Stock Code:2833

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Financial Statements

With Independent Auditors' Report
For the Years Ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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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, 2024 and 2023, and the statement of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Financial Statement Audit and Attestation Engagements of Certified Public Accountants and the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with The Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis 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, 2024. 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 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 (ae) (af) for other details.

   Description of key audit matter:

   Level 3 financial instruments owned by the Company were valued via evaluation model due to the lack of public transaction prices, and the referred input values could not be obtained from the public market. 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, choosing the appropriate evaluation method and deciding the prime parameter hypothesis, and confirming that the presentation and disclosure of financial instruments are in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Accounting Standards). For financial instruments using evaluation model to measure their fair value, we perform sample calculations of the valuation of financial instruments, and compare the result with the book value to assess the appropriateness of the valuation.

2. Provision of insurance liability

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

Description of key audit matter:

The measurement of insurance liabilities is based on the "Regulations for Various Reserves of the Insurance Industry" and relevant administrative interpretations. The key assumptions for various reserves include the mortality table and reserve interest rate used for life insurance liability reserves, the loss development factors for different types of insurance used for claim reserves, the factors for unearned premium reserves determined by the risk of different types of insurance, and the mortality rate, lapse rate, morbidity rate, expense rate, and discount rate used for assessing the adequacy of liabilities. The professional judgment applied in the evaluation process of these insurance liabilities will affect the recognition amounts of insurance liabilities and the net changes in insurance liabilities in the financial reports. 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: conducting 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 insurance-related ordinances, administrative interpretations and code of conduct announced by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China. Sampling and using independently developed reserve calculation tools to verify the appropriateness of the insurance liabilities recognized by management, and make sure that the insurance liabilities have been properly recorded.

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 Standards on Auditing of 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 the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and 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 Tsai, Pei-Ju and Chen, Chun-Kuang.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China)
March 12, 2025

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, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	ASSETS	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
11000	Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 4, 6(a), (ae) and 7)	$ 48,212,362	2	65,285,368	3
12000	Receivables (Notes 4, 6(b), (l), (ae), (af) and 7)	32,681,013	1	23,308,335	1
12600	Current income tax assets (Note 4)	4,363,615	-	7,088,266	-
14110	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 6(c), (ae), (af), (ah) and 7)	392,849,214	17	366,266,985	17
14190	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4, 6(c), (k), (l), (m), (ae), (af), 7 and 8)	197,516,253	9	204,055,795	9
14145	Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4, 6(c), (k), (l), (m), (ae), (af), (ah), 7 and 8)	1,177,248,396	53	1,131,633,297	53
14150	Investments accounted for using equity method, net (Notes 4, 6(d), (ah) and 13)	21,235,291	1	18,747,041	1
14180	Other financial assets, net (Notes 4, 6(c), (ae), (af) and 8)	48,559,928	2	25,231,051	1
14200	Investment property (Notes 4, 6(e), (ae) and 13)	104,068,003	5	98,752,923	4
14300	Loans (Notes 4, 6(c), (l), (af) and 7)	68,537,835	3	70,427,145	3
15000	Reinsurance assets (Notes 4, 6(g), (q), (ad), (ae) and (af))	4,149,409	-	4,160,653	-
16000	Property and equipment (Notes 4, 6(h) and 13)	5,920,866	-	6,027,224	-
16700	Right-of-use assets (Notes 4, 6(i) and 13)	252,829	-	61,920	-
17000	Intangible assets (Notes 4 and 6(j))	9,740,286	-	9,272,446	-
17800	Deferred income tax assets (Notes 4 and 6(x))	8,827,004	-	2,106,624	-
18000	Other assets (Notes 6(c), (k), 7 and 8)	18,388,869	1	14,153,212	1
18900	Assets on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ac))	139,560,818	6	154,240,571	7
	TOTAL ASSETS	**$ 2,282,111,991**	**100**	**2,200,818,856**	**100**

		December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**Amount**	**%**	**Amount**	**%**
	Liabilities:				
23100	Short-term liabilities (Notes 6(m) and (af))	$ 21,599,994	1	20,272,000	1
21000	Accounts payable (Notes 6(n), (ae), (af) and 7)	12,420,938	1	13,213,823	1
21700	Current income tax liabilities (Note 4)	3,370	-	3,370	-
23200	Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4, 6(c), (ae) and (af))	36,240,267	2	9,414,168	-
23500	Bonds payable (Notes 4, 6(o), (ae) and (af))	27,980,430	1	27,976,274	1
23700	Other financial liabilities (Notes 4, 6(ae) and (af))	210,782	-	463,791	-
23800	Lease liabilities (Notes 4, 6(k), 6(p) and 7)	1,428,719	-	1,199,301	-
24000	Insurance liabilities (Notes 4, 6(q) and (ad))	1,849,884,259	80	1,817,031,586	83
24800	Reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument (Notes 4 and 6(r))	6,396	-	4,050	-
24900	Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation (Notes 4 and 6(s))	10,594,653	-	5,986,159	-
27000	Provisions (Notes 4 and 6(t))	32,949	-	66,518	-
28000	Deferred income tax liabilities (Notes 4 and 6(x))	17,524,274	1	7,285,373	-
25000	Other liabilities	1,285,979	-	1,845,806	-
26000	Liabilities on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ac))	139,560,818	6	154,240,571	7
	Total liabilities	2,118,773,828	92	2,059,002,790	93
	Share capital:				
31100	Common stock (Note 6(u))	62,267,319	3	62,267,319	3
32000	**Capital surplus (Note 6(u))**	34,100,749	1	34,040,753	2
	Retained earnings:				
33100	Legal reserve (Note 6(u))	16,481,167	1	15,049,237	1
33200	Special reserve (Notes 4 and 6(u))	38,842,305	2	32,912,892	1
33300	Undistributed earnings (Note 6(u))	18,814,846	1	7,081,180	-
34000	**Other equity interest (Notes 4 and 6(u))**	(7,168,223)	-	(9,535,315)	-
	Total equity	163,338,163	8	141,816,066	7
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**$ 2,282,111,991**	**100**	**2,200,818,856**	**100**

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, 2024 and 2023

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

		2024		2023		Change
		Amount	%	Amount	%	%
	Operating revenue:					
41110	Written premium (Notes 4, 6(y) and 7)	$ 136,374,298	57	128,946,498	61	6
51100	Less: Reinsurance expense (Note 6(y))	2,779,624	1	2,512,187	1	11
51310	Net change in unearned premiums reserve (Notes 4, 6(q) and (y))	158,661	-	452,054	-	(65)
	Retained earned premium (Note 6(y))	133,436,013	56	125,982,257	60	
41300	Reinsurance commission received	245,418	-	203,289	-	21
41400	Fee income (Note 7)	2,119,996	1	1,947,023	1	9
	Net income (loss) from investments					
41510	Interest income (Notes 6(aa) and 7)	55,784,298	23	54,114,344	26	3
41521	(Losses) gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (Notes 4 and 6(c))	(22,945,919)	(10)	19,460,160	9	(218)
41526	Gains arising from derecognition of financial assets measured at amortized cost (Notes 4 and 6(c))	2,032,486	1	240,783	-	744
41527	Realized gains on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (Notes 4 and 6(c))	6,263,224	3	5,739,904	3	9
41540	Share of gains of associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method (Notes 4, 6(d) and 13)	386,844	-	314,040	-	23
41550	Foreign exchange gains	44,595,524	19	71,586	-	62,196
41560	Net change in reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation (Note 6(s))	(4,608,494)	(2)	6,229,070	3	(174)
41570	Gains on investment property (Notes 6(e) and 7)	568,544	-	621,881	-	(9)
41585	Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of investments	(476,330)	-	(490,607)	-	3
41590	Other net loss from investments (Note 7)	(48,367)	-	(41,064)	-	18
41600	Losses on reclassification under the overlay approach (Note 6(c))	(373,819)	-	(18,208,489)	(9)	98
41800	Other operating income (Note 7)	182,059	-	172,746	-	5
41900	Income on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ac))	21,097,483	9	14,476,017	7	46
	Total operating revenue	238,258,960	100	210,832,940	100	
	Operating costs:					
51200	Insurance claim payment (Note 6(z))	177,046,685	74	183,366,616	87	(3)
41200	Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers (Notes 4 and 6(z))	1,812,283	1	1,820,737	1	-
	Retained claim payment (Note 6(z))	175,234,402	73	181,545,879	86	
51300	Net change in other insurance liability (Notes 4 and 6(q))	(3,642,232)	(2)	(19,207,424)	(9)	81
51380	Net change in reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument (Notes 4 and 6(r))	2,302	-	820	-	181
51400	Acquisition expense	1,968	-	11,388	-	(83)
51500	Commission expense (Note 7)	14,285,355	6	15,424,564	7	(7)
51700	Finance costs (Note 7)	1,252,487	1	801,407	-	56
51800	Other operating costs (Note 7)	977,148	-	916,136	-	7
51900	Disbursements on insurance product, separated account (Notes 4 and 6(ac))	21,097,483	9	14,476,017	7	46
	Total operating costs	209,208,913	87	193,968,787	91	
	Operating expenses (Notes 4, 7 and 12)					
58100	General expenses	898,730	-	796,637	-	13
58200	Administrative expenses	4,527,447	2	4,808,109	2	(6)
58300	Staff training expenses	25,772	-	26,674	-	(3)
58400	Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of non-investments	29,766	-	32,753	-	(9)
	Total operating expenses	5,481,715	2	5,664,173	2	
	Net operating income	23,568,332	11	11,199,980	7	110
59000	**Non-operating income and expenses (Note 7)**	34,542	-	105,370	-	(67)
	Profit from continuing operations before tax	23,602,874	11	11,305,350	7	109
63000	Less: Income tax expenses (benefits) (Notes 4 and 6(x))	2,128,851	1	(1,077,669)	(1)	298
	Net income	21,474,023	10	12,383,019	8	73
83000	**Other comprehensive income:**					
83100	**Components of other comprehensive income (losses) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss**					
83110	Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Note 6(t))	18,689	-	2,292	-	715
83190	Unrealized gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,718,728	2	16,357,747	8	(77)
83140	Share of other comprehensive income 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	18,084	-	37,709	-	(52)
83180	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 6(x))	616,151	-	400,546	-	54
	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	3,139,350	2	15,997,202	8	(80)
83200	**Components of other comprehensive losses that will be reclassified to profit or loss**					
83210	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	207,557	-	(34,867)	-	695
83290	Unrealized (losses) gains from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(4,352,267)	(2)	2,598,682	1	(267)
83250	Share of other comprehensive 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	514,640	-	317,464	-	62
83295	Other comprehensive income on reclassification under the overlay approach (Note 6(c))	373,819	-	18,208,489	9	(98)
83280	Less: Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss (Notes 4 and 6(x))	(83,601)	-	1,315,356	1	(106)
	Components of other comprehensive (losses) income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(3,172,650)	(2)	19,774,412	9	(116)
83000	**Other comprehensive (losses) income**	(33,300)	-	35,771,614	17	(100)
	Total comprehensive income	$ 21,440,723	10	48,154,633	25	(55)
	Basic earnings per share (unit: NT Dollars) (Notes 4 and 6(w))	$ 3.45		1.99		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(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, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital		Retained earnings			Other equity interest			
	Common stock	Capital surplus	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Undistributed earnings (Accumulated deficit)	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	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 62,267,319	33,960,264	15,049,237	31,826,164	(3,681,934)	(46,079)	(3,484,107)	(42,325,021)	93,565,843
Net Income	-	-	-	-	12,383,019	-	-	-	12,383,019
Other comprehensive income (losses)	-	-	-	-	1,848	(27,865)	18,421,207	17,376,424	35,771,614
Total comprehensive income (losses)	-	-	-	-	12,384,867	(27,865)	18,421,207	17,376,424	48,154,633
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Special reserve appropriated-recovery of special reserve for catastrophe	-	-	-	299,415	(299,415)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	-	-	-	1,462,236	(1,462,236)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-travel insurance	-	-	-	2,336	(2,336)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	479,217	(479,217)	-	-	-	-
Recovery special reserve-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	(400,747)	400,747	-	-	-	-
Recovery special reserve-employees training and transfer program	-	-	-	(5,215)	5,215	-	-	-	-
Recovery special reserve-provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	-	-	-	(750,514)	750,514	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus	-	1,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,502
Reorganization	-	34,531	-	-	-	-	9,304	-	43,835
Share-based payment transactions	-	44,456	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,456
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(540,822)	-	540,822	-	-
Net change in special reserve	-	-	-	-	5,797	-	-	-	5,797
Balance at December 31, 2023	62,267,319	34,040,753	15,049,237	32,912,892	7,081,180	(73,944)	15,487,226	(24,948,597)	141,816,066
Net income	-	-	-	-	21,474,023	-	-	-	21,474,023
Other comprehensive income (losses)	-	-	-	-	14,951	187,013	126,665	(361,929)	(33,300)
Total comprehensive income (losses)	-	-	-	-	21,488,974	187,013	126,665	(361,929)	21,440,723
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:									
Legal reserve appropriated	-	-	1,431,930	-	(1,431,930)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-recovery of special reserve for catastrophe	-	-	-	358,199	(358,199)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	-	-	-	1,184,984	(1,184,984)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-disability support insurance	-	-	-	1,086,356	(1,086,356)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-travel insurance	-	-	-	8,725	(8,725)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-gains recognized in bargain purchase transaction	-	-	-	72,996	(72,996)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-segregate account	-	-	-	3,508,059	(3,508,059)	-	-	-	-
Special reserve appropriated-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	496,535	(496,535)	-	-	-	-
Recovery special reserve-special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	-	-	-	(216,372)	216,372	-	-	-	-
Recovery special reserve-employees training and transfer program	-	-	-	(4,246)	4,246	-	-	-	-
Recovery special reserve-provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	-	-	-	(565,823)	565,823	-	-	-	-
Other changes in capital surplus	-	1,168	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,168
Share-based payment transactions	-	58,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,828
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(2,415,343)	-	2,415,343	-	-
Net change in special reserve	-	-	-	-	21,378	-	-	-	21,378
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 62,267,319**	**34,100,749**	**16,481,167**	**38,842,305**	**18,814,846**	**113,069**	**18,029,234**	**(25,310,526)**	**163,338,163**

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, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	2024	2023
Cash Flows From (Used In) Operating Activities:		
Net Income Before Tax	$ 23,602,874	11,305,350
Adjustments:		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation expense	1,252,064	1,171,072
Amortization expense	188,208	179,682
Net losses (gains) on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	26,904,680	(24,717,034)
Interest expense	1,292,739	840,351
Interest income	(55,784,298)	(54,114,344)
Dividend income	(8,368,048)	(8,994,214)
Net change in insurance liabilities	(3,483,571)	(18,755,370)
Net change in reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument	2,302	820
Net change in reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	4,608,494	(6,229,070)
Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of investments	476,330	490,607
Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of non-investments	29,766	32,753
Share-based payments transactions	58,788	44,730
Share of profit of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures accounted for using equity method	(386,844)	(314,040)
Losses on reclassification under the overlay approach	373,819	18,208,489
Losses on disposal of property and equipment	-	1,797
Losses on disposal of investment properties	-	476
Provision for impairment losses on non-financial assets	350	-
Unrealized foreign exchange gains	(40,224,912)	(1,549,845)
Gains recognized in bargain purchase transaction	-	(72,996)
Other adjustments	-	605
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)	(73,060,133)	(93,775,531)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Changes in Operating Assets:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(8,236,801)	84,456
Increase in financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(25,686,252)	(22,260,941)
Decrease (increase) in financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,679,871	(8,421,671)
Decrease in financial assets measured at amortized cost	29,309,124	42,787,152
Increase in other financial assets	(23,328,877)	(22,117,164)
Decrease (increase) in reinsurance assets–reinsurance claims payment and due form reinsurers and ceding companies	393,415	(465,739)
Increase in other assets	(1,303,263)	(135,372)
Changes in Operating Liabilities:		
(Decrease) increase in payable	(799,190)	1,503,109
Decrease in other financial liabilities	(253,009)	(47,497)
Decrease in provisions	(7,343)	(44,421)
(Decrease) increase in advance receipts	(81,789)	98,647
Increase (decrease) in guarantee deposits	58,080	(16,533)
(Decrease) increase in other liabilities	(507,453)	883,183
Net Total Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	(19,763,487)	(8,152,791)
Total Adjustments	(92,823,620)	(101,928,322)
Cash outflow generated from operations	(69,220,746)	(90,622,972)
Interest received	49,605,150	49,025,158
Dividends received	9,038,101	9,030,742
Interest paid	(1,282,278)	(616,448)
Income taxes refund	3,581,771	5,446,112
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	(8,278,002)	(27,737,408)
Cash Flows From (Used In) Investing Activities:		
Acquisition of investments accounted for using equity method	(2,236,580)	(9,829,841)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using equity method	-	1,077,235
Proceeds from capital reduction of investments accounted for using equity method	90,000	24,500
Acquisition of property and equipment	(109,427)	(141,281)
Increase in refundable deposits	(2,932,744)	(171,188)
Net changes in intangible assets	(656,048)	(764,126)
Decrease (Increase) in loans	1,929,813	(681,596)
Acquisition of investment properties	(6,117,128)	(5,649,524)
Net Cash Flows Used in Investing Activities	(10,032,114)	(16,135,821)
Cash Flows From (Used In) Financing Activities:		
Increase in securities sold under repurchase agreement	1,327,994	20,272,000
Increase in bonds payable	-	13,000,000
Payment of lease liabilities	(195,722)	(232,562)
Net Cash Flows Used in Financing Activities	1,132,272	33,039,438
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	104,838	143
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,073,006)	(10,833,648)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of period	65,285,368	76,119,016
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of period	**$ 48,212,362**	**65,285,368**

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, 2024 and 2023

(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 12, 2025.

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

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

(a) The impact of the IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. ("FSC") which have already been adopted.

The Company has initially adopted the following new amendments, which do not have a significant impact on its financial statements, from January 1, 2024:

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"

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

The Company assesses that the adoption of the following new amendments, effective for annual period beginning on January 1, 2025, would not have a significant impact on its financial statements:

- Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

(c) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards 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:

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"	The amendments address an acknowledged inconsistency between the requirements in IFRS 10 and those in IAS 28 (2011) in dealing with the sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture. The main consequence of the amendments is that a full gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves a business (whether it is housed in a subsidiary or not). A partial gain or loss is recognized when a transaction involves assets that do not constitute a business, even if these assets are housed in a subsidiary.	Effective date to be determined by IASB

(Continued)

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

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	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: ● Recognition: an entity recognizes a group of insurance contracts that it issues from the earliest of : - the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts; - the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group because due; and - for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous, if facts and circumstances indicate that there is such a group. ● 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. ● Presentation and disclosure: the presentation of insurance revenue is based on the provision of service pattern and investment components excluded from insurance revenue.	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	The fundamental principles introduced when the Board first issued IFRS 17 in May 2017 remain unaffected. The amendments are designed to: ● reduce costs by simplifying some requirements in the Standard; ● make financial performance easier to explain; and ● 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.	January 1, 2023

(Continued)

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

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
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
IFRS 18 “Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”	The new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single note on management performance measures. The three amendments, combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities. ● A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined ‘operating profit’ subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company’ s main business activities. ● Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.	January 1, 2027

(Continued)

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

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
	● Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.	
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”	The amendments set out: 1. The company generally derecognizes its trade payable on the settlement date. However, the amendments provide an exception for the derecognition of financial liabilities. The exception allows the company to derecognize its trade payable before the settlement date, potentially, when it uses an electronic payment system that meets all of the following criteria: ● no practical ability to withdraw, stop or cancel the payment instruction; ● no practical ability to access the cash to be used for settlement as a result of the payment instruction; and ● the settlement risk associated with the electronic payment system is insignificant. 2. An additional SPPI test for financial assets with contingent features that are not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs – e.g. where the cash flows change depending on whether the borrower meets an ESG target specified in the loan contract. The amendments also include additional disclosures for all financial assets and financial liabilities that have certain contingent features that are: ● not related directly to a change in basic lending risks or costs; and ● are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.	January 1, 2026

(Continued)

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

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11	The amendments set out: 1. IFRS 1 " First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards": The amendments address a potential confusion arising from an inconsistency in wording between paragraph B6 of IFRS 1 and requirements for hedge accounting in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. 2. IFRS 7 " Financial Instruments: Disclosures": The amendments address a potential confusion in IFRS 7 arising from an obsolete reference to a paragraph that was deleted from the standard when IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was issued. 3. IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments": ● Derecognition of a lease liability The IASB's amendment states that if a lease liability is derecognized, then the derecognition will be accounted for under IFRS 9, (i.e. the difference between the carrying amount and the consideration paid is recognized in profit or loss). However, when a lease liability is modified, the modification will be accounted for under IFRS 16 Leases. ● Transaction price The amendments require companies to initially measure a trade receivable without a significant financing component at the amount determined by applying IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The amendments remove the conflict between IFRS 9 and IFRS 15 over the amount at which a trade receivable is initially measured.	January 1, 2026

(Continued)

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

Standards or Interpretations	Content of amendment	Effective date per IASB
	4. IFRS 10 " Consolidated Financial Statements": The amendments clarify the determination of a 'de facto agent'. 5. IAS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows": The amendments address a potential confusion in applying paragraph 37 of IAS 7 that arises from the use of the term 'cost method'.	

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:

- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

(4) Summary of material 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;

(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

(Continued)

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

(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.

(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: measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

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.

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

(Continued)

- 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.

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.

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.

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.

(Continued)

- 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.

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.

(Continued)

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

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.

Repurchase transactions, where bonds are taken as collateral, shall not be derecognized, because the Company has retained substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

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.

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.

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2) Short-term liabilities

Securities purchased with a commitment to repurchase at a predetermined price are treated as financing transactions. The differences between the repurchase price and the cost is treated as interest expenses and recognized over the term of the agreement. On the selling date, these agreements are recognized as securities sold under repurchase agreements.

3) 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.

4) 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.

5) 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.

6) 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.

(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.

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(g) Assets held for sale

For an asset or disposal group to be classified as held for sale, it needs to be disposed of through sale rather than through continuing use to recover its carrying amount. Assets or disposal groups that meet the criteria to be classified as such must be subject only to terms that are usual and customary and be available for immediate sale, which is highly probable, within one year of such classification. After being classified as held for sale, it is measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.
Amortization or depreciation on investment property, intangible assets, premises and equipment ceases once they are classified as held for sale.

(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.

(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.

(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.

(Continued)

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(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「Property and Equipment」and「Non-financial asset impairment」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;

— 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.

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(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.

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.

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 the useful life of an asset. 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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(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 seperated account reserve - insurance contract."

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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 minusing 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".

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.

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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. The special reserve mentioned herein will then be used to increase capital or make up for losses only. 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.

(Continued)

(y) Share-based payment transactions

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value on the date of grant. 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.

The issuance of restricted stocks are based on the fair value of the equity products given on the date of grant, salary expenses and relative equity increases are recognized during the vested period.

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. 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.

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.

(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 Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises.

(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 Accounting Standards 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.

(Continued)

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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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(ae).

(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(af).

(Continued)

(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(q).

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 significant influence and de facto control of associates, please refer to Note 6(d)(i).

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash	$	4,581	3,630
Cash in banks		43,201,853	59,292,862
Time deposits		5,005,928	5,988,876
Total	$	**48,212,362**	**65,285,368**

(b) Receivables

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivables	$	126,933	98,391
Accrued income		16,855,683	15,638,266
Receivable from separate account of investment products		6,190,687	5,137,966
Other overdue receivables		8,724	53,501
Receivables from sales of securities		9,686,316	1,797,024
Dividend receivables		333,400	321,628
Others		1,007,722	1,265,007
Less: Loss allowance - others		(1,528,452)	(1,003,448)
Total	$	**32,681,013**	**23,308,335**

Please refer to Note 6(l) for information of loss allowance on December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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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, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss		
Domestic stocks	$ 82,613,652	68,018,983
Foreign stocks	35,683,723	41,292,384
Domestic preferred stocks	340,000	340,000
Domestic financial debentures	57,880,000	57,880,000
Foreign financial debentures	2,876,167	2,874,961
Foreign structured notes	29,239,585	28,606,325
Foreign government bonds	11,382	22,237
Domestic beneficiary certificates	92,650,687	79,650,565
Foreign beneficiary certificates	74,698,809	75,923,732
Domestic real estate investment trust	694,320	694,320
Foreign real estate investment trust	12,606,015	11,101,959
Foreign asset securitization products	6,207,571	3,410,192
Domestic linked deposits	11,000,000	11,000,000
Foreign exchange swaps	5,213	4,872,922
Forward exchange contracts	6,884,110	3,869,407
Valuation adjustment of financial assets	(20,542,020)	(23,291,002)
Total	**$ 392,849,214**	**366,266,985**

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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:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss:		
Domestic stocks	$ 82,613,652	68,018,983
Foreign stocks	35,683,723	41,292,384
Domestic preferred stocks	340,000	340,000
Domestic financial debentures	57,880,000	57,880,000
Foreign financial debentures	2,874,312	2,874,312
Foreign structured notes	28,606,325	28,606,325
Domestic beneficiary certificates	92,580,044	79,601,728
Foreign beneficiary certificates	74,092,683	75,506,811
Domestic real estate investment trust	694,320	694,320
Foreign real estate investment trust	12,606,015	11,101,959
Foreign asset securitization products	2,321,657	3,410,192
Domestic linked deposit	11,000,000	11,000,000
Valuation adjustment of financial assets	(20,538,229)	(23,349,890)
Total	**$ 380,754,502**	**356,977,124**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the reclassification amounts between profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the aforementioned designated financial assets profit or loss under the overlay approach were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2024	**2023**
The amounts reported in profit for the designated financial assets as applying IFRS 9	$ 32,090,665	39,113,987
Less: The amounts that would have been reported in profit for the designated financial assets as applying IAS 39	31,716,846	20,905,498
Gains of the reclassification to other comprehensive income under the overlay approach	**$ 373,819**	**18,208,489**

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 increased from losses $22,945,919 to losses $23,319,738, and decreased from gains $19,460,160 to gains $1,251,671, respectively, for the years ended on December 31, 2024 and 2023.

The Company did not designate financial products that are previously unqualified for the overlay approach but then qualified during the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, or cancel the designated application.

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Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Foreign exchange swaps	$ 3,624,768	2,904,258
Forward exchange contracts	32,615,499	6,509,910
Total	**$ 36,240,267**	**9,414,168**

Nominal principal / contract amounts of related derivatives held by the Company on December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows (Unit: Thousands):

	Currency	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Foreign exchange swaps	AUD	35,000	30,000
	HKD	325,000	-
	USD	5,555,000	7,020,000
Forward exchange contracts	AUD	275,000	65,000
	EUR	250,000	60,000
	HKD	5,539,809	-
	JPY	66,500,000	-
	RMB	2,050,000	3,500,000
	USD	24,750,040	10,523,040

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
Domestic government bonds	$ 11,872,226	10,378,982
Foreign government bonds	24,540,787	16,506,027
Domestic corporate bonds	19,170,217	19,170,283
Foreign corporate bonds	32,791,294	25,890,667
Domestic financial debentures	11,750,000	11,750,000
Foreign financial debentures	26,690,885	26,560,723
Foreign assets securitization products	119,823	157,157
Foreign agency bonds	897,852	898,049
Valuation adjustment of financial assets	(3,176,874)	(3,461,922)
Less: Withholding deposit	(31,117,091)	(5,524,542)
Subtotal	93,539,119	102,325,424

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		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Equity instruments designated to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:			
Domestic stocks	$	51,328,875	56,537,989
Foreign stocks		20,420,615	18,897,469
Domestic preferred stocks		2,997,578	3,205,366
Foreign preferred stocks		1,001,260	1,001,260
Foreign real estate investment trust		1,835,493	1,835,492
Valuation adjustment of financial assets		26,393,313	20,252,795
Subtotal		103,977,134	101,730,371
Total	**$**	**197,516,253**	**204,055,795**

Please refer to Note 6(c)i.(4), 6(k), 6(m) and 8 for information with regard to collateral with restrictions on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income shown above.

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, 2024 and 2023, the dividends related to amounts derecognized part and held part at the end of the reporting period recognized dividend income were as follows:

		For the years ended December 31	
		2024	2023
Amounts derecognized during the reporting period	$	77,177	341,290
Amounts held by the end of the reporting period		5,447,224	5,139,329
Total	**$**	**5,524,401**	**5,480,619**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 $2,978,283 and $2,285,815, and the accumulated derecognition loss (before tax) was $2,421,792 and $557,998, and the accumulated derecognition loss was transferred from other equity interest to retained earnings.

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

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3) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Domestic government bonds	$ 20,086,659	40,403,768
Foreign government bonds	150,635,323	142,622,177
Domestic corporate bonds	13,900,000	14,287,340
Foreign corporate bonds	542,222,111	516,645,470
Domestic financial debentures	4,200,075	4,200,757
Foreign financial debentures	442,940,049	426,136,833
Foreign government agency bonds	2,549,710	2,399,766
Foreign international organization bonds	916,452	858,268
Foreign asset securitization products	17,654,589	13,889,069
Foreign deposit certificates	-	461,025
Domestic linked deposits	2,050,000	2,050,000
Less: Withholding deposit	(18,205,017)	(30,586,660)
Less: Loss allowance	(1,701,555)	(1,734,516)
Total	$ 1,177,248,396	1,131,633,297

Please refer to Notes 6(c)i(4), 6(k), 6(m) 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(af) 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, 2024 and 2023, the information of derecognition of carrying amounts and disposal gains was as follows:

	Disposal gains (losses)	
	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Government bonds	$ 1,780,478	176,529
Corporate bonds	146,697	84,005
Financial debentures	105,311	(19,751)
Total	$ 2,032,486	240,783

(Continued)

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4) Other financial assets, net

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CSA refundable deposits	$ 24,411,026	3,305,691
Securities sold under repurchase agreements deposits	23,663,508	21,466,773
Futures option refundable deposits	27,506	25,784
Other refundable deposits	6,825	7,803
Time deposits	451,063	425,000
Total	**$ 48,559,928**	**25,231,051**

Please refer to Note6(c)i(2), (3) and 8 for information on government bonds offsetting CSA refundable deposits and securities sold under repurchase agreement deposits.

5) Loans

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Life insurance loans	$ 21,297,584	20,856,541
Premium loans	4,594,108	4,452,438
Secured loans	43,203,137	45,715,663
Less: Loss allowance	(556,994)	(597,497)
Total	**$ 68,537,835**	**70,427,145**

Please refer to Note 6(l) and 6(af) for information of loss allowance and credit risk on December 31, 2024 and 2023.

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,857,157	1,978,864
Domestic stocks	18,495,204	16,621,168
Domestic beneficiary certificates	156,600	-
Total	**$ 20,508,961**	**18,600,032**

(Continued)

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
NTD	$ 15,000,000	15,000,000
RMB	$ 1,400,000	1,400,000

(d) Investments accounted for using equity method, net

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

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Subsidiaries	$ 3,918,870	3,799,176
Associates	12,688,535	12,262,759
Joint ventures	4,627,886	2,685,106
	$ 21,235,291	18,747,041

(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, 2024 and 2023 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 does 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, 2024 and 2023, the Company acquired 99.44%, 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 does 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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As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company acquired 42.86% equity stake of Taiwan Wind Investment Co., Ltd. The number of directors and supervisors appointed by the Company does 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, 2024 and 2023, the Company acquired 35% equity stake of Solarbright Energy Co., Ltd. The number of directors and supervisors appointed by the Company does 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:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Attributable to the company:		
Net income from continuing operations	$ 285,865	697,288
Other comprehensive (losses) income	(78,007)	114,690
Comprehensive income	**$ 207,858**	**811,978**

(ii) Investment in joint venture

The joint agreement between the Company and Junlong Life Insurance Co., Ltd. was classified as joint venture, hence accounted for under equity method. Please refer to Note13(c) 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:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Attributable to the Company:		
Net income (losses) from continuing operations	$ 100,979	(383,248)
Other comprehensive income	713,451	205,473
Comprehensive income (losses)	**$ 814,430**	**(177,775)**

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

	The Fair Value on December 31, 2024	Change of fair value for the year ended December 31, 2024
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	$ 11,150,431	527,325
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	23,289,889	1,510,204

	The Fair Value on December 31, 2023	Change of fair value for the year ended December 31, 2023
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	$ 6,378,078	126,633
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	17,285,940	256,371

The carrying amounts of the financial assets under IAS 39 were as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Investment grade	Subinvestment grade	High risk grade
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	$ 11,150,431	-	-
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	23,055,217	-	731,071

	December 31, 2023		
	Investment grade	Subinvestment grade	High risk grade
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	$ 6,289,736	-	-
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	17,016,429	-	705,452

Note 1: If the financial assets are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount is measured before adjusting for any impairment loss allowance.

Note 2: High risk refers to issuers who have previously defaulted.

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TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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:

	December 31, 2024	
	The Carrying Amount under IAS 39 (Note)	Fair Value
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	$ -	-
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	731,071	234,672

	December 31, 2023	
	The Carrying Amount under IAS 39 (Note)	Fair Value
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	$ -	-
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	705,452	226,628

Note 1: If the financial assets are measured at amortized cost, the carrying amount is measured before adjusting for any impairment loss allowance.

Note 2: High risk refers to issuers who have previously defaulted.

(iii) Collateral

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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:

	Land	Buildings	Construction in progress	Prepayment for land and buildings	Right-of-use assets	Totals
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 47,695,292	23,794,018	17,391,882	117,995	15,303,380	104,302,567
Purchase	-	24,968	6,027,775	9,342	55,043	6,117,128
Reclassification	6,859	22,387,967	(22,066,201)	-	-	328,625
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 47,702,151**	**46,206,953**	**1,353,456**	**127,337**	**15,358,423**	**110,748,320**

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	Land	Buildings	Construction in progress	Prepayment for land and buildings	Right-of-use assets	Totals
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	3,737,578	-	-	1,812,066	5,549,644
Purchase	-	764,601	-	-	47,297	811,898
Reclassification	-	1,330	-	-	317,445	318,775
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**4,503,509**	**-**	**-**	**2,176,808**	**6,680,317**
Accumulated impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2024	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Book value:						
Balance at January 1, 2024	**$ 47,695,292**	**20,056,440**	**17,391,882**	**117,995**	**13,491,314**	**98,752,923**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 47,702,151**	**41,703,444**	**1,353,456**	**127,337**	**13,181,615**	**104,068,003**
Fair value:						
Balance at December 31, 2024						**$ 126,193,331**

	Land	Buildings	Construction in progress	Prepayment for land and buildings	Right-of-use assets	Totals
Cost						
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 47,641,943	23,725,152	11,512,209	109,864	15,303,380	98,292,548
Purchase	-	26,981	5,614,412	8,131	-	5,649,524
Disposal	-	(745)	-	-	-	(745)
Reclassification	53,349	42,630	265,261	-	-	361,240
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 47,695,292**	**23,794,018**	**17,391,882**	**117,995**	**15,303,380**	**104,302,567**
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	3,022,701	-	-	1,448,787	4,471,488
Purchase	-	712,784	-	-	45,834	758,618
Disposal	-	(269)	-	-	-	(269)
Reclassification	-	2,362	-	-	317,445	319,807
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**3,737,578**	**-**	**-**	**1,812,066**	**5,549,644**
Accumulated impairment						
Balance at January 1, 2023	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Book value:						
Balance at January 1, 2023	**$ 47,641,943**	**20,702,451**	**11,512,209**	**109,864**	**13,854,593**	**93,821,060**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 47,695,292**	**20,056,440**	**17,391,882**	**117,995**	**13,491,314**	**98,752,923**
Fair value:						
Balance at December 31, 2023						**$ 111,054,690**

Useful lives of investment property (for right-of-use assets, during the lease term) are as follows:

Buildings	3 ～ 70 years
Right-of-use assets	45 ～ 51 years

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Rental income from investment property	$ 2,023,520	1,957,840
Direct operating expense arising from investment property that generated rental income during the period	$ 1,480,919	1,361,325
Direct operating expense arising from investment property that did not generate rental income during the period	$ 3,422	2,791

The Company had no pledged investment properties.

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

(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:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Less than 1 year	$ 2,496,836	1,978,976
1 year to 2 years	2,539,043	1,853,085
2 years to 3 years	2,456,616	1,682,196
3 years to 4 years	2,390,596	1,601,489
4 years to 5 years	2,261,321	1,541,457
More than five years	19,121,582	8,925,077
Total undiscounted lease payments	$ 31,265,994	17,582,280

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(g) Reinsurance assets

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the reinsurance assets held by the Company were as follow:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	$ 859,667	1,199,030
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	242,846	296,898
Subtotal	1,102,513	1,495,928
Reinsurance reserve assets:		
Ceded unearned premium reserves	1,451,922	1,332,192
Ceded claim reserve	1,594,974	1,332,533
Subtotal	3,046,896	2,664,725
Total	**$ 4,149,409**	**4,160,653**

(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
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ 4,557,721	1,555,062	706,937	1,735	170,866	233,882	594	-	7,226,797
Purchase	-	4,178	73,086	-	11,120	3,247	17,046	750	109,427
Sales and disposal	-	-	(25,844)	(718)	(3,943)	(5,206)	-	-	(35,711)
Reclassification	(6,859)	10,799	750	(600)	600	-	(15,120)	(750)	(11,180)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 4,550,862**	**1,570,039**	**754,929**	**417**	**178,643**	**231,923**	**2,520**	**-**	**7,289,333**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at January 1, 2024	$ -	486,811	409,781	1,215	126,316	175,450	-	-	1,199,573
Purchase	-	77,661	94,288	90	13,450	20,446	-	-	205,935
Sales and disposal	-	-	(25,844)	(718)	(3,943)	(5,206)	-	-	(35,711)
Reclassificationl	-	(1,330)	-	(170)	170	-	-	-	(1,330)
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**563,142**	**478,225**	**417**	**135,993**	**190,690**	**-**	**-**	**1,368,467**
Accumulated impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2024	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Book value									
Balance at January 1, 2024	**$ 4,557,721**	**1,068,251**	**297,156**	**520**	**44,550**	**58,432**	**594**	**-**	**6,027,224**
Balance at December 31, 2024	**$ 4,550,862**	**1,006,897**	**276,704**	**-**	**42,650**	**41,233**	**2,520**	**-**	**5,920,866**
Cost									
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ 4,611,070	1,521,177	620,420	1,135	155,797	228,048	6,337	2,065	7,146,049
Purchase	-	9,941	95,458	600	12,502	1,986	11,445	9,349	141,281
Sales and disposal	-	(2,798)	(9,321)	-	(2,849)	(1,770)	-	-	(16,738)
Reclassification	(53,349)	26,742	380	-	5,416	5,618	(17,188)	(11,414)	(43,795)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 4,557,721**	**1,555,062**	**706,937**	**1,735**	**170,866**	**233,882**	**594**	**-**	**7,226,797**
Accumulated depreciation									
Balance at January 1, 2023	$ -	411,909	335,055	1,135	116,317	158,771	-	-	1,023,187
Purchase	-	78,265	84,047	80	12,848	18,449	-	-	193,689
Sales and disposal	-	(1,001)	(9,321)	-	(2,849)	(1,770)	-	-	(14,941)
Reclassification	-	(2,362)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,362)
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**486,811**	**409,781**	**1,215**	**126,316**	**175,450**	**-**	**-**	**1,199,573**
Accumulated impairment									
Balance at January 1, 2023	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ -**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Book value									
Balance at January 1, 2023	**$ 4,611,070**	**1,109,268**	**285,365**	**-**	**39,480**	**69,277**	**6,337**	**2,065**	**6,122,862**
Balance at December 31, 2023	**$ 4,557,721**	**1,068,251**	**297,156**	**520**	**44,550**	**58,432**	**594**	**-**	**6,027,224**

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Useful lives of premises and equipment are as follows:

Buildings	3 ～ 56 years
Computer equipment	3 ～ 9 years
Transportation equipment	5 ～ 8 years
Other equipment	3 ～ 12 years
Leasehold improvements	1 ～ 11 years

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.

(i) Right-of-use assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
The carrying amount of right-of-use assets		
Buildings	$ 234,077	49,704
Transportation equipment	10,898	4,535
Computer equipment	7,854	7,681
	$ 252,829	**61,920**

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Purchase of right-of-use assets	**$ 426,448**	**42,363**

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets (including capitalized)		
Buildings	$ 225,173	212,516
Transportation equipment	2,823	2,710
Computer equipment	6,235	3,539
Total	**$ 234,231**	**218,765**

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.

Please refer to Note 13(a) for information on the related significant transactions of right-of-use assets.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(j) Intangible assets

Changes in the intangible assets were as follows:

		Computer software	Prepayment for computer software	The acquisition value of insurance policies	Development premium	Goodwill	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	1,178,913	2,307,915	711,775	67,575	5,947,368	10,213,546
Purchase		54,893	614,002	-	-	-	668,895
Sales and disposal		(23,560)	-	-	-	-	(23,560)
Reclassification		279,072	(279,072)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**1,489,318**	**2,642,845**	**711,775**	**67,575**	**5,947,368**	**10,858,881**
Accumulated amortization and impairment loss							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	783,062	-	148,600	9,438	-	941,100
Current amortization		186,882	-	12,847	1,326	-	201,055
Sales and disposal		(23,560)	-	-	-	-	(23,560)
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**946,384**	**-**	**161,447**	**10,764**	**-**	**1,118,595**
Net value							
Balance at January 1, 2024	$	**395,851**	**2,307,915**	**563,175**	**58,137**	**5,947,368**	**9,272,446**
Balance at December 31, 2024	$	**542,934**	**2,642,845**	**550,328**	**56,811**	**5,947,368**	**9,740,286**

		Computer software	Prepayment for computer software	The acquisition value of insurance policies	Development premium	Goodwill	Total
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	1,020,408	1,696,793	711,775	67,575	5,947,368	9,443,919
Purchase		32,725	744,335	-	-	-	777,060
Sales and disposal		(7,433)	-	-	-	-	(7,433)
Reclassification		133,213	(133,213)	-	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	**1,178,913**	**2,307,915**	**711,775**	**67,575**	**5,947,368**	**10,213,546**
Accumulated amortization and impairment loss							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	612,139	-	135,666	8,112	-	755,917
Current amortization		178,356	-	12,934	1,326	-	192,616
Sales and disposal		(7,433)	-	-	-	-	(7,433)
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	**783,062**	**-**	**148,600**	**9,438**	**-**	**941,100**
Net value							
Balance at January 1, 2023	$	**408,269**	**1,696,793**	**576,109**	**59,463**	**5,947,368**	**8,688,002**
Balance at December 31, 2023	$	**395,851**	**2,307,915**	**563,175**	**58,137**	**5,947,368**	**9,272,446**

Useful lives of intangible assets are as follows:

Computer software	1 ～ 15 years
Development premium	45 years

The Company’s intangible assets had not been pledged as collateral.

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.

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(k) Other assets

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Prepayments	$ 1,378,677	1,439,697
Refundable deposits	15,271,996	12,339,252
Others	1,738,196	374,263
	$ 18,388,869	**14,153,212**

For information on government bonds offsetting refundable deposits, please refer to Note 6(c)(i)(2), (3) and 8.

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(l) Allowance for credit losses

The changes in allowance for credit losses were as follows:

Loans and others

	Loans						Others(Note)					
	12-month ECL	**Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)**	**Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)**	**Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)**	**Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)**	**Under IFRS 9**	**12-month ECL**	**Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)**	**Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)**	**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, 2024	$ 84,974	-	-	1,818	-	86,792	9,768	-	-	9,768	510,705	607,265
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:												
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(20,319)	-	-	-	-	(20,319)	(1,286)	-	-	(1,286)	-	(21,605)
New financial assets originated or purchased	8,478	-	-	-	-	8,478	90	-	-	90	-	8,568
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,309	13,309
Foreign exchange and other movement	(41,720)	-	-	(251)	-	(41,971)	(6,343)	-	-	(6,343)	-	(48,314)
Ending balance December 31, 2024	**$ 31,413**	**-**	**-**	**1,567**	**-**	**32,980**	**2,229**	**-**	**-**	**2,229**	**524,014**	**559,223**

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	Loans						Others(Note)					
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (individually assessed)	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, 2023	$ 25,073	-	8	2,542	-	27,623	1,675	-	-	1,675	559,524	588,822
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:												
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(2,626)	-	(8)	(500)	-	(3,134)	(77)	-	-	(77)	-	(3,211)
New financial assets originated or purchased	16,462	-	-	-	-	16,462	8,402	-	-	8,402	-	24,864
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(48,819)	(48,819)
Foreign exchange and other movement	46,065	-	-	(224)	-	45,841	(232)	-	-	(232)	-	45,609
Ending balance December 31, 2023	**$ 84,974**	**-**	**-**	**1,818**	**-**	**86,792**	**9,768**	**-**	**-**	**9,768**	**510,705**	**607,265**

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

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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)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2024	$ 35,067	-	-	-	-	35,067
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:						
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(2,616)	-	-	-	-	(2,616)
New financial assets originated or purchased	4,826	-	-	-	-	4,826
Foreign exchange and other movement	189	-	-	-	-	189
Ending balance December 31, 2024	**$ 37,466**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37,466**

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2023	$ 33,233	-	-	-	-	33,233
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:						
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(1,511)	-	-	-	-	(1,511)
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,887	-	-	-	-	3,887
Foreign exchange and other movement	(542)	-	-	-	-	(542)
Ending balance December 31, 2023	**$ 35,067**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**35,067**

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)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2024	$ 353,116	-	300,123	1,081,277	-	1,734,516
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:						
－Transfer to 12-month ECL	164,175	-	(164,175)	-	-	-
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(8,755)	-	(3,531)	-	-	(12,286)
New financial assets originated or purchased	3,925	-	-	-	-	3,925
Foreign exchange and other movement	(86,183)	-	(49,231)	110,814	-	(24,600)
Ending balance December 31, 2024	**$ 426,278**	**-**	**83,186**	**1,192,091**	**-**	**1,701,555**

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	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Under IFRS 9
Beginning balance January 1, 2023	$ 357,586	-	320,990	1,044,815	-	1,723,391
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:						
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(3,521)	-	-	-	-	(3,521)
Foreign exchange and other movement	(949)	-	(20,867)	36,462	-	14,646
Ending balance December 31, 2023	**$ 353,116**	**-**	**300,123**	**1,081,277**	**-**	**1,734,516**

Receivables:

	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime ECL (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, 2024	$ 4,479	3,303	344	958,033	-	966,159	37,289	1,003,448
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
－Transfer to 12-month ECL	119	-	(119)	-	-	-	-	-
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(126)	-	(2)	-	-	(128)	-	(128)
New financial assets originated or purchased	161	-	-	-	-	161	-	161
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with “Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises”	-	-	-	-	-	-	(28,839)	(28,839)
Write-offs	-	(59,736)	-	-	-	(59,736)	-	(59,736)
Foreign exchange and other movement	980	58,645	(114)	554,035	-	613,546	-	613,546
Ending balance December 31, 2024	**$ 5,613**	**2,212**	**109**	**1,512,068**	**-**	**1,520,002**	**8,450**	**1,528,452**

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)	Lifetime ECL (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, 2023	$ 4,486	5,814	350	498,816	-	509,466	2,382	511,848
Changes in financial instruments that have been identified at the beginning of the period:								
－The financial assets that have been derecognized during the period	(82)	-	-	-	-	(82)	-	(82)
New financial assets originated or purchased	55	-	-	-	-	55	-	55
Additional provision of impairment in accordance with "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivables on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises"	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,907	34,907
Write-offs	-	(358)	-	-	-	(358)	-	(358)
Foreign exchange and other movement	20	(2,153)	(6)	459,217	-	457,078	-	457,078
Ending balance December 31, 2023	$ 4,479	3,303	344	958,033	-	966,159	37,289	1,003,448

The carrying amount of debt investments that resulted in the significant changes of credit losses at the year ended 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024					
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Total
Decrease in secured loans	$ (40,478)	-	-	(24)	-	(40,502)
Increase in credit rating	-	-	(159,863)	-	-	(159,863)

	For the year ended December 31, 2023					
	12-month ECL	Lifetime ECL (Collectively assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Individually assessed)	Lifetime ECL (Not purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Lifetime ECL (Purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets)	Total
Increase (decrease) in secured loans	$ 10,415	-	(12)	(54)	-	10,349

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(m) Short-term liabilities

Assets	December 31, 2024 Par value	Selling price (Note)	Designated repurchase amount	Designated repurchase date
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 16,740,000	14,661,577	14,682,097	Prior to January 24, 2025
Debt instruments at amortized cost	7,499,000	6,938,417	6,950,830	Prior to February 12, 2025
Total	$ 24,239,000	21,599,994	21,632,927	

Asset	December 31, 2023 Par value	Selling price (Note)	Designated repurchase amount	Designated repurchase date
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 2,600,000	2,495,000	2,497,454	Prior to January 22, 2024
Debt instruments at amortized cost	18,750,000	17,777,000	17,802,432	Prior to February 16, 2024
Total	$ 21,350,000	20,272,000	20,299,886	

Note: Recognized under securities sold under repurchase agreements.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the range of interest rates of securities sold under repurchase agreements traded by the Company was 1.52%～1.73% and 1.20%～1.50%, respectively.

The securities sold under repurchase agreements traded by the Company, using the financial assets and government bonds measured at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income, were pledged as collateral. Please refer to Note 6(c)1. (2), (3), and (af)5.

(n) Accounts Payables

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes payable	$ 1,434	8,228
Claims payable	3,348,082	3,380,797
Commissions payable	934,739	1,128,774
Sales compensation payable	935,022	1,064,793
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	1,437,721	1,619,553
Separate account of investment products payable	913,826	823,291
Securities payable	237,208	544,500
Accrued expenses	2,858,123	3,200,012
Other payables	1,754,783	1,443,875
	$ 12,420,938	13,213,823

(Continued)

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

(o) Bonds Payable

	Transaction details				Book value	
Bonds	**Issue date**	**Maturity date**	**Rate**	**Types of bonds**	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
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
First cumulative subordinated perpetual bonds of 2023-A	July 21, 2023	July 21, 2033	3.75%	Unsecured subordinated bond	7,520,000	7,520,000
First cumulative subordinated perpetual bonds of 2023-B	July 21, 2023	July 21, 2038 (Note)	3.88%	Unsecured subordinated bond	5,480,000	5,480,000
Unamortized discount					(19,570)	(23,726)
					$ 27,980,430	27,976,274

Note: After ten years of first cumulative subordinated perpetual bonds of 2023-B issuance, if upon calculation, the Company's RBC ratio after redemption is more than the required minimum RBC ratio at the time of calculation, with the consent of Competent Authority, the bonds may be redeemed earlier at face value plus interest payable.

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.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi No. 1120425186, the Company was approved to public offer unsecured and accumulated subordinate 2023-A and B bonds amounting to $7,520,000 and $5,480,000, respectively, totaling $13,000,000, and the issuance had completed by July, 2023.

(p) Lease Liabilities

	Summary	**December 31, 2024**	**December 31, 2023**
Superficies	Superficies	$ 1,173,780	1,134,439
Buildings	Lease of buildings	235,790	52,194
Transportation equipment	Lease of official vehicles	10,939	4,613
Computer equipment	Lease of computer equipment	8,210	8,055
Total		$ 1,428,719	1,199,301

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, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Less than 1 year	$ 289,015	86,926
Between 1 year to 5 years	246,477	246,376
More than 5 years	1,759,908	1,735,060
Total	$ 2,295,400	2,068,362

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Deposits due to lease contract as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were amounted to $56,373 and $56,533. Please refer to Note 6(k) “other assets”.

Amounts recognized in current net income are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Interest expenses of lease liabilities	$ 41,829	40,534
Lease payments not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities	$ 285,978	244,780
Rent expenses of short-term lease contracts	$ 6,706	9,017
Rent expenses of low-value assets (were not included short-term lease contracts)	$ 260	307

Amounts recognized in cash flow statement are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Total cash outflows of leases	$ 530,495	527,200

(q) 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, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Reserve for unearned premiums	$ 6,262,466	5,991,619
Claim reserve	5,496,652	4,603,577
Insurance reserve	1,834,246,607	1,803,030,315
Special reserve	3,123,413	2,481,844
Premium deficiency reserve	755,121	924,231
Total	$ 1,849,884,259	1,817,031,586

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

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 1,097,720	-	1,097,720
Individual injury insurance	970,205	-	970,205
Individual health insurance	3,901,240	-	3,901,240
Group insurance	261,906	-	261,906
Investment-linked insurance	31,395	-	31,395
Total	6,262,466	-	6,262,466
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Individual life insurance	384,408	-	384,408
Individual injury insurance	8,478	-	8,478
Individual health insurance	1,055,212	-	1,055,212
Investment-linked insurance	3,824	-	3,824
Total	1,451,922	-	1,451,922
Net value	**$ 4,810,544**	**-**	**4,810,544**

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

	December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Individual life insurance	$ 1,010,080	-	1,010,080
Individual injury insurance	932,292	-	932,292
Individual health insurance	3,769,317	-	3,769,317
Group insurance	250,814	-	250,814
Investment-linked insurance	29,116	-	29,116
Total	5,991,619	-	5,991,619
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Individual life insurance	341,069	-	341,069
Individual injury insurance	8,300	-	8,300
Individual health insurance	978,968	-	978,968
Investment-linked insurance	3,855	-	3,855
Total	1,332,192	-	1,332,192
Net value	**$ 4,659,427**	**-**	**4,659,427**

(Continued)

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

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 5,991,619	-	5,991,619
Current provision	6,262,321	-	6,262,321
Reversal of provision	(5,991,619)	-	(5,991,619)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	145	-	145
Ending balance	6,262,466	-	6,262,466
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Beginning balance —net	1,332,192	-	1,332,192
Current increase	112,041	-	112,041
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	7,689	-	7,689
Ending balance—net	1,451,922	-	1,451,922
Ending balance	**$ 4,810,544**	**-**	**4,810,544**

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 5,396,046	-	5,396,046
Current provision	5,991,636	-	5,991,636
Reversal of provision	(5,396,046)	-	(5,396,046)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	(17)	-	(17)
Ending balance	5,991,619	-	5,991,619
Less: Ceded reserve for unearned premiums			
Beginning balance —net	1,189,254	-	1,189,254
Current decrease	143,536	-	143,536
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(598)	-	(598)
Ending balance—net	1,332,192	-	1,332,192
Ending balance	**$ 4,659,427**	**-**	**4,659,427**

(Continued)

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

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Individual life insurance			
-reported but not paid	$ 498,311	1,748	500,059
-not reported and not paid	5,873	-	5,873
Individual injury insurance			
-reported but not paid	131,281	-	131,281
-not reported and not paid	642,583	-	642,583
Individual health insurance			
-reported but not paid	1,747,859	-	1,747,859
-not reported and not paid	1,984,019	-	1,984,019
Annuity insurance			
-reported but not paid	560	4,279	4,839
-not reported and not paid	-	-	-
Group insurance			
-reported but not paid	79,956	-	79,956
-not reported and not paid	391,664	-	391,664
Investment-linked insurance			
-reported but not paid	8,518	-	8,518
-not reported and not paid	1	-	1
Total	5,490,625	6,027	5,496,652
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Individual life insurance	400,435	-	400,435
Individual injury insurance	78	-	78
Individual health insurance	1,194,461	-	1,194,461
Group insurance	-	-	-
Investment-linked insurance	-	-	-
Total	1,594,974	-	1,594,974
Net value	**$ 3,895,651**	**6,027**	**3,901,678**

(Continued)

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

	December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Individual life insurance			
-reported but not paid	$ 477,625	-	477,625
-not reported and not paid	13,226	-	13,226
Individual injury insurance			
-reported but not paid	104,102	-	104,102
-not reported and not paid	558,977	-	558,977
Individual health insurance			
-reported but not paid	1,395,092	-	1,395,092
-not reported and not paid	1,673,533	-	1,673,533
Annuity insurance			
-reported but not paid	4,940	3,568	8,508
-not reported and not paid	-	-	-
Group insurance			
-reported but not paid	59,894	-	59,894
-not reported and not paid	300,236	-	300,236
Investment-linked insurance			
-reported but not paid	12,382	-	12,382
-not reported and not paid	2	-	2
Total	4,600,009	3,568	4,603,577
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Individual life insurance	357,675	-	357,675
Individual injury insurance	196	-	196
Individual health insurance	974,662	-	974,662
Group insurance	-	-	-
Investment-linked insurance	-	-	-
Total	1,332,533	-	1,332,533
Net value	**$ 3,267,476**	**3,568**	**3,271,044**

(Continued)

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

The movements of the aforesaid claim reserve were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 4,600,009	3,568	4,603,577
Current provision	5,483,193	6,023	5,489,216
Reversal of provision	(4,600,009)	(3,568)	(4,603,577)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	7,432	4	7,436
Ending balance	5,490,625	6,027	5,496,652
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Beginning balance－net	1,332,533	-	1,332,533
Current increase	262,369	-	262,369
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	72	-	72
Ending balance－net	1,594,974	-	1,594,974
Ending balance	**$ 3,895,651**	**6,027**	**3,901,678**

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 3,558,710	4,627	3,563,337
Current provision	4,601,841	3,578	4,605,419
Reversal of provision	(3,558,666)	(4,672)	(3,563,338)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	(1,876)	35	(1,841)
Ending balance	4,600,009	3,568	4,603,577
Less: Ceded claim reserve			
Beginning balance－net	1,050,193	-	1,050,193
Current increase	282,379	-	282,379
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	(39)	-	(39)
Ending balance－net	1,332,533	-	1,332,533
Ending balance	**$ 3,267,476**	**3,568**	**3,271,044**

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

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Individual life insurance	$ 1,658,952,846	1,884,445	1,660,837,291
Individual injury insurance	1,557	-	1,557
Individual health insurance	155,394,535	-	155,394,535
Annuity insurance	3,676,082	11,871,037	15,547,119
Group insurance	416,198	965,171	1,381,369
Investment-linked insurance	728,331	-	728,331
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	269,655	-	269,655
Total	**$ 1,819,525,954**	**14,720,653**	**1,834,246,607**

	December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Individual life insurance	$ 1,637,593,941	1,900,045	1,639,493,986
Individual injury insurance	760	-	760
Individual health insurance	142,950,362	-	142,950,362
Annuity insurance	4,032,889	14,378,252	18,411,141
Group insurance	454,006	793,623	1,247,629
Investment-linked insurance	598,697	-	598,697
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	240,990	-	240,990
Total	**$ 1,785,958,395**	**17,071,920**	**1,803,030,315**

(Continued)

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

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Cumulative interest over-time effects of insurance reserve	$ **58,677,320**	**57,859,430**

The movements of the aforesaid insurance reserve were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 1,785,958,395	17,071,920	1,803,030,315
Current provision	160,964,523	434,276	161,398,799
Reversal of provision	(163,115,964)	(2,945,787)	(166,061,751)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	35,690,335	160,244	35,850,579
Other	28,665	-	28,665
Ending balance	$ **1,819,525,954**	**14,720,653**	**1,834,246,607**

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Beginning balance	$ 1,800,762,679	20,802,405	1,821,565,084
Current provision	153,397,580	416,383	153,813,963
Reversal of provision	(169,214,260)	(4,156,393)	(173,370,653)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	1,037,385	9,525	1,046,910
Other	(24,989)	-	(24,989)
Ending balance	$ **1,785,958,395**	**17,071,920**	**1,803,030,315**

(Continued)

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Reserve for policyholder dividend	$ 3,027,117	-	3,027,117
Reserve for bonus risk	38,405	-	38,405
Revaluation appreciation on real estate	57,891	-	57,891
Total	$ 3,123,413	-	3,123,413

	December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Reserve for policyholder dividend	$ 2,319,192	-	2,319,192
Reserve for bonus risk	104,761	-	104,761
Revaluation appreciation on real estate	57,891	-	57,891
Total	$ 2,481,844	-	2,481,844

The movements of the aforesaid special reserve were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Reserve for policyholder dividend	Reserve for bonus risk	Revaluation appreciation on real estate	Total
Beginning balance	$ 2,319,192	104,761	57,891	2,481,844
Current provision	1,226,060	-	-	1,226,060
Current reversal-gains from disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(21,378)	-	-	(21,378)
Reversal of provision	(576,300)	(66,356)	-	(642,656)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	79,543	-	-	79,543
Ending balance	$ 3,027,117	38,405	57,891	3,123,413

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	For the year ended December 31, 2023			
	Reserve for policyholder dividend	Reserve for bonus risk	Revaluation appreciation on real estate	Total
Beginning balance	$ 2,590,149	106,114	57,891	2,754,154
Current provision	300,471	-	-	300,471
Current reversal-gains from disposal of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(5,797)	-	-	(5,797)
Reversal of provision	(551,318)	(1,353)	-	(552,671)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	(14,313)	-	-	(14,313)
Ending balance	**$ 2,319,192**	**104,761**	**57,891**	**2,481,844**

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 665,191	-	665,191
Individual health insurance	89,889	-	89,889
Annuity insurance	41	-	41
Total	**$ 755,121**	**-**	**755,121**

	December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Individual life insurance	$ 870,014	-	870,014
Individual health insurance	54,171	-	54,171
Annuity insurance	46	-	46
Total	**$ 924,231**	**-**	**924,231**

(Continued)

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 924,231	-	924,231
Current provision	137,294	-	137,294
Reversal of provision	(323,248)	-	(323,248)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	16,844	-	16,844
Ending balance	$ **755,121**	**-**	**755,121**

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Beginning balance	$ 1,080,362	-	1,080,362
Current provision	334,557	-	334,557
Reversal of provision	(492,793)	-	(492,793)
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	2,105	-	2,105
Ending balance	$ **924,231**	**-**	**924,231**

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

Insurance contracts and financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Reserve for unearned premiums	$ 6,262,466	5,991,619
Claim reserve	5,496,652	4,603,577
Insurance reserve	1,834,246,607	1,803,030,315
Premium deficiency reserve	755,121	924,231
Total	1,846,760,846	1,814,549,742
Less: intangible assets	(550,328)	(563,175)
Book value of related insurance liabilities	$ **1,846,210,518**	**1,813,986,567**
Current estimate of future cash flows under insurance liabilities	$ **1,635,695,247**	**1,544,989,915**
Liability adequacy reserve balance	$ **-**	**-**

(Continued)

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:

	December 31, 2024
Test Method	Gross Premium Valuation (GPV)
Group	All insurance contracts
Significant Assumptions	(1)Insurance contract information: As of December 31, 2024, 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 2023 is adopted. The assumed rate beyond 30 years remains unchanged.

	December 31, 2023
Test Method	Gross Premium Valuation (GPV)
Group	All insurance contracts
Significant Assumptions	(1)Insurance contract information: As of December 31, 2023, 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 2022 is adopted. The assumed rate beyond 30 years remains unchanged.

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

The Company issued financial instruments without discretionary participation features and recognized reserves for insurance contracts with the nature of financial instruments. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the details of the balances and the movements were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Annuity insurance	$ 6,396	4,050

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	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ 4,050	3,231
Net provision for statutory reserve for the period	2,302	820
Foreign exchange (gains) losses	44	(1)
Ending balance	**$ 6,396**	**4,050**

(s) 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, 2024 and 2023, major risk exposure on foreign exchange are from US dollar assets, with hedge position amounted to USD13,135,040 thousand and USD13,588,040 thousand, respectively, without hedge positions, and risk exposure of it are amounted to USD13,983,797 thousand and USD13,162,012 thousand, respectively.

(ii) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the movements of foreign exchange fluctuation reserves of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	**$ 10,594,653**	**5,986,159**

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ 5,986,159	12,215,229
Current provision		
Mandatory provision	1,552,137	1,667,892
Extra provision	10,572,192	3,674,433
Subtotal	12,124,329	5,342,325
Current recovery	(7,515,835)	(11,571,395)
Ending balance	**$ 10,594,653**	**5,986,159**

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

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Not applicable	Applicable	Effect
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	$ -	10,594,653	(10,594,653)
Equity	170,939,172	163,338,163	7,601,009

	December 31, 2023		
	Not applicable	Applicable	Effect
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	$ -	5,986,159	(5,986,159)
Equity	145,730,279	141,816,066	3,914,213

	For the years ended December 31					
	2024			2023		
	Not applicable	Applicable	Effect	Not applicable	Applicable	Effect
Net income	$ 25,160,819	21,474,023	3,686,796	7,399,762	12,383,019	(4,983,257)
Earnings per share	4.04	3.45	0.59	1.19	1.99	(0.80)

(t) 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:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	$ 329,668	333,239
Fair value of plan assets	(301,456)	(278,996)
Net defined benefit liabilities	**$ 28,212**	**54,243**

The Company's employee liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Defined benefits plan	**$ 28,212**	**54,243**

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.

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

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 $301,456. 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.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the movements in present value of defined benefit obligation for the Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	$ 333,239	345,210
Current service costs and interest	7,204	8,343
Past service costs	-	6,099
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability		
- Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(6,875)	7,075
- Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments	11,091	(7,765)
Benefits paid by the plan	(13,979)	(24,565)
Payments on book account	(1,012)	(1,158)
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	**$ 329,668**	**333,239**

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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3) Movements in fair value of defined benefit plan assets

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 the movements in fair value of defined benefit plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Fair value of plan assets at January 1	$ 278,996	244,855
Interest income	3,553	3,754
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liability		
-Return on plan assets (exclude current interest)	22,905	1,602
Contribution plans made	9,981	53,350
Benefits paid by the plan	(13,979)	(24,565)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	**$ 301,456**	**278,996**

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Current service cost	$ 3,039	3,165
Net interest of net defined benefit liability	612	1,424
Past service costs	-	6,099
	$ 3,651	**10,688**

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:

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Cumulative amount at January 1	$ 95,401	93,109
Recognized during the period	18,689	2,292
Cumulative amount at December 31	**$ 114,090**	**95,401**

(Continued)

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

6) Primary actuarial assumptions

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

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Discount rate	1.50 %	1.25 %
Increasing rate of future compensation levels	3.00 %	3.00 %

The Company expected $10,081 in contributions to be paid to defined benefit plans within a year after report date of 2024.

Weighted average duration based on defined benefits plan was 8.2 years.

7) Sensitivity analysis

When adopted primary actuarial assumption changes, the effects of present value of the benefit obligation as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	The effect on defined benefits obligation	
	Increase 0.25%	Decrease 0.25%
December 31, 2024		
Discount rate	(6,672)	6,875
Increasing rate of future compensation levels	6,654	(6,492)
December 31, 2023		
Discount rate	(7,075)	7,302
Increasing rate of future compensation levels	7,040	(6,858)

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.

(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, 2024 and 2023, the pension expenses under defined contribution plan of the Company amounted $174,421 and $163,475, respectively.

(Continued)

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

(u) Equity

(i) Capital stock

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's authorized capital was 6,400,000 thousand shares and the Company' s commons stock amounted $62,267,319, representing 6,226,732 thousand shares of common stock with par value at NT$10 per share, respectively.

(ii) Capital surplus

The components and sources of capital surplus were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Additional paid-in capital－common stock	$ 33,984,365	33,983,197
The movement of associates under equity-method investment	3,040	3,040
Share-based payment transaction-equity settled	113,344	54,516
Total	**$ 34,100,749**	**34,040,753**

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.

Equity-based share-based payment is to award the employees the Company and subsidiaries who meet performance criteria with restricted rights to receive new shares issued by CTBC Financial Holdings, the parent company of the Company and subsidiaries. The nature of transaction is the capital investment of the parent company to the Company, and the salary expenses and capital surplus are recognized during the vesting period.

(iii) Legal reserve

The fiscal year-end earnings of the Company shall be applied to the following uses in order: payments of taxes, adjustments per financial and accounting principle, making-up of deficit, 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.

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

(iv) Special reserve

Special reserves of the Company were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Recovery of special reserve for catastrophe	$ 3,974,545	3,616,346
Special reserves for significant incidents and catastrophe	2,817,635	2,537,472
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	9,396,556	8,211,572
Recovery of revaluation appreciation reserves on real estate	231,566	231,566
Provision on derecognition of unmatured debt	10,174,796	10,740,619
Employees training and transfer program	93,513	97,759
Disability support insurance	1,239,536	153,180
Travel insurance	12,103	3,378
Special reserves of IFRS 17	7,321,000	7,321,000
Bargain purchase gains	72,996	-
Segregate account	3,508,059	-
Total	**$ 38,842,305**	**32,912,892**

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.

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.

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 $93,513 to assist insurance employees to transform and protect their rights on December 31, 2024. 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, 2024, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to $93,513.

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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, 2024, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to $1,239,536.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10904939031, 20% of after-tax income from travel insurance should be recognized in special reserve. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to $12,103.

According to " Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises for Setting Aside Various Reserves" Article 21 and FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Shou-Zi No. 11004356871, As of December 31, 2024, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to $7,321,000 to get in line with IFRS 17 reinforcement plan.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 10302153881, for the increased retained earnings caused by recognizing gains from bargain purchase after acquisition, the Company should set aside an equal amount of special reserve which cannot be reverse within one year, in order to maintain a sound and stable financial structure. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to $72,996.

According to " Directions for Life Insurance Companies to Engage in Interest Sensitive Insurance Products Business" Paragraph 6, in order to smoothly transition to international solvency standards and ensure stable operations of these products, and to reduce potential future impacts, after appropriating the special surplus reserve at the end of each fiscal year in accordance with other regulations, if there are still distributable earnings, the net increase in the asset value of each segregated account of these products exceeding the total reserves should be appropriated to the special surplus reserve at 20% of the after-tax amount. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has recognized the special reserve amounting to $3,508,059.

According to FSC Jin-Guan-Bao-Tsai-Zi No. 11204939731, life insurance businesses should disclosure their current movement in accumulated gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments:

Gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments	Amount
1. Prior year end (December 31, 2023) accumulated gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments	10,174,796
2. Current year realized valuation gains (losses) before tax amounted to $ 1,558,957 , less net income tax of $ 311,791 equals after tax appropriated (recovery) amounts	1,247,166
3. Current net gains from disposal apportioned	864,372
4. Year end accumulated gains (losses) from disposal of debt instruments	10,557,590

As of December 31, 2024, the balance of special earning reserve of the Company due to the above rule amounted to $10,174,796. The movement of $382,794, approved by shareholders, will be appropriated to special reserve, the appropriated special reserve amounts to $10,557,590.

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TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Disclosed of the prior year end balance, current and future amortization movements according to the regulation:

Year	Prior year end (December 31,2023) 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)
2024	774,277	90,095	864,372
2025	752,122	91,263	843,385
2026	718,429	92,820	811,249
2027	689,534	88,103	777,637
2028	665,560	73,204	738,764
2029	609,448	65,494	674,942
2030	552,013	62,873	614,886
2031	491,607	62,873	554,480
2032	490,629	60,638	551,267
2033	472,709	58,066	530,775
2034 to 2043	3,121,972	389,618	3,511,590
2044 to 2053	762,408	106,900	869,308
2054 to 2063	64,763	5,219	69,982
2064 to 2073	9,269	-	9,269
After 2074	56	-	56
Total (note)	10,174,796	1,247,166	10,557,590

Note: The Company evaluated the amortization movements in 2024, excluding the total amounts in column (1) and (2).

(Continued)

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

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Significant incidents			
Individual life insurance	$ 9,978	-	9,978
Individual injury insurance	118,287	-	118,287
Individual health insurance	1,009,508	-	1,009,508
Group insurance	457,372	-	457,372
Catastrophe			
Individual life insurance	18,674	-	18,674
Individual injury insurance	462,795	-	462,795
Individual health insurance	16	-	16
Group insurance	741,005	-	741,005
Total	**$ 2,817,635**	**-**	**2,817,635**

	December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	**Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature**	**Total**
Significant incidents			
Individual life insurance	$ 6,845	-	6,845
Individual injury insurance	105,563	-	105,563
Individual health insurance	828,955	-	828,955
Group insurance	396,600	-	396,600
Catastrophe			
Individual life insurance	13,829	-	13,829
Individual injury insurance	434,323	-	434,323
Individual health insurance	3	-	3
Group insurance	751,354	-	751,354
Total	**$ 2,537,472**	**-**	**2,537,472**

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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.

(vii) Other equity interest

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

	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Other comprehensive income on reclassification under the overlay approach	Total
January 1, 2024	$ (73,944)	15,487,226	(24,948,597)	(9,535,315)
Valuation adjustment		707,659	(361,929)	345,730
Accumulated losses on disposals of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(580,994)	-	(580,994)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	2,415,343	-	2,415,343
Exchange difference	187,013	-	-	187,013
December 31, 2024	**$ 113,069**	**18,029,234**	**(25,310,526)**	**(7,168,223)**
January 1, 2023	$ (46,079)	(3,484,107)	(42,325,021)	(45,855,207)
Valuation adjustment	-	18,527,984	17,376,424	35,904,408
Reorganization of the Group	-	9,304	-	9,304
Accumulated losses on disposals of investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(106,777)	-	(106,777)
Disposals of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	540,822	-	540,822
Exchange difference	(27,865)	-	-	(27,865)
December 31, 2023	**$ (73,944)**	**15,487,226**	**(24,948,597)**	**(9,535,315)**

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

(v) Share-based payment

For the year ended December 31,2023, the Company had set out the measurement principles and specific requirements for the share-based payment transactions which were as follows:

	Management stock appreciation rights plan for the year
	2020
Grant date	2021.02.05
Grant number	30,024
Exercise period	2023.12.31
Exercise price	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.

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2023	
	Management stock appreciation rights plan for the years	
	2020	
	Number	Weighted-average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the period	29,480	16.81
Granted during the period	1,122	16.81
Forfeited during the period	2,178	16.81
Exercised during the period	28,424	16.81
Expired during the period	-	16.81
Outstanding at the end of the period	-	16.81
Exercisable at the end of the period	-	16.81

(w) Earnings per share

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Net income	$ 21,474,023	12,383,019
Weighted average outstanding shares of common stock (in thousands)	6,226,732	6,226,732
Basic EPS (in dollars)	$ 3.45	1.99

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

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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(x) Income tax

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

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Current income tax benefits		
Current generation	$ (801,640)	(5,154,681)
Deferred income tax expenses		
Incurrence and reversal of temporary differences	2,979,522	4,239,038
Effects of change in consolidated corporate income tax	(49,031)	(162,026)
Income tax expenses (benefits)	**$ 2,128,851**	**(1,077,669)**

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

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Components that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Gains on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	$ 3,738	458
Unrealized gains from investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	612,413	400,088
Subtotal	616,151	400,546
Components that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	20,544	(7,002)
Unrealized (losses) gains from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(750,668)	415,115
Other comprehensive income on reclassification under the overlay approach	646,523	907,243
Subtotal	(83,601)	1,315,356
Total	**$ 532,550**	**1,715,902**

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

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

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Current income tax benefits		
Disposal of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ (6,449)	-
Deferred income tax expenses		
Disposal of investment in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,449	-
Income tax recognized directly in equity	**$ -**	**-**

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

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Net income	$ 21,474,023	12,383,019
Income tax expenses (benefits)	2,128,851	(1,077,669)
Net income before tax	23,602,874	11,305,350
Income tax expense using the Company's domestic tax rate	4,720,575	2,261,070
Dividend income of domestic investments	(1,016,836)	(1,164,754)
Tax-exempt income	(2,300,707)	(819,415)
Unrealized valuation gains on financial assets and liabilities	(1,294)	(1,064)
Non-deductible expenses	600	3,523
Foreign withholding tax	666,269	777,959
Adjustments of realizable income deferred tax assets	(21,664)	49,957
The capital reduction conducted by the investees to cover for its deficit resulting in the Company's investment loss	-	(1,900,000)
Difference due to the basic income tax exceeding the regular income tax	149,648	-
Effects of change in consolidated corporate income tax and overestimated / underestimated income tax in previous years	(49,031)	(162,026)
Other	(18,709)	(122,919)
Income tax expenses (benefits)	**$ 2,128,851**	**(1,077,669)**

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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(v) The Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, 2024					
	Beginning Balance	**Recognized in profit or loss**	**Recognized in other comprehensive income**	**Recognized in equity**	**Other**	**Ending Balance**
Temporary differences						
Unrealized gains or losses on financial instruments	$ (6,331,581)	(2,867,686)	-	-	-	(9,199,267)
Investments accounting for using equity method	15,372	-	(20,544)	-	-	(5,172)
Impairment losses of financial assets	554,643	104,874	-	-	-	659,517
Bargain purchase gains	(13,925)	(674)	-	-	-	(14,599)
Accounts payable	58,065	3,358	-	-	-	61,423
Losses carryforward	168,935	(168,935)	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	2,903	-	-	-	-	2,903
Net defined benefits liabilities	(19,643)	-	(3,738)	-	-	(23,381)
Real estate and investment property	(786,293)	-	-	-	-	(786,293)
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,632,899	-	(508,268)	(6,449)	-	1,118,182
The acquisition value of insurance policies	(104,451)	2,012	-	-	-	(102,439)
Financing commitment provision	1,953	(1,507)	-	-	-	446
Investment tax credit	244,087	24,298	-	-	-	268,385
Others	(601,713)	(75,262)	-	-	-	(676,975)
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	**$ (5,178,749)**	**(2,979,522)**	**(532,550)**	**(6,449)**	**-**	**(8,697,270)**
Presented on balance sheet:						
Deferred income tax assets	2,106,624					8,827,004
Deferred income tax liabilities	(7,285,373)					(17,524,274)
Total	**$ (5,178,749)**					**(8,697,270)**

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	For the year ended December 31, 2023					
	Beginning Balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Recognized in equity	Other	Ending Balance
Temporary differences						
Unrealized gains or losses on financial instruments	$ (5,214,013)	(1,117,568)	-	-	-	(6,331,581)
Investments accounting for using equity method	8,370	-	7,002	-	-	15,372
Impairment losses of financial assets	460,210	94,433	-	-	-	554,643
Bargain purchase gains	-	(13,925)	-	-	-	(13,925)
Accounts payable	52,812	5,253	-	-	-	58,065
Losses carryforward	3,551,310	(3,382,375)	-	-	-	168,935
Other liabilities	-	2,903	-	-	-	2,903
Net defined benefits liabilities	(19,185)	-	(458)	-	-	(19,643)
Real estate and investment property	(786,293)	-	-	-	-	(786,293)
Unrealized gains or losses on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	3,355,345	-	(1,722,446)	-	-	1,632,899
The acquisition value of insurance policies	(106,440)	1,989	-	-	-	(104,451)
Financing commitment provision	335	1,618	-	-	-	1,953
Investment tax credit	-	244,087	-	-	-	244,087
Others	(526,260)	(75,453)	-	-	-	(601,713)
Net deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	**$ 776,191**	**(4,239,038)**	**(1,715,902)**	**-**	**-**	**(5,178,749)**
Presented on balance sheet:						
Deferred income tax assets	$ 4,314,806					2,106,624
Deferred income tax liabilities	(3,538,615)					(7,285,373)
Total	**$ 776,191**					**(5,178,749)**

(vi) Unrecognized deferred income tax assets

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the temporary difference that unrecognized as deferred income tax assets were $215,261 and $236,925, respectively.

(vii) The tax authority has examined the Company’s income tax returns for the years through 2018. The Company disagreed with the assessment items adjusted by the tax authority for the year of 2016 and 2018. The Company's parent company CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. has filed an administrative remedy within the statutory time limit.

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(y) Retained earned premium

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct written premium	$ 136,154,804	219,494	136,374,298
Reinsurance premium	-	-	-
Written premium	136,154,804	219,494	136,374,298
Reinsurance expense	2,779,624	-	2,779,624
Net change in unearned premiums reserve	158,661	-	158,661
	2,938,285	-	2,938,285
Retained earned premium	**$ 133,216,519**	**219,494**	**133,436,013**

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Direct written premium	$ 128,812,499	133,999	128,946,498
Reinsurance premium	-	-	-
Written premium	128,812,499	133,999	128,946,498
Reinsurance expense	2,512,187	-	2,512,187
Net change in unearned premiums reserve	452,054	-	452,054
	2,964,241	-	2,964,241
Retained earned premium	**$ 125,848,258**	**133,999**	**125,982,257**

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(z) Retained claim payment

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2024		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Claim payment	$ 174,114,890	2,931,795	177,046,685
Reinsurance claim payment	-	-	-
Insurance claim payment	174,114,890	2,931,795	177,046,685
Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers	1,812,283	-	1,812,283
Retained claim payment	**$ 172,302,607**	**2,931,795**	**175,234,402**

	For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Insurance contracts	Financial instruments with discretionary participation feature	Total
Claim payment	$ 179,215,545	4,151,071	183,366,616
Reinsurance claim payment	-	-	-
Insurance claim payment	179,215,545	4,151,071	183,366,616
Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers	1,820,737	-	1,820,737
Retained claim payment	**$ 177,394,808**	**4,151,071**	**181,545,879**

(aa) Interest income

	For the year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	$ 47,639,417	47,118,289
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,243,806	3,562,437
Other	3,901,075	3,433,618
Total	**$ 55,784,298**	**54,114,344**

(Continued)

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(ab) 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, 2024 and 2023 were $11,782 and $5,400, 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 2023 amounted to $5,653, with $253 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 2024. Relevant information is available on Market Observation Post System.

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

Related account balances of the Company were as follows:

		December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Assets on insurance product, separated account:			
Cash in bank	$	6,125,139	5,193,944
Securities		132,178,276	148,042,662
Receivables		1,257,403	1,003,965
Total	$	**139,560,818**	**154,240,571**
Liabilities on insurance product, separated account:			
Insurance product separated account reserve-insurance contract	$	120,767,451	132,945,256
Insurance product separated account reserve-investment contract		11,625,871	15,164,641
Accounts payable		7,167,496	6,130,674
Total	$	**139,560,818**	**154,240,571**

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	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	**2023**
Income on Insurance product, separated account:		
Premium income	$ 8,965,285	6,541,658
Gains on financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,773,793	5,183,131
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	7,525,719	2,413,071
Interest income	832,686	338,157
Total	**$ 21,097,483**	**14,476,017**
Disbursement on insurance product, separated account:		
Net changes in separated account reserve－insurance contract	$ (12,154,514)	3,663,526
Surrender value	31,733,502	9,493,113
Insurance claim payment	661,067	427,516
Management fee expense	857,428	891,862
Total	**$ 21,097,483**	**14,476,017**

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, sales bonuses or discount of investment-linked insurance products from counterparties amounted to $100,261 and $109,894, respectively.

(ad) 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.

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;

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.

(Continued)

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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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.

(Continued)

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Information on insurance risk

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

	For the year ended December 31, 2024					
	Change in assumption		Change in income before tax		Change in equity	
Mortality/Morbidity	Increase	5%	Decrease	727,871	Decrease	582,297
Rate of return	Decrease	0.1%	Decrease	1,910,522	Decrease	1,528,418
Expense (fixed expense)	Increase	5%	Decrease	1,001,409	Decrease	801,127
Decrement and lapse rate	Increase	5%	Increase	76,364	Increase	61,091

	For the year ended December 31, 2023					
	Change in assumption		Change in income before tax		Change in equity	
Mortality/Morbidity	Increase	5%	Decrease	659,323	Decrease	527,458
Rate of return	Decrease	0.1%	Decrease	1,898,572	Decrease	1,518,857
Expense (fixed expense)	Increase	5%	Decrease	1,067,410	Decrease	853,928
Decrement and lapse rate	Increase	5%	Increase	130,744	Increase	104,595

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, 2024 and 2023. 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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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, 2024 and 2023, the accumulated compensation amounts which was reconciled to the balance sheet over the past years were as follows:

Accident year	December 31, 2024								
	Development year								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Claim reserve
2017	2,191,739	2,385,483	2,447,229	2,463,590	2,483,241	2,477,018	2,482,115	2,488,986	-
2018	2,294,153	2,896,881	2,967,003	2,992,638	2,988,651	2,997,469	3,005,964	3,013,551	7,587
2019	3,134,643	3,883,251	3,965,374	3,973,394	3,988,820	3,996,920	4,006,895	4,016,416	19,496
2020	3,791,160	4,668,716	4,769,140	4,789,040	4,800,988	4,809,367	4,821,602	4,832,334	31,346
2021	4,608,735	5,778,041	5,902,291	5,922,541	5,940,008	5,950,426	5,965,665	5,978,444	55,903
2022	6,916,282	8,711,971	8,914,423	8,952,323	8,977,465	8,998,321	9,019,448	9,036,114	121,691
2023	8,022,568	9,882,725	10,101,482	10,146,582	10,176,173	10,193,074	10,220,091	10,238,556	355,831
2024	8,848,240	10,890,638	11,128,523	11,178,336	11,210,837	11,229,537	11,259,756	11,278,687	2,430,447
Not reported and not paid claim reserve									3,022,301
Add: Reported but not paid claims									2,472,512
Provision for not paid claims per other statutory requirement									1,839
Claim reserve									5,496,652

Accident year	December 31, 2023								
	Development year								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Claim reserve
2016	1,879,219	2,049,782	2,066,583	2,084,720	2,112,990	2,121,785	2,121,374	2,123,049	-
2017	2,191,739	2,385,483	2,447,229	2,463,590	2,483,241	2,477,018	2,482,115	2,484,118	2,003
2018	2,294,153	2,896,881	2,967,003	2,992,638	2,988,651	2,997,469	3,001,155	3,003,551	6,082
2019	3,134,643	3,883,251	3,965,374	3,973,394	3,988,820	3,995,470	4,000,592	4,003,904	15,084
2020	3,791,160	4,668,716	4,769,140	4,789,040	4,812,418	4,820,867	4,827,409	4,831,574	42,534
2021	4,608,735	5,778,041	5,902,291	5,933,149	5,962,169	5,972,699	5,980,889	5,986,106	83,815
2022	6,916,282	8,711,971	8,878,525	8,921,638	8,961,558	8,976,246	8,987,916	8,995,087	283,116
2023	8,022,568	9,797,951	9,991,456	10,043,020	10,091,272	10,110,422	10,125,314	10,134,710	2,112,142
Not reported and not paid claim reserve									2,544,776
Add: Reported but not paid claims									2,057,603
Provision for not paid claims per other statutory requirement									1,198
Claim reserve									4,603,577

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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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The maturity date analysis of insurance contract was as follows:

	Insurance contracts and financial instruments with a discretionary feature	
	December 31, 2024	**December 31, 2023**
Less than 1 year	$ 22,849,828	19,986,697
1 year to 5 years	219,175,742	180,796,746
More than 5 years	3,550,729,756	3,531,542,328

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.

(ae) 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, short-term liabilities, 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.

	December 31, 2024	
	Book value	**Fair value**
Financial Assets－non-derivative:		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	$ 1,195,453,413	958,359,722
Financial liabilities－non-derivative:		
Bonds payable	27,980,430	27,777,304

	December 31, 2023	
	Book value	**Fair value**
Financial Assets－non-derivative:		
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (Note)	$ 1,162,219,957	983,904,601
Financial liabilities－non-derivative:		
Bonds payable	27,976,274	28,005,094

Note: Government bonds and bonds used to refundable deposits, CSA refundable deposits and securities sold under repurchase agreement deposits paid were included.

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(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

Asset and Liability Items	December 31, 2024 Total	Level 1 (Note1)	Level 2 (Note2)	Level 3 (Note3)
Instruments measured at fair value				
Instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Non-derivative financial instruments assets				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in equity instruments	$ 107,852,888	107,580,208	-	272,680
Investment in debt instruments	100,854,812	146,809	93,805,529	6,902,474
Others	177,252,191	105,434,717	-	71,817,474
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in equity instruments	103,977,134	101,387,352	917,398	1,672,384
Investment in debt instruments (note)	124,656,210	76,415,156	45,746,764	2,494,290
Derivatives financial assets and liabilities				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 6,889,323	-	6,889,323	-
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	36,240,267	-	36,240,267	-
Instruments not measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	$ 958,359,722	603,898,921	343,028,188	11,432,613
Investment property	126,193,331	-	-	126,193,331
Bonds payable	27,777,304	-	27,777,304	-

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	December 31, 2023			
Asset and Liability Items	**Total**	**Level 1 (Note1)**	**Level 2 (Note2)**	**Level 3 (Note3)**
Instruments measured at fair value				
Instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis				
Non-derivative financial instruments assets				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investment in equity instruments	$ 99,028,405	98,766,945	-	261,460
Investment in debt instruments	96,401,513	151,720	93,142,936	3,106,857
Others	162,094,738	90,685,932	-	71,408,806
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Investment in equity instruments	101,730,371	98,460,889	876,785	2,392,697
Investment in debt instruments (note)	107,849,966	60,728,295	44,743,686	2,377,985
Derivatives financial assets and liabilities				
Assets:				
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 8,742,329	-	8,742,329	-
Liabilities:				
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	9,414,168	-	9,414,168	-
Instruments not measured at fair value				
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	$ 983,904,601	603,504,645	375,447,861	4,952,095
Investment property	111,054,690	-	-	111,054,690
Bonds payable	28,005,094	-	28,005,094	-

Note: Government bonds and bonds used to refundable deposits, CSA refundable deposits and securities sold under repurchase agreement 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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(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, 2024			
	From Level 1 to Level 2		From Level 2 to Level 1	
	Amount	Reason	Amount	Reason
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	$ 1,331,147	the lack of active quote markers for debt securities	-	-

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	For the year ended December 31, 2023			
	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	$ 551,036	the lack of active quote markers for debt securities	-	-
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	257,194	the lack of active quote markers for debt securities	528,596	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

	For the year ended December 31, 2024							
		Valuation gains (losses)		Current increase		Current decrease		
Items	Beginning 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	Ending balance
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 74,777,123	1,829,299	1,892,490	11,789,467	-	11,295,751	-	78,992,628
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	4,770,682	80,300	(154,436)	-	-	529,872	-	4,166,674
Total	$ 79,547,805	1,909,599	1,738,054	11,789,467	-	11,825,623	-	83,159,302

	For the year ended December 31, 2023							
		Valuation gains (losses)		Current increase		Current decrease		
Items	Beginning 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	Ending balance
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 71,421,255	945,785	(339,422)	8,873,536	-	6,124,031	-	74,777,123
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,169,177	(41,855)	230,959	53,580	-	641,179	-	4,770,682
Total	$ 76,590,432	903,930	(108,463)	8,927,116	-	6,765,210	-	79,547,805

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	
	2024	2023
Unrealized gains or losses recognized in profit or loss for the above-mentioned financial assets and liabilities held as of end of the period	$ 179,865	(38,864)

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.

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As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, 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 $9,396,881 and $5,486,656, 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, 2024				
	Fair value	**Valuation technique**	**Key unobservable inputs**	**Range of inputs**	**The relation between inputs and fair value**
Recurring fair value measurements					
Non-derivative financial instruments assets					
Assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in equity instruments	$ 272,680	Discounted dividend method	Dividend distribution rate/ liquidity discount	0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation
Others	71,817,357	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value	Not applicable	Positive correlation
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in equity instruments	1,099,914	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value/ liquidity discount	Not applicable/ 0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation
Investment in equity instruments	380,973	Price book ratio	Price book ratio/ liquidity discount	Not applicable/ 0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation
Investment in equity instruments	191,497	Discounted dividend method	Dividend distribution rate/ liquidity discount, discount rate	0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation

	December 31, 2023				
	Fair value	**Valuation technique**	**Key unobservable inputs**	**Range of inputs**	**The relation between inputs and fair value**
Recurring fair value measurements					
Non-derivative financial instruments assets					
Assets:					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in equity instruments	$ 261,460	Discounted dividend method	Dividend distribution rate/ liquidity discount	0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation
Others	71,406,992	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value	Not applicable	Positive correlation
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in equity instruments	1,863,676	Net asset valuation method	Net asset value/ liquidity discount	Not applicable/ 0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation
Investment in equity instruments	382,375	Price book ratio	Price book ratio/ liquidity discount	Not applicable/ 0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation
Investment in equity instruments	146,646	Discounted dividend method	Dividend distribution rate/ liquidity discount, discount rate	0%~100%	Positive correlation/ negative correlation

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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: Favorable change	Effect on the current profit and loss: Unfavorable change	Effect on other comprehensive income: Favorable change	Effect on other comprehensive income: Unfavorable change
December 31, 2024						
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Investment in equity instruments	Dividend distribution rate	10%	-	-	7,140	(7,140)
Others	Net asset value	1%	-	-	718,174	(718,174)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investment in equity instruments	Net asset value	1%	-	-	10,999	(10,999)
Investment in equity instruments	Dividend distribution rate	10%	-	-	19,150	(19,150)
December 31, 2023						
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Investment in equity instruments	Dividend distribution rate	10%	-	-	26,146	(26,146)
Others	Net asset value	1%	-	-	714,070	(714,070)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
Investment in equity instruments	Net asset value	1%	-	-	18,637	(18,637)
Investment in equity instruments	Dividend distribution rate	10%	-	-	14,665	(14,665)

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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.

(af) 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 front-line risk management. They account for the daily management and report on the risk of their own unit and respond by taking necessary countermeasures.

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

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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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 sure 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 (af)(iii).6) for off-balance-sheet financial instruments’ maximum exposure to credit risks.

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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, 2024				
	Public Sector	**Corporate**	**Financial Institution**	**Individuals**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	$ -	-	-	21,297,584	21,297,584
Premium loans	-	-	-	4,594,108	4,594,108
Secured loans	-	40,410,012	-	2,793,125	43,203,137
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	12,463	-	100,842,349	-	100,854,812
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in debt instruments (note)	35,722,325	38,685,544	50,248,341	-	124,656,210
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	177,072,164	482,334,815	537,747,989	-	1,197,154,968
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	-	-	859,667	-	859,667
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	-	-	242,846	-	242,846
Other financial assets	-	-	48,559,928	-	48,559,928
Derivative financial assets	-	-	6,889,323	-	6,889,323
Total	**$ 212,806,952**	**561,430,371**	**745,390,443**	**28,684,817**	**1,548,312,583**

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	December 31, 2023				
	Public Sector	Corporate	Financial Institution	Individuals	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	$ -	-	-	20,856,541	20,856,541
Premium loans	-	-	-	4,452,438	4,452,438
Secured loans	-	41,816,541	-	3,899,122	45,715,663
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	22,944	-	96,378,569	-	96,401,513
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in debt instruments (note)	27,248,702	33,549,023	47,052,241	-	107,849,966
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	190,587,483	457,082,491	516,284,499	-	1,163,954,473
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	-	-	1,199,030	-	1,199,030
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	-	-	296,898	-	296,898
Other financial assets	-	-	25,231,051	-	25,231,051
Derivative financial assets	-	-	8,742,329	-	8,742,329
Total	**$ 217,859,129**	**532,448,055**	**695,184,617**	**29,208,101**	**1,474,699,902**

Note: Government bonds and bonds used to refundable deposits, CSA refundable deposits and securities sold under repurchase agreement deposits paid were included.

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b) By Area

	December 31, 2024				
	Taiwan	**North America**	**Asia (excluding Taiwan)**	**Others**	**Total**
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	$ 21,297,584	-	-	-	21,297,584
Premium loans	4,594,108	-	-	-	4,594,108
Secured loans	43,203,137	-	-	-	43,203,137
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	69,777,900	12,482,439	2,648,199	15,946,274	100,854,812
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in debt instruments (note)	35,964,347	32,123,055	25,602,918	30,965,890	124,656,210
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	55,520,417	449,819,709	308,037,122	383,777,720	1,197,154,968
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	92,479	349,297	221,017	196,874	859,667
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	151,280	52,562	37,218	1,786	242,846
Other financial assets	48,559,928	-	-	-	48,559,928
Derivative financial assets	648,596	-	1,404,451	4,836,276	6,889,323
Total	$ **279,809,776**	**494,827,062**	**337,950,925**	**435,724,820**	**1,548,312,583**

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	December 31, 2023				
	Taiwan	North America	Asia (excluding Taiwan	Others	Total
Financial assets measured at amortized cost-Loans					
Life insurance loans	$ 20,856,541	-	-	-	20,856,541
Premium loans	4,452,438	-	-	-	4,452,438
Secured loans	45,715,663	-	-	-	45,715,663
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Investment in debt instruments	69,718,053	12,873,009	2,257,058	11,553,393	96,401,513
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Investment in debt instruments (note)	34,958,550	23,224,051	23,535,725	26,131,640	107,849,966
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	75,366,820	416,999,770	303,344,384	368,243,499	1,163,954,473
Reinsurance assets					
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	139,777	515,910	280,273	263,070	1,199,030
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	122,319	103,648	67,661	3,270	296,898
Other financial assets	25,231,051	-	-	-	25,231,051
Derivative financial assets	5,335,929	-	793,983	2,612,417	8,742,329
Total	$ 281,897,141	453,716,388	330,279,084	408,807,289	1,474,699,902

Note: Government bonds and bonds used to refundable deposits, CSA refundable deposits and securities sold under repurchase agreement 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.

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, 2024.

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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d) Credit quality and impairment analysis of financial assets

Some financial assets held by the Company, such as cash and cash equivalent and securities purchased under resell agreements, can be considered as low credit risk. Below tables provide the credit quality analysis for the rest of financial assets.

	December 31, 2024										
	12-month ECL				Lifetime ECL						
Item	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)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)-(E)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - Loans											
Life insurance loans	$ 21,297,584	-	-	21,297,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,297,584
Premium loans	4,594,108	-	-	4,594,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,594,108
Secured loans	43,193,665	-	-	43,193,665	-	-	-	-	9,472	556,994	42,646,143
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss											
Investment in debt instruments	95,808,257	-	5,046,555	100,854,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,854,812
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Investment in debt instruments (note)	122,979,550	1,676,660	-	124,656,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	124,656,210
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	1,166,189,697	18,892,082	-	1,185,081,779	529,766	1,035,797	-	1,565,563	10,507,626	1,701,555	1,195,453,413
Reinsurance assets											
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	859,667	-	-	859,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	859,667
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	242,846	-	-	242,846	-	-	-	-	-	-	242,846
Other financial assets	48,559,928	-	-	48,559,928	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,559,928
Total	$ 1,503,725,302	20,568,742	5,046,555	1,529,340,599	529,766	1,035,797	-	1,565,563	10,517,098	2,258,549	1,539,164,711

	December 31, 2023										
	12-month ECL				Lifetime ECL						
Item	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)	Total (A)+(B)+(C)-(E)
Financial assets measured at amortized cost - Loans											
Life insurance loans	$ 20,856,541	-	-	20,856,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,856,541
Premium loans	4,452,438	-	-	4,452,438	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,452,438
Secured loans	45,704,583	-	-	45,704,583	-	-	-	-	11,080	597,497	45,118,166
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss											
Investment in debt instruments	91,781,214	-	4,620,299	96,401,513	-	-	-	-	-	-	96,401,513
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income - Investment in debt instruments (note)	105,616,511	2,233,455	-	107,849,966	-	-	-	-	-	-	107,849,966
Financial assets measured at amortized cost (note)	1,135,950,307	13,432,851	-	1,149,383,158	682,955	3,037,207	976,113	4,696,275	9,875,040	1,734,516	1,162,219,957
Reinsurance assets											
Claims recoverable from reinsurers	1,199,030	-	-	1,199,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,199,030
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	296,898	-	-	296,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	296,898
Other financial assets	25,231,051	-	-	25,231,051	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,231,051
Total	$ 1,431,088,573	15,666,306	4,620,299	1,451,375,178	682,955	3,037,207	976,113	4,696,275	9,886,120	2,332,013	1,463,625,560

Note: Government bonds and bonds used to refundable deposits, CSA refundable deposits and securities sold under repurchase agreement deposits paid were included.

(Continued)

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

(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.

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, 2024					
	0~30 days	**31~90 days**	**91~180 days**	**181days~1 year**	**Over 1 year**	**Total**
Short-term liabilities	$20,999,994	600,000	-	-	-	21,599,994
Accounts payable	8,513,155	651,323	1,245,506	2,010,954	-	12,420,938
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	28,000,000	28,000,000

	December 31, 2023					
	0~30 days	**31~90 days**	**91~180 days**	**181days~1 year**	**Over 1 year**	**Total**
Short-term liabilities	$17,872,000	2,400,000	-	-	-	20,272,000
Accounts payable	6,541,182	3,060,875	1,365,476	2,246,290	-	13,213,823
Bonds payable	-	-	-	-	28,000,000	28,000,000

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, 2024					
	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 or loss						
－Foreign exchange derivatives	**$(25,167,458)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(25,167,458)**

(Continued)

TAIWAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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	December 31, 2023					
	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	$ (2,862,526)	-	-	-	-	(2,862,526)

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, 2024					
	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	$ 71,333,117	117,223,355	91,857,028	15,751,213	327,810	296,492,523
－Cash inflow	70,601,439	114,753,240	90,208,384	15,076,208	264,810	290,904,081
Cash outflow subtotal	71,333,117	117,223,355	91,857,028	15,751,213	327,810	296,492,523
Cash inflow subtotal	70,601,439	114,753,240	90,208,384	15,076,208	264,810	290,904,081
Net cash flow	$ (731,678)	(2,470,115)	(1,648,644)	(675,005)	(63,000)	(5,588,442)

	December 31, 2023					
	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	$ 90,840,394	55,388,588	102,501,225	29,659,275	307,350	278,696,832
－Cash inflow	91,304,770	55,360,588	103,863,573	27,328,585	264,810	278,122,326
Cash outflow subtotal	90,840,394	55,388,588	102,501,225	29,659,275	307,350	278,696,832
Cash inflow subtotal	91,304,770	55,360,588	103,863,573	27,328,585	264,810	278,122,326
Net cash flow	$ 464,376	(28,000)	1,362,348	(2,330,690)	(42,540)	(574,506)

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, 2024					
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Unused lines of credit commitments	$ -	-	-	-	6,607,999	6,607,999

	December 31, 2023					
	0~30 days	31~90 days	91~180 days	181days~ 1 year	Over 1 year	Total
Unused lines of credit commitments	$ -	-	-	-	11,403,861	11,403,861

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

December 31, 2024			
		Effect on	
Risk Items	**Movement**	**Equity**	**Profit and Loss**
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	Foreign Currency appreciate by 1% against NTD	1,399,459	3,138,294
	Foreign Currency depreciate by 1% against NTD	(1,399,459)	(3,138,294)
Interest Rate Risk	Interest Rate Curve shift up by 1bp	(280,524)	(9,669)
	Interest Rate Curve shift down by 1bp	280,524	9,669
Equity Price Risk	Equity price appreciate by 1%	3,131,058	7,339
	Equity price depreciate by 1%	(3,131,058)	(7,339)

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

December 31, 2023			
		Effect on	
Risk Items	Movement	Equity	Profit and Loss
Foreign Exchange Rate Risk	Foreign Currency appreciate by 1% against NTD	1,529,477	2,489,024
	Foreign Currency depreciate by 1% against NTD	(1,529,477)	(2,489,024)
Interest Rate Risk	Interest Rate Curve shift up by 1bp	(186,691)	(3)
	Interest Rate Curve shift down by 1bp	186,691	3
Equity Price Risk	Equity price appreciate by 1%	3,623,296	5,205
	Equity price depreciate by 1%	(3,623,296)	(5,205)

The Company invests in bonds at fixed 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 $29,019,264. 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 $3,138,397. In addition, the changes of foreign exchange rate changes impact foreign investments; fair value decreases $412,678 while NTD appreciates a cent against US dollar. The Company hedges exchange rate risk by forward and foreign exchange swaps.

(v) Climate-Related Risks

The parent company, CTBC Financial Holding, has established a climate risk management policy and guidelines, categorizing climate risks into two major types:

1) Transition Risks associated with achieving a low carbon economy, including four key aspects: policy and legal, technology, market, and reputation.

2) Physical Risks resulting from climate change or extreme weather event, such as heavy rainfall, flooding, rising average temperatures and sea level rise.

The Company regularly identifies, prioritizes, and conducts scenario analyses on the impacts of climate-related risks on its business. It also monitors risk exposures and the effectiveness of strategy implementation. In regard to the fact that both transition risks and physical risks can directly or indirectly affect traditional financial risks through macroeconomic or microeconomic transmission channels, the parent company, CTBC Financial Holding, has amended its Credit Risk Management Policy, Market Risk Management Policy, and Operational Risk Management Policy to clarify the interconnection and impact between existing risks and climate risks. In addition, the Company has established a Responsible Investment Policy and related procedures in accordance with practical management needs. External ESG performance ratings are also referenced when assessing investment targets.

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

(vi) Transferred financial assets that are not fully derecognized

The transactions, relating to transferred financial assets not qualifying for full derecognition, of the Company conducts during daily operation mostly involve securities lending in accordance to repurchase agreements. Since the right to receive contractual cash flow has been transferred to others and the Company's obligation to repurchase the transferred assets for a fixed price at a future date is recognized under liability, the said transferred assets are not fully derecognized.

	December 31, 2024				
Types of financial assets	**Carrying amount of transferred financial assets**	**Carrying amount of associated financial liabilities**	**Fair value of transferred financial assets**	**Fair value of associated financial liabilities**	**Net fair value**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 15,869,832	14,661,577	15,869,832	14,661,577	1,208,255
Investment in debt instruments measured at amortized cost					
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 7,793,676	6,938,417	7,921,114	6,938,417	982,697

	December 31, 2023				
Types of financial assets	**Carrying amount of transferred financial assets**	**Carrying amount of associated financial liabilities**	**Fair value of transferred financial assets**	**Fair value of associated financial liabilities**	**Net fair value**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 2,603,708	2,495,000	2,603,708	2,495,000	108,708
Investment in debt instruments measured at amortized cost					
Securities sold under repurchase agreements	$ 18,863,065	17,777,000	20,702,141	17,777,000	2,925,141

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

(vii) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has transactions which apply Article 42 of IAS 32, as recognized and promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China ("FSC"). 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.

The table below shows information regarding offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities describe above:

December 31, 2024

Financial assets that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

	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 (note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets and linked deposits	$ 10,889,675	-	10,889,675	6,434,790	210,782	4,244,103

December 31, 2024

Financial liabilities that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

	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 (note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial liabilities	$ 36,240,267	-	36,240,267	20,221,494	10,624,322	5,394,451

December 31, 2023

Financial assets that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement

	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 (note)	Cash collateral received	
Derivative financial assets and linked deposits	$ 13,242,329	-	13,242,329	3,719,742	463,791	9,058,796

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Notes to the Financial Statements

	December 31, 2023					
	Financial liabilities that are offset, have an exercisable master netting arrangement or similar agreement					
	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 (note)	Cash collateral pledged	
Derivative financial liabilities	$ 9,414,168	-	9,414,168	6,639,401	386,032	2,388,735

Note: Master netting arrangements and non-cash financial collaterals are included.

(ag) 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, 2024, the Company's approach to manage its capital remains unchanged.

(ah) Structured entities

(i) The table below presents the types of structured entities that the Company holds and does not have controlling power.

The types of structured entities	Nature and purpose	Interests held by Company
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.

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

(ii) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the scales of structured entities which the Company has no control over were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Private funds	$ 19,327,282,329	18,203,374,388
Special purpose entities	10,259,015	7,188,132
Asset-backed securities	394,764,772	471,919,058

(iii) As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amounts of interests held by the Company in these structured entities were as follows:

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 78,058,865	74,513,209
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	124,671	154,192
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	17,651,574	13,887,353
Investments under equity method	4,289,698	4,807,570
Total	**$ 100,124,808**	**93,362,324**

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, 2024 and 2023, the Company has not provided any financial support to the unconsolidated structured entities.

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Name and relationship

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
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)	〃

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Taiwan Lottery Co., Ltd. (Taiwan Lottery)	Controlled by the same company as the Company.
CTBC Investments Co., Ltd. (CTBC Investments)	〃
CTBC Sports Entertainment Co., Ltd. (CTBC Sports Entertainment)	〃
CTBC Finance Co., Ltd. (Note 1) (CTBC Finance)	〃
CTBC Investments Trust Funds	Securities investment trust funds managed by the company which is controlled by the same company as the Company.
HH-CTBC Partnership, L.P.	Private offered fund managed by the company which is controlled by the same company as the Company.
CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd. (CTBC Insurance)	Subsidiaries of the Company.
Sunmoon Development Co., Ltd. (Sunmoon Development)	〃
HoFa Land Development Co., Ltd. (HoFa Land Development)	An investee company carried under 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)	〃
Junlong Life Insurance Co., Ltd. (Junlong 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)	〃
Star Era International Co., Ltd. (Star Era International)	〃

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

Name of related party	Relationship with the Company
Aquastar Energy Corporation (Aquastar Energy)	An investee company carried under equity method by the Company.
AcSun Energy Co., Ltd. (AcSun Energy)	〃
Star Energy Storage Co., Ltd. (Star Energy Storage)	Related party in substance.
Other related parties	Major executives of CTBC Financial Holding Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries and their close relatives.

Note 1: No longer a subsidiary of the Company since August 25, 2023.

Note 2: The Company discloses the transactions 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.

(b) Significant transactions between related parties and the Company

(i) Deposits:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Bank	$ 13,564,346	19,657,068

(ii) Receivables:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Others	$ 7,069	4,020
Other related parties	55	177
Total	$ 7,124	4,197

(iii) Capital intermediation:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other related parties	$ 2,734	5,334

(iv) Prepayments:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Others	$ 1,219	260

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

(v) Refundable deposits:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Bank	$ 51,639	51,682
Others	5,446	5,509
Total	**$ 57,085**	**57,191**

(vi) Investments in funds managed by related parties:

Related parties	Name of funds	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Investments	CTBC Investments Co., Ltd. Trust Funds	$ 20,080,999	12,334,033
HH-CTBC Capital Management	HH-CTBC Partnership, L.P.	1,389,239	967,666
Total		**$ 21,470,238**	**13,301,699**

(vii) Discretionary investments with related parties:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Investments	**$ 12,372,453**	**11,322,538**

(viii)Stocks issued by the related parties that are being held by the Company :

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Star Energy Storage	**$ 319,840**	**315,040**

(ix) Derivative financial commodity trading (Notional Amount) (Unit: In Thousands of Dollars):

Related parties	Name of financial instruments	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Bank	Foreign Exchange swaps	**USD 200,000**	**USD 330,000**

(x) Short-term liabilities:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Bank	**$ 6,040,000**	**6,000,000**

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

(xi) Accounts payables:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Bank	$ 517,158	593,081
CTBC Financial Holding	10,667	1,477
Others	6,733	6,596
Total	**$ 534,558**	**601,154**

(xii) CTBC Finance 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 Finance must repay the loan on behalf of the borrower. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, CTBC Finance has repaid the loan on behalf of the borrower amounted to $4,312 and $8,935, respectively.

(xiii) Guarantee deposits:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
CTBC Finance	$ 6,204	13,894
Others	11,142	11,175
Other related parties	5	-
Total	**$ 17,351**	**25,069**

(xiv) Amounts received in advance and temporary receipts:

Related parties	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Others	**$ 637**	**655**

(xv) Written premiums:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
CTBC Bank	$ 264,491	235,374
CTBC Securities	11,060	9,538
Others	38,604	34,543
Other related parties	130,214	237,429
Total	**$ 444,369**	**516,884**

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(xvi) Fee incomes:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
CTBC Insurance	$ 19,219	15,733
CTBC Investments	8,840	15,155
CTBC Securities	1,085	2,353
Total	**$ 29,144**	**33,241**

(xvii) Interest incomes:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
CTBC Bank	$ 202,499	149,226
CTBC Finance	6,507	13,539
Other related parties	164	184
Total	**$ 209,170**	**162,949**

(xviii) Gains (losses) on investment properties:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
CTBC Bank	$ 21,413	19,359
CTBC Insurance	18,997	20,299
CTBC Finance	12,445	12,442
Others	(1,169)	539
Other related parties	21	-
Total	**$ 51,707**	**52,639**

(xix) Other operation incomes:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
Others	**$ 975**	**978**

(xx) Commission expenses:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
CTBC Bank	$ 5,271,660	5,685,790
Others	-	42
Total	**$ 5,271,660**	**5,685,832**

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(xxi) Service fee expenses (Recognized as net gains or losses from other investments, other operating costs, and general and administrative expenses):

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
CTBC Bank	$ 517,724	520,850
CTBC Investments	67,571	57,745
Others	8,053	13,419
Total	**$ 593,348**	**592,014**

(xxii) Interest expenses (Recognized as other operating costs and finance costs):

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
Others	**$ 4,949**	**4,349**

(xxiii) General and administrative expenses:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
CTBC Bank	$ 42,875	32,413
CTBC Sports Entertainment	15,250	15,228
CTBC Financial Holdings	11,241	11,514
Others	3,406	3,480
Total	**$ 72,772**	**62,635**

(xxiv) Staff training expenses:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
Others	**$ 5,672**	**6,847**

(xxv) Non-operating income and expenses:

Related parties	For the years ended December 31 2024	2023
Others	**$ 3,285**	**5,178**

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(xxvi) Lease:

The Company is lessee

		Lease liabilities		Lease payment	
				For the years ended December 31	
Name of related party	Summary	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	2024	2023
CTBC Bank	Office lease	$ 194,258	-	194,258	183,769
Others	Lease of official vehicles	9,014	2,989	1,331	1,399
Total		$ 203,272	2,989	195,589	185,168

There is no difference in transaction term between related and unrelated parties.

(c) Key management personnel compensation in total

	For the years ended December 31	
	2024	2023
Salary and other short-term employee benefits	$ 296,297	257,774
Post-employment benefits	3,664	3,224
Share-based payment	36,191	124,932
Total	$ 336,152	385,930

The Company recognized the changes in the fair value of share-based payments with cash settled in profit or loss over the vesting period.

(8) Pledged assets:

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, pledged assets of the Company were as follows:

Pledged assets	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Purpose of collateral
The Company:			
Time deposits	$ 1,919,028	536,015	Compliance refundable deposits
Government bonds	40,734,311	36,111,202	Operation refundable deposits, securities sold under repurchase agreements deposits, Taiwan Fertilizer Co., Ltd., compliance refundable deposits of the superficies, and derivatives initial margin
Bonds	8,587,797	-	Securities sold under repurchase agreements deposits
Total	$ 51,241,136	36,647,217	

Please refer to Note 6(c)(i). 2), 3), and 4) and (k).

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

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

(a) As of December 31, 2024, the amounts of the unrecognized contractual commitment of property acquisitions were $8,386,091. The Surface Right which has not been paid is recognized under lease liability. Please refer to Note 6 (p).

(b) The Company had outstanding lawsuits regarding its insurance business, with claims for a total of 38 lawsuits amounting to $63,118, 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.

(d) As of December 31, 2024, the maximum amount of private fund investment commitment that has not been funded were USD$783,836 thousand, EUR$171,936 thousand, DKK$18,552 thousand and TWD$2,070,819 thousand.

(e) As of December 31, 2024, the outstanding balance of the new insurance information core system contract of the Company amounted to $310,763.

(10) Losses due to major disasters: None.

(11) Subsequent events: None.

(12) Other:

(a) Employee benefits, depreciation and amortization expenses:

Functional / Nature and purpose	For the year ended December 31, 2024			For the year ended December 31, 2023		
	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Employee benefits expenses						
Salaries and wages	1,658,351	2,711,607	4,369,958	1,223,924	3,013,669	4,237,593
Labor and health insurance	118,810	249,841	368,651	108,140	233,335	341,475
Pension expense	59,491	118,581	178,072	53,928	120,235	174,163
Remunerations to directors	-	49,563	49,563	-	53,718	53,718
Other employee benefits expenses	28,859	119,643	148,502	29,250	108,888	138,138
Depreciation expenses	811,898	440,166	1,252,064	758,618	412,454	1,171,072
Amortization expenses	1,326	186,882	188,208	1,326	178,356	179,682

Note: As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the number of employees in the Company were 3,350 and 3,323, respectively. Numbers of non-concurrent directors were 9 and 10, respectively.

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

(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.

(c) Significant foreign currency financial assets and liabilities were as follows:

	December 31, 2024		
	Foreign currency	**Spot rate**	**NTD amount**
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
AUD	1,599,076	20.3963	32,615,244
EUR	238,270	34.1316	8,132,528
GBP	7,255	41.1664	298,669
HKD	364,892	4.2221	1,540,612
JPY	1,524,944	0.2099	320,086
NZD	1,062	18.4688	19,608
RMB	3,460,893	4.4909/4.4775	15,505,837
SGD	65,372	24.1179	1,576,632
USD	38,615,873	32.7810	1,265,866,948
Non-monetary items			
AUD	535	20.3963	10,905
DKK	32,556	4.5764	148,991
EUR	358,154	34.1316	12,224,361
HKD	3,744,325	4.2221	15,808,915
JPY	13,365,467	0.2099	2,805,412
RMB	1,617,109	4.4909/4.4775	7,262,251
SGD	3,829	24.1179	92,336
USD	3,628,277	32.7810	118,938,561
Equity-method investments			
RMB	1,030,503	4.4909/4.4775	4,627,886
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
SGD	2,640	24.1179	63,670
USD	976,376	32.7810	32,006,582

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

	December 31, 2023		
	Foreign currency	Spot rate	NTD amount
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
AUD	1,645,410	21.0074	34,565,780
EUR	246,495	34.0144	8,384,365
GBP	12,212	39.1841	478,508
HKD	394,638	3.9338	1,552,425
JPY	1,765,330	0.2174	383,783
NZD	1,044	19.4983	20,353
RMB	4,604,620	4.3319/4.3315	19,945,241
SGD	80,429	23.3106	1,874,848
USD	37,911,973	30.7350	1,165,224,500
Non-monetary items			
AUD	496	21.0074	10,413
DKK	24,553	4.5635	112,050
EUR	309,356	34.0144	10,522,558
HKD	3,246,160	3.9338	12,769,745
JPY	16,492,344	0.2174	3,585,436
RMB	1,635,131	4.3319/4.3315	7,083,221
SGD	4,755	23.3106	110,831
USD	3,882,811	30.7350	119,338,195
Equity-method investments			
RMB	619,845	4.3319/4.3315	2,685,106
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD	226,898	30.7350	6,973,701

(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:

	December 31, 2024		
	Expected to be received and paid within twelve months	Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months	Total
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 48,212,362	-	48,212,362
Receivables	25,025,632	7,655,381	32,681,013
Current income tax assets	2,851,278	1,512,337	4,363,615
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	296,595,127	96,254,087	392,849,214
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	101,840,850	95,675,403	197,516,253
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	4,338,544	1,172,909,852	1,177,248,396
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	21,235,291	21,235,291
Other financial assets	11,075,385	37,484,543	48,559,928
Investment property	364,756	103,703,247	104,068,003
Loans	-	68,537,835	68,537,835
Reinsurance assets	2,554,435	1,594,974	4,149,409
Property and equipment	-	5,920,866	5,920,866
Right-of-use of assets	230,785	22,044	252,829
Intangible assets	-	9,740,286	9,740,286
Deferred income tax assets	-	8,827,004	8,827,004
Other assets	2,503,703	15,885,166	18,388,869
Assets on insurance product, separated account	-	139,560,818	139,560,818
Subtotal	**$ 495,592,857**	**1,786,519,134**	**2,282,111,991**

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

	December 31, 2024		
	Expected to be received and paid within twelve months	Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months	Total
Liabilities			
Short-term liabilities	$ 21,599,994	-	21,599,994
Accounts payable	12,420,938	-	12,420,938
Current income tax liabilities	-	3,370	3,370
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	20,587,269	15,652,998	36,240,267
Bonds payable	-	27,980,430	27,980,430
Other financial liabilities	210,782	-	210,782
Lease liabilities	248,502	1,180,217	1,428,719
Insurance liabilities	-	1,849,884,259	1,849,884,259
Reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument	-	6,396	6,396
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	-	10,594,653	10,594,653
Provisions	-	32,949	32,949
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	17,524,274	17,524,274
Other liabilities	1,020,385	265,594	1,285,979
Liabilities on insurance product, separated account	-	139,560,818	139,560,818
Subtotal	**$ 56,087,870**	**2,062,685,958**	**2,118,773,828**

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

	December 31, 2023		
	Expected to be received and paid within twelve months	**Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months**	**Total**
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 65,285,368	-	65,285,368
Receivables	23,308,335	-	23,308,335
Current income tax assets	6,579,993	508,273	7,088,266
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	267,240,408	99,026,577	366,266,985
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	99,512,826	104,542,969	204,055,795
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	8,934,382	1,122,698,915	1,131,633,297
Investments accounted for using equity method	-	18,747,041	18,747,041
Other financial assets	811,031	24,420,020	25,231,051
Investment property	363,280	98,389,643	98,752,923
Loans	-	70,427,145	70,427,145
Reinsurance assets	2,828,121	1,332,532	4,160,653
Property and equipment	-	6,027,224	6,027,224
Right-of-use of assets	30,984	30,936	61,920
Intangible assets	-	9,272,446	9,272,446
Deferred income tax assets	-	2,106,624	2,106,624
Other assets	1,032,329	13,120,883	14,153,212
Assets on insurance product, separated account	-	154,240,571	154,240,571
Subtotal	$ **475,927,057**	**1,724,891,799**	**2,200,818,856**

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

	December 31, 2023		
	Expected to be received and paid within twelve months	Expected to be received and paid in more than twelve months	Total
Liabilities			
Short-term liabilities	$ 20,272,000	-	20,272,000
Accounts payable	13,213,823	-	13,213,823
Current income tax liabilities	-	3,370	3,370
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	6,896,718	2,517,450	9,414,168
Bonds payable	-	27,976,274	27,976,274
Other financial liabilities	463,791	-	463,791
Lease liabilities	47,456	1,151,845	1,199,301
Insurance liabilities	-	1,817,031,586	1,817,031,586
Reserve for insurance with nature of financial instrument	-	4,050	4,050
Reserve for foreign exchange fluctuation	-	5,986,159	5,986,159
Provisions	-	66,518	66,518
Deferred income tax liabilities	-	7,285,373	7,285,373
Other liabilities	1,638,293	207,513	1,845,806
Liabilities on insurance product, separated account	-	154,240,571	154,240,571
Subtotal	**$ 42,532,081**	**2,016,470,709**	**2,059,002,790**

(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.

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.	Taoyuan Aerotropolis Project Priority Industrial Special Zone I Base Land	September 25, 2024	13,749,797	Paid: First installment: 10% of the total transaction amount. Unpaid: Second installment: 5% of the total transaction amount. Third installment: 15% of the total transaction amount. Fourth installment: 70% of the total transaction amount.	Civil Aviation Administration, Taoyuan City Government.	Non-related parties	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	-	Referring to the market value.	Participate in domestic public investment.	

(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)(i)1), 6 (ae) and 6(af).

(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 Insurance Co., Ltd.	1	Service fee income	19,219	Same as normal transaction	0.008%
0	Taiwan Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd.	1	(Losses) gains on investment property	18,997	Same as normal transaction	0.008%

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.

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

(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, 2024			Net income (losses) of investee	Recognized investment profits(losses)	Note
				December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Shares	Percentage of wnership	Carrying value			
The Company	CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Property insurance	23,500,000	23,500,000	200,000	100.00 %	1,288,646	149,703	148,717	
The Company	Sunmoon Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Real Estate Leasing	2,625,267	2,625,267	179,042	99.00 %	2,630,224	62,832	47,777	
The Company	HoFa Land Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Premises development and transaction	77,393	167,393	7,488	90.00 %	127,390	5,076	3,298	
The Company	Wu Tzu Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Athletics and recreational sports stadium	4,516,144	4,516,144	433,560	99.44 %	4,162,308	(44,247)	(44,000)	
The Company	Star Shining Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy services company	2,400,000	2,100,000	240,000	30.00 %	2,523,768	297,593	90,689	
The Company	Giga Green Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy services company	477,000	477,000	47,700	30.00 %	497,259	39,743	11,670	
The Company	Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Venture capital	73,500	73,500	7,350	17.50 %	135,122	147,911	27,559	
CTBC Insurance Co., Ltd. (used name: TLG Insurance Co., Ltd.)	Top Taiwan IX Venture Capital Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Venture capital	31,500	31,500	3,150	7.50 %	57,910	147,911	11,811	
The Company	Taiwan Wind Investment Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	General investment industry	2,499,806	2,499,806	249,981	42.86 %	2,343,140	(242,562)	(100,331)	
The Company	Solarbright Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	105,000	105,000	10,500	35.00 %	108,122	6,558	2,295	
The Company	Star Power Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	411,000	411,000	41,100	30.00 %	436,284	70,490	21,811	
The Company	Li-Wei Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	496,400	496,400	53,134	28.33 %	573,690	119,311	33,379	
The Company	Xinhe Energy Development Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	500,000	421,250	50,000	25.00 %	491,748	67,700	19,251	
The Company	Star Era International Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Real estate investmentand development	60,000	60,000	6,000	20.00 %	59,614	(1,168)	(234)	
The Company	Aquastar Energy Corporation	Taiwan	Energy Services Company	909,480	180,000	90,948	30.00 %	917,737	41,743	12,735	
The Company	AcSun Energy Co., Ltd.	Taiwan	Manufacture of Power Generation, Transmission and Distribution Machinery, General investment industry, and Energy Services Company	300,000	300,000	30,000	30.00 %	312,353	73,222	11,249	

(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. Junlong 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, 2024, the Company had invested and remitted to the joint venture USD26,724 thousands and RMB1,120,000 thousands.

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, 2024	Investment flows		Accumulated outflow of investment from Taiwan as of December 31, 2024	Profit or loss of the investee company	Percentage of ownership	Investment income	Book value	Accumu-lated remittance of earnings in current period
					Outflow	Inflow						
Junlong Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	Life insurance	RMB 2,600,000	(Note 1)	4,659,226	1,128,350	-	5,787,576	201,958	50.00%	100,979 (Note 2)	4,627,886	-

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, 2024, Junlong Life Insurance Co., Ltd. had allocated its funds to bank deposits, investment securities, derivative instruments, and policy loans amounting to $39,933,278. The investment gains for the year ended December 31, 2024 was amounted to $1,533,958.

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

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.

	December 31, 2024
Unearned insurance reserve	$ 28,681,713
Outstanding losses reserve	3,850
	$ 28,685,563

3) Percentage of premium revenue of the Company: 8.29%

4) Percentage of insurance claim payment of the Company: 0.98%

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.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

(ii) Limitation on investment in Mainland China:

Accumulated Investment in Mainland China as of December 31, 2024	Investment Amounts Authorized by Investment Commission, MOEA	Upper Limit on Investment Authorized by Investment commission, MOEA
5,787,576	5,787,576	98,002,898

(iii) Significant transactions with investee companies in Mainland China: None.

(14) Segment information:

For the information on segment reporting, please refer to the consolidated financial statements of the Company.