,472	-	-	145,566
Sales and disposal	-	-	(8,343)	-	(26,182)	(21,579)	-	-	(56,104)
Reclassification	-	532	-	-	(101)	-	-	-	431
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>206,289</u>	<u>242,179</u>	<u>772</u>	<u>135,698</u>	<u>124,382</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>709,320</u>
<b>Accumulated impairment</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Book value</b>									
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 3,410,941</u>	<u>893,248</u>	<u>171,308</u>	<u>552</u>	<u>71,259</u>	<u>119,583</u>	<u>15,220</u>	<u>1,160</u>	<u>4,683,271</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 3,423,691</u>	<u>905,266</u>	<u>171,039</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>50,930</u>	<u>100,788</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,652,230</u>

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's property and equipment had not been pledged as collateral.

Please refer to Note 13(a) for information on the related significant transactions of property and equipment.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

## (i) Right-of-use assets

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
The carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	\$ 9,934	192,887
Transportation equipment	4,593	5,044
Other equipment	-	590
	<u>\$ 14,527</u>	<u>198,521</u>
	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Purchase of right-of-use assets	<u>\$ 13,979</u>	<u>375,606</u>
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (including capitalized)		
Buildings	194,282	195,935
Transportation equipment	3,101	3,992
Other equipment	590	838
Total	<u>\$ 197,973</u>	<u>200,765</u>

The buildings, vehicles, and equipment rent by the Company are used for the operation and business purposes. There are no restrictions on the rent properties.

## (j) Intangible assets

Changes in the intangible assets were as follows:

	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Prepayment for computer software</u>	<u>The acquisition value of insurance policies</u>	<u>Development premium</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 564,839	556,065	711,775	67,575	5,947,368	7,847,622
Purchase	176,163	433,985	-	-	-	610,148
Sales and disposal	(12,473)	-	-	-	-	(12,473)
Reclassification	36,813	(36,813)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 765,342</u>	<u>953,237</u>	<u>711,775</u>	<u>67,575</u>	<u>5,947,368</u>	<u>8,445,297</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment loss</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2021	\$ 344,818	-	106,643	5,360	-	456,821
Current amortization	131,283	-	16,830	1,387	-	149,500
Sales and disposal	(12,473)	-	-	-	-	(12,473)
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 463,628</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>123,473</u>	<u>6,747</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>593,848</u>
<u>Net value</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2021	<u>\$ 220,021</u>	<u>556,065</u>	<u>605,132</u>	<u>62,215</u>	<u>5,947,368</u>	<u>7,390,801</u>
Balance at December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 301,714</u>	<u>953,237</u>	<u>588,302</u>	<u>60,828</u>	<u>5,947,368</u>	<u>7,851,449</u>
<u>Cost</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 453,392	361,507	711,775	67,575	5,947,368	7,541,617
Purchase	79,174	225,945	-	-	-	305,119
Sales and disposal	(274)	-	-	-	-	(274)
Reclassification	32,547	(31,387)	-	-	-	1,160
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 564,839</u>	<u>556,065</u>	<u>711,775</u>	<u>67,575</u>	<u>5,947,368</u>	<u>7,847,622</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<u>Computer software</u>	<u>Prepayment for computer software</u>	<u>The acquisition value of insurance policies</u>	<u>Development premium</u>	<u>Goodwill</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Accumulated amortization and impairment loss</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2020	\$ 250,562	-	92,356	3,973	-	346,891
Current amortization	94,530	-	14,287	119	-	108,936
Sales and disposal	(274)	-	-	-	-	(274)
Reclassification	-	-	-	1,268	-	1,268
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 344,818</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,643</u>	<u>5,360</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>456,821</u>
<u>Net value</u>						
Balance at January 1, 2020	<u>\$ 202,830</u>	<u>361,507</u>	<u>619,419</u>	<u>63,602</u>	<u>5,947,368</u>	<u>7,194,726</u>
Balance at December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 220,021</u>	<u>556,065</u>	<u>605,132</u>	<u>62,215</u>	<u>5,947,368</u>	<u>7,390,801</u>

The acquisition value of insurance policies is the difference between the fair value of both the acquired contractual rights and commitment to insurance obligations, and the liability, which is determined by the insurer based on the evaluation of accounting policies for the issued insurance policies under general assumption.

(k) Other assets

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Prepayments	\$ 1,248,619	2,464,672
Refundable deposits	12,159,335	11,150,928
Others	117,785	5,759
	<u>\$ 13,525,739</u>	<u>13,621,359</u>

For information on government bonds offsetting refundable deposits, please refer to Note 6(c)(i)(3) and 8.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(1) Allowance for credit losses

The changes in allowance for credit losses were as follows:

Loans and others

	Loans			LifETIME ECL			Others (Note)			Total	
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	(Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Under IFRS 9		
Beginning balance January 1, 2021	\$ 16,944	-	21	63,011	79,976	3,273	-	-	3,273	343,225	426,474
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:											
- Transfer to lifetime ECL (Significant increase in credit risk)	(5)	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to 12-month ECL	11	-	(11)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(6,005)	-	(1)	(59,196)	(65,202)	(680)	-	-	(680)	-	(65,882)
New financial assets originated or purchased	11,169	-	-	-	11,169	1,032	-	-	1,032	-	12,201
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises"	-	-	-	128	128	-	-	-	-	67,241	67,369
Write-offs	-	-	-	(504)	(504)	-	-	-	-	-	(504)
Foreign exchange and other movement	(3,617)	-	64	(357)	(3,910)	(732)	-	-	(732)	-	(4,642)
Ending balance December 31, 2021	\$ 18,497	-	78	3,082	21,657	2,893	-	-	2,893	410,466	435,016

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	Loans				Others (Note)				Total		
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)		Under IFRS 9	
Beginning balance January 1, 2020	\$ 13,387	-	327	65,215	78,929	1,303	-	-	1,303	361,103	441,335
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:											
- Transfer to the credit-impaired financial assets	-	-	(28)	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Transfer to 12-month ECL	327	-	(139)	(188)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(4,830)	-	(143)	(1,287)	(6,260)	(128)	-	-	(128)	-	(6,388)
New financial assets originated or purchased	7,910	-	-	-	7,910	2,272	-	-	2,272	-	10,182
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,878)	(17,878)
Write-offs	-	-	-	(1,507)	(1,507)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,507)
Foreign exchange and other movement	150	-	4	750	904	(174)	-	-	(174)	-	730
Ending balance December 31, 2020	\$ 16,944	-	21	63,011	79,976	3,273	-	-	3,273	343,225	426,474

Note: Others are off-balance sheet guarantees and commitments, etc.

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2021	\$ 68,288	-	-	-	68,288
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:					
– The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(24,834)	-	-	-	(24,834)
New financial assets originated or purchased	30,577	-	-	-	30,577
Foreign exchange and other movement	(4,007)	-	-	-	(4,007)
Ending balance December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 70,024</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,024</u>

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2020	\$ 59,198	-	-	-	59,198
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:					
– The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(21,142)	-	-	-	(21,142)
New financial assets originated or purchased	30,686	-	-	-	30,686
Foreign exchange and other movement	(454)	-	-	-	(454)
Ending balance December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 68,288</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>68,288</u>

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2021	\$ 337,957	-	400,854	-	738,811
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:					
– The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(35,556)	-	(38,537)	-	(74,093)
New financial assets originated or purchased	30,503	-	-	-	30,503
Foreign exchange and other movement	(36,421)	-	(13,337)	-	(49,758)
Ending balance December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 296,483</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>348,980</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>645,463</u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2020	\$ 315,294	-	-	449,639	764,933
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:					
– Transfer to lifetime ECL (Significant increase in credit risk)	(29)	-	-	29	-
– The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(24,561)	-	-	(98,781)	(123,342)
New financial assets originated or purchased	66,026	-	-	-	66,026
Foreign exchange and other movement	(18,773)	-	-	49,967	31,194
Ending balance December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 337,957</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>400,854</u>	<u>738,811</u>

**Receivables:**

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9	Additional provision of impairment in accordance with “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”	Total
Beginning balance January 1, 2021	\$ 4,544	4,782	519	-	9,845	8,121	17,966
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:							
– The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(684)	-	(61)	-	(745)	-	(745)
New financial assets originated or purchased	741	-	-	-	741	-	741
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”	-	-	-	-	-	(5,447)	(5,447)
Write-offs	-	(4,113)	-	-	(4,113)	-	(4,113)
Foreign exchange and other movement	(423)	5,133	(19)	-	4,691	-	4,691
Ending balance December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 4,178</u>	<u>5,802</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,419</u>	<u>2,674</u>	<u>13,093</u>

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9	Additional provision of impairment in accordance with “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”	Total
Beginning balance January 1, 2020	\$ 4,202	3,802	507	-	8,511	35,990	44,501
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:							
– The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(453)	-	(91)	-	(544)	-	(544)
New financial assets originated or purchased	813	-	-	-	813	-	813
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”	-	-	-	-	-	(27,869)	(27,869)
Write-offs	-	(24,585)	-	-	(24,585)	-	(24,585)
Foreign exchange and other movement	(18)	25,565	103	-	25,650	-	25,650
Ending balance December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 4,544</u>	<u>4,782</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,845</u>	<u>8,121</u>	<u>17,966</u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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The carrying amount of debt investments that resulted in the significant changes of credit losses at the year ended 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2021					
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	Total
Increase (decrease) in secured loans \$	67,223	-	46	(58,347)	8,922
For the year ended December 31, 2020					
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit- impaired financial assets)	Total
Decrease in secured loans	\$ (16,181)	-	(584)	(65)	(16,830)
Decrease in credit rating	-	-	208	-	208

(m) Accounts Payables

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Notes payable and accounts payable	\$ 23,559	28,400
Claims payable	3,376,809	3,508,556
Commissions payable	995,471	1,452,382
Sales compensation payable	1,001,529	1,105,467
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,714,183	1,477,900
Separate account of investment products payable	927,054	1,885,039
Securities payable	284,125	303,653
Accrued expenses	3,494,027	2,962,160
Other payables	833,332	421,661
	\$ 12,650,089	13,145,218

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

## (n) Bonds Payable

Bonds	Transaction details			Types of bonds	Book value	
	Start date	Maturity date	Rate		December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
First cumulative subordinated perpetual bonds of 2017	June 21, 2017	Perpetual	3.45%; if not redeemed after ten years, the coupon rate will increase by 1.00%	Unsecured subordinated bond	\$ 15,000,000	15,000,000
Unamortized discount					(16,173)	(19,129)
					<u>\$ 14,983,827</u>	<u>14,980,871</u>

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi No. 10602904570, the Company was approved to public offer unsecured subordinated perpetual bonds of up to \$15,000,000 in batches, and the issuance had completed by June, 2017.

## (o) Lease Liabilities

December 31, 2021	Summary	Leased period	Discount rate	Ending Balance	Notes
Surface rights	Surface rights	2012/12~2065/11	3.5%	\$ 1,119,820	
Buildings	Lease of buildings	2020/03~2023/10	2.095%~2.345%	10,015	
Transportation equipment	Lease of official vehicles	2018/11~2024/11	3.25%	4,604	
Total				<u>\$ 1,134,439</u>	

December 31, 2020	Summary	Leased period	Discount rate	Ending Balance	Notes
Surface rights	Surface rights	2012/12~2065/11	3.5%	\$ 1,130,749	
Buildings	Lease of buildings	2019/06~2022/10	2.345%	193,063	
Transportation equipment	Lease of official vehicles	2017/07~2024/07	3.25%	4,924	
Miscellaneous equipment	Lease of office equipment	2016/09~2021/10	2.345%	604	
Total				<u>\$ 1,329,340</u>	

Little real estate include lease extension options to extend the lease while some of them are not reasonably assured that options will be exercised, so the measurement of lease liabilities do not reflect the terms.

Maturity analysis of lease liabilities (undiscounted) were as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Less than 1 year	\$ 66,148	247,797
Between 1 year to 5 years	209,994	210,330
More than 5 years	1,765,819	1,817,195
Total	<u>\$ 2,041,961</u>	<u>2,275,322</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

Deposits due to lease contract as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were amounted to \$53,326 and \$53,500. Please refer to note 6(k) “other assets”.

Amounts recognized in current net income are as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Interest expenses of lease liabilities	\$ <u>38,844</u>	<u>39,377</u>
Lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities	\$ <u>235,840</u>	<u>235,460</u>
Profits from right-of-use assts	\$ <u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Rent expenses of short-term lease contracts	\$ <u>27,879</u>	<u>30,973</u>
Rent expenses of low-value assets (were not included short-term lease contracts)	\$ <u>409</u>	<u>131</u>
Covid-19-Related Rent Concessions	\$ <u>1,344</u>	<u>878</u>

Amounts recognized in cash flow statement are as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Total cash outflows of leases	\$ <u>511,852</u>	<u>479,131</u>

(p) Insurance liabilities

The details of the reserve for insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature and its adjustment and the balances of the related accounts of the Company on December 31, 2021 and 2020, were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Reserve for unearned premiums	\$ 4,541,658	3,837,004
Claim reserve	2,623,794	1,961,314
Insurance reserve	1,761,394,173	1,735,297,584
Special reserve	2,061,077	1,249,193
Premium deficiency reserve	<u>991,138</u>	<u>2,046,605</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,771,611,840</u>	<u>1,744,391,700</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- (i) The details of reserve for unearned premiums were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual life insurance	\$ 693,685	-	693,685
Individual injury insurance	811,658	-	811,658
Individual health insurance	2,730,221	-	2,730,221
Group insurance	279,079	-	279,079
Investment-linked insurance	27,015	-	27,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,541,658</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,541,658</b>
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Individual life insurance	259,908	-	259,908
Individual injury insurance	8,862	-	8,862
Individual health insurance	770,663	-	770,663
Investment-linked insurance	3,748	-	3,748
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,043,181</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,043,181</b>
<b>Net value</b>	<b>\$ 3,498,477</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,498,477</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	December 31, 2020		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual life insurance	\$ 556,911	-	556,911
Individual injury insurance	755,895	-	755,895
Individual health insurance	2,225,912	-	2,225,912
Group insurance	272,024	-	272,024
Investment-linked insurance	26,262	-	26,262
Total	3,837,004	-	3,837,004
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Individual life insurance	241,129	-	241,129
Individual injury insurance	9,771	-	9,771
Individual health insurance	651,151	-	651,151
Investment-linked insurance	3,618	-	3,618
Total	905,669	-	905,669
Net value	\$ 2,931,335	-	2,931,335

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

The movements of the aforesaid reserve for unearned premiums were as follows:

<b>For the year ended December 31, 2021</b>			
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 3,837,004	-	3,837,004
Current provision	4,541,690	-	4,541,690
Reversal of provision	(3,837,004)	-	(3,837,004)
Foreign exchange gains	(32)	-	(32)
Ending balance	<u>4,541,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,541,658</u>
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Beginning balance —net	905,669	-	905,669
Current increase	138,820	-	138,820
Foreign exchange losses	(1,308)	-	(1,308)
Ending balance—net	<u>1,043,181</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,043,181</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 3,498,477</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,498,477</u>
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>			
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 3,429,856	1	3,429,857
Current provision	3,837,049	-	3,837,049
Reversal of provision	(3,429,856)	(1)	(3,429,857)
Foreign exchange gains	(45)	-	(45)
Ending balance	<u>3,837,004</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,837,004</u>
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Beginning balance —net	564,383	-	564,383
Current increase	343,159	-	343,159
Foreign exchange losses	(1,873)	-	(1,873)
Ending balance—net	<u>905,669</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>905,669</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,931,335</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,931,335</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(ii) The details of claim reserve were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual life insurance			
-reported but not paid	\$ 244,058	371	244,429
-not reported and not paid	2,763	-	2,763
Individual injury insurance			
-reported but not paid	67,982	-	67,982
-not reported and not paid	472,026	-	472,026
Individual health insurance			
-reported but not paid	888,649	-	888,649
-not reported and not paid	740,851	-	740,851
Annuity insurance			
-reported but not paid	-	3,154	3,154
-not reported and not paid	-	-	-
Group insurance			
-reported but not paid	45,120	-	45,120
-not reported and not paid	145,149	-	145,149
Investment-linked insurance			
-reported but not paid	13,670	-	13,670
-not reported and not paid	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
Total	<u>2,620,269</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>2,623,794</u>
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Individual life insurance	171,152	-	171,152
Individual injury insurance	-	-	-
Individual health insurance	481,436	-	481,436
Group insurance	-	-	-
Investment-linked insurance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>652,588</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>652,588</u>
Net value	<u>\$ 1,967,681</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>1,971,206</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	December 31, 2020		
	<u>Insurance contracts</u>	<u>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</u>	<u>Total</u>
Individual life insurance			
-reported but not paid	\$ 286,909	2,942	289,851
-not reported and not paid	3,157	-	3,157
Individual injury insurance			
-reported but not paid	16,881	-	16,881
-not reported and not paid	310,728	-	310,728
Individual health insurance			
-reported but not paid	666,416	-	666,416
-not reported and not paid	504,659	-	504,659
Annuity insurance			
-reported but not paid	-	7,796	7,796
-not reported and not paid	-	-	-
Group insurance			
-reported but not paid	55,329	-	55,329
-not reported and not paid	99,486	-	99,486
Investment-linked insurance			
-reported and not paid	7,011	-	7,011
-not reported and not paid	-	-	-
Total	<u>1,950,576</u>	<u>10,738</u>	<u>1,961,314</u>
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Individual life insurance	79,396	-	79,396
Individual injury insurance	-	-	-
Individual health insurance	530,716	-	530,716
Group insurance	-	-	-
Investment-linked insurance	-	-	-
Total	<u>610,112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>610,112</u>
Net value	<u>\$ 1,340,464</u>	<u>10,738</u>	<u>1,351,202</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

The movements of the aforesaid claim reserve were as follows:

<b>For the year ended December 31, 2021</b>			
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 1,950,576	10,738	1,961,314
Current provision	2,621,356	3,533	2,624,889
Reversal of provision	(1,950,576)	(10,738)	(1,961,314)
Foreign exchange gains	(1,087)	(8)	(1,095)
Ending balance	<u>2,620,269</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>2,623,794</u>
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Beginning balance – net	610,112	-	610,112
Current increase	42,502	-	42,502
Foreign exchange losses	(26)	-	(26)
Ending balance – net	<u>652,588</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>652,588</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,967,681</u>	<u>3,525</u>	<u>1,971,206</u>
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>			
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 1,332,410	3,946	1,336,356
Current provision	1,952,402	10,742	1,963,144
Reversal of provision	(1,332,411)	(3,946)	(1,336,357)
Foreign exchange gains	(1,825)	(4)	(1,829)
Ending balance	<u>1,950,576</u>	<u>10,738</u>	<u>1,961,314</u>
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Beginning balance – net	168,227	-	168,227
Current increase	441,884	-	441,884
Foreign exchange gains	1	-	1
Ending balance – net	<u>610,112</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>610,112</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,340,464</u>	<u>10,738</u>	<u>1,351,202</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(iii) The details of insurance reserve were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual life insurance	\$ 1,612,160,926	2,168,308	1,614,329,234
Individual injury insurance	76	-	76
Individual health insurance	118,205,710	-	118,205,710
Annuity insurance	4,808,159	22,157,943	26,966,102
Group insurance	431,362	655,546	1,086,908
Investment-linked insurance	493,380	-	493,380
Incremental reserve	35,833	-	35,833
Transfer of operating loss reserve	43,665	-	43,665
Recovery of special catastrophe reserve	7,252	-	7,252
Other	226,013	-	226,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,736,412,376</b>	<b>24,981,797</b>	<b>1,761,394,173</b>
	<b>December 31, 2020</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual life insurance	\$ 1,595,422,813	2,265,087	1,597,687,900
Individual health insurance	106,834,545	-	106,834,545
Annuity insurance	4,962,157	24,197,590	29,159,747
Group insurance	387,446	575,862	963,308
Investment-linked insurance	340,413	-	340,413
Incremental reserve	35,833	-	35,833
Transfer of operating loss reserve	43,665	-	43,665
Recovery of special catastrophe reserve	7,252	-	7,252
Other	224,921	-	224,921
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,708,259,045</b>	<b>27,038,539</b>	<b>1,735,297,584</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

As the Company measured the insurance reserves on a discounted basis, the recognized amounts of cumulative interest over-time effects were showing below:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Cumulative interest over-time effects of insurance reserve	\$ <b>55,290,018</b>	<b>58,009,187</b>

The movements of the aforesaid insurance reserve were as follows:

	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 1,708,259,045	27,038,539	1,735,297,584
Current provision	172,051,318	505,095	172,556,413
Reversal of provision	(126,948,772)	(2,446,519)	(129,395,291)
Foreign exchange gains	(16,950,307)	(115,318)	(17,065,625)
Other	1,092	-	1,092
Ending balance	\$ <b>1,736,412,376</b>	<b>24,981,797</b>	<b>1,761,394,173</b>
	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 1,659,686,451	28,674,800	1,688,361,251
Current provision	203,510,920	790,677	204,301,597
Reversal of provision	(131,485,894)	(2,246,275)	(133,732,169)
Foreign exchange gains	(23,511,950)	(180,663)	(23,692,613)
Other	59,518	-	59,518
Ending balance	\$ <b>1,708,259,045</b>	<b>27,038,539</b>	<b>1,735,297,584</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(iv) The details of special reserve were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Reserve for policyholder dividend	\$ 1,845,648	-	1,845,648
Reserve for bonus risk	157,538	-	157,538
Revaluation appreciation on real estate	57,891	-	57,891
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,061,077</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,061,077</b>
	<b>December 31, 2020</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Reserve for policyholder dividend	\$ 959,119	-	959,119
Reserve for bonus risk	232,183	-	232,183
Revaluation appreciation on real estate	57,891	-	57,891
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 1,249,193</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,249,193</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

The movements of the aforesaid special reserve were as follows:

	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2021</b>			
	<b>Reserve for policyholder dividend</b>	<b>Reserve for bonus risk</b>	<b>Revaluation appreciation on real estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 959,119	232,183	57,891	1,249,193
Current provision	1,448,899	-	-	1,448,899
Current provision- losses from disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,599	-	-	5,599
Reversal of provision	(541,150)	(74,645)	-	(615,795)
Reversal of provision- losses from disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,898	-	-	7,898
Foreign exchange gains	(34,717)	-	-	(34,717)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 1,845,648</u>	<u>157,538</u>	<u>57,891</u>	<u>2,061,077</u>
	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>			
	<b>Reserve for policyholder dividend</b>	<b>Reserve for bonus risk</b>	<b>Revaluation appreciation on real estate</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 438,024	248,071	57,891	743,986
Current provision	909,893	-	-	909,893
Current provision- gains from disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(26,327)	-	-	(26,327)
Reversal of provision	(313,709)	(15,888)	-	(329,597)
Reversal of provision- gains from disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(697)	-	-	(697)
Foreign exchange gains	(48,065)	-	-	(48,065)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 959,119</u>	<u>232,183</u>	<u>57,891</u>	<u>1,249,193</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(v) The details of premium deficiency reserve were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual life insurance	\$ 929,103	-	929,103
Individual health insurance	61,979	-	61,979
Annuity insurance	56	-	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 991,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>991,138</b>

	<b>December 31, 2020</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Individual life insurance	\$ 1,977,341	-	1,977,341
Individual health insurance	69,205	-	69,205
Annuity insurance	59	-	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,046,605</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,046,605</b>

The movements of the aforesaid premium deficiency reserve were as follows:

	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 2,046,605	-	2,046,605
Current provision	276,869	-	276,869
Reversal of provision	(1,312,480)	-	(1,312,480)
Foreign exchange gains	(19,856)	-	(19,856)
<b>Ending balance</b>	<b>\$ 991,138</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>991,138</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended December 31, 2020

	<u>Insurance contracts</u>	<u>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</u>	<u>Total</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 4,156,518	-	4,156,518
Current provision	369,139	-	369,139
Reversal of provision	(2,432,124)	-	(2,432,124)
Foreign exchange gains	(46,928)	-	(46,928)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,046,605</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,046,605</u>

(vi) The details of liability adequacy reserve were as follows:

<u>Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Reserve for unearned premiums	\$ 4,541,658	3,837,004
Claim reserve	2,623,794	1,961,314
Insurance reserve	1,761,394,173	1,735,297,584
Premium deficiency reserve	991,138	2,046,605
Total	1,769,550,763	1,743,142,507
Less: intangible assets	(588,302)	(605,132)
Book value of related insurance liabilities	<u>\$ 1,768,962,461</u>	<u>1,742,537,375</u>
Current estimate of future cash flows under insurance liabilities	<u>\$ 1,479,894,870</u>	<u>1,420,056,290</u>
Liability adequacy reserve balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

No liability adequacy reserve was provided for after the assessment by the Company and the liability adequacy test method of the Company was as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>
Test Method	Gross Premium Valuation (GPV)
Group	All insurance contracts
Significant Assumptions	(1) Insurance contract information: As of December 31, 2021, the insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary participation feature were tested. (2) Discount rate: For the asset allocation in the latest quarterly report as of valuation date, the rate of investment return under the best-case scenario in the latest certified actuarial report provided to the regulator for the year 2020 is adopted. The assumed rate beyond 30 years remains unchanged.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Test Method	Gross Premium Valuation (GPV)
Group	All insurance contracts
Significant Assumptions	(1)Insurance contract information: As of December 31, 2020, the insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary participation feature were tested.  (2)Discount rate: For the asset allocation in the latest quarterly report as of valuation date, the rate of investment return under the best-case scenario in the latest certified actuarial report provided to the regulator for the year 2019 is adopted. The assumed rate beyond 30 years remains unchanged.

(q) Reserve for insurance policies with nature of financial instrument features

The financial instruments, belonging to the Company are not segregated account insurance product and are classified as financial instruments without discretionary participation feature. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the details of reserves for insurance with nature of financial instrument and their movement were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Annuity insurance	<u>\$ 2,071</u>	<u>1,644</u>
	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Beginning balance	\$ 1,644	4,196
Net provision for statutory reserve for the period	842	4,753
Insurance claims payment for the period	(415)	(7,266)
Foreign exchange gains	-	(39)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,071</u>	<u>1,644</u>

(r) Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation

(i) Hedging strategy and risk exposure:

When adjusting the foreign exchange rate hedge ratio, the Company takes into consideration the dynamics of the international financial market and its own ability to take risks, so that the fluctuation in foreign exchange profit and loss can be reduced, and choose traditional hedge instrument as its major hedge tools, and properly allocation depending on the corresponded hedge cost ratio of each maturity. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, major risk exposure on foreign exchange are from US dollar assets, with hedge position amounted to USD17,515,000 thousand and USD16,063,000 thousand, respectively, without hedge positions, and risk exposure of it are amounted to USD10,297,877 thousand and USD10,388,365 thousand, respectively.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- (ii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the movements of foreign exchange fluctuation reserves of the Company were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	\$ <u>2,943,740</u>	<u>3,251,865</u>

The Company applied for an increment of foreign exchange fluctuation reserves amounting to 1,000,000 on May 5 and December 29, 2021, with the approval of the Insurance Bureau of the FSC. All related procedures had been completed before the end of 2021.

The Company applied for an increment of foreign exchange fluctuation reserves amounting to 1,500,000 on August 18 and December 17, 2020, with the approval of the Insurance Bureau of the FSC. All related procedures had been completed before the end of 2020.

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Beginning balance	\$ 3,251,865	3,331,629
Current provision		
Mandatory provision	1,823,215	2,079,847
Extra provision	<u>2,463,331</u>	<u>3,909,109</u>
Subtotal	4,286,546	5,988,956
Current recovery	<u>(4,594,671)</u>	<u>(6,068,720)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,943,740</u>	<u>3,251,865</u>

- (iii) The effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuation reserves were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>		
	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Effect</u>
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation \$	-	2,943,740	(2,943,740)
Equity	164,258,592	162,778,314	1,480,278

	<u>December 31, 2020</u>		
	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Effect</u>
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation \$	-	3,251,865	(3,251,865)
Equity	140,354,589	138,627,812	1,726,777

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>					
	<u>2021</u>			<u>2020</u>		
	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Effect</u>	<u>Not applicable</u>	<u>Applicable</u>	<u>Effect</u>
Net income	\$ 22,884,328	23,130,827	(246,499)	16,469,785	16,533,596	(63,811)
Earnings per share	3.67	3.71	(0.04)	2.65	2.66	(0.01)

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(s) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefits plan

The reconciliation between present value of the Company defined benefits obligation and fair value of defined benefits plan assets was as below:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$ 345,026	368,506
Fair value of plan assets	<u>(237,612)</u>	<u>(246,122)</u>
Net defined benefit liabilities	<u>\$ 107,414</u>	<u>122,384</u>

The Company's employee liabilities were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
Defined benefits plan	<u>\$ 107,414</u>	<u>122,384</u>

The Company's defined benefits plan contributes to designated depository account with Bank of Taiwan. Payments of pension benefits to employees who are covered by the Labor Standards Act Law are calculated based on the employee's average monthly salary for the last 6 months prior to approved retirement and base point (b.p.) entitlement based on years of service.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company's labor pension fund contributed in compliance with Labor Standard Act is managed by Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. According to Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, with regard to the utilization of the Fund, its minimum earnings in the annual distributions on the final financial statement shall not be less than the earnings attainable from the amounts accrued from two-year time deposits with the interest rates offered by local banks.

As of reporting date, the balance of the Company's designated depository account with Bank of Taiwan amounted to \$237,612. Please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor for information on labor pension fund assets utilization including earnings rate and fund asset allocation.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the movements in present value of defined benefit obligation for the Company were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	\$ 368,506	378,537
Current service costs and interests	2,996	4,372
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability		
- Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(8,902)	7,789
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	(813)	(4,357)
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from changes in demography assumptions	8,967	-
Benefits paid by the plan	(24,511)	(17,835)
Payments on book account	(1,217)	-
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	<u>\$ 345,026</u>	<u>368,506</u>

3) Movements in fair value of defined benefit plan assets

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 the movements in fair value of defined benefit plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	\$ 246,122	240,421
Interest income	615	1,803
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability		
-Return on plan assets (exclude current interest)	3,773	8,441
Contribution plans made	11,613	13,292
Benefits paid by the plan	(24,511)	(17,835)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	<u>\$ 237,612</u>	<u>246,122</u>

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Current service cost	\$ 2,075	1,533
Net interest of net defined benefit liability	306	1,036
	<u>\$ 2,381</u>	<u>2,569</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- 5) Net remeasurements of defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income

The net remeasurements of defined benefit liability recognized in other comprehensive income for the Company were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Cumulative amount at January 1	\$ 88,248	83,240
Recognized during the period	4,521	5,008
Cumulative amount at December 31	<b>\$ 92,769</b>	<b>88,248</b>

- 6) Primary actuarial assumptions

The following are the primary actuarial assumptions adopted by the Company at the reporting date:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Discount rate	0.50 %	0.25 %
Increasing rate of future compensation levels	3.00 %	3.00 %

The Company expected \$11,915 in contributions to be paid to defined benefit plans within a year after report date of 2021.

Weighted average duration based on defined benefits plan was 10 years.

- 7) Sensitivity analysis

When adopted primary actuarial assumption changes, the effects of present value of the benefit obligation as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

	<b>The effect on defined benefits obligation</b>	
	<b>Increase 0.25%</b>	<b>Decrease 0.25%</b>
December 31, 2021		
Discount rate	(8,732)	9,047
Increasing rate of future compensation levels	8,674	(8,420)
December 31, 2020		
Discount rate	(3,937)	4,022

The sensitivity analysis above analyzing the effects of changes in single assumptions is based on other assumptions remain unchanged. Actually, changes in many assumptions may link together. Sensitivity analysis and net pension liability of balance sheet were calculated under the same approach.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(ii) Defined contribution plan

The Company's defined contribution plan follows the Labor Pension Act of the R.O.C. and makes monthly cash contributions to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance at the rate of 6% of the employees' monthly salary. Under this plan, the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to make other payments after the Company makes the fixed amount of contribution to the Bureau of Labor Insurance.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the pension expenses under defined contribution plan of the Company amounted \$147,695 and \$151,985, respectively.

(t) Capital stock, capital surplus, and other equity interest

(i) Capital stock

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company's authorized capital was 6,400,000 thousand shares and 5,700,000 thousand shares and the Company's commons stock amounted \$62,267,319 and \$62,267,319, respectively, representing 6,226,732 thousand shares and 5,588,070 thousand shares of common stock with par value at NT\$10 per share, respectively.

Resolved by the board of directors on behalf of the shareholders on May 27, 2021, the share dividend of \$6,386,612 would be reinvested in new rights issue of 638,661 thousand shares with par value at NT\$10 per share. Resolved by the board of directors on July 30, 2021, the record date for the capital was August 13, 2021, and registration of change in capital due to capital increase was completed October 20, 2021.

Resolved by the board of directors on behalf of the shareholders on June 1, 2020, the share dividend of \$10,756,372 would be reinvested in new rights issue of 1,075,637 thousand shares with par value at NT\$10 per share. Resolved by the board of directors on September 24, 2020, the record date for the capital was October 13, 2020, and registration of change in capital due to capital increase was completed November 23, 2020.

(ii) Capital surplus

The components and sources of capital surplus were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Additional paid-in capital—common stock	\$ 33,931,672	33,931,672
Recognition of the impact of changes in ownership interests in subsidiaries	82	82
The movement of associates under equity-method investment	4,611	-
Share-based payment transactions	14,395	14,395
Total	<u>\$ 33,950,760</u>	<u>33,946,149</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

According to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus can only be used to offset a deficit, and only the realized capital surplus can be used to increase the common stock or be distributed as cash dividends. The aforementioned realized capital surplus includes capital surplus resulting from premium on issuance of capital stock and earnings from donated assets received. According to the Regulations Governing the Offering and Issuance of Securities by Securities Issuers, capital increases by transferring capital surplus in excess of par value should not exceed 10% of the total common stock outstanding.

(iii) Legal reserve

Annual earnings, if any, are used to pay tax, make adjustment in accordance with financial accounting standards, offset deficits, and appropriate 20% as the legal reserve until legal reserve equals to the amount of paid-in capital. In addition, in accordance with Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10202501991 issued by the FSC on February 8, 2013, if an insurance enterprise without deficit intends to distribute its legal reserve provided in accordance with article 145-1 of the Insurance Act and its capital surplus as cash dividends proportionately based on the percentage of the shares held by its shareholders, it should fulfill relevant qualifying criteria and apply for approval from the authorities prior to the shareholders' meeting.

(iv) Special reserve:

Special reserves of the Company were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Recovery of special reserve for catastrophe	\$ 3,212,651	3,065,249
Special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	2,474,898	2,151,149
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	5,961,389	4,431,333
Recovery of revaluation appreciation reserves on real estate	231,566	231,566
Provision on profit testing of insurance products	1,246	9,514
Provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	5,826,248	1,903,334
Employees training and transfer program	106,156	108,301
Disability support insurance	<u>43,502</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 17,857,656</u></b>	<b><u>11,900,446</u></b>

According to Tai-Tsai-Bao-Zi No. 0910074195, the Company shall follow the "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves" since 2002 to set aside a special reserve by the net of tax amounts of recovery of special reserve for catastrophe after the approval of shareholder meeting next year.

The Company has recognized special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe in accordance with the "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves". The provision should be made at after-tax amount at the end of each year, and should be placed in special reserve under "Equity". Special reserve under "Equity" can be offset or recovered by the aforementioned offset or recoverable amount at the after-tax amount.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

In addition, in accordance with the mechanism of the reserve for fluctuation of foreign exchange, 10% of net-of-tax earnings shall be provided as a special reserve.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi No. 10302125060, the Company has recognized additional special reserve amounting to \$1,246 in accordance with the results of the insurance product profit testing on December 31, 2021.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10804501381, 20% of the derecognition profits or losses of unmatured debt instruments after 2019 should be recognized in special reserve. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to \$5,826,248.

In accordance with Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10502066461, in order to response the trend of the development of FinTech, the Company recognize special reserve amounting to \$106,156 to assist insurance employees to transform and protect their rights on December 31, 2021. However, in accordance with Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10804932431 issued by the FSC on July 30, 2019, the special reserve is no longer needed to be appropriated beginning 2019, but the aforementioned special reserve can be reversed within an amount equal to the aforementioned expenditures stemming from employees' training to protect employees rights. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to \$106,156.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 11004908861, the Company recognizes special reserve from all current net income after tax from disability assistance insurance. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to \$43,502.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10804501381, life insurance businesses should disclosure their current movement in accumulated gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments:

<b>Gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1. Prior year end (December 31, 2020) accumulated gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments	5,826,248
2. Current year realized valuation gains before tax amounted to \$ <u>6,077,247</u> , less net income tax of \$ <u>1,215,450</u> equals after tax appropriated (recovery) amounts	4,861,797
3. Current net gains from disposal apportioned	659,148
4. Year end accumulated gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments	10,028,897

As of December 31, 2021, the balance of special earning reserve of the Company due to the above rule amounted to \$5,826,248. The movement of \$4,202,649, approved by shareholders, will be appropriated to special reserve, the appropriated special reserve amounts to \$10,028,897.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

Disclosed of the prior year end balance, current and future amortization movements according to the regulation:

Year	Prior year end (December 31,2020) accumulated gains (losses) from disposal apportioned for future periods(1)	Current after tax appropriated to gains (losses) from disposal(2)	Accumulated gains (losses) from disposal apportioned for future periods at the end of the year(1)+(2)
2021	360,537	298,611	659,148
2022	346,334	298,612	644,946
2023	345,413	289,360	634,773
2024	340,526	287,979	628,505
2025	324,672	280,659	605,331
2026	311,709	270,027	581,736
2027	296,217	266,303	562,520
2028	280,596	262,293	542,889
2029	246,852	251,594	498,446
2030	229,531	226,984	456,515
2031 to 2040	1,912,087	1,584,432	3,496,519
2041 to 2050	729,908	524,686	1,254,594
2051 to 2060	87,985	20,112	108,097
2061 to 2070	13,881	84	13,965
After 2071	-	61	61
Total	5,826,248	4,861,797	10,028,897

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(v) Special reserves (Special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe):

Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

<b>December 31, 2021</b>			
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Significant incidents</u>			
Individual life insurance	\$ 1,280	-	1,280
Individual injury insurance	90,442	-	90,442
Individual health insurance	543,177	-	543,177
Group insurance	289,868	-	289,868
<u>Catastrophe</u>			
Individual life insurance	3,176	-	3,176
Individual injury insurance	399,269	-	399,269
Individual health insurance	410,341	-	410,341
Group insurance	737,345	-	737,345
Total	<b>\$ 2,474,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,474,898</b>
<b>December 31, 2020</b>			
	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
<u>Significant incidents</u>			
Individual life insurance	\$ 175	-	175
Individual injury insurance	84,694	-	84,694
Individual health insurance	451,386	-	451,386
Group insurance	258,075	-	258,075
<u>Catastrophe</u>			
Individual life insurance	305	-	305
Individual injury insurance	371,157	-	371,157
Individual health insurance	375,694	-	375,694
Group insurance	609,663	-	609,663
Total	<b>\$ 2,151,149</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,151,149</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(vi) Earnings distribution and dividend policy

As a subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the ordinary share dividends and bonuses shall first be distributed as cash dividends after considering the operating fund demands of the parent company and maintaining its own capital adequacy ratio. The Company adopts a constant and balanced dividend policy through annual ordinary share dividends and distribution of bonuses.

The aforesaid dividend policy is only regulated in principles; the optimal dividends policy is decided in consideration of the Company's actual operations of the current year and capital budget planning for the following year.

Annual earnings, if any, are used to pay taxes, make adjustments in accordance with financial accounting standards, offset deficits, and appropriate legal reserve. Until such retention equals to the amount of paid-in capital. After setting aside the legal reserve, the Company should set aside or reverse special surplus reserve according to the regulations. Then, the board of directors should make a proposal on how to distribute the remaining earnings plus the beginning balance of undistributed earnings, and submit it in shareholder meeting.

A resolution on 2020 and 2019 earnings distribution of the Company approved by the board of directors on behalf of shareholder's meeting On May 27, 2021 and June 1, 2020. The amounts of earnings distribution were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>			
	<b>2020</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Amount Per Share</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Amount Per Share</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Earnings distribution:				
Stock dividend	\$ 1.1429012	<b>6,386,612</b>	2.38371876	<b>10,756,372</b>

Please refer to the Markets Observation Post System for further information related to approval by the board of directors in behalf of shareholders' meeting.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(vii) Other equity interest

The movements in the Company's other equity interest were as follows:

	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Other comprehensive income on reclassification under the overlay approach	Total
January 1, 2021	\$ 13,444,085	(192,192)	1,079,671	14,331,564
Valuation adjustment	7,952,966	-	637,002	8,589,968
Accumulated losses on disposals of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,539,316)	-	-	(7,539,316)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	618,436	-	-	618,436
Exchange difference	-	(25,026)	-	(25,026)
December 31, 2021	<u>\$ 14,476,171</u>	<u>(217,218)</u>	<u>1,716,673</u>	<u>15,975,626</u>
January 1, 2020	\$ 8,653,642	(134,557)	277,123	8,796,208
Valuation adjustment	11,014,266	-	802,548	11,816,814
Accumulated losses on disposals of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(7,487,775)	-	-	(7,487,775)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,263,952	-	-	1,263,952
Exchange difference	-	(57,635)	-	(57,635)
December 31, 2020	<u>\$ 13,444,085</u>	<u>(192,192)</u>	<u>1,079,671</u>	<u>14,331,564</u>

(u) Share-based payment

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had set out the measurement principles and specific requirements for the share-based payment transactions which were as follows:

	<b>Management stock appreciation rights plan for the years</b>			
	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Grant date	2018.02.08	2019.01.31	2020.01.21	2021.02.05
Grant number	16,123	13,400	21,074	30,024
Exercise period	2020.12.31	2021.12.31	2022.12.31	2023.12.31
Exercise price	21.39	20.24	22.44	19.35

The Company implements the above plan via cash settlements, yet absentee and resigned employees' stock appreciation rights will be deemed abandoned and forfeited.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

Disclosures for the Company's employee stock appreciation rights plan (SARs) were as follows:

<b>For the year ended December 31, 2021</b>						
<b>Management stock appreciation rights plan for the years</b>						
	<b>2018</b>		<b>2019</b>		<b>2020</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted- average exercise price</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted- average exercise price</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted- average exercise price</b>
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	13,999	17.53	20,790	20.38	30,024	18.46
Granted during the period	676	17.53	1,003	20.38	1,450	18.46
Forfeited during the period	-	17.53	-	20.38	-	18.46
Exercised during the period	14,675	17.53	-	20.38	-	18.46
Expired during the period	-	17.53	-	20.38	-	18.46
Outstanding at the end of the period	-	17.53	21,793	20.38	31,474	18.46
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	17.53	-	20.38	-	18.46
<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>						
<b>Management stock appreciation rights plan for the years</b>						
	<b>2017</b>		<b>2018</b>		<b>2019</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted- average exercise price</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted- average exercise price</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Weighted- average exercise price</b>
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	17,332	18.45	14,050	18.38	21,074	21.37
Granted during the period	861	18.45	697	18.38	1,059	21.37
Forfeited during the period	208	18.45	748	18.38	1,343	21.37
Exercised during the period	-	18.45	-	18.38	-	21.37
Expired during the period	-	18.45	-	18.38	-	21.37
Outstanding at the end of the period	17,985	18.45	13,999	18.38	20,790	21.37
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	18.45	-	18.38	-	21.37

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the weighted-average stock prices executed under SARs for 2018 were NT\$26.10 (in dollars).

As of December 31, 2021, the weighted-average remaining durations of outstanding shares under SARs for 2019 and 2020 were 1 and 2 years, respectively.

(v) Earnings per share

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Net income	\$ <u>23,130,827</u>	<u>16,533,596</u>
Weighted average outstanding shares of common stock (in thousands)	<u>6,226,732</u>	<u>6,226,732</u>
Basic EPS (in dollars)	\$ <u>3.71</u>	<u>2.66</u>

Since the Company deals with share-based payment transactions via cash settlement, no impact is expected to be on its weighted average number of, common stock outstanding, nor does the diluted EPS need to be calculated.

The basic EPS in 2020 has applied retrospective adjustment.

Please refer to note 6(r)(iii) for the effect of foreign exchange fluctuation servers on EPS.

(w) Income tax

(i) The Company's income tax expenses and related accounts were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Current income tax expenses		
Current generation	\$ 3,886,406	4,773,453
Deferred income tax benefits		
Incurrence and reversal of temporary differences	(1,041,194)	(2,931,244)
Effects of change in consolidated corporate income tax	<u>(1,085,757)</u>	<u>(751,401)</u>
Income tax expenses	\$ <u>1,759,455</u>	<u>1,090,808</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- (ii) The Company's income tax expenses (benefits) recognized under other comprehensive income were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	\$ 905	1,002
Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	588,711	(899,375)
	<u>589,616</u>	<u>(898,373)</u>
Components that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	2,984	2,783
Unrealized gains (losses) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(2,705,345)	728,469
Other comprehensive income on reclassification under the overlay approach	1,648,406	(231,746)
	<u>(1,053,955)</u>	<u>499,506</u>
Total	<u>\$ (464,339)</u>	<u>(398,867)</u>

- (iii) The Company's income tax expenses (benefits) recognized directly under equity were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Current income tax benefits		
Disposal of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ (219,571)	(323,715)
Deferred income tax expenses		
Disposal of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	219,571	323,715
Income tax recognized directly in equity	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- (iv) The adjustment of the Company's income tax expenses (benefits) and net income before tax were as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Net income	\$ 23,130,827	16,533,596
Income tax expenses	<u>1,759,455</u>	<u>1,090,808</u>
Net income before income tax	<u>24,890,282</u>	<u>17,624,404</u>
Income tax expense using the Company's domestic tax rate	4,978,056	3,524,881
Dividend income of domestic investments	(961,611)	(942,620)
Tax-exempt income	(1,718,509)	(1,532,202)
Unrealized valuation losses on financial assets and liabilities	(7,595)	(1,156)
Non-deductible expenses	1,488	408
Foreign withholding tax	609,969	802,625
Adjustments of realizable income deferred tax assets	(13,526)	(7,495)
Effects of change in consolidated corporate income tax	(1,085,757)	(751,401)
Other	<u>(43,060)</u>	<u>(2,232)</u>
Income tax expenses	<u><u>\$ 1,759,455</u></u>	<u><u>1,090,808</u></u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(v) The Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2021					Ending Balance
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Other	
Temporary differences						
Unrealized gains or losses on financial instruments	\$ 5,354,011	1,132,162	-	-	-	6,486,173
Investments accounting for using equity method	18,279	-	(2,984)	-	-	15,295
Impairment losses of financial assets	170,587	(18,411)	-	-	-	152,176
Accounts payable	46,104	1,342	-	-	-	47,446
Other liabilities	300	(290)	-	-	-	10
Other assets	(4)	4	-	-	-	-
Net defined benefits liabilities	(18,213)	-	(905)	-	-	(19,118)
Real estate and investment property	(788,507)	-	-	-	-	(788,507)
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,088,245)	-	468,228	(219,571)	-	(839,588)
The acquisition value of insurance policies	(110,401)	2,164	-	-	-	(108,237)
Financing commitment provision	654	(75)	-	-	-	579
Others	(375,226)	(75,702)	-	-	-	(450,928)
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$ 3,209,339</u>	<u>1,041,194</u>	<u>464,339</u>	<u>(219,571)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,495,301</u>
Presented on balance sheet:						
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 9,938,494					8,532,124
Deferred income tax liabilities	(6,729,155)					(4,036,823)
Total	<u>\$ 3,209,339</u>					<u>4,495,301</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	For the year ended December 31, 2020					Ending Balance
	Beginning balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Other	
Temporary differences						
Unrealized gains or losses on financial instruments	\$ 2,350,702	3,003,309	-	-	-	5,354,011
Investments accounting for using equity method	21,062	-	(2,783)	-	-	18,279
Impairment losses of financial assets	173,923	(3,336)	-	-	-	170,587
Right-of-use assets	3,258	(3,258)	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	38,733	7,371	-	-	-	46,104
Other liabilities	1,928	(1,628)	-	-	-	300
Other assets	(20)	16	-	-	-	(4)
Net defined benefits liabilities	(17,211)	-	(1,002)	-	-	(18,213)
Real estate and investment property	(789,302)	795	-	-	-	(788,507)
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(1,167,182)	-	402,652	(323,715)	-	(1,088,245)
The acquisition value of insurance policies	(112,325)	1,924	-	-	-	(110,401)
Financing commitment provision	260	394	-	-	-	654
Other	(300,883)	(74,343)	-	-	-	(375,226)
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	<u>\$ 202,943</u>	<u>2,931,244</u>	<u>398,867</u>	<u>(323,715)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,209,339</u>
Presented on balance sheet:						
Deferred income tax assets	\$ 5,295,352					9,938,494
Deferred income tax liabilities	(5,092,409)					(6,729,155)
Total	<u>\$ 202,943</u>					<u>3,209,339</u>

(vi) Unrecognized deferred income tax assets

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the temporary difference that unrecognized as deferred income tax assets were \$94,870 and \$108,396, respectively.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- (vii) The tax authority has examined the Company's income tax returns for the years through 2015. The tax authority has examined the tax return of CTBC Life Insurance Co., Ltd. for the year through 2015.

In accordance with the R.O.C. Income Tax Act, as assessed by the tax authorities, to offset taxable income over a period of ten years for local tax reporting purposes. As a subsidiary of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd., the Company files a consolidated corporate income tax return with its parent company and its subsidiaries. The unused tax losses and the latest year of deduction were as follows:

<u>Loss year</u>	<u>Progress</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Latest year of deduction</u>
2018	Declared	\$ 2,680,015	Note2
2019	Declared	<u>2,698,065</u>	Note2
Total		<u>\$ 5,378,080</u>	

Note1: The use of loss amount will be declared by National Taxation Bureau.

Note2: The loss amount will be filed in a consolidated corporate income tax return with the Company's parent company CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and its subsidiaries.

- (x) Retained earned premium

Information related to the retained earned premium of the Company were as follows:

	<u>For the year ended December 31, 2021</u>		
	<u>Insurance contracts</u>	<u>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</u>	<u>Total</u>
Direct written premium	\$ 142,267,259	90,537	142,357,796
Reinsurance premium	-	-	-
Written premium	<u>142,267,259</u>	<u>90,537</u>	<u>142,357,796</u>
Reinsurance expense	1,997,459	-	1,997,459
Net change in unearned premiums reserve	565,866	-	565,866
	<u>2,563,325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,563,325</u>
Retained earned premium	<u>\$ 139,703,934</u>	<u>90,537</u>	<u>139,794,471</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**For the year ended December 31, 2020**

	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Direct written premium	\$ 166,356,082	74,295	166,430,377
Reinsurance premium	-	-	-
Written premium	166,356,082	74,295	166,430,377
Reinsurance expense	1,910,045	-	1,910,045
Net change in unearned premiums reserve	64,034	(1)	64,033
	1,974,079	(1)	1,974,078
Retained earned premium	<u>\$ 164,382,003</u>	<u>74,296</u>	<u>164,456,299</u>

(y) Retained claim payment

Information related to the retained claim payment of the Company was as follows:

**For the year ended December 31, 2021**

	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Claim payment	\$ 130,314,787	2,418,969	132,733,756
Reinsurance claim payment	-	-	-
Insurance claim payment	130,314,787	2,418,969	132,733,756
Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers	1,167,961	-	1,167,961
Retained claim payment	<u>\$ 129,146,826</u>	<u>2,418,969</u>	<u>131,565,795</u>

**For the year ended December 31, 2020**

	<b>Insurance contracts</b>	<b>Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature</b>	<b>Total</b>
Claim payment	\$ 129,913,411	2,220,362	132,133,773
Reinsurance claim payment	325	-	325
Insurance claim payment	129,913,736	2,220,362	132,134,098
Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers	1,010,164	-	1,010,164
Retained claim payment	<u>\$ 128,903,572</u>	<u>2,220,362</u>	<u>131,123,934</u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

## (z) Interest income

	<b>For the year ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	\$ 42,034,693	44,866,031
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,289,285	5,143,144
Other	<u>2,070,376</u>	<u>2,369,873</u>
Total	<u><b>\$ 49,394,354</b></u>	<u><b>52,379,048</b></u>

## (aa) Compensations of employees

In accordance with the Company's article of incorporation, annual earnings, if any, should be appropriated 0.05% as compensations of employees. However, if there is any cumulative loss, the Company should offset cumulative losses in priority. The compensations of employees for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 were \$12,319 and \$8,626, respectively. Compensations of employees are recognized as current period operating expenses based on the Company's net income before tax excluding the amount of the compensations of employees, according to accounting period multiplied by the estimate of remuneration distribution set by the Company's article of incorporation. The difference after reporting date is regarded as a change of accounting estimates and will be adjusted in profit or loss in the next year. The actual compensations of employees of 2020 and 2019 amounted to \$8,812 and \$6,803, with \$186 and \$122 different from the amount recognized in the annual financial report. The difference is regarded as a change of accounting estimates and is adjusted in profit or loss in the fiscal year of 2021 and 2020. Relevant information is available on Market Observation Post System.

## (ab) Investment-linked assets, liabilities, incomes and expenses of separated account

Related account balances of the Company were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Assets on insurance product, separated account:		
Cash in bank	\$ 2,029,196	3,092,486
Securities	168,537,617	121,766,320
Receivables	<u>779,762</u>	<u>781,814</u>
Total	<u><b>\$ 171,346,575</b></u>	<u><b>125,640,620</b></u>
Liabilities on insurance product, separated account:		
Insurance product separated account reserve-insurance contract	\$ 150,642,309	103,835,717
Insurance product separated account reserve-investment contract	18,604,101	20,221,428
Accounts payable	<u>2,100,165</u>	<u>1,583,475</u>
Total	<u><b>\$ 171,346,575</b></u>	<u><b>125,640,620</b></u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
Income on Insurance product, separated account:		
Premium income	\$ 62,766,164	40,404,189
Losses on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	(5,917,806)	(431,257)
Foreign exchange losses	(2,550,672)	(415,455)
Interest income	<u>418,476</u>	<u>263,609</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 54,716,162</u></b>	<b><u>39,821,086</u></b>
Disbursement on insurance product, separated account:		
Net changes in separated account reserve — insurance contract	\$ 47,066,294	35,044,553
Surrender value	6,283,285	3,503,798
Insurance claim payment	284,397	127,853
Management fee expense	<u>1,082,186</u>	<u>1,144,882</u>
Total	<b><u>\$ 54,716,162</u></b>	<b><u>39,821,086</u></b>

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, sales bonuses or discount of investment-linked insurance products from counterparties amounted to \$161,227, and \$389,279, respectively.

(ac) Nature and extent of risk arising from insurance contract risk

(i) Risk management

1) Structure, organization and responsibilities of risk management

The organization structure of risk management of the Company includes Board of Directors, risk Management Committee, Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, Risk Management Unit, supervisor of each department and internal auditor unit. The responsibilities of each level were as follows:

a) Board of directors

- i) Board of directors, which is the highest risk management decision-making unit, is responsible for acknowledging risks bore arising from the Company's operation, ensure effectiveness of risk management and undertakes ultimate responsibility of overall risk management.
- ii) In view of the operating environment factors and the overall risk of the Company, considering the effect of various risks, statutory capital requirement of the authority and finance and business related regulations that affect capital allocation, the Board of Directors is responsible for building proper risk management mechanism and risk management culture, approving risk management policies and risk appetites and allocating resources effectively to sound the Company's operation.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- b) Risk management committee
  - i) Reviewing the Company's risk management policies, structure and organizational function, and building qualitative and quantitative management standards.
  - ii) Supervising effectiveness of each department's risk management and reporting to the Board of Directors with suggestions for improvement on a regular basis.
  - iii) Review the Company's risk limit allocation and risk-taking approach.
  - iv) Coordinating interaction and communication regarding risk management function cross functional.
- c) Assets and liabilities management committee
  - i) Reviewing asset and liability management related policies (including asset and liability management policy, insurance products pricing policy and investing policy), limited amount, new asset categories and risk control mechanism;
  - ii) Approving assets and liabilities related management rules and standards (including invest standards);
  - iii) Approving new insurance products pricing and supportiveness of assets;
  - iv) Reviewing investing plan, status of asset and liability management and its risk, and developing a response plan and submitting for the Board of Directors' approval while exceeding limit;
  - v) Reviewing capital adequacy system and proposing countermeasure;
  - vi) Approving credit rates for interest-sensitive and universal life insurance products;
  - vii) Approving other asset and liability management related cases.
- d) Risk management unit
  - i) Assisting to develop and execute the risk management policies and risk appetites approved by the Board of Directors;
  - ii) Assisting to develop the annual overall risk appetites of the company, and submit to risk management committee and the Board of Directors for approval. In addition, according to major risk characteristics and risk appetite of the Company developing the risk limits and allocation approach;
  - iii) Summarizing risk information provided by various departments, and coordinating and communicating with various departments to execute the risk management policies and limits;

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- iv) Reporting to the risk management committee on regular basis;
  - v) Supervising risk limits and its utilization of each business unit;
  - vi) Assisting in performing stress test;
  - vii) Performing back testing when necessary;
  - viii) Dealing with the situation that the risk limit was violated by other unit.
- e) Other unit

The supervisors of each department own the responsibility of front-line risk management.

- i) To control and manage risk efficiently, diversification the supervisors should consider establishing risk management mechanism and procedure while conducting management, and evaluating risk position regularly based on business nature of each department and rule of risk diversification.
  - ii) The supervisors are responsible for managing and reporting general risk of the departments, and take countermeasures if necessary. In addition, the supervisors should convey related risk management information to risk management department regularly so as to ensure the risk management mechanism and procedure are executed effectively, and meet the related regulations and Company's risk management policies.
- f) Internal audit unit
- Internal audit unit should examine the execution of risk management of each department according to the latest regulation.

2) The scope of risk reporting or system measurement

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, insurance risk, liquidity risk, and asset-liability matching risk and operational risk. For the aforementioned risk, the Company has established management mechanism to supervise it and has routinely reported information regarding risk management.

3) The procedure of bearing, measuring, monitoring and controlling insurance risk to ensure proper risk classification and premium level of underwriting policy.

The insurance risk is the risk transferred from the insured to the insurer and the impairment caused by unexpected changes when paying claims and other related expenses. The Company has set and executed proper management mechanism for product design and pricing, underwriting, reinsurance, catastrophe, claim and reserve related risk.

The Company has set underwriting system and procedure. The underwriters should follow the related regulations in the underwriting system and procedure, consider amount of insurance, ages, occupations and other risk factors when underwriting, in order to verify and enhance danger selection and underwriting function, and also to avoid adverse selection and moral hazard.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

4) Assessment of corporate based and manager the scope of insurance risk

To properly manage the risks in different stages such as product design, pricing, issuance approval, reinsurance, claim and reserve, the Company has the following management mechanisms:

a) Product design and pricing risk management

Product design and pricing risk management results from inappropriateness, inconsistency, or unexpected changes relating to product design, insurance covenants, and pricing sources. The Company established an “insurance product design standard process” before sale to ensure risk control, compliance with regulations, and to strengthen internal control. The Company also adopts profit testing and sensitivity analyses to measure the risks for different product types, takes responsibility for auditing an insurance product. After sales of insurance product, the relevant departments will propose an inspection-after-sale report in the biannual insurance product management conference.

b) Underwriting risk management

Underwriting risk management refer to unexpected losses resulting from product sales and underwriting, and related expenses. In order to control those risks, the Company has established underwriting guideline and procedure to control underwriting risk.

c) Reinsurance risk management

Reinsurance risk results from the failure to arrange appropriate reinsurance contract or the incapacity of the reinsurer to fulfill its obligation which makes it impossible for the premium, claim payment, and other expenses to be recovered. The Company has established “reinsurance risk management program” which covers the management of retained risks, reinsured risks, and risks from selling reinsurance to other insurance companies. The Company will then evaluate its risk retention limits based on classification of risks and its ability to cover those risks. Also, it devises a set of procedures and criteria of reinsurers and after purchasing the reinsurance, monitors the credit ratings of reinsurers selection to avoid default risk on reinsurers.

d) Catastrophe risk management

Catastrophe risk is associated with risk events that are of a magnitude significant enough to cause multiple losses for hazard units of a single or several sorts of insurance, and thus could affect the credit ratings and solvency of an insurance company. The Company measures and manages the catastrophe risks by means of catastrophic loss records to estimate possible amount of losses in cases of recurrence.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

e) Claim risk management

Claim risk results from the failure to execute properly process. The Company has established appropriate claim procedure to reduce the risks.

f) Management of risks associated with reserves

Management of risks associated with reserves result from sales' underestimate of liability, which renders the reserve provision insufficient for future obligation risks. The Company puts in place a standard procedure for reserve provision and conducts regular sufficiency analysis to reduce the risks.

5) Limits on and transfer of risk exposures, and prevention of inappropriate risk concentration

The Company puts in place a management plan for reinsurance risks which covers the management of retained risks, reinsured risks, risks from selling reinsurance to other insurance companies, and reinsurance risks within the Company. The Company will then evaluate its retention risk limits based on classification of risks and its ability to cover those risks. Also, it devises a set of procedures and criteria on the choice of reinsurers, and, after purchasing the reinsurance, periodically monitors the credit ratings of reinsurers to avoid a default on the part of reinsurers and maintain the safety of the operation.

6) Asset and liability management

a) The Company has asset and liability management committee, who is responsible for reviewing and approving the overall investment and liability management decisions.

b) In compliance with asset and liability matching regulations, the match of asset and liability is routinely reviewed with its risk limit monitored to ensure alignment with the Company's objectives. If risk levels exceed the tolerance or in special circumstances, prompt mitigation plans are escalated to senior levels, followed by communications with the people in charge to propose improvement plans.

7) Administration and control policies on additional debts or equity commitments required to undertake when acquiring or providing assets under certain circumstances.

To comply with regulations and strengthen capital base, the Company routinely assesses its capital adequacy. If it falls below minimum capital requirements, instant alerts with required timeframe and projected amount will be reported to senior levels, followed by a capital strengthening proposal to fulfill regulatory requirements.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(ii) Information on insurance risk

- 1) Sensitivity of insurance risk - insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary feature

	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2021</b>				
	<b>Change in assumption</b>		<b>Change in income before tax</b>		<b>Change in equity</b>
Mortality/Morbidity	Increase	5%	Decrease	450,584	Decrease 360,468
Rate of return	Decrease	0.1%	Decrease	1,899,377	Decrease 1,519,502
Expense (fixed expense)	Increase	5%	Decrease	975,785	Decrease 780,628
Decrement and lapse rate	Increase	5%	Increase	92,436	Increase 73,949

	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2020</b>				
	<b>Change in assumption</b>		<b>Change in income before tax</b>		<b>Change in equity</b>
Mortality/Morbidity	Increase	5%	Decrease	384,112	Decrease 307,290
Rate of return	Decrease	0.1%	Decrease	1,818,737	Decrease 1,454,990
Expense (fixed expense)	Increase	5%	Decrease	937,250	Decrease 749,800
Decrement and lapse rate	Increase	5%	Increase	73,591	Increase 58,873

- a) The above profit or loss changes are the influence of assumptions on the Company's pre-tax income for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The influence on equity assumes that income tax is calculated at 20% of pre-tax income.
- b) The sensitivity test does not take how market changes affect operations into account.
- c) The underlying assumption is that the changes in each factor are not correlated.
- 2) Concentration of insurance risks

The Company only operates in Taiwan and thus incurs geographical risk concentration. The Company reduces risk concentration via reinsurance contracts. To reduce the degree of risk concentration, the Company regularly reviews its profit and loss on claims, monitors risks, and evaluates the need to make adjustments to catastrophe insurance and the amount of self-retention of reinsurance.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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According to the “Regulations Governing the Reserve Provision by Insurance Companies” starting from January 1, 2011, the Company should set aside a special reserve after deducting income tax under stockholders’ equity each year for significant incidents and catastrophe. The special reserve for significant incidents is the provision for huge indemnity caused by future significant accidents. The special reserve for catastrophe is the provision for abnormal changes in loss ratios for each line of insurance and claims. After deducting income tax pursuant to IAS 12, the special reserves recognized under liabilities before December 31, 2012 shall be recognized under stockholders’ equity, starting from January 1, 2013, unless otherwise specified by the competent authority for monitoring purposes.

3) Claim development trend

a) Claim development from direct business

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the accumulated compensation amounts which was reconciled to the balance sheet over the past years were as follows:

Accident year	December 31, 2021								Claim reserve
	Development year								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2014	1,734,136	1,848,736	1,889,471	1,899,345	1,909,745	1,915,888	1,925,155	1,933,691	-
2015	1,863,300	2,007,352	2,019,715	2,024,455	2,028,935	2,035,519	2,040,170	2,048,053	7,883
2016	1,888,033	2,058,040	2,074,841	2,092,978	2,121,248	2,130,043	2,137,857	2,146,842	16,799
2017	2,210,427	2,402,323	2,464,964	2,481,326	2,500,976	2,509,550	2,518,744	2,529,113	28,137
2018	2,320,786	2,928,805	2,999,066	3,024,786	3,045,356	3,055,109	3,065,621	3,076,921	52,135
2019	3,152,097	3,900,915	3,983,077	4,007,596	4,034,248	4,048,034	4,062,035	4,076,585	93,508
2020	3,812,827	4,696,438	4,777,617	4,806,301	4,837,176	4,852,708	4,869,479	4,886,094	189,656
2021	4,642,176	5,401,041	5,491,369	5,523,696	5,558,432	5,576,345	5,595,693	5,614,305	972,129
Not reported and not paid claim reserve									1,360,247
Add: Reported but not paid claims									1,263,004
Provision for not paid claims per other statutory requirement									543
Claim reserve									2,623,794

Accident year	December 31, 2020								Claim reserve
	Development year								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
2013	1,654,614	1,745,643	1,766,078	1,768,485	1,770,801	1,781,532	1,782,678	1,784,115	-
2014	1,734,136	1,848,736	1,889,471	1,899,345	1,909,745	1,915,888	1,925,154	1,926,738	1,584
2015	1,863,300	2,007,352	2,019,715	2,024,455	2,029,935	2,035,519	2,041,378	2,043,206	7,687
2016	1,888,033	2,058,040	2,074,841	2,092,978	2,121,249	2,129,525	2,136,038	2,138,023	16,774
2017	2,210,427	2,402,323	2,464,964	2,481,326	2,496,308	2,505,555	2,513,227	2,515,643	34,317
2018	2,320,786	2,928,805	2,999,066	3,013,302	3,030,106	3,040,302	3,049,104	3,052,050	52,984
2019	3,152,097	3,900,562	3,962,722	3,981,301	4,003,491	4,017,509	4,029,312	4,033,391	132,829
2020	3,811,854	4,332,829	4,399,093	4,419,195	4,443,578	4,458,120	4,471,436	4,476,283	671,429
Not reported and not paid claim reserve									917,604
Add: Reported but not paid claims									1,043,284
Provision for not paid claims per other statutory requirement									426
Claim reserve									1,961,314

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

The above table demonstrates the development trend of claims. The vertical axis represents the year in which the claim event occurred, and the horizontal axis represents the development years. Each horizontal axis figure represents the accumulated compensation amount at the end of each year. The compensation amount refers to the claims whether they are finalized or not. The table explains how the Company estimates the compensation amount for each year over time. The scenarios and trends which affect the provision of claims reserve may change in the future; therefore, the estimated future compensation amount is not able to be determined by the claim development trend.

b) Claims development from retained business

In order to keep the operation standards consistent, stable and conservative, the Company no longer conducts the non-reporting insurance claims separate into reinsurance operation since July, 2016. For information regarding non-reporting insurance claims reserve, please refer to claims development from direct business.

The Company provides a claim reserve based on the expected claims payment and relevant handling fee for RBNA and IBNR claims. Such provision involves vast uncertainty, estimates and judgments; hence, it is highly complicated. Any change in estimate or judgment is regarded as a change in accounting estimate; and the amount of change is recognized as current gains or losses. Some claimants may delay notifying the Company. In addition, when estimating the potential IBNR claims, past loss experience and subjective judgment are involved; therefore, it is not certain that the estimated claims reserve on the Balance sheet date will be equal to the final compensation amount. The estimate of claims reserve is based on the information currently available; however, the final result may deviate from the original estimate due to subsequent developments.

(iii) Credit risk, liquidity risk, and market risk of insurance contracts

1) Credit risk

The Company's credit risk of insurance contract arises from the inability of reinsurers to fulfill its obligation, causing the premium, claims or other expenses to be unrecoverable. The Company has set regulations regarding selection of reinsurers, and also monitors the credit rating of reinsurers and other related information after purchasing the reinsurance.

2) Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk of the Company's insurance contract arises from the mismatch between cash flows in liabilities and assets, which is due to buyer's behavior. To keep sufficient liquidity and to avoid not having enough cash or current assets to cover cash expenditures, the Company evaluates its liquidity regularly, ensuring the correctness and instantaneity of liquidity risk management.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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The maturity date analysis of insurance contract was as follows:

	<b>Insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary feature</b>	
	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	<b>December 31, 2020</b>
Less than 1 year	\$ 44,781,342	25,995,052
1 year to 5 years	197,760,402	203,412,658
More than 5 years	3,257,554,392	3,228,089,461

The above table analyzed (without discounted) the liabilities cash flow of the insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary feature of the Company. The numbers in the table represent estimating amount of insurance payment and expenses minus total insurance amount in the end reporting date of efficiency insurance policy. The actual future amount may differ from the estimating amount due to the difference between actual experience and expected experience.

3) Market risk

The Company's market risk of insurance contracts arises from the change of interest rate, which causes the fluctuation of insurance liabilities when analyzing liability adequacy, leading to the change of profit and loss which results in losses of equity or capital inadequacy. The Company conducts sensitivity analysis of liability adequacy regularly to understand the influence of interest rate change on the Company's profit and loss. In addition, the Company regularly provides accurate information to senior supervisors to ensure the correctness and instantaneity of market risk management.

(ad) Financial instruments

- (i) Methods and assumptions used by the Company for fair value evaluation of financial instruments were as follows:
- 1) Fair value of short-term financial instruments is estimated by their book value on the Balance sheet date. Since these instruments have short maturities, the book value is adopted as a reasonable basis in estimating the fair value. The method is applied to cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables, reinsurance assets, and guarantee deposits.
  - 2) If there is a quoted price in an active market for the financial asset, the quoted price is regarded as its fair value. If there is no quoted price in an active market for the financial asset, its fair value is estimated based on financial or other information. The estimates and assumptions used in the valuation technique adopted by the Company are the same as estimates and assumptions used by market participants in valuing financial assets and are those accessible to the Company.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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- 3) Loans are classified as interest-bearing financial assets; therefore, the book value after deducting provision for credit loss is equivalent to their fair value.
- 4) Some of the refundable deposits are paid off by government bond and measured based on quoted market price; the rest have no specific maturity date, so their fair value is measured based on their book value on the Balance sheet.
- 5) The fair value of reinsurance contracts assets and guarantee deposits is measured at market quotation or estimated using valuation techniques.
- 6) The fair value of derivative financial products are calculated under the assumption if the Company terminates the contracts at the reporting date, and it is equivalent to the amount expected to obtain or necessary to pay, including unrealized profit and loss of current unsettled contracts.
- 7) The Company would calculate credit valuation adjustment (CVA) by assessing probability of default (PD) and loss given default (LGD) of the counterparty before multiplying exposure at default (EAD) of the counterparty. On the contrary, debit valuation adjustment (DVA) is computed by applying probability of default of the Company and considering loss given default of the Company before being multiplied by exposure at default of the Company.

The Company takes any observable data into account to evaluate the probability of impairment and loss rate of allowance for doubtful accounts as the estimates of PD and LGD. In addition, mark to market assessment of a derivative instrument from Over the Counter (OTC) is applied as EAD. For those accounts have showed significant increase in credit risk, would be the CVA assessment individually by taking into account of the changes of exposures, conditions of collaterals and the recovery probabilities.

- 8) Except the following listed items, the book value is considered to be a reasonable basis of estimated fair value if the Company does not measure a financial instrument at fair value.

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>	
	<b>Book value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
<b>Financial Assets — non-derivative:</b>		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	\$ 1,013,901,520	1,089,966,788
<b>Financial liabilities — non-derivative:</b>		
Bonds payable	14,983,827	15,767,982
	<b>December 31, 2020</b>	
	<b>Book value</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
<b>Financial Assets — non-derivative:</b>		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	\$ 1,045,062,847	1,189,816,456
<b>Financial liabilities — non-derivative:</b>		
Bonds payable	14,980,871	15,908,136

Note: Government bonds used to securities serving as deposits paid were included.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(ii) Fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments and the movements in fair value of Level 3

1) Fair value hierarchy information on financial instruments

<u>Asset and Liability Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1 (Note1)</u>	<u>Level 2 (Note2)</u>	<u>Level 3 (Note3)</u>
<b><u>Instruments measured at fair value</u></b>				
<b><u>Instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis</u></b>				
<b><u>Non-derivative financial instruments assets</u></b>				
<b>Assets:</b>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in equity instruments	\$ 89,861,924	89,378,322	483,602	-
Investment in debt instruments	108,821,050	605,560	103,227,194	4,988,296
Others	171,957,458	104,855,471	-	67,101,987
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in equity instruments	97,017,487	91,923,732	947,665	4,146,090
Investment in debt instruments	183,808,241	133,209,956	48,215,424	2,382,861
<b><u>Derivatives financial assets and liabilities</u></b>				
<b>Assets:</b>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 5,387,883	-	5,387,883	-
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	633,556	-	633,556	-
<b><u>Instruments not measured at fair value</u></b>				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	\$1,089,966,788	624,414,064	459,442,812	6,109,912
Investment property	90,202,795	-	-	90,202,795
Bonds payable	15,767,982	-	15,767,982	-

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<u>Asset and Liability Items</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Level 1 (Note1)</u>	<u>Level 2 (Note2)</u>	<u>Level 3 (Note3)</u>
<b><u>Instruments measured at fair value</u></b>				
<b><u>Instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis</u></b>				
<b><u>Non-derivative financial instruments assets</u></b>				
<b>Assets:</b>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in equity instruments	\$ 57,476,211	57,476,211	-	-
Investment in debt instruments	79,753,658	665,628	74,270,299	4,817,731
Others	175,297,983	134,296,069	-	41,001,914
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in equity instruments	88,750,752	82,272,866	879,511	5,598,375
Investment in debt instruments	186,586,381	114,587,528	71,998,853	-
<b><u>Derivatives financial assets and liabilities</u></b>				
<b>Assets:</b>				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 10,836,999	-	10,836,999	-
<b>Liabilities:</b>				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,587,517	-	1,587,517	-
<b><u>Instruments not measured at fair value</u></b>				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	\$1,189,816,456	616,578,460	565,876,172	7,361,824
Investment property	81,318,610	-	-	81,318,610
Bonds payable	15,908,136	-	15,908,136	-

Note: Government bonds used to securities serving as deposits paid were included.

The Company uses the fair value hierarchy to reflect the importance of input values at measurement and classifies them as the following levels:

(Note1) Fair value measurement for a financial instrument classified in Level 1 is determined as the quoted price for an identical financial instrument in an active market. The definition of an active market has all of the following conditions: (1) the products traded in the market are homogeneous, (2) willing parties are available anytime in the market, and (3) price information is available for the public.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(Note2) Fair value measurement for a financial instrument classified in Level 2 is determined as the observable price other than quoted price in an active market, including an observable input obtained in an active market, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). The examples of observable price are as follows:

- (1) The quoted price for an identical financial instrument in an active market means the fair value from the market transaction prices for an identical insurance financial instrument. An identical financial product should be determined by its characteristics and terms of transaction. The fair value of a financial products has to be adjusted according to the observable market price of the identical financial instrument. The reasons for adjustments include time lag of the occurring market transaction prices for an identical financial product (the quoted prices do not represent fair value at the measurement date), the difference in transaction terms for financial instrument, transaction prices involving related parties, and the correlation between the observable transaction prices of identical financial instrument and the market prices of held financial instrument.
- (2) The quoted market price of the same or identical financial instruments in an inactive market.
- (3) The fair value is estimated on the basis of the results of a valuation technique, and the market inputs used (i.e., interest rate, yield curve, and fluctuation rate) are based on obtainable data from the market (an observable input means an input can be derived from market data and can reflect the expectation of market participants when the inputs were used in evaluating the prices of financial instruments).
- (4) A majority of inputs are derived from observable market data, or the input correlation can be tested based on observable market data.

(Note3) Input for a fair value measurement for a financial instrument classified in Level 3 is not based on obtainable data from the market (an unobservable input, such as volatility for a share option derived from the share's historical prices, which does not generally represent current market expectations about future volatility).

- 2) The instruments measured at fair value transferred between level 1 and level 2

	For the year ended December 31, 2021			
	From Level 1 to Level 2		From Level 2 to Level 1	
	Amount	Reason	Amount	Reason
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ -	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,682,484	the lack of active quote markers for debt securities	2,962,300	the high frequency of the transaction and the availability of observable of input parameters

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	For the year ended December 31, 2020			
	From Level 1 to Level 2		From Level 2 to Level 1	
	Amount	Reason	Amount	Reason
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ -	-	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	7,080,778	the lack of active quote markers for debt securities	4,639,861	the high frequency of the transaction and the availability of observable of input parameters

3) Statements of changes in financial assets which were classified to Level 3 based on fair value measurement

Items	For the year ended December 31, 2021							
	Beginning balance	Valuation gains (losses)		Current increase		Current decrease		Ending balance
		The amount recognized in current net income	The amount recognized in other comprehensive income	Purchase or issue	Transfer in to Level 3	Sale, disposal, or settlement	Transfer out from level 3	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 45,819,645	(389,134)	9,179,110	21,801,794	-	4,321,132	-	72,090,283
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,598,375	12,405	1,164,576	2,438,480	-	2,684,885	-	6,528,951
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 51,418,020</b>	<b>(376,729)</b>	<b>10,343,686</b>	<b>24,240,274</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,006,017</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>78,619,234</b>

Items	For the year ended December 31, 2020							
	Beginning balance	Valuation gains (losses)		Current increase		Current decrease		Ending balance
		The amount recognized in current net income	The amount recognized in other comprehensive income	Purchase or issue	Transfer in to Level 3	Sale, disposal, or settlement	Transfer out from level 3	
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 33,933,303	(357,075)	1,131,784	13,546,359	-	2,434,726	-	45,819,645
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,530,306	-	(4,795)	270,000	-	197,136	-	5,598,375
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 39,463,609</b>	<b>(357,075)</b>	<b>1,126,989</b>	<b>13,816,359</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,631,862</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51,418,020</b>

The policy for when to recognize the transfers in or out of Level 3 is according to the actual date of the event or change in circumstances.

	For the years ended December 31	
	2021	2020
Unrealized losses recognized in profit or loss for the above-mentioned financial assets and liabilities held as of end of the period	\$ (376,729)	(282,266)

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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

4) Quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used in the fair value measurement (Level 3)

The Company's instruments measured at fair value in Level 3 were mainly financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the relationship between quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs and fair value cannot be fully controlled practically, thus unobservable quantitative information of fair value were \$7,371,157 and \$4,817,731, respectively.

The quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs of the Company's instruments measured at fair value in Level 3 was listed as follows:

December 31, 2021					
Fair value	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range of inputs	The relation between inputs and fair value	
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial instruments assets</b>					
<b>Assets:</b>					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
\$ 67,101,987	Others	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value	Not applicable	Positive correlation
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
3,543,307	Investment in equity instruments	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value	Not applicable	Positive correlation
351,163	Investment in equity instruments	Price book ratio	Price book ratio/liquidity discount	Not applicable/0%~100%	Positive correlation/negative correlation
251,620	Investment in equity instruments	Discounted dividend method	Dividend distribution rate/liquidity discount, discount rate	0%~100%	Positive correlation/negative correlation
December 31, 2020					
Fair value	Valuation technique	Key unobservable inputs	Range of inputs	The relation between inputs and fair value	
<b>Recurring fair value measurements</b>					
<b>Non-derivative financial instruments assets</b>					
<b>Assets:</b>					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
\$ 41,001,914	Others	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value	Not applicable	Positive correlation
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
2,692,935	Investment in equity instruments	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value	Not applicable	Positive correlation
2,634,003	Investment in equity instruments	Price book ratio	Price book ratio/liquidity discount	Not applicable/0%~100%	Positive correlation/negative correlation
271,437	Investment in equity instruments	Discounted dividend method	Dividend distribution rate/liquidity discount, discount rate	0%~100%	Positive correlation/negative correlation

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- 5) The valuation process used for fair value measurements categorized within Level 3

Risk management unit of the Company testifies the fair value through applying independent data sources so that the information can be close to the current market status, making sure that the data sources are independent, reliable, consistent with other information and representable as an exercisable price; also makes other necessary fair value adjustments which are used to verify the reasonableness of valuation.

- 6) Sensitivity analysis of possible alternative assumptions of fair value measurements of Level 3

The Company's fair value measurement of financial instruments is reasonable, but the use of different evaluation models or evaluation parameters may result in different evaluation results. For financial instruments classified as Level 3, if the evaluation parameters change, the impact on the current profit and loss or other comprehensive income was as follows:

	Inputs	Change up or down	Effect on the current profit and loss		Effect on other comprehensive income	
			Favorable change	Unfavorable change	Favorable change	Unfavorable change
<b>December 31, 2021</b>						
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Others	Net asset value	1%	-	-	671,020	(671,020)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investment in equity instruments	Net asset value	1%	-	-	35,433	(35,433)
Investment in equity instruments	Dividend distribution rate	10%	-	-	25,159	(25,159)
<b>December 31, 2020</b>						
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Others	Net asset value	1%	-	-	410,019	(410,019)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investment in equity instruments	Net asset value	1%	-	-	26,929	(26,929)
Investment in equity instruments	Dividend distribution rate	10%	-	-	27,120	(27,163)

The favorable and unfavorable changes refer to the volatility of fair value, and the fair value is calculated based on the unobservable input parameters of different degrees. If the fair value of a financial instrument is affected by more than one input value, the above table only reflects the impact of changes in a single input value, and does not take into account the correlation and variability between input values.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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(ae) Financial risk management

(i) Risk information system

1) Risk management organization structure

The risk management objectives of the Company are to minimize the potential financial losses through appropriate strategies, policies and procedures. The overall risk management frameworks, which are transparent, systematic, professional and well-established, are rooted in their corporate governance to improve both business performance and shareholder's equity.

The organization structure of risk management of the Company includes Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, Asset and Liability Management Committee, Risk Management Unit, supervisors of each department and Internal Auditor Unit. The responsibilities of each level are as follows:

Board of Directors, the highest risk management decision-making unit, is responsible for acknowledging risks arising from the Company's operation. It establishes appropriate systems and cultures of risk management, determining risk management policies and risk appetite. It also undertakes the ultimate responsibility of overall risk management.

Risk Management Committee, subordinate to the Board of Directors, has the responsibility to examine risk management policies, structures, and organization functions, establishing qualitative and quantitative standards of management. It supervises the effectiveness of each department's risk management and comes up with suggestions and reports to the Board of Directors.

Assets and Liabilities Management Committee, which belongs to General Manager, accounts for reviewing and approving the decisions of assets and liabilities of the Company as well as holding discussions on the aspects of both strategy and practice.

Risk Management Unit is independent from all business departments and transaction activities. It accounts for setting risk management policies and implementing risk management mechanisms such as market risk management, credit risk management, and liquidity risk management. Meanwhile, it reports significant risk related matters and overall risk assessment report to the General Manager, Chairman, Risk Management Committee, and Board of Directors regularly and irregularly.

The supervisors of each department have the responsibility for first-hand risk management. They account for the daily management and report on the risk of their own unit and respond by taking necessary countermeasures.

Internal Audit Unit accounts for examining the state of execution of risk management of all units of the Company.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

2) Risk management policies

In order to establish an effective mechanism capable of identifying, measuring, monitoring, reporting, and responding to risk for each business, risk management policies of the Company set specific goals of risk management, control mode, and attribute of responsibility to ensure all kinds of operation risk controlled in the tolerant range and to achieve the goal of optimal risk and reward.

3) Risk management procedures

Risk management procedures of the Company include risk identification, risk measurement, risk monitoring and risk reporting. For market, credit, liquidity, operation, commodity pricing, and asset-liability matching risk and capital adequacy, the Company enables to regulate measurement and methods of evaluation and offer reports regularly to monitor any kind of risk by the establishment of management policies, management standards and rules.

(ii) Credit Risk Management

1) Definition and sources of credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss causing the negative influence on the Company's operation which is caused by a debtor's downgraded credit or a debtor's incapability of redeeming or a counterparty's failure or refusal to fulfill the contract. The exposure of credit risk of the Company primary comes from loans, fund management business such as approved and bearable bonds investments and derivative transactions.

2) Management procedures of credit risk

Management procedures of credit risk of the Company include:

a) Risk identification:

The source of credit risk includes obligors, underlying issuers, counterparties' defaults or downgraded credit, or the risk of impairment of collaterals, and so on. The identification of credit risk should consider both internal operating condition and external environmental change simultaneously to define risk factors.

b) Risk measurement:

It focuses on the credit rating of debtors or counterparties and considers the category and structure of bonds and their issuers to invest under the risk limits set up by the Company before transactions.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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c) Risk monitoring:

The Company sets up the limit management of credit assets and fully grasps the information of all credit assets portfolio, concentration of risk exposure, and large value risk exposure to make sure it locates in the range of control. The establishment of credit granting and credit reviewing procedures, the alert and reporting operation of credit risk events, monitoring, evaluating and management system of collaterals, standards of handling collections of expired loans and bad debts, and so on, enable the departments control credit risk and make ensure the Company's right and reduce credit loss.

d) Risk reporting:

Risk Management Unit periodically prepares various credit risk management reports including the asset quality of various credit products, concentration of risk exposure of asset portfolios, the risk profile of industries, disclosing each aspect of credit risk of the Company. The reports are submitted to all levels of management and enables them to fully control credit risk.

3) Mitigation of credit risk

a) Collateral Management:

For credit business, the future source of redeeming is mainly judged by the obligor's operation prospect, cash flow, willingness and capability of redeeming. The obligor or a third party could be asked to deliver pledge of real estate, chattel, securities or guarantees as collateral which could be disposed for recovering the creditor's right through certain procedures directly if the obligor defaults. In order to maintain the good standing value of collateral, the Company has established guidelines regarding collateral management, which includes: loan-to-value, collateral type, collateral evaluation, and collateral insurance.

b) Pre-settlement risk mitigation:

The Company addresses to the pre-settlement risk exposure of counterparties before settlement by taking actions of signing a netting settlement agreement or an early termination agreement in order to reduce the credit loss of the Company.

4) Maximum exposure to credit risk

Without taking collateral or other credit enhancement mitigation effect into consideration, the maximum exposure to credit risk of on balance sheet financial assets equals to their carrying values and off balance sheet financial instruments' maximum exposure to credit risks (maximum exposure which cannot be revoked, without taking collaterals or other credit enhancement into consideration).

Please refer to Note 6 (ae)(iii).6) for off-balance-sheet financial instruments' maximum exposure to credit risks.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

5) Concentrations of credit risk

The amounts of the Company's financial assets under maximum exposure to credit risk by area and industry were as follows:

a) By Industry

	December 31, 2021				
	Public Sector	Corporate	Financial Institution	Individuals	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	\$ -	-	-	21,144,324	21,144,324
Premium loans	-	-	-	4,518,670	4,518,670
Secured loans	-	24,622,287	-	8,371,125	32,993,412
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	26,894	-	108,794,156	-	108,821,050
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income — Investment in debt instruments	45,244,984	77,040,574	61,522,683	-	183,808,241
Financial assets measured at amortized cost(note)	193,274,329	365,561,942	455,710,712	-	1,014,546,983
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	-	-	1,088,135	-	1,088,135
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	-	-	271,589	-	271,589
Other financial assets	-	-	910,746	-	910,746
Derivative financial assets	-	-	5,387,883	-	5,387,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 238,546,207</b>	<b>467,224,803</b>	<b>633,685,904</b>	<b>34,034,119</b>	<b>1,373,491,033</b>

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	December 31, 2020				
	Public Sector	Corporate	Financial Institution	Individuals	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	\$ -	-	-	20,922,061	20,922,061
Premium loans	-	-	-	4,420,064	4,420,064
Secured loans	-	15,619,535	237,328	11,573,352	27,430,215
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	37,198	-	79,716,460	-	79,753,658
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income — Investment in debt instruments	38,960,859	87,158,614	60,466,908	-	186,586,381
Financial assets measured at amortized cost(note)	179,450,033	353,299,782	513,051,843	-	1,045,801,658
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	-	-	732,094	-	732,094
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	-	-	264,744	-	264,744
Other financial assets	-	-	462,132	-	462,132
Derivative financial assets	-	-	10,836,999	-	10,836,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 218,448,090</b>	<b>456,077,931</b>	<b>665,768,508</b>	<b>36,915,477</b>	<b>1,377,210,006</b>

Note: Government bonds used to securities serving as deposits paid were included.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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b) By Area

	December 31, 2021				Total
	Taiwan	North America	Asia (excluding Taiwan)	Others	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	\$ 21,144,324	-	-	-	21,144,324
Premium loans	4,518,670	-	-	-	4,518,670
Secured loans	32,993,412	-	-	-	32,993,412
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	69,217,006	23,192,393	3,062,489	13,349,162	108,821,050
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income — Investment in debt instruments	34,475,507	35,073,166	66,194,645	48,064,923	183,808,241
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	102,263,019	332,046,722	264,484,600	315,752,642	1,014,546,983
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	91,865	433,017	549,838	13,415	1,088,135
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	101,031	36,274	130,544	3,740	271,589
Other financial assets	910,746	-	-	-	910,746
Derivative financial assets	4,224,466	-	154,105	1,009,312	5,387,883
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 269,940,046</b>	<b>390,781,572</b>	<b>334,576,221</b>	<b>378,193,194</b>	<b>1,373,491,033</b>

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	December 31, 2020				
	Taiwan	North America	Asia (excluding Taiwan)	Others	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	\$ 20,922,061	-	-	-	20,922,061
Premium loans	4,420,064	-	-	-	4,420,064
Secured loans	27,430,215	-	-	-	27,430,215
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	63,935,878	12,648,316	-	3,169,464	79,753,658
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income — Investment in debt instruments	53,596,506	37,710,334	59,410,553	35,868,988	186,586,381
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	99,751,258	340,804,024	269,043,922	336,202,454	1,045,801,658
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	90,861	366,067	254,457	20,709	732,094
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	82,567	121,673	56,720	3,784	264,744
Other financial assets	462,132	-	-	-	462,132
Derivative financial assets	8,154,687	-	548,406	2,133,906	10,836,999
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 278,846,229</b>	<b>391,650,414</b>	<b>329,314,058</b>	<b>377,399,305</b>	<b>1,377,210,006</b>

Note: Government bonds used to securities serving as deposits paid were included.

- 6) Credit quality and overdue loss analysis of financial assets
- a) Identification of significant increases in credit risk after original recognition:
- i) The Company evaluates whether the credit risk of financial instruments have been significantly increased since the initial recognition on each reporting day. The criteria for identifying the significant increases in credit risk are set as below:
- Internal/External credit risk rating, overdue information, credit spread, other market information related to the borrower, issuer or counterparty and significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

ii) Low credit risk:

If it is determined that the financial instrument has a low credit risk on the reporting date, it can be assumed that the credit risk of the financial instrument did not increase significantly after original recognition.

b) The definition of default on financial assets is same with the financial assets' s credit losses has occurred. Please refer to Note 4 (f)(i).6 for more information.

c) Measurement of expected credit risk

i) Methods and assumptions

For those financial instruments that have no significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the impairment loss are measured as 12-month expected credit loss. On the other hand, for those financial instruments that have significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition, the impairment loss are measured as lifetime expected credit loss.

To evaluate the expected credit losses for 12-month and lifetime, the Company consider the default probability (Probability of default, "PD") of financial assets or issuers or counterparties, and loss given default rate ("LGD") multiplying the exposure at default (" EAD" ), taking into account the time value of money as well.

Probability of Default and Loss Given Default used by the Company are based on information on the probability of default and default loss rate published by international credit rating agencies(Moody' s), or internal historical information, and are adjusted based on historically observable data.

The Company measures the amount of exposure at default based on the amortized cost of financial assets.

There is no significant change on the methodology or assumptions for assessment of expected credit losses during for the year ended December 31, 2021.

ii) Consideration of forward-looking information

The Company takes forward-looking information into consideration when it judges whether the credit risk of the financial assets has increased significantly since the original recognition and measures the expected credit losses.

The Company uses Probability of Default published by international credit rating agencies(Moody' s) that have considered forward-looking general economic information.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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d) Credit quality and impairment analysis of financial assets

Some financial assets held by the Company, such as cash and cash equivalent and repurchase agreements, can be considered as low credit risk. Below tables provide the credit quality analysis for the rest of financial assets.

Item	December 31, 2021						Total (A)+(B) -(C)-(E)				
	12-month ECL			Lifetime ECL							
	Investment grade	Sub-investment grade	High risk grade	Subtotal (A)	Investment grade	Sub-investment grade		High risk grade	Subtotal (B)	Lifetime ECL (credit-impaired) (C)	Impairment allowances (E)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - Loans											
Life insurance loans	\$ 21,144,324	-	-	21,144,324	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,144,324
Premium loans	4,518,670	-	-	4,518,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,518,670
Secured loans	32,971,233	-	-	32,971,233	5,193	-	5,193	-	16,986	432,123	32,561,289
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss											
Investment in debt instruments	102,993,865	-	5,827,185	108,821,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,821,050
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Investment in debt instruments	178,389,876	5,418,365	-	183,808,241	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,808,241
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	1,001,446,444	8,919,254	-	1,010,365,698	86,054	4,095,231	4,181,285	-	-	645,463	1,013,901,520
Reinsurance assets											
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	1,088,135	-	-	1,088,135	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,088,135
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	271,589	-	-	271,589	-	-	-	-	-	-	271,589
Other financial assets	910,746	-	-	910,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	910,746
Total	\$ 1,343,734,882	14,337,619	5,827,185	1,363,899,686	91,247	4,095,231	4,186,478	16,986	1,077,586	1,367,025,564	

Note: Government bonds used to securities serving as deposits paid were included.

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Item	12-month ECL				Lifetime ECL				Total (A)+(B)+(-)(E)
	Investment grade	Sub-investment grade	High risk grade	Subtotal (A)	Investment grade	Sub-investment grade	High risk grade	Subtotal (B)	
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - Loans									
Life insurance loans	\$ 20,922,061	-	-	20,922,061	-	-	-	-	20,922,061
Premium loans	4,420,064	-	-	4,420,064	-	-	-	-	4,420,064
Secured loans	27,340,717	-	-	27,340,717	2,117	-	2,117	87,381	27,007,014
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss									
Investment in debt instruments	79,635,959	117,699	-	79,753,658	-	-	-	-	79,753,658
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Investment in debt instruments	182,637,118	2,215,634	1,733,629	186,586,381	-	-	-	-	186,586,381
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	1,020,738,367	8,675,509	12,667,100	1,042,080,976	88,891	3,631,791	3,720,682	738,811	1,045,062,847
Reinsurance assets									
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	732,094	-	-	732,094	-	-	-	-	732,094
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	264,744	-	-	264,744	-	-	-	-	264,744
Other financial assets	462,132	-	-	462,132	-	-	-	-	462,132
Total	\$ 1,337,653,256	11,008,842	14,400,729	1,362,562,827	91,008	3,631,791	3,722,799	87,381	1,365,210,995

Note: Government bonds used to securities serving as deposits paid were included.

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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(iii) Liquidity Risk Management Mechanism

1) Description and origin of liquidity risk

The Company divides liquidity risk into capital liquidity risk and market liquidity risk. Capital liquidity risk refers to the risk of inability to liquidate assets and obtain funds at a reasonable cost within a reasonable timeframe to meet the obligations at maturity. Market liquidity risk refers to the risk of facing significant market value volatility when disposing or offsetting the position held due to insufficient depth of the market or market disorder.

Liquidity risk may stem from external and internal factors, such as payment capability impairs because it is uneasy to dispose financial instrument for cash under the current financial market, early termination of insurance contract by insured, and solvency of the company questioned by insured due to loss event caused by credit, market, or operation risk.

2) Management procedures of liquidity risk

Based on the Company's assets-liability matching risk management policy, the Company set robust management framework and procedures which clearly define the authority of each unit and identification, measurement, monitor, and reporting of liquidity risk. In accordance with the management needs to use a number of liquidity measurement indicators to determine and monitor the Company's liquidity risk status, together with the setting of liquidity risk limits and management operations to ensure to maintain adequate liquidity at any time.

3) Measurement of liquidity risk

The measurement of liquidity risk includes:

- a) Fund maturity gap structure analysis: Discloses fund surplus or shortage through fund maturity gap.
- b) Status of fund source to fund usage.
- c) Stress test: The test assesses the liquidity impact from extreme scenarios.

The Company adopts appropriate measurements to assist implementation of management procedures in accordance with their structure of assets and liabilities.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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4) Maturity analysis of non-derivative liabilities

The table below shows the analysis of undiscounted and expected net cash flows of the Company's liabilities. The amounts disclosed are based on contractual cash flows on the reporting date of insurance payments and expenses in the future minus total premiums; thus may be different from the related accounts included in the balance sheet.

	December 31, 2021					Total
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1 year	Over 1 year	
Accounts payable \$	8,664,337	773,230	1,117,864	2,094,658	-	12,650,089
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000

	December 31, 2020					Total
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1 year	Over 1 year	
Accounts payable \$	8,177,156	964,274	1,392,677	2,611,111	-	13,145,218
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	15,000,000	15,000,000

5) Maturity analysis of derivative liabilities

a) Net settled derivatives engaged by the Company includes but not limited to:

Foreign exchange derivatives: Non-delivery forwards

For derivative financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the amount will be disclosed in the period of 0-30 days, to reflect the nature of short-term trading behavior and the cash flows generated from reverse operation in the future; for hedging derivatives, the amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may not correspond to related items in the balance sheets. The maturity analysis of net settled derivatives financial assets and liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2021					Total
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1 year	Over 1 year	
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss						
– Foreign exchange derivatives	\$ <u>707,684</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>707,684</u>

	December 31, 2020					Total
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~1 year	Over 1 year	
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss						
– Foreign exchange derivatives	\$ <u>1,829,178</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,829,178</u>

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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b) Gross settled derivatives

Gross settled derivatives engaged by the Company include:

Foreign exchange derivatives: forwards, and currency swaps.

The table below shows the analysis of maturity based on contractual cash flows; thus the disclosed amounts may not correspond to related items in the balance sheet. The maturity analysis of gross settled derivatives was as follows:

	December 31, 2021					
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss						
– Foreign exchange derivatives						
– Cash outflow	\$ 95,837,806	58,566,979	37,519,950	52,195,650	31,566,600	275,686,985
– Cash inflow	96,694,667	59,282,928	37,948,020	54,041,372	31,108,575	279,075,562
Cash outflow subtotal	95,837,806	58,566,979	37,519,950	52,195,650	31,566,600	275,686,985
Cash inflow subtotal	96,694,667	59,282,928	37,948,020	54,041,372	31,108,575	279,075,562
Net cash flow	<u>\$ 856,861</u>	<u>715,949</u>	<u>428,070</u>	<u>1,845,722</u>	<u>(458,025)</u>	<u>3,388,577</u>
	December 31, 2020					
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Derivative financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss						
– Foreign exchange derivatives						
– Cash outflow	\$ 59,947,863	93,489,619	30,218,480	97,468,852	50,085,278	331,210,092
– Cash inflow	60,862,547	95,024,012	31,201,535	100,043,326	51,201,896	338,333,316
Cash outflow subtotal	59,947,863	93,489,619	30,218,480	97,468,852	50,085,278	331,210,092
Cash inflow subtotal	60,862,547	95,024,012	31,201,535	100,043,326	51,201,896	338,333,316
Net cash flow	<u>\$ 914,684</u>	<u>1,534,393</u>	<u>983,055</u>	<u>2,574,474</u>	<u>1,116,618</u>	<u>7,123,224</u>

6) Maturity analysis of off-balance-sheet items

Table below shows the maturity analysis of off-balance-sheet items for the Company. The amount of the guarantee and committed credit lines will be allocated to the earliest period when such obligation can be exercised at any time by clients. The amount disclosed is based on contractual cash flow and may be different from that included in the balance sheets.

	December 31, 2021					
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Unused lines of credit commitments	\$ -	-	-	-	11,077,091	11,077,091

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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	December 31, 2020					Total
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~ 1 year	Over 1 year	
Unused lines of credit commitments	\$ -	-	-	-	12,825,012	12,825,012

Note: The amounts disclosed in the table also represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

(iv) Market Risk Management Mechanism

1) Description and origin of market risk

Market risk is the risk that the financial assets held by the Company may have potential loss due to changes in market risk factors, including interest rate (credit spread included), foreign exchange rate, securities price, commodity price, and their volatility.

2) Management procedures and measurement of market risk

a) Risk identification:

The Company clearly identifies sources of markets risks various kind of transaction before trading, and narrative them in guidelines documents, Market risk factors, includes interest rate (credit spread included), foreign exchange rate, securities price and commodity price and their volatility.

b) Risk Management Unit adopts appropriate and consistent market risk measurement methods covering main risk sources according to business characteristics and risk sources. The measurement methods include calculating profits or losses, risk sensitivity, value at risk, scenario analysis and stress testing:

i) Value at Risk (VaR)

Value at Risk measures the maximum potential loss under a particular confidence interval and a given holding period.

ii) Scenario Analysis

Scenario analysis measures the impact on net value and potential abnormal loss of investment portfolios or positions which results from changes in risk factors under hypothetical market scenarios.

iii) Stress Testing

Stress testing sets extreme risk events or scenarios and measures the impact of specific or a serious of exceptional change of risk factors on investment portfolios or positions; Stress testing assist VaR which cannot measure tail risk.

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iv) Factor Sensitivity

Factor sensitivity is a measurement for monitoring the cross-product exposures within each risk factor, including but not limited to foreign exchange, interest rate and equity price, etc.

- c) Risk control: Using intervention by management and risk limit to monitor instruments bearing market risks to ensure that market risk exposure matches risk appetite of the Company.
- d) Risk report: Risk Management Unit reports risk management related information to the top management or Board of Directors on a regular basis.
- e) Interest rate benchmark reform

A fundamental reform of major interest rate benchmarks is being undertaken globally, including the replacement of London Interbank Offered Rate (IBORs) with alternative nearly risk-free rate. The exposure of interest rate benchmark of the Company financial instruments will be a part of the market overall transformation. The main risk of the Company is the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), which is expected to retire by the end of June 2023. Also, the interest rate of each currency will be replaced by the reference interest rate recommended by the reference interest rate group or committee of each currency.

The Company expected that the main risk faced by the change in interest rate benchmark is operational risk. The Company check whether there are fallback provisions in the product treaty. After renegotiating the treaty with the counterparty, updating the contract terms and revising the operational control related to the transformation, the Company has completed the modification of contract terms or implement appropriate contingency provisions before the end of the year 2021 to respond interest rate benchmark reform, and perform operations for follow-up evaluation, interest assessment and related accounting processes. Financial risk is mainly limited to interest rate risk. A treaty (hereafter referred to as unmodified contracts), whose contract terms will still be affected by the changes in the interest rate benchmark, is regarded as a contract that has not yet been converted to another alternative benchmark rate, even if the treaty contains contingency provisions for the cessation of the existing interest rate benchmark.

The company re-examine the total amount of contracts that has not yet been converted to another benchmark rate and the amount of contracts that have appropriate contingency provisions in order to monitor the progress of the conversion to the new benchmark rate and regularly report to the Board of Directors until the preparation work is completed or the relevant parts have been fully disposed.

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The following tables present the amounts of the unmodified contracts and appropriate contingency provisions as of December 31, 2021. The derivatives, non-derivative financial assets and non-derivative financial liabilities are listed in nominal principal or face value as follows:

Unit: In Thousands of US Dollars

<b>Position</b>	<b>USD LIBOR</b>	
Non-derivative financial assets (Par value)	USD	715,996

3) Mitigation of market risk

The Company avoids and reduces the impact of the risk through derivative. The use of derivative is under regulations of Board of Directors. The Company adjusts risks to a tolerance or approved range by rationally operating hedging instruments and mechanisms for risks set up previously.

4) Sensitivity analysis of market risk factor

The table below shows the sensitivity analysis of gains or losses and impact of equity, taking into account of the possible changes in foreign exchange rate, market interest rate and equity commodity price.

<b>December 31, 2021</b>			
<b>Risk Items</b>	<b>Movement</b>	<b>Effect on</b>	
		<b>Equity</b>	<b>Profit and Loss</b>
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	Foreign Currency appreciate by 1% against NTD	1,153,537	1,674,520
	Foreign Currency depreciate by 1% against NTD	(1,153,537)	(1,674,520)
Interest Rate Risk	Interest Rate Curve shift up by 1bp	(345,248)	(16)
	Interest Rate Curve shift down by 1bp	345,248	16
Equity Price Risk	Equity price appreciate by 1%	3,486,775	27,925
	Equity price depreciate by 1%	(3,486,775)	(27,925)

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**Notes to the Financial Statements**

<b>December 31, 2020</b>			
<b>Risk Items</b>	<b>Movement</b>	<b>Effect on</b>	
		<b>Equity</b>	<b>Profit and Loss</b>
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	Foreign Currency appreciate by 1% against NTD	1,017,454	1,934,553
	Foreign Currency depreciate by 1% against NTD	(1,017,454)	(1,934,553)
Interest Rate Risk	Interest Rate Curve shift up by 1bp	(320,582)	-
	Interest Rate Curve shift down by 1bp	320,582	-
Equity Price Risk	Equity price appreciate by 1%	3,119,943	21,042
	Equity price depreciate by 1%	(3,119,943)	(21,042)

The Company invests in bonds at fix interest rates; the fair value of bonds changes with market interest rate. If market interest rate increases by 1%, the fair value of bonds decreases \$34,526,391. The equity securities investments held by the Company are financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets measured at fair value through comprehensive income and the fair value of equity securities change with market price. If market price decreases by 1%, the fair value of equity securities decreases \$3,514,700. In addition, the changes of foreign exchange rate changes impact foreign investments; fair value decreases \$427,138 while NTD appreciates a cent against US dollar. The Company hedges exchange rate risk by forward and foreign exchange swaps.

(v) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has transactions which apply IAS 32 Article 42, which regulates offsetting related; financial assets and liabilities of this kind of transactions are expressed in balance sheet at net value.

The Company also has exercisable master netting arrangements or similar agreements with counterparties for those didn't conform to offsetting conditions of IAS. According to aforesaid exercisable master netting arrangements or similar agreements, the transactions can be net settled by offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities if the parties to the transaction choose so. If not, the transaction can be settled at total amount. In the case of default of one party, the other party can have the transaction net settled.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
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The table below shows information regarding offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities describe above:

<b>December 31, 2021</b>						
<b>Financial assets that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement</b>						
	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amount of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not off set in the balance sheet(d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>5,387,883</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,387,883</u>	<u>415,862</u>	<u>1,042,805</u>	<u>3,929,216</u>
<b>December 31, 2021</b>						
<b>Financial liabilities that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement</b>						
	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amounts of financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not off set in the balance sheet(d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ <u>633,556</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>633,556</u>	<u>415,862</u>	<u>80,024</u>	<u>137,670</u>
<b>December 31, 2020</b>						
<b>Financial assets that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement</b>						
	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets (a)	Gross amounts of financial liabilities offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amount of financial assets presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not off set in the balance sheet(d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets	\$ <u>10,836,999</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,836,999</u>	<u>1,094,292</u>	<u>3,468,283</u>	<u>6,274,424</u>
<b>December 31, 2020</b>						
<b>Financial liabilities that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement</b>						
	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities (a)	Gross amounts of financial assets offset in the balance sheet (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities presented in the balance sheet (c)=(a)-(b)	Amounts not off set in the balance sheet(d)		Net amount (e)=(c)-(d)
				Financial instruments	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial liabilities	\$ <u>1,587,517</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,587,517</u>	<u>1,094,292</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>493,225</u>

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(af) Capital management

Board of Directors' policy on capital management is holding wholesome capital foundation in order to maintain the belief from investors, borrowers and market and to support future operation developments. Capital includes share capital, capital surplus, retained earnings and non-controlling equity. Board of Directors controls both return on capital and dividend level of ordinary shares.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company's approach to manage its capital remains unchanged.

(ag) Structured entities

- (i) The table below presents the types of structured entities that the Company holds and does not have controlling power.

<u>The types of structured entities</u>	<u>Nature and purpose</u>	<u>Interests held by Company</u>
Private funds	Invest private funds which are published by third party funds management company to gain investment income.	Investing in funds and equity of limited partnership issued by these entities.
Special purpose entities	Setting up for participating in the program of "Kaohsiung City HoFa industrial park development, sell (bid) and management", and for conducting the project of "Taichung Intercontinental Baseball Stadium extension, renovation and operation".	Investing in stocks issued by the entity.
Asset-backed Securities	Securitizing financial or non-financial assets and issuing them to raise funds.	Investing in securities issued by these entities.

- (ii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the scales of structured entities were as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Private funds	13,380,945,836	11,472,378,744
Special purpose entities	6,850,171	7,940,731
Asset-backed securities	212,926,940	452,897,396

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- (iii) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the carrying amounts of interests held by the Company in these structured entities were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2021</u>	<u>December 31,</u> <u>2020</u>
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 71,807,237	45,924,872
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	11,298,040	15,172,713
Investments accounted for using equity method	<u>5,244,298</u>	<u>6,160,959</u>
Total	<u>\$ 88,349,575</u>	<u>67,258,544</u>

The maximum exposure of the possible loss from these entities is the carrying amount of interests held by the Company.

- (iv) As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company has not provided any financial support to the unconsolidated structured entities.

**(7) Related-party transactions:**

- (a) Name and relationship

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. (CTBC Financial Holding)	Parent company of the Company.
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. (CTBC Bank)	Controlled by the same company as the Company.
CTBC Securities Co., Ltd. (CTBC Securities)	"
CTBC Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (CTBC Venture Capital )	"
CTBC Asset Management Co., Ltd. (CTBC Asset Management)	"
CTBC Security Co., Ltd. (CTBC Security)	"
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Lottery)	"
CTBC Investments Co., Ltd. (CTBC Investments)	"
CTBC Investments Trust Funds	Securities investment trust funds managed by the company which is controlled by the same company as the Company.
CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd. (CTBC Insurance)	Subsidiaries of the Company.
CTBC Capital Co., Ltd. (CTBC Capital)	"

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<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Relationship with the Company</u>
HoFa Land Development Co., Ltd. (HoFa Land Development)	An investee company carried accounted for using equity method by the Company.
Wu Tzu Development Co., Ltd. (Wu Tzu Development)	"
Star Shining Energy Co., Ltd. (Star Shining Energy)	"
Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd. (Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital)	"
King Dragon Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (King Dragon Life Insurance)	"
Giga Green Energy Co., Ltd. (Giga Green Energy)	"
Taiwan Wind Investment Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Wind Investment)	"
Solarbright Energy Co., Ltd. (Solarbright Energy)	"
Star Power Energy Co., Ltd. (Star Power Energy)	"
Li-Wei Energy Co., Ltd. (Li-Wei Energy)	"
Xinhe Energy Development Co., Ltd. (Xinhe Energy)	"
Nan Ya Plastics Corporation (Nan Ya Plastics)	The Chairman of the company which is controlled by the same company as the Company is its Director.
Formosa Sumco Technology Corporation (Formosa Sumco)	"
Chailease Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd. (Chailease Insurance Brokers)	Related party in substance.
Other related parties	Major executives of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries and their close relatives.

Note: The Company discloses the transaction during the period that legal person or personal as related parties; The balances will not be disclosed for these who are not related parties on reporting date.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(b) Significant transactions between related parties and the Company

(i) Deposits:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Bank	\$ <u>26,141,454</u>	<u>17,463,579</u>

(ii) Receivables:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Investments	\$ 1,524	14,905
Others	1,089	2,496
Other related parties	<u>6</u>	<u>45</u>
Total	\$ <u>2,619</u>	<u>17,446</u>

(iii) Capital intermediation:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Others	\$ 666	828
Other related parties	<u>1,560</u>	<u>3,494</u>
Total	\$ <u>2,226</u>	<u>4,322</u>

(iv) Prepayments:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Bank	\$ 13,410	65,120
Others	<u>885</u>	<u>145</u>
Total	\$ <u>14,295</u>	<u>65,265</u>

(v) Refundable deposits:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Bank	\$ 44,785	44,728
Others	<u>5,630</u>	<u>5,689</u>
Total	\$ <u>50,415</u>	<u>50,417</u>

(vi) Investment in fund managed by related parties:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Name of funds</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Investments	CTBC Investments Co., Ltd. Trust Funds	\$ <u>16,051,677</u>	<u>17,207,105</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(vii) Discretionary investments with related parties:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Investments	\$ <u>14,028,580</u>	<u>46,235,976</u>

(viii) Stock balance with related parties published:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Nan Ya Plastics	\$ 1,424,472	1,199,292
Formosa Sumco	-	164,362
Total	\$ <u>1,424,472</u>	<u>1,363,654</u>

(ix) Notes payable:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
Chailease Insurance Brokers Co., Ltd.	\$ -	<u>27</u>

(x) Accounts payable:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Bank	\$ 470,885	860,836
CTBC Investments	143,275	17,343
Others	7,867	1,329
Total	\$ <u>622,027</u>	<u>879,508</u>

(xi) CTBC Capital assists the Company in marketing automobile loan business, loan operation management and service consulting operation. According to the contract, if the borrower is unable to repay the loan, CTBC Capital must repay the loan on behalf of the borrower. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, CTBC Capital has repaid the loan on behalf of the borrower amounted to \$37,471 and \$19,692, respectively.

(xii) Guarantee deposits:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>
CTBC Capital	\$ 44,456	53,792
Others	9,575	9,509
Total	\$ <u>54,031</u>	<u>63,301</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(xiii) Written premium:

<u>Related parties</u>	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
CTBC Bank	\$ 150,454	152,909
Others	30,722	29,836
Other related parties	146,786	241,414
Total	<b>\$ 327,962</b>	<b>424,159</b>

(xiv) Fee income:

<u>Related parties</u>	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
CTBC Investments	\$ 36,165	163,046
CTBC Insurance	13,774	13,818
Total	<b>\$ 49,939</b>	<b>176,864</b>

(xv) Interest income:

<u>Related parties</u>	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
CTBC Bank	\$ 7,424	10,983
CTBC Capital	29,323	35,562
Others	15	18
Other related parties	44	101
Total	<b>\$ 36,806</b>	<b>46,664</b>

(xvi) Gains (losses) on investment properties:

<u>Related parties</u>	<b>For the years ended December 31</b>	
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2020</b>
CTBC Bank	\$ 17,883	12,490
CTBC Capital	11,455	11,211
CTBC Insurance	18,658	18,544
Others	761	1,035
Total	<b>\$ 48,757</b>	<b>43,280</b>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(xvii) Gains (losses) on other investments:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CTBC Capital	\$ <u>93</u>	<u>155</u>

(xviii) Other operation income:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Others	\$ <u>720</u>	<u>750</u>

(xix) Commission expense:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CTBC Bank	\$ 6,504,497	5,240,082
Others	<u>998</u>	<u>2,566</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,505,495</u>	<u>5,242,648</u>

(xx) Service fee expense (Recognized as net gains or losses from other investments, other operating costs, general and administrative expenses):

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CTBC Bank	\$ 606,220	730,034
CTBC Investments	231,051	84,745
CTBC Capital	24,851	37,568
Others	<u>4,459</u>	<u>4,533</u>
Total	<u>\$ 866,581</u>	<u>856,880</u>

(xxi) Interest Expense (Recognized as other operating costs and finance costs):

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Others	\$ <u>166</u>	<u>119</u>

(xxii) General and administrative expenses:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CTBC Bank	\$ 28,514	42,406
Others	<u>24,252</u>	<u>12,640</u>
Total	<u>\$ 52,766</u>	<u>55,046</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(xxiii) Staff training expenses:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Others	\$ <u>1,592</u>	<u>1,021</u>

(xxiv) Non-operating income and expenses:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Others	\$ 9,091	8,033
Other related parties	150	-
Total	\$ <u>9,241</u>	<u>8,033</u>

(xxv) Property transaction:

<u>Related parties</u>	<u>Purchase price</u>	
	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CTBC Financial Holdings	\$ <u>343</u>	<u>-</u>

(xxvi) Lease:

The Company is lessee

<u>Name of related party</u>	<u>Summary</u>	<u>Lease liabilities</u>		<u>Lease payment</u>	
		<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
				<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
CTBC Bank	Office lease	\$ -	178,911	2,970	178,878
Others	Lease of official vehicles	2,861	2,107	1,972	2,295
Other related parties	Office lease	-	-	5,979	5,980
Total		\$ <u>2,861</u>	<u>181,018</u>	<u>10,921</u>	<u>187,153</u>

There is no difference in transaction term between related and unrelated parties.

(c) Key management personnel compensation in total

	<u>For the years ended December 31</u>	
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	\$ 293,242	240,126
Post-employment benefits	3,250	3,735
Share-based payment	236,466	(17,513)
Total	\$ <u>532,958</u>	<u>226,348</u>

The Company recognized the changes in the fair value of share-based payments in profit or loss over the vesting period. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the share-based payments were reversed due to the changes in fair value.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**(8) Pledged assets:**

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, pledged assets of the Company were as follows:

<u>Pledged assets</u>	<u>December 31, 2021</u>	<u>December 31, 2020</u>	<u>Purpose of collateral</u>
The Company:			
Time deposits (Refundable deposits account)	\$ 385,625	388,446	Compliance refundable deposits
Government bonds (Refundable deposits account)	9,384,504	8,323,267	Operation refundable deposits
Government bonds (Refundable deposits account)	2,314,015	2,309,331	Taiwan Fertilizer Co., Ltd., compliance refundable deposits of the superficies
Government bonds (Refundable deposits account)	5,630	5,689	Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd, compliance refundable deposits
Government bonds (Refundable deposits account)	<u>5,290</u>	<u>51,995</u>	Court of the seizure deposit
Total	<u>\$ 12,095,064</u>	<u>11,078,728</u>	

Please refer to note 6(c)(i).3) and 6(k).

**(9) Commitments and contingencies:**

- (a) As of December 31, 2021, the amounts of the unrecognized contractual commitment of property acquisitions were \$13,604,193. The Surface Right which has not been paid is recognized under lease liability. Please refer to Note 6 (o).
- (b) The Company had outstanding lawsuits regarding its insurance business, with claims for a total of 22 lawsuits amounting to \$44,566, for which a claim reserve has been provided. For the part that should be compensated by our company has been properly estimate the proportion of loss reserve. These cases are still in the trial phase.
- (c) The outstanding lawsuits regarding to daily business activities are proceeding by engaged lawyer. Once professional advice is obtained and the amount can be reasonably estimated, the company will adjust it to recognize the relevant losses.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- (d) In its press release made by the Supreme Prosecutors Office on October 5, 2016, CTBC Life Insurance (before it was merged with the Company) was involved in a transaction in which it purchased a real property from Gobo Group at a price above the market price and suffered losses and damages therefrom. The Taipei District Court, on August 23, 2019, rendered a judgment judging that Mr. Koo, (the ex-chairman of CTBC Bank) and a current employee (Mr. Chang) were not guilty. The prosecutor has appealed against such judgment and the case is being tried by the High Court. The legal counsel retained by CTBC Holding opined: “ According to the data provided by CTBC Life Insurance , CTBC Life Insurance purchased the real property from Gobo Group at the price less than (1) the appraisal price given by two independent appraisal companies and (2) the ceiling set by the board of directors of CTBC Life Insurance. Given that (1) the purchase price does not exceed the appraisal price and it is lack of concrete evidence to the effect that the appraisal report is doubtful, (2) the transaction was made in due process, and (3) the purchase price is not unreasonable, the transaction in question had no impact of damaging the interest of CTBC Life Insurance .” The legal counsel further opined: “ According to two press releases made by the Taipei District Court on August 23, 2019, the court had judged that (1) the loan extended by CTBC Life Insurance to Gobo against a real property collateral (located at the 2nd floor of Asia Plaza Building) is an arms-length transaction, (2) CTBC Life Insurance’ s bidding (to purchase the real property) was given subject to a condition that Gobo should guarantee a two-year lease at the rental of NT\$6,125 per ping of up to a total of NT\$2,000,268 per ping and in such event, the bidding was given in line with general practice, and (3) CTBC Life Insurance suffered no losses or damages. Since the court’ s conclusion shares the same view as analyzed in our opinion, it can be proven that CTBC Life Insurance suffered no losses in the loan transaction and the real property transaction.” Pursuant to the aforesaid legal opinion, it is thus assessed by CTBC Holding that this case has no material impact on the operations and shareholders’ interests of the Company.
- (e) As of December 31, 2021, the maximum amount of private fund investment commitment that has not been funded were USD\$978,353 thousand, EUR\$244,548 thousand, DKK\$39,493 thousand, JPY\$500,000 thousand and TWD\$1,066,816 thousand.
- (f) As of December 31, 2021, the outstanding balance of the new insurance information core system contract of the Company amounted to \$630,968.

**(10) Losses due to major disasters: None**

**(11) Subsequent events: None**

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**(12) Other:**

- (a) Employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses:

Functional Nature and purpose	For the year ended December 31, 2021			For the year ended December 31, 2020		
	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salaries and wages	1,167,834	3,086,219	4,254,053	1,438,529	2,507,723	3,946,252
Labor and health insurance	115,617	194,033	309,650	147,547	164,924	312,471
Pension expense	62,308	87,768	150,076	72,516	82,038	154,554
Remunerations to directors	-	143,687	143,687	-	59,193	59,193
Other employee benefits expenses	37,137	94,356	131,493	45,304	100,451	145,755
Depreciation expenses	640,464	358,457	998,921	524,954	346,331	871,285
Amortization expenses	1,387	131,283	132,670	119	94,530	94,649

Note: As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the number of employees in the Company were 3,335 and 3,329, respectively. Numbers of non-concurrent directors were 11 and 10, respectively.

- (b) The allocation of income, cost and expenses generating from the joint marketing activities and information interoperability between the Financial Holding Company and its subsidiaries are described below.

In order to maximize the effect of economic scale, the Financial Holding Company and its subsidiaries have decided to adopt joint marketing strategy. The allocation method is either directly attribute the cost to the subsidiaries based on the nature of business or indirectly attribute the cost to the subsidiaries based on the proportion of paid-in capital of subsidiaries.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(c) Significant foreign currency financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b><u>Foreign currency</u></b>	<b><u>Spot rate</u></b>	<b><u>NTD amount</u></b>
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>			
<b><u>Monetary items</u></b>			
USD	39,119,658	27.6900	1,083,223,317
EUR	233,223	31.3257	7,305,878
AUD	1,793,263	20.0919	36,030,058
JPY	2,035,282	0.2405	489,485
HKD	451,030	3.5506	1,601,428
RMB	10,863,540	4.3468/4.3467	47,221,199
GBP	1,587	37.3067	59,222
NZD	1,034	18.8901	19,524
SGD	72,830	20.4626	1,490,291
MXN	233,879	1.3455	314,685
ZAR	5,866	1.7340	10,172
<b><u>Non-monetary items</u></b>			
USD	3,653,179	27.6900	101,156,536
EUR	279,170	31.3257	8,745,191
JPY	19,456,076	0.2405	4,679,186
HKD	1,829,705	3.5506	6,496,550
RMB	2,044,114	4.3468/4.3467	8,885,356
SGD	5,163	20.4626	105,639
DKK	26,877	4.2123	113,216
<b><u>Equity-method investments</u></b>			
RMB	539,049	4.3468/4.3467	2,343,137
<b><u>Financial liabilities</u></b>			
<b><u>Monetary items</u></b>			
USD	58,990	27.6900	1,633,437

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<b>December 31, 2020</b>		
	<u>Foreign currency</u>	<u>Spot rate</u>	<u>NTD amount</u>
<b><u>Financial assets</u></b>			
<b><u>Monetary items</u></b>			
USD	37,783,367	28.5080	1,077,128,218
EUR	243,354	35.0506	8,529,689
AUD	1,827,050	21.9711	40,142,298
JPY	2,013,153	0.2765	556,637
HKD	656,547	3.6775	2,414,453
RMB	8,076,658	4.3634/4.3817	35,320,349
GBP	1,629	38.9163	63,393
NZD	1,033	20.5942	21,277
SGD	51,808	21.5790	1,117,972
MXN	232,656	1.4339	333,605
ZAR	13,261	1.9510	25,871
<b><u>Non-monetary items</u></b>			
USD	2,718,357	28.5080	77,494,919
EUR	145,813	35.0506	5,110,830
JPY	16,443,137	0.2765	4,546,527
HKD	1,216,054	3.6775	4,472,038
RMB	2,065,141	4.3634/4.3817	9,011,076
KRW	3,992,000	0.0262	104,590
DKK	30,318	4.7107	142,819
<b><u>Equity-method investments</u></b>			
RMB	218,197	4.3634/4.3817	952,079
<b><u>Financial liabilities</u></b>			
<b><u>Monetary items</u></b>			
USD	169,675	28.5080	4,837,101

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

- (d) The amounts expected to receive or paid within twelve or more than twelve months after reporting date were as follows:

	<b>December 31, 2021</b>		
	<b>Expected to be received and paid within twelve months</b>	<b>Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 97,820,299	-	97,820,299
Receivables	19,846,471	-	19,846,471
Current income tax assets	-	334,206	334,206
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	270,458,445	105,569,870	376,028,315
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	89,631,481	191,194,247	280,825,728
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	7,452,756	994,739,325	1,002,192,081
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	16,279,744	16,279,744
Other financial assets	80,024	830,722	910,746
Investment property	362,159	83,933,500	84,295,659
Loans	-	58,224,283	58,224,283
Reinsurance assets	2,402,905	652,588	3,055,493
Property and equipment	-	6,241,859	6,241,859
Right-of-use of assets	3,330	11,197	14,527
Intangible assets	-	7,851,449	7,851,449
Deferred income tax assets	-	8,532,124	8,532,124
Other assets	518,834	13,006,905	13,525,739
Assets on insurance product, separated account	-	171,346,575	171,346,575
Subtotal	<u>\$ 488,576,704</u>	<u>1,658,748,594</u>	<u>2,147,325,298</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	December 31, 2021		
	Expected to be received and paid within twelve months	Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months	Total
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 12,650,089	-	12,650,089
Current income tax liabilities	2,244,972	135,552	2,380,524
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	433,247	200,309	633,556
Bonds payable	-	14,983,827	14,983,827
Other financial liabilities	1,042,805	-	1,042,805
Lease liabilities	27,984	1,106,455	1,134,439
Insurance liabilities	-	1,771,611,840	1,771,611,840
Reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument	-	2,071	2,071
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	-	2,943,740	2,943,740
Provisions	-	113,415	113,415
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	4,036,823	4,036,823
Other liabilities	439,895	1,227,385	1,667,280
Liabilities on insurance product, separated account	-	171,346,575	171,346,575
Subtotal	<u>\$ 16,838,992</u>	<u>1,967,707,992</u>	<u>1,984,546,984</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<b>December 31, 2020</b>		
	<b>Expected to be received and paid within twelve months</b>	<b>Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 95,282,013	-	95,282,013
Receivables	17,782,395	-	17,782,395
Current income tax assets	-	334,206	334,206
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	241,096,102	82,268,749	323,364,851
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	78,037,572	197,299,561	275,337,133
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	9,712,637	1,024,659,928	1,034,372,565
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	14,633,050	14,633,050
Other financial assets	-	462,132	462,132
Investment property	362,159	79,191,274	79,553,433
Loans	-	52,349,139	52,349,139
Reinsurance assets	1,902,507	610,112	2,512,619
Property and equipment	-	4,652,230	4,652,230
Right-of-use of assets	193,803	4,718	198,521
Intangible assets	-	7,390,801	7,390,801
Deferred income tax assets	-	9,938,494	9,938,494
Other assets	1,424,130	12,197,229	13,621,359
Assets on insurance product, separated account	-	125,640,620	125,640,620
Subtotal	<u>\$ 445,793,318</u>	<u>1,611,632,243</u>	<u>2,057,425,561</u>

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	December 31, 2020		
	Expected to be received and paid within twelve months	Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months	Total
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 13,145,218	-	13,145,218
Current income tax liabilities	2,556,053	135,552	2,691,605
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,454,770	132,747	1,587,517
Bonds payable	-	14,980,871	14,980,871
Other financial liabilities	3,468,283	-	3,468,283
Lease liabilities	209,135	1,120,205	1,329,340
Insurance liabilities	-	1,744,391,700	1,744,391,700
Reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument	-	1,644	1,644
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	-	3,251,865	3,251,865
Provisions	-	130,601	130,601
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	6,729,155	6,729,155
Other liabilities	663,632	785,698	1,449,330
Liabilities on insurance product, separated account	-	125,640,620	125,640,620
Subtotal	<u>\$ 21,497,091</u>	<u>1,897,300,658</u>	<u>1,918,797,749</u>

- (e) Related information on discontinued operations: None.
- (f) Advisory fund to securities investment or securities investment trust to operate its management, fund procurement: Note 6(c) ii).
- (g) Information on significant adjustment of important organizations and significant reformation of management policy: None.
- (h) Major influence from the changing of government regulations: None.
- (i) Turnover borrowings due to huge insurance payments: None.
- (j) Operating seasonal: The Company's operation are not affected by seasonal or cyclical impact.
- (k) Others: Covid-19 has no material impact on the Company.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**(13) Other disclosures:**

## (a) Information on significant transactions:

According to Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, the Company should disclose the following significant transactions:

## (i) Acquisition of real estate up to 100,000 or 20% of paid-in capital:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Company of acquisition	Property	Triggering date	Transaction price	Status of payment	Counter-party	Relationship	Previous transfer of related party				Price determination and supporting reference materials	Purpose of acquisition	Other commitment
							Owner	Relationship with the issuer	Date of transfer	Amount			
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Land: Lot No. 32-2 at Jintai Section, Zhongshan District, Taipei City; Building: 8F., 8F-1., 8F-2., 8F-3., 8F-5., 8F-6., 8F-7., 8F-8., 8F-9., 8F-10., 9F., 9F-1., 9F-2., 9F-3., 9F-5., 9F-6., 9F-7., 9F-8., 9F-9., 9F-10., 10F., 10F-1., 10F-2., 10F-3., 10F-4., 10F-5., 10F-6., 10F-7., 10F-8., 10F-9., and 10F-10., and 72 parking spaces, No. 267 at Lequn 2nd Rd., Zhongshan District, Taipei City	Signed the contract in December 2020, and gained the ownership in January 2021.	3,688,880	The total amount of the contract price has been paid.	Highwealth Construction Co., Ltd., Run Long Construction Co., Ltd., and Chyi Yuh Construction Co., Ltd.	Non-related parties	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	Appraisal report of real estate appraisers	Real estate investment in accordance with the Insurance Law	None
Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Land: Lot No. 57 at Shuibiantou Section, Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City; Building: The whole building at No. 36 Jingguo 2nd Road., Taoyuan District, Taoyuan City	Signed the contract in December 2020, and gained the ownership in January 2021.	819,889	The total amount of the contract price has been paid.	Two people and Guahao Co., Ltd.	Non-related parties	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	Appraisal report of real estate appraisers	Real estate investment in accordance with the Insurance Law	None

(ii) Disposal of real estate up to 100,000 or 20% of paid-in capital: None.

(iii) Transaction between related parties operating major operating transactions and up to 100,000 or 20% of paid-in capital: please refer to notes (7) Related-party transaction.

(iv) Receivables from related parties up to 100,000 or 20% of paid-in capital: None.

(v) Trading in derivative instruments: Please refer to notes 6 (c)(i1), 6 (ad) and 6 (ae).

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

(vi) Business relationships and material transaction between the parent company and subsidiaries:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

No.	Name of company	Name of counter-party	Nature of relationship	Intercompany transactions			
				Account name	Amount	Trading terms	Percentage of the consolidated net revenue or total assets
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Capital Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Capital Co., Ltd.)	1	Guarantee deposits	44,456	Same as normal transaction	0.002%
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Capital Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Capital Co., Ltd.)	1	Interest income	29,323	Same as normal transaction	0.011%
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Capital Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Capital Co., Ltd.)	1	(Losses) gains on investment property	11,455	Same as normal transaction	0.004%
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Capital Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Capital Co., Ltd.)	1	Service fee expense	24,851	Same as normal transaction	0.009%
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Capital Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Capital Co., Ltd.)	1	Other net (losses) gains from investments	93	Same as normal transaction	0.0000%
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Insurance Co., Ltd.)	1	Service fee income	13,774	Same as normal transaction	0.005%
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Insurance Co., Ltd.)	1	(Losses) gains on investment property	18,658	Same as normal transaction	0.007%

Note: Serial number is determined as follows:

1. 0 represents parent company.
2. Subsidiaries are numbered in a sequence of Arabic numerals from 1 based on company category.

Note2: Related with transaction parties were as follows:

1. Parent company to its subsidiaries.
2. Subsidiaries to its parent company.
3. Subsidiaries and subsidiaries.

(b) Related information on investees:

The information on investees of the Company and subsidiaries was as follows:

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/Thousands of Share

Name of investor	Name of investee	Location	Main businesses and products	Original investment amount		Balance as of December 31, 2021			Net income (losses) of investee	Recognized investment profits(losses)	Note
				December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	Shares	Percentage of ownership	Carrying value			
The Company	CTBC Capital Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Capital Co., Ltd.)	Taiwan	Installment leasing, accounts receivable factoring business	200,000	200,000	104,193	100.00 %	1,233,864	37,830	28,408	
The Company	CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Insurance Co., Ltd.)	Taiwan	Property insurance	3,000,000	3,000,000	200,000	100.00 %	1,865,097	(30,394)	(45,322)	
The Company	HoFa Land Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Premises development and transaction	2,507,393	3,407,393	250,488	90.00 %	2,879,749	251,518	226,366	
The Company	Wu Tzu Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Athletics and recreational sports stadium	2,596,144	2,596,144	241,560	99.00 %	2,364,549	(50,151)	(52,279)	
The Company	Star Shining Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy services company	2,100,000	1,500,000	210,000	30.00 %	2,139,564	96,607	28,982	
The Company	Giga Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy services company	327,000	327,000	32,700	30.00 %	345,264	48,814	14,271	
The Company	Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Venture capital	140,000	140,000	14,000	17.50 %	352,915	873,559	152,970	
CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Insurance Co., Ltd.)	Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Venture capital	60,000	60,000	6,000	7.50 %	151,249	873,559	65,558	
The Company	Taiwan Wind Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment industry	1,836,255	1,836,255	183,626	42.86 %	1,500,489	(447,314)	(322,087)	
The Company	Solarbright Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	105,000	35,000	10,500	35.00 %	107,076	6,503	2,276	
The Company	Star Power Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	350,000	175,000	30,000	30.00 %	302,109	7,686	9,708	
The Company	Li-Wei Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Offshore wind power Industry	425,000	425,000	42,500	28.33 %	425,854	9,588	6,319	
The Company	Xinhe Energy Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	421,250	-	42,125	25.00 %	420,077	(4,691)	(1,173)	

(Continued)

## TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

### Notes to the Financial Statements

(c) Information on investment in mainland china:

(i) Information on the name and principal business of the investee company in Mainland China:

As approved by the Investment Commission, Ministry of Economic Affairs, on January 24, 2006, the Company has invested to set up a joint venture in Mainland China, and the core business of the joint venture is focused on life insurance. King Dragon Life Insurance Co., Ltd., the joint venture of the Company and Xiamen C&D Inc., was established in Xiamen City, Fujian Province of Mainland China, and received approval for an insurance company corporate license from the China Insurance Regulatory Commission on September 28, 2008. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had invested and remitted to the joint venture USD26,724 thousands and RMB570,000 thousands.

The board of directors of the Company had approved to participate in the capital increase of King Dragon Life Insurance Co., Ltd. For RMB 350,000 thousand in proportion to the percentage of ownership on March 18, 2021.

Unit: In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars

Name of investee	Main businesses and products	Total amount of paid-in capital	Method of investment	Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of January 1, 2021	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2021	Profit or loss of the investee company	Percentage of ownership	Investment income	Book value	Accumulated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
King Dragon Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Life insurance	RMB 1,500,000	(Note 1)	1,856,036	1,503,320	-	3,359,356	132,575	50.00%	57,181 (Note 2)	2,343,137	-

Note 1: Direct investments in Mainland China.

Note 2: According to the financial statements of the investee audited by a CPA.

Note 3: Please refer to Note 6 (d)(ii) for information of investments accounted for using equity method.

1) Fund allocation and related profit or loss:

As of December 31, 2021, King Dragon Life Insurance Co., Ltd. had allocated its funds to bank deposits, investment securities, derivative instruments, and policy loans amounting to \$16,072,984. The investment gains for the year ended December 31, 2021 was amounted to \$1,128,546.

2) In accordance with the relevant accounting treatment regulations of insurance contracts, unearned premium reserves of life insurance contracts are presented as life insurance reserves and long-term health insurance reserve; reserves of non-life insurance contracts are presented as unearned insurance reserve and outstanding losses reserve.

a) Unearned insurance reserve:

The measurement of unearned insurance reserve should consider the influence of reasonable estimation of liabilities, marginal factors and the time value of money.

i) Reasonable estimation of liabilities - A reasonable estimate of the expected future net cash flow.

ii) Marginal factors-

1. Risk margin - Reserves drawn to reflect the uncertainty of expected future cash flow;

2. Residual margin - If there is a reserve drawn due to the first day's profit on the initial confirmation date of the insurance contract, it shall be amortized throughout the insurance period. If there is a loss on the first day, it shall be recognized as current profit or loss.

iii) Time value of money- The discount rate used for measuring time value.

b) Outstanding losses reserve:

Outstanding losses reserve includes outstanding losses reserve that has occurred and has been reported, has occurred and has not been reported and reserves of claim expense.

i) Outstanding losses reserve that has occurred and has been reported: Using Case-By-Case Estimating Method and considering marginal factors.

ii) Outstanding losses reserve that has occurred and has not been reported: Using chain ladder method and B-F method.

iii) Reserves of claim expense: Using chain ratio method and considering marginal factors.

(Continued)

**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

	<b><u>December 31, 2021</u></b>
Unearned insurance reserve	\$ 11,480,615
Outstanding losses reserve	<u>9,832</u>
	<b><u>\$ 11,490,447</u></b>

- 3) Percentage of premium revenue of the Company: 1.74%
- 4) Percentage of insurance claim payment of the Company: 0.35%
- 5) The pricing, payment conditions, and unrealized profit and loss of significant transactions with the investee in China or through the third area directly or indirectly:
- a) Amount, ratio and ending balance of relevant receivables and payables of core business items such as an insurance policy for which the policy holder is the investee: None.
- b) Amount and profit and loss of property transaction: None.
- c) The highest balance, ending balance, interest rate range, and current interest amount of financing: None.
- d) Other significant transactions which would influence current profit and loss or financial position, such as the rendering or receiving of services: None.
- 6) The name of and premium revenue (expense) from reinsurance business counterparties which are branches of foreign insurance companies located in China or branches of Chinese insurance companies: None.
- 7) Name of and premium revenue from significant insurance business with Chinese persons, legal entities, and groups located overseas: None.
- (ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2021	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment Authorized by Investment commission, MOEA
3,359,356	3,359,356	97,666,988

- (iii) Significant transactions with investee companies in Mainland China: None.

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**TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.**  
**Notes to the Financial Statements**

**(14) Segment information:**

For the information on segment reporting, please refer to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.



CTBC HOLDING  
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