CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND REVIEW REPORT

OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

MARCH 31, 2020 AND 2019

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

PWCR20000005

To Central Reinsurance Corporation

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheets of Central Reinsurance Corporation (the "Company") as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of comprehensive income, of changes in equity and of cash flows for the three-month periods then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises" and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our reviews.

Scope of Review

We conducted our reviews in accordance with the Statement of Auditing Standards No. 65 "Review of Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity" in the Republic of China. A review of financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Conclusion

Based on our reviews, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying financial statements do not present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2020 and 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the three-month periods then ended in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises" and International Accounting Standard 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

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For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers, Taiwan

May 6, 2020

The accompanying financial statements are not intended to present the financial position and results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. The standards, procedures and practices in the Republic of China governing the audit of such financial statements may differ from those generally accepted in countries and jurisdictions other than the Republic of China. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements and report of independent accountants are not intended for use by those who are not informed about the accounting principles or auditing standards generally accepted in the Republic of China, and their applications in practice.

CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
BALANCE SHEETS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(The balance sheets as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 are reviewed, not audited)

			March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		March 31, 2019	
	ASSETS	Notes	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
11000	**Cash and cash equivalents**	6(1)	$ 16,825,140	41	$ 12,603,772	32	$ 16,767,257	43
12000	**Accounts receivable**	6(2)	276,288	1	325,191	1	201,089	1
14110	**Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**	6(3)	1,976,222	5	5,966,890	15	2,314,704	6
14145	**Financial assets at amortized cost**	6(4)	12,724,699	31	13,080,024	34	12,533,343	32
14180	**Other financial assets**	6(5)	400,000	1	100,000	-	100,000	-
14200	**Investment property, net**	6(7)	448,016	1	448,556	1	450,073	1
15000	**Reinsurance contract assets**	6(8)	6,217,359	15	5,066,416	13	4,816,027	12
16000	**Property and equipment, net**	6(11)	203,048	1	204,631	1	203,862	1
16700	**Right-of-use assets**		551	-	610	-	122	-
17000	**Intangible assets**		7,863	-	8,866	-	5,231	-
17800	**Deferred income tax assets**		52,973	-	63,774	-	18,570	-
18000	**Other assets**		1,476,273	4	1,293,293	3	1,391,896	4
	TOTAL ASSETS		$ 40,608,432	100	$ 39,162,023	100	$ 38,802,174	100
	LIABILITIES AND EQUITY							
21000	**Accounts payable**	6(12)	$ 635,349	2	$ 456,543	1	$ 481,512	1
21700	**Current income tax liabilities**		375,948	1	266,264	1	210,763	1
23200	**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**	6(3)	23,801	-	10,095	-	20,892	-
23800	**Lease liabilities**		553	-	611	-	122	-
24000	**Insurance liabilities**	6(8)	27,302,057	67	26,234,743	67	26,254,918	68
27000	**Provisions**		17,990	-	18,011	-	18,077	-
28000	**Deferred income tax liabilities**		49,192	-	76,537	-	51,114	-
25000	**Other liabilities**		53,226	-	70,096	-	52,066	-
	TOTAL LIABILITIES		28,458,116	70	27,132,900	69	27,089,464	70
30000	**EQUITY**							
31000	**Capital**							
31100	Common stock	6(14)	5,903,888	14	5,903,888	15	5,903,888	15
32000	**Capital reserve**		300,000	1	300,000	1	300,000	1
33000	**Retained earnings**							
33100	Legal reserve		2,242,647	5	2,242,647	6	2,032,633	5
33200	Special reserve	6(16)	2,358,192	6	2,358,192	6	2,002,340	5
33300	Undistributed earnings		1,495,256	4	1,053,232	3	1,425,064	4
34000	**Other equity interest**		(149,667)	-	171,164	-	48,785	-
	TOTAL EQUITY		12,150,316	30	12,029,123	31	11,712,710	30
	TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		$ 40,608,432	100	$ 39,162,023	100	$ 38,802,174	100

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

CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)
(UNAUDITED)

	Items	Notes	Three-month periods ended March 31			
			2020		2019	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
41000	**Operating revenues**					
41100	Gross premiums written		$ 5,021,246	116	$ 4,590,226	110
51100	Less: Reinsurance premiums ceded		(524,198)	(12)	(406,391)	(10)
51310	Net change in unearned premium reserve	6(8)	(439,617)	(10)	(426,142)	(10)
41130	**Retention earned premiums**		4,057,431	94	3,757,693	90
41300	Reinsurance commission revenue		107,042	2	78,202	2
41400	Overriding commission revenue		7,238	-	3,246	-
41500	**Net gain from investment**					
41510	Interest income		129,301	3	128,083	3
41521	Gain or loss on valuation of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(346,708)	(8)	290,177	7
41550	Foreign exchange gain (loss)		32,194	1	56,071	1
41570	Gain (loss) on investment property	6(7)	6,755	-	6,595	-
41585	Expected credit impairment and reversal profit from investments	6(4)	446	-	(461)	-
41600	Gain (loss) upon reclassification of applying overlay approach	6(3)	336,503	8	(141,821)	(3)
	Total net gain from investment		158,491	4	338,644	8
41800	Other operating revenues		346	-	2,923	-
	Total operating revenues		4,330,548	100	4,180,708	100
51000	**Operating costs**					
51200	Reinsurance claims paid		(2,414,246)	(56)	(2,347,392)	(56)
41200	Less: Reinsurance claims recovery		146,149	4	125,341	3
51260	**Retention reinsurance claims paid**		(2,268,097)	(52)	(2,222,051)	(53)
51300	Net changes in other insurance liabilities	6(8)	(142,086)	(3)	(71,975)	(2)
51500	Reinsurance commission expenses		(1,244,780)	(29)	(1,298,389)	(31)
51700	Financial cost		(1)	-	-	-
51800	Other operating costs		(29,107)	(1)	(1)	-
	Total operating costs		(3,684,071)	(85)	(3,592,416)	(86)
58000	**Operating expenses**					
58100	Selling expenses		(63,264)	(1)	(60,183)	(1)
58200	Administration expenses		(37,197)	(1)	(36,101)	(1)
58300	Training expenses		(30)	-	(440)	-
58400	Expected credit impairment reversal from non-investments	13	-	-	(19)	-
	Total operating expenses		(100,491)	(2)	(96,743)	(2)
	Net operating income		545,986	13	491,549	12
59000	Non-operating income and expenses		9	-	-	-
62000	**Income from continuing operations before tax**		545,995	13	491,549	12
63000	Income tax expense	6(17)	(103,971)	(3)	(112,701)	(3)
64000	**Income from continuing operations after tax**		442,024	10	378,848	9
66000	**Net income**		$ 442,024	10	$ 378,848	9

(Continued)

CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, except earnings per share)
(UNAUDITED)

	Items	Notes	Three-month periods ended March 31			
			2020		2019	
			AMOUNT	%	AMOUNT	%
83000	**Other comprehensive income**					
83200	**Items may be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently**					
83210	Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements		$ 8,052	-	$ 8,357	-
83295	Other comprehensive income (loss) upon reclassification of applying overlay approach	6(3)	(336,503)	(7)	141,821	3
83280	Income tax relating to items that may be reclassified	6(17)	7,620	-	(14,552)	-
	Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the period (after tax)		(320,831)	(7)	135,626	3
85000	**Total comprehensive income for the period**		$ 121,193	3	$ 514,474	12
	Earnings per share					
97500	**Basic and Diluted (in NT dollars)**	6(16)	$ 0.75		$ 0.64	

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

CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

			Retained Earnings			Other Equity Interest		
	Common Stock	Capital Reserve	Legal Reserve	Special Reserve	Undistributed Earnings	Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Financial Statements	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Upon Reclassification of Applying Overlay Approach	Total Equity
Three-month period ended March 31,2019								
Balance at January 1, 2019	$5,903,888	$ 300,000	$ 2,032,633	$ 2,002,340	$ 1,046,216	($ 34,755)	($ 52,086)	$ 11,198,236
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	378,848	-	-	378,848
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-	6,686	128,940	135,626
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	378,848	6,686	128,940	514,474
Balance at March 31, 2019	$5,903,888	$ 300,000	$ 2,032,633	$ 2,002,340	$ 1,425,064	($ 28,069)	$ 76,854	$ 11,712,710
Three-month period ended March 31,2020								
Balance at January 1, 2020	$5,903,888	$ 300,000	$ 2,242,647	$ 2,358,192	$ 1,053,232	($ 69,352)	$ 240,516	$ 12,029,123
Net income for the period	-	-	-	-	442,024	-	-	442,024
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	-	6,442	(327,273)	(320,831)
Total comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	-	442,024	6,442	(327,273)	121,193
Balance at March 31, 2020	$5,903,888	$ 300,000	$ 2,242,647	$ 2,358,192	$ 1,495,256	($ 62,910)	($ 86,757)	$ 12,150,316

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

CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three-month periods ended March 31 2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	$ 545,995	$ 491,549
Adjustments		
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		
Depreciation	2,182	2,282
Amortization	1,003	556
Provision (recovery) for loss allowance of reinsurance contract assets	(2,680)	1,914
Loss (gain) on valuation of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	453,401	(125,464)
Interest expense	1	-
Interest income	(129,647)	(132,089)
Dividend income	(5,902)	(1,393)
Net change in reserves	581,703	498,117
Expected credit impairment on investments	(446)	461
Expected credit impairment (reversal) on non-investments	-	19
Loss (gain) upon reclassification of applying overlay approach	(336,503)	141,821
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(36,755)	(36,614)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Changes in operating assets		
Accounts receivable	54,572	99,925
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3,550,973	(463,820)
Financial assets at amortized cost	297,128	(1,486,443)
Other financial assets	(300,000)	137,199
Reinsurance contract assets	(671,627)	(410,057)
Other assets	(61,631)	5,751
Changes in operating liabilities		
Accounts payable	178,806	171,699
Provisions	(21)	(712)
Other liabilities	(16,870)	5,250
Cash inflow (outflow) generated from operations	4,103,682	(1,100,049)
Interest received	126,323	115,975
Dividend received	6,505	1,468
Interest paid	(1)	-
Income tax paid	(3,211)	(2,944)
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	4,233,298	(985,550)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property and equipment	-	(670)
Acquisition of intangible assets	-	(601)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-	(1,271)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayments of principal portion of lease liabilities	(58)	(91)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(58)	(91)
Effects of exchange rate changes	(11,872)	8,864
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,221,368	(978,048)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,603,772	17,745,305
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 16,825,140	$ 16,767,257

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

CENTRAL REINSURANCE CORPORATION
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2020 AND 2019
(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan dollars, unless otherwise stated)
(Unaudited)

1. HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

Central Reinsurance Corporation (the "Company") was originally a state-owned enterprise, incorporated on October 31, 1968, and provides a broad range of property and life inward and outward reinsurance services. The Company's shares of stock have been traded on the Taiwan Stock Exchange since July 6, 2000. On July 9, 2002, the Ministry of Finance (MOF), the major shareholder of the Company, privatized the Company in accordance with rules of privatization of government-owned enterprises, effective on July 11, 2002. In addition, the Company has obtained the certificate for establishment and business license for its offshore insurance branch, and commenced its operation on January 1, 2016. Evergreen International Corporation holds 35.13% equity interest in the Company and has the ability to control the Company. Evergreen International Corporation is the Company's parent company.

2. THE DATE OF AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR AUTHORIZATION

These financial statements were reported to the Board of Directors and issued on May 6, 2020.

3. APPLICATION OF NEW STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

(1) Effect of the adoption of new issuances of or amendments to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission ("FSC")

New standards, interpretations and amendments endorsed by the FSC effective from 2020 are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective Date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendment to IAS 1 and IAS 8, 'Disclosure initiative-definition of material'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 3, 'Definition of a business'	January 1, 2020
Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, 'Interest rate benchmark reform'	January 1, 2020

The above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment.

(2) Effect of new issuances of or amendments to IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC but not yet adopted by the Company.

None.

(3) IFRSs issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

New standards, interpretations and amendments issued by IASB but not yet included in the IFRSs as endorsed by the FSC are as follows:

New Standards, Interpretations and Amendments	Effective date by International Accounting Standards Board
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28, 'Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate or joint venture'	To be determined by International Accounting Standards Board
IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts'	January 1, 2021
Amendments to IAS 1, ' Classification of liabilities as current or non-current'	January 1, 2022

Except for the IFRS 17, 'Insurance contracts', the above standards and interpretations have no significant impact to the Company's financial condition and financial performance based on the Company's assessment. The quantitative impact will be disclosed when the assessment is complete.

IFRS 17, 'Insurance Contracts' replaces IFRS 4 and establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued. The standard applies to insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) issued, to reinsurance contracts held and to investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued, provided the entity also issues insurance contracts. Embedded derivatives, distinct investment components and distinct performance obligations shall be separated from the insurance contracts. An entity shall, at initial recognition, disaggregate a portfolio into three groups of contracts: onerous, no significant risk of becoming onerous, and remaining contracts. IFRS 17 requires a current measurement model, where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. The measurement is based on the building blocks of discounted, probability-weighted cash flows, a risk adjustment and a contractual service margin ('CSM') representing the unearned profit of the contract. An entity may apply a simplified measurement approach (the premium allocation approach) to some insurance contracts. An entity recognizes the profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides insurance coverage, and as the entity is released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, an entity recognizes the loss immediately. Entities are required to present separately insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and insurance finance income or expenses and to disclose information about amounts, judgements and risks arising from insurance contracts.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(1) Compliance statement

These financial statements are prepared by the Company in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises" and IAS 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" as endorsed by the FSC.

(2) Basis of preparation

A. The Company does not have a subsidiary, and the Company's financial statements are separate financial statements composed of the balance sheet, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows, and relevant notes.

B. Except for the following items, these financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention:

(a) Financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(c) Defined benefit liabilities recognized based on the net amount of pension fund assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

(d) Various insurance liabilities and reinsurance reserve assets recognized in accordance with specific statutory requirements and regulations relevant to insurance enterprises.

C. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRSs requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 5.

(3) Foreign currency translation

A. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollars ("NTD"), which is the Company's functional currency.

(a) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into functional currency at the spot exchange rates prevailing at the transaction date. The translation differences upon actual payment are recognized in current profit or loss.

(b) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the period end are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising upon re-translation at the reporting date are recognized in current profit or loss.

(c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through other comprehensive income are re-translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date; their translation differences are recognized in other comprehensive income. However, non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are not measured at fair value are translated using the historical exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

(d) Except for aforementioned non-monetary assets denominated in foreign currencies held at fair value through profit or loss, foreign exchange gains or losses that arise from investing activities are recognized under net gain (loss) from investment in the statement of comprehensive income. Other foreign exchange gains or losses that do not arise from investing activities are recognized under other operating revenues or other operating costs.

B. The financial position and financial performance of offshore insurance branch that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

(a) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the spot exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

(b) Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income are translated at spot exchange rates of the trade date; and

(c) All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(4) Cash equivalents

A. The statement of cash flows is prepared on the basis of cash and cash equivalents.

B. Cash equivalents refer to short-term, highly liquid investments that are:

(a)Readily convertible to known amount of cash; and

(b)Subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

C. Time deposits that meet the definition above and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operations are classified as cash equivalents.

(5) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets that are not measured at amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. A financial asset is eligible for designation for the overlay approach if, and only if, the following criteria are met:

(a) 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

(b) It is not held in respect of an activity that is unconnected with contracts within the scope of IFRS 4.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial assets at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.

D. The Company recognizes profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established, future economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

E. The Company values the difference of reclassification amounts of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income for the financial assets applying overlay approach, using:

(a) The amount reported in profit or loss for the designated financial assets applying overlay approach under IFRS 9; and

(b) The amount that would have been reported in profit or loss for the designated financial assets if IAS 39 had been applied.

(6) Financial assets at amortized cost

A. Financial assets at amortized cost are those that meet all of the following criteria:

(a) The objective of the Company's business model is achieved by collecting contractual cash flows; and

(b) The assets' contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

B. On a regular way purchase or sale basis, financial assets at amortized cost are recognized and derecognized using trade date accounting.

C. At initial recognition, the Company measures the financial assets at fair value plus transaction costs. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired.

(7) Non-hedging and embedded derivatives

A. Non-hedging derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and recorded as financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. They are subsequently remeasured at fair value and the gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss.

B. Under the financial assets, the hybrid contracts embedded with derivatives are initially recognized as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and financial assets at amortized cost based on the contract terms.

(8) Impairment of financial assets

For financial assets at amortized cost such as accounts receivable, other financial assets and refundable deposits under other assets, etc., at each reporting date, the Company recognizes the impairment provision for 12 months expected credit losses if there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition or recognizes the impairment provision for the lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs) if such credit risk has increased or credit impaired since initial recognition after taking into consideration all reasonable and verifiable information that includes forecasts.

(9) Investment property

A. An investment property is stated initially at its cost including related transaction costs; measured subsequently using the cost model and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Subsequent costs of major renewals and betterments are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

B. The Company uses a portion of the property for its own use and another portion to earn rentals or for capital appreciation. When these portions can be sold separately, the own-use portion is accounted for in accordance with IAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment". However, property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both is subject to IAS 40, "Investment Property". If part of property cannot be individually sold, and owner-occupied property is insignificant, it is accounted for as investment property.

C. An investment property shall be derecognized on disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. When assets are derecognized, the cost and the accumulated depreciation at the time of sale or retirement are written off. Gain or loss on sale of the investment property, rental income, and relevant payment shall be recognized in gain or loss on investment property under net gain from investment. Except for land, property is depreciated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life of 3 to 60 years. The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets' residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets' future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", from the date of the change.

(10) <u>Leasing arrangements (lessee)－right-of-use assets/ lease liabilities</u>

A. Leases are recognized as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. For short-term leases or leases of low-value assets, lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

B. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the remaining lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing interest rate. Lease payments are fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable. The Company subsequently measures the lease liability at amortized cost using the interest method and recognizes interest expense over the lease term. The lease liability is remeasured and the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset when there are changes in the lease term or lease payments and such changes do not arise from contract modifications.

C. At the commencement date, the right-of-use asset is stated at cost, which is the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability. The right-of-use asset is measured subsequently using the cost model and is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the asset's useful life or the end of the lease term. When the lease liability is remeasured, the amount of remeasurement is recognized as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

D. For lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the lessee shall decrease the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between remeasured lease liability in profit or loss.

(11) Reinsurance contract assets

Reinsurance contract assets include due from reinsurers and ceding companies, ceded unearned premium reserve, ceded claims reserve, ceded premium deficiency reserve, ceded liability reserve and ceded liability adequacy reserve. Each of the reinsurance contract assets should be in compliance with relevant regulation and policy of “Regulation Governing Financial and Business Operations of Professional Reinsurance Enterprises” and “Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises”.

(12) Impairment on reinsurance contract assets

Regular evaluation on reinsurance assets should be made to evaluate if there is any impairment. When there is objective evidence, as a result of an event that occurred after initial recognition of the reinsurance asset, that the Company 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 Company will receive from the reinsurer, the Company should reduce its carrying amount accordingly and recognize impairment loss.

(13) Property and equipment

A. Property and equipment are stated initially at its cost including related transaction costs, measured subsequently using the cost model and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss. Reserve for land revaluation increment tax set aside for revaluation over the current land value is recognized as deferred income tax liabilities. Subsequent costs of major renewals and betterments are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

B. Depreciation is computed using straight-line method over the estimated service lives as follows: buildings and equipment, 3 to 60 years; computer equipment, 3 to 6 years; transportation equipment, 3 to 10 years; and miscellaneous equipment, 3 to 10 years.

C. The assets’ residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date. If expectations for the assets’ residual values and useful lives differ from previous estimates or the patterns of consumption of the assets’ future economic benefits embodied in the assets have changed significantly, any change is accounted for as a change in estimate under IAS 8, “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”, from the date of the change.

D. When an asset is retired or disposed, the cost plus revaluation increment, if any, and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and the resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to non-operating income and expenses during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(14) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date the recoverable amounts of those assets where there is an indication that they are impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell or value in use. When the circumstances or reasons for recognizing impairment loss for an asset in prior years no longer exist or diminish, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount due to reversal should not be more than what the depreciated or amortized historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized. Impairment loss and gain on reversal of impairment loss for investment property are recognized under operating revenue. Impairment loss and gain on reversal of impairment loss for property and equipment are recognized in non-operating income and expenses.

(15) Loss allowance

A. Loss allowance for accounts receivable, other financial assets and refundable deposits under other assets should be assessed and recognized in accordance with IFRS 9 and the "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Delinquent Accounts Receivable on Demand by Insurance Enterprises".

B. Loss allowance for reinsurance contract assets should be assessed and recognized in accordance with IFRS 4 and the "Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Delinquent Accounts Receivable on Demand by Insurance Enterprises".

(16) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities are classified in this category of held for trading if acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the short-term. Derivatives are also categorized as financial liabilities held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

B. At initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value plus transaction costs. The Company subsequently measures the financial liabilities at fair value, and recognizes the gain or loss in profit or loss.

(17) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when one of the following conditions is met:

A. The contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire.

B. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset.

C. The contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset have been transferred; however, the Company has not retained control of the financial asset.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is either discharged or cancelled or expires.

(18) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and reported in the net amount in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(19) Classification of reinsurance contracts

Classification of reinsurance contracts should be made in compliance with IFRS 4, "Insurance Contracts".

An insurance contract is a contract under which one party (the insurer) 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. A contract with no significant insurance risk being transferred is not classified as an insurance contract and is recognized by deposit accounting.

A contract that falls within the definition of insurance contract on the initial recognition will still be deemed as insurance contract before its maturity.

(20) Insurance liabilities

The reserves related to Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance are determined in accordance with "Regulations for Management of the Reserve of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance".

The equalization reserve related to residential earthquake insurance is determined in accordance with "Regulations Governing Implementation of the Residential Earthquake Risk Spreading Mechanism".

The reserve related to nuclear insurance is determined in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Setting Aside of Nuclear Insurance Liability Reserves".

The reserves excluding the reserve listed above were determined in accordance with "Regulations Governing Financial and Business Operations of Professional Reinsurance Enterprises " and "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises" to calculate unearned premium reserve, claims reserve, premium deficiency reserve, liability reserve, liability adequacy reserve and other reserve of inward reinsurance business.

According to "Directions for Strengthening Special Reserve by Reinsurance Enterprises", "Directions for Strengthening Co-insurance Reserve of Residential Earthquake Insurance" and "Regulations for Reserving Nuclear Energy Insurance Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises" dated December 28, 2012, subsequent equalization reserve recognized under liabilities by December 31, 2012 should still be recognized under liabilities. Starting from January 1, 2013, the additional provision for equalization reserve less income tax should be recognized as special reserve under equity after annual closing and should not be distributed without approval. The release of the equalization reserve shall be made through equalization reserve under liabilities first. If such reserves are insufficient for release, then the deficiency shall be released through special reserves under equity based on its net amount after tax in accordance with IAS 12.

Among the reserves above, except for unearned premium reserve for long-term fire insurance which was calculated at a rate of 7.8% based on the coefficient table of unearned premium reserve for long-term fire insurance, the other reserves were not calculated by discounting.

(21) Liability adequacy test

When the estimated future cash flow of insurance contracts recognized as insurance liability at book value is insufficient, the entire deficiency is recognized in current loss in accordance with the requirement of the Actuarial Institution of Republic of China.

(22) Employee benefits

A. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in respect of service rendered by employees in a period and should be recognized as expenses in that period when the employees render service.

B. Pensions

(a) Defined contribution plan

For defined contribution plan, the contributions are recognized as pension expenses when they are due on an accrual basis. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent of a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments.

(b) Defined benefit plan

i. Net obligation under a defined benefit plan is defined as the present value of an amount of pension benefits that employees will receive on retirement for their services with the Company in current period or prior periods. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit net obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount is determined by using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability; when there is no deep market in high-quality corporate bonds, the Company uses interest rates of government bonds (at the balance sheet date) instead.

ii. Remeasurement arising on defined benefit plan are recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise and are recorded as retained earnings.

iii. Pension cost for the interim period is calculated on a year-to-date basis by using the pension cost rate derived from the actuarial valuation at the end of the prior financial year, adjusted for significant market fluctuations since that time and for significant curtailments, settlements, or other significant one-off events. And, the related information is disclosed accordingly.

C. Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration

Employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are recognized as expenses and liabilities, provided that such recognition is required under legal or constructive obligation and those amounts can be reliably estimated. Any difference between the resolved amounts and the subsequently actual distributed amounts should be recognized in profit or loss of the following year.

(23) Income tax

A. The income tax expense (benefit) for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or items recognized directly in equity, in which cases the tax is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

B. The current income tax expense is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in accordance with applicable tax regulations. It establishes provisions where appropriate based on the amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Income tax on undistributed earnings is recorded as expense in the year when the stockholders approve to retain the earnings.

C. Deferred income tax is recognized, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

D. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. At each reporting period, unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed.

E. Current income tax assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset on the balance sheet when the entity has the legally enforceable right to offset current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and they are levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity or different entities that intend to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

F. The interim period income tax expense is recognized based on the estimated average annual effective income tax rate expected for the full financial year applied to the pretax income of the interim period, and the related information is disclosed accordingly.

G. If a change in tax rate is enacted or substantively enacted in an interim period, the Company recognizes the effect of the change immediately in the interim period in which the change occurs. The effect of the change on items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity while the effect of the change on items recognized in profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss.

(24) Dividends

Dividends are recorded in the Company's financial statements in the period in which they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Cash dividends are recorded as liabilities; stock dividends are recorded as stock dividends to be distributed and are reclassified to common stock on the effective date of new shares issuance.

(25) Reinsurance revenues

Income from reinsurance business refers to various premiums earned from reinsurance operations, including those that meet the requirements in IFRS 4 and can be recognized as income. The Company's estimates for reinsurance premium income are assessed based on estimated premiums of reinsurance contracts, information provided by ceding companies, and historical trends. Reinsurance related revenues are recognized on the accrual basis.

(26) Operating segments

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision-Maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS, ESTIMATES AND KEY SOURCES OF ASSUMPTION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies and make critical assumptions and estimates concerning future events. Assumptions and estimates may differ from the actual results and are continually evaluated and adjusted based on historical experience and other factors. Such assumptions and estimates have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The related information is addressed below:

(1) Critical judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

None.

(2) Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

A. Reinsurance premiums

The Company's estimated reinsurance revenue is based on the ceding company's annual forecasted reinsurance information and then the Company calculates the revenue proportion to be recognized in each quarter based on previous experience of actual statements. Thereafter, when actual statements are received each quarter, original estimates are reversed and actual statements are accrued. The reason for differences between actual statements and estimated amounts is evaluated to adjust the estimated revenues of remaining period, accordingly.

B. Claims reserve (under insurance liabilities)

Aside from statutorily required insurances, the Company estimates the ultimate loss ratio and provisions claims reserve based on assessment factors such as information provided by the ceding company, claim development factors, contract type, insurance risk characteristics, market information, and judgement for the experience of claims and underwriting. Any change in the methodology and assumptions used in calculating the ultimate loss ratio would significantly affect the amount of claims reserve. A part of claims reserve is recognized using the case-by-case estimation method for Reported-But-Not-Paid cases while the remaining is provisioned for Incurred-But-Not-Reported claims.

6. DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTS

(1) Cash and cash equivalents

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Cash:			
Petty cash	$ 127	$ 114	$ 118
Checking accounts	9,861	52,689	12,036
Demand deposits	3,479,214	2,182,472	4,584,718
Cash equivalents:			
Time deposits	13,335,938	10,368,497	12,170,385
	$ 16,825,140	$ 12,603,772	$ 16,767,257

A. The Company transacts with a variety of financial institutions all with high credit quality to disperse credit risk, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

B. The Company has no cash and cash equivalents pledged to others.

C. Certain time deposits of the Company did not meet the definition of cash equivalents and are presented in other financial assets. Please see Note 6 (5).

(2) Accounts receivable

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Notes receivable	$ 816	$ 1,257	$ 2,504
Other receivables	275,503	323,965	198,661
Total	276,319	325,222	201,165
Less: Loss allowance	(31)	(31)	(76)
Net amount	$ 276,288	$ 325,191	$ 201,089

As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the accounts receivable was $276,288, $325,191 and $201,089, respectively. Information relating to credit risk and movements of loss allowance is provided in Note 13 (1).

(3) Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Domestic items:			
Listed and over-the-counter common stocks	$ 556,097	$ 2,436,788	$ 1,137,115
Listed and over-the-counter preferred stocks	212,232	212,232	14,232
Unlisted stocks	166,747	166,747	-
Securities real estate products	-	21,764	170,894
Open-end funds	403,588	421,182	200,000
Mandatory convertible corporate bonds	-	-	500,000
Derivatives	53,928	122,789	2,808
Index funds	17,565	-	83,016
Foreign items:			
Listed and over-the-counter common stocks	273,311	1,577,326	187,370
Open-end funds	181,893	496,676	120,384
Index funds	191,711	221,402	-
	2,057,072	5,676,906	2,415,819
Valuation adjustment	(80,850)	289,984	(101,115)
	$ 1,976,222	$ 5,966,890	$ 2,314,704

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Financial liabilities held for trading			
Domestic items:			
Non-hedging derivatives	$ 23,801	$ 5,376	$ 20,892
Foreign items:			
Non-hedging derivatives	-	4,719	-
	$ 23,801	$ 10,095	$ 20,892

A. The non-hedging derivative instruments transaction and contract information are as follows:

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019	
Derivative instruments	Contract amount (Notional principal)	Contract period	Contract amount (Notional principal)	Contract period
FX swap contracts	$ 6,707,933	2019.04.29~ 2021.03.09	$ 6,498,163	2019.04.02~ 2020.12.28
Forward foreign exchange contracts	889,907	2019.12.19~ 2020.11.25	1,697,718	2019.07.12~ 2020.04.23
Futures	-	-	302,526	2019.12.19~ 2020.03.20

	March 31, 2019	
Derivative instruments	Contract amount (Notional principal)	Contract period
FX swap contracts	$ 6,916,547	2019.01.28~ 2019.09.11
Forward foreign exchange contracts	481,039	2018.12.21~ 2019.09.18

Note: Contract amount is translated into thousands of New Taiwan dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the period.

(a) FX swap contracts

The Company entered into FX swap contracts with financial institutions to hedge risk on its foreign investments arising from variations in the exchange rate. However, these FX swap contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

(b) Forward foreign exchange contracts

The Company entered into forward foreign exchange contracts with financial institutions to hedge risk on its foreign investments arising from variations in the exchange rate. However, these forward foreign exchange contracts are not accounted for under hedge accounting.

(c) Futures

The Company holds Mini Nasdaq index futures. As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the related margins were $125,592, $129,409 and $238,598, respectively.

B. The Company has no financial assets at fair value through profit or loss pledged to others.

C. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is provided in Note 13 (1).

D. In adopting IFRS 9 effective January 1, 2018, the Company has elected to apply overlay approach and recognized gain or loss for designated financial assets in accordance with IFRS 4.

(a) The designated financial assets applying overlay approach that are connected with insurance contracts are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss			
Domestic items:			
Listed and over-the-counter common stocks	$ 415,068	$ 2,203,425	$ 895,771
Listed and over-the-counter preferred stocks	212,232	212,232	14,232
Unlisted stocks	166,747	166,747	-
Open-end funds	403,588	421,182	200,000
Foreign items:			
Listed and over-the-counter common stocks	211,778	1,342,232	133,538
Open-end funds	181,893	496,676	120,384
Index funds	71,216	-	-
	1,662,522	4,842,494	1,363,925
Valuation adjustment	(85,508)	250,995	79,199
	$ 1,577,014	$ 5,093,489	$ 1,443,124

(b) Reclassified amounts of the designated financial assets applying overlay approach at fair value through profit and loss and fair value through comprehensive income are listed below:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Gain (loss) under IFRS 9	($ 236,316)	$ 345,478
Less: (Gain) loss under IAS 39	(100,187)	(203,657)
Amount of reclassification applying overlay approach	($ 336,503)	$ 141,821
Income tax (expense) income on other comprehensive income	$ 9,230	($ 12,881)

(4) Financial assets at amortized cost

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Domestic items:			
Securitized financial asset products	$ 316,158	$ 400,430	$ 300,000
Corporate bonds	1,351,916	1,552,176	1,253,012
Government bonds	1,261,137	1,031,824	1,044,245
Foreign items:			
Securitized financial asset products	787,115	783,392	789,692
Corporate bonds	6,854,575	6,654,852	6,166,377
Financial bonds	2,841,998	3,226,547	3,552,806
Government bonds	359,169	357,270	365,364
	13,772,068	14,006,491	13,471,496
Less: Loss allowance	(3,730)	(4,176)	(4,026)
Less: Statutory deposits	(1,043,639)	(922,291)	(934,127)
	$ 12,724,699	$ 13,080,024	$ 12,533,343

A. Amounts recognized in profit or loss in relation to financial assets at amortized cost are listed below:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Interest income	$ 97,019	$ 90,518
Impairment reversal (loss)	446	(461)
	$ 97,465	$ 90,057

B. As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the financial assets at amortized cost held by the Company was $13,768,338, $14,002,315 and $13,467,470, respectively.

C. Under the Insurance Act, the Company is required to deposit an amount equal to 15% of its paid-in capital. As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the Company provided government bonds with a par value of $1,000,000, $900,000 and $900,000 as statutory deposit, respectively.

D. Information relating to credit risk of financial assets at amortized cost is provided in Note 13 (1).

(5) Other financial assets

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Time deposits	$ 400,000	$ 100,000	$ 100,000

A. As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, without taking into account any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to credit risk in respect of the amount that best represents the other financial assets was $400,000, $100,000 and $100,000, respectively.

B. The Company transacts with financial institutions all with high credit quality, so it expects that the probability of counterparty default is remote.

C. The Company has no other financial assets pledged to others.

D. Information relating to credit risk of other financial assets is provided in Note 13 (1).

(6) Structured entities

A. In accordance with the regulations of IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of interests in other entities', information about the interests in structured entities that are not controlled by the Company is as follows:

March 31, 2020		
Type of structured entities	Book value	Nature
Securitized financial asset products	$ 1,103,194	The risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity were passed on to investors through issuing bonds.

December 31, 2019		
Type of structured entities	Book value	Nature
Securitized real estate products	$ 38,893	The beneficial securities were issued by trustee to provide investor gain on transaction, rent and value increment of real estate market.
Securitized financial asset products	1,183,722	The risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity were passed on to investors through issuing bonds.
Total	$ 1,222,615	

March 31, 2019		
Type of structured entities	Book value	Nature
Securitized real estate products	$ 260,258	The beneficial securities were issued by trustee to provide investor gain on transaction, rent and value increment of real estate market.
Securitized financial asset products	1,089,617	The risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity were passed on to investors through issuing bonds.
Total	$ 1,349,875	

The structured entities that are not controlled by the Company are held for the purpose of generating investment income.

B. As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the structured entities that are not controlled by the Company are accounted for as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets at amortized cost. The entity's maximum exposure is the carrying amount of assets held. The investment position is restricted by contract terms and conditions of issue and exposes the corresponding market risk. The Company has considered risk management approach of relevant market. Please see Note 13 (1).

(7) Investment property

	Land	Building	Total
At January 1, 2020			
Cost	$ 411,606	$ 86,759	$ 498,365
Accumulated depreciation	-	(49,809)	(49,809)
	$ 411,606	$ 36,950	$ 448,556
2020			
At January 1	$ 411,606	$ 36,950	$ 448,556
Depreciation	-	(540)	(540)
At March 31	$ 411,606	$ 36,410	$ 448,016
At March 31, 2020			
Cost	$ 411,606	$ 86,759	$ 498,365
Accumulated depreciation	-	(50,349)	(50,349)
	$ 411,606	$ 36,410	$ 448,016

	Land	Building	Total
At January 1, 2019			
Cost	$ 411,606	$ 86,625	$ 498,231
Accumulated depreciation	-	(47,553)	(47,553)
	$ 411,606	$ 39,072	$ 450,678
2019			
At January 1	$ 411,606	$ 39,072	$ 450,678
Depreciation	-	(605)	(605)
At March 31	$ 411,606	$ 38,467	$ 450,073
At March 31, 2019			
Cost	$ 411,606	$ 86,625	$ 498,231
Accumulated depreciation	-	(48,158)	(48,158)
	$ 411,606	$ 38,467	$ 450,073

A. Rental income from the lease of the investment property and direct operating expenses arising from the investment property are as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Rental revenue from the lease of the investment property	$ 7,378	$ 7,366
Direct operating expenses arising from the investment property that generated rental income in the period	623	771

The Company recognized rent income based on the operating lease agreement, which does not include variable lease payments.

B. The Company leases investment properties to others under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. Rental contracts are typically made for periods between 1 and 3 years. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose covenants, but leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes, or a residual value guarantee was required. The maturity analysis of the lease payments under the operating leases is as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
2019	$ -	$ -	$ 19,161
2020	17,925	20,885	17,650
2021	10,423	5,048	4,236
2022	2,682	222	-
2023	360	-	-
	$ 31,390	$ 26,155	$ 41,047

C. The fair value of investment property held by the Company is estimated by an accredited external independent appraiser under "Regulations on Real Estate Appraisal" using valuation techniques of both the income approach and comparison approach, based on observable active market prices and the characteristics, locations and conditions of each asset on the measurement date –March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019. The fair values of investment property for the aforementioned measurement dates were $1,265,967, $1,265,967 and $1,230,515, respectively, which is categorized as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Key assumptions of income approach are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Capitalization rate	1.02%~1.47%	1.02%~1.47%	1.00%~1.48%

D. The above assets were not pledged to others as collateral.

(8) Reinsurance contract assets and insurance liabilities

A. Details of reinsurance contract assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	$ 3,922,958	$ 3,257,541	$ 3,203,829
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies-overdue	25,874	19,664	18,919
Reinsurance reserve assets			
Ceded unearned premium reserve	562,963	357,509	458,375
Ceded claims reserve	1,302,239	1,023,362	782,062
Ceded liability reserve	413,592	421,249	375,179
Ceded premium deficiency reserve	2,228	2,266	3,219
	6,229,854	5,081,591	4,841,583
Less: Loss allowance- Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	(12,453)	(15,133)	(24,093)
Less: Loss allowance-Ceded unearned premium reserve	(34)	(34)	(1,177)
Less: Loss allowance-Ceded claims reserve	(8)	(8)	(286)
	$ 6,217,359	$ 5,066,416	$ 4,816,027

(a) The credit quality information of reinsurance contract assets that are neither past due nor impaired is as follows, and the evaluation of credit rating was conducted according to the ultimate reinsurers:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Group 1	$ 15,767	$ 31,816	$ 16,914
Group 2	871,900	916,680	744,136
Group 3	4,559,268	3,354,374	3,492,197
Group 4	85,775	55,385	80,175
Group 5	12,304	16,766	8,833
Group 6	414,077	410,315	363,854
	$ 5,959,091	$ 4,785,336	$ 4,706,109

Group 1: S&P AAA or equivalents.

Group 2: Over S&P AA- or equivalents.

Group 3: Over S&P A- or equivalents.

Group 4: Over S&P BBB- or equivalents.

Group 5: Under S&P BBB- or equivalents.

Group 6: without credit rating etc.

Note: Reinsurances undertaken without a credit rating are primarily from domestic insurance companies.

(b) The balances and ageing analysis of reinsurance contract assets that were past due but not impaired and impaired are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Over one month, under three months	$ 117,546	$ 88,978	$ 34,095
Over three months, under six months	89,610	102,852	69,769
Over six months, under nine months	54,637	101,688	23,548
Over nine months	8,970	2,737	8,062
	$ 270,763	$ 296,255	$ 135,474

i. The ages of due from reinsurance and ceding companies, except for the estimated reinsurance receivables or payables on closing date, are classified by its booking date.

ii. The overdue due from reinsurance and ceding companies above indicate the ultimate reinsurers that were due but not paid and were transferred to overdue accounts in nine months after they were due.

(c) Movement analysis on the Company's provision for impairment of reinsurance contract assets is as follows:

	2020	2019
At January 1	$ 15,175	$ 23,642
Provision of loss allowance	-	1,914
Recovery of loss allowance	(2,680)	-
At March 31	$ 12,495	$ 25,556

(d) The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

B. Details of insurance liabilities are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Unearned premium reserve	$ 6,737,398	$ 6,083,352	$ 6,196,925
Claims reserve	16,299,989	15,969,362	15,607,419
Liability reserve	413,592	421,249	375,179
Equalization reserve	3,793,815	3,707,071	4,033,188
Premium deficiency reserve	57,263	53,709	42,207
	$ 27,302,057	$ 26,234,743	$ 26,254,918

C. Movements of ceded unearned premium reserve and unearned premium reserve are as follows:

	2020	2019
Ceded unearned premium reserve		
At January 1	$ 357,475	$ 316,131
Provision	563,158	458,303
Recovery	(358,225)	(317,091)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	521	(145)
At March 31	$ 562,929	$ 457,198

Unearned premium reserve	2020	2019
At January 1	$ 6,083,352	$ 5,630,654
Provision	6,741,844	6,195,348
Recovery	(6,097,294)	(5,627,994)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	9,496	(1,083)
At March 31	$ 6,737,398	$ 6,196,925

D. Details and movements of ceded claims reserve and claims reserve are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Ceded claims reserve			
Outstanding losses	$ 579,005	$ 585,216	$ 364,161
Incurred but not reported losses	723,234	438,146	417,901
Less: Loss allowance	(8)	(8)	(286)
	$ 1,302,231	$ 1,023,354	$ 781,776

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Claims reserve			
Outstanding losses	$ 5,736,365	$ 5,686,132	$ 5,369,289
Incurred but not reported losses	10,563,624	10,283,230	10,238,130
	$ 16,299,989	$ 15,969,362	$ 15,607,419

	2020	2019
Ceded claims reserve		
At January 1	$ 1,023,354	$ 741,417
Provision	1,302,239	782,062
Recovery	(1,023,362)	(741,703)
At March 31	$ 1,302,231	$ 781,776

	2020	2019
Claims reserve		
At January 1	$ 15,969,362	$ 15,557,856
Provision	16,299,989	15,607,419
Recovery	(15,969,362)	(15,557,856)
At March 31	$ 16,299,989	$ 15,607,419

E. Movements of ceded liability reserve and liability reserve are as follows:

	2020				2019			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Currency	Exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Currency	Exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Ceded liability reserve								
At January 1	$ 97,491	CNY	4.321	$ 421,249	$ 81,670	CNY	4.475	$ 365,513
Provision	582			(3,457)	510			10,975
Recovery	(972)			(4,200)	(287)			(1,309)
At March 31	$ 97,101	CNY	4.259	$ 413,592	$ 81,893	CNY	4.581	$ 375,179

	2020				2019			
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Currency	Exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Currency	Exchange rate	NTD (in thousands)
Liability reserve								
At January 1	$ 97,491	CNY	4.321	$ 421,249	$ 81,670	CNY	4.475	$ 365,513
Provision	582			(3,457)	510			10,975
Recovery	(972)			(4,200)	(287)			(1,309)
At March 31	$ 97,101	CNY	4.259	$ 413,592	$ 81,893	CNY	4.581	$ 375,179

The provisions above include the effects of foreign exchange gains and losses.

F. Equalization reserves

(a) Details of equalization reserves are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Equalization reserve for statutory insurance	$ 1,212,737	$ 1,125,993	$ 1,452,110
Reserve for fluctuation of risk	2,055,296	2,055,296	2,055,296
Reserve for extraordinary business losses	525,782	525,782	525,782
	$ 3,793,815	$ 3,707,071	$ 4,033,188

(b) Movement of equalization reserves is as follows:

	2020	2019
At January 1	$ 3,707,071	$ 3,956,919
Provision	86,744	76,269
At March 31	$ 3,793,815	$ 4,033,188

(c) According to Jin-Kuan-Bao-Tsai Order No. 10102517491, "Directions for Strengthening Special Reserve by Reinsurance Enterprises", Jin-Kuan-Bao-Chan Order No. 10102531541, "Directions for Strengthening Co-insurance Reserve of Residential Earthquake Insurance" and Jin-Kuan-Bao-Tsai Order No. 10102517091, "Regulations for Reserving Nuclear Energy Insurance Reserve by Non-Life Insurance Enterprises" dated December 28, 2012, the Company's accounts applicable or not applicable for the reserve for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, are as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020			
	Net income	Earnings per share (in dollars)	Total liabilities	Total equity
Applicable	$ 442,024	$ 0.75	$ 28,458,116	$ 12,150,316
Not applicable	442,024	0.75	26,240,786	14,367,646
Effect	$ -	$ -	($ 2,217,330)	$ 2,217,330

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019			
	Net income	Earnings per share (in dollars)	Total liabilities	Total equity
Applicable	$ 378,848	$ 0.64	$ 27,089,464	$ 11,712,710
Not applicable	378,848	0.64	24,872,134	13,930,040
Effect	$ -	$ -	($ 2,217,330)	$ 2,217,330

G. Movements of ceded premium deficiency reserve and premium deficiency reserve are as follows:

	2020	2019
Ceded premium deficiency reserve		
At January 1	$ 2,266	$ 2,498
Provision	2,228	3,219
Recovery	(2,266)	(2,498)
At March 31	$ 2,228	$ 3,219

	2020	2019
Premium deficiency reserve		
At January 1	$ 53,709	$ 54,984
Provision	57,263	42,207
Recovery	(53,709)	(54,984)
At March 31	$ 57,263	$ 42,207

H. The Company's future cash flows of insurance liabilities (excluding equalization reserve) are as follows:

March 31, 2020	Due in one year	Due after one year	Total
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	$ 3,041,625	$ 2,168,421	$ 5,210,046
Claims reserve	8,262,023	5,890,123	14,152,146
Liability reserve	-	413,592	413,592
Premium deficiency reserve	33,430	23,833	57,263

Note: Insurance liabilities exclude statutory insurance (total amount of compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance is $3,675,195).

December 31, 2019	Due in one year	Due after one year	Total
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	$ 2,628,276	$ 1,911,061	$ 4,539,337
Claims reserve	8,011,004	5,824,927	13,835,931
Liability reserve	-	421,249	421,249
Premium deficiency reserve	31,098	22,611	53,709

Note: Insurance liabilities exclude statutory insurance (total amount of compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance is $3,677,446).

March 31, 2019	Due in one year	Due after one year	Total
Insurance liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	$ 2,700,509	$ 1,963,582	$ 4,664,091
Claims reserve	7,808,556	5,677,723	13,486,279
Liability reserve	-	375,179	375,179
Premium deficiency reserve	24,438	17,769	42,207

Note: Insurance liabilities exclude statutory insurance (total amount of compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance is $ 3,653,974).

(9) Reserves for unqualified reinsurance

A. Summary of unqualified reinsurance contracts are set forth as follows:

The Company entered into contracts with insurance companies and insurance brokers as follows: The scope of reinsurance is the same as the Company's insurance contracts.

Insurance companies / Insurance brokers	Type of contract
WALSUN INSURANCE LTD.	Fire insurance, marine cargo insurance, inland marine insurance, marine hull insurance, automobile insurance, casualty insurance and engineering insurance
SOMPO JAPAN INSURANCE COMPANY (ASIA) PTE LTD	Aviation insurance
AXA REINSURANCE COMPANY-FRANCE	Aviation insurance
BEST RE (L) LIMITED	Fire insurance and casualty insurance
SWISS RE FRANKONA RUCKVERSICHERUNGS-AG GERMANY	Aviation insurance
ALLIANZ MARINE & AVIATION VERSICHERUNGS AG	Aviation insurance
GROUPAMA ASSURANCES & SERVICES	Aviation insurance
GROUPAMA TRANSPORT, LE HAVRE	Aviation insurance
LE CONTINENT IARD	Aviation insurance
MAPFRE INDUSTRIAL SOCIEDAD ANONIMA DE SEG SA	Aviation insurance
MILLI REASURANS T. A. S. SINGAPORE BRANCH	Fire insurance, engineering insurance, marine hull insurance and marine cargo insurance
WILSON RE LIMITED	Casualty insurance
M.B. BODA REINSURANCE BROKERS PVT. LTD.	Fire insurance
COSMOS SERVICES CO., LTD.	Fire insurance
INTERLINK INSURANCE & REINSURANCE BROKERS PVT. LTD.	Fire insurance
J B BODA INSURANCE SERVICES (L) BHD	Fire insurance
GUY CARPENTER & COMPANY LTD.	Fire insurance
TRUST INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE COMPANY B. S. C. (C). TRUST RE. LABUAN BRANCH	Fire insurance, marine hull insurance and engineering insurance

B. As of March 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company's unqualified reinsurance premiums ceded were $230 and $0, respectively.

C. Reserve for unqualified reinsurance as of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 were as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Ceded unearned premium reserve	$ 1,647	$ 1,647	$ 504
Ceded claims reserve	530	549	582
	$ 2,177	$ 2,196	$ 1,086

(10) Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

A. The Company has derivative assets that do not meet the offsetting criteria in paragraph 42 of IAS 32. However, the Company has transactions that are or are similar to net settled master netting arrangements. If one party breaches the contract (in the case of default and insolvency or bankruptcy), the counterparty can choose to use net settlement. The related amount of offsetting shall not exceed the gross amounts of recognized financial assets and liabilities.

B. The related information of financial assets and financial liabilities that can be settled under agreements of net settled master netting arrangements or similar arrangements are as follows:

(a) Financial assets

Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial assets	Financial instruments not set off in the balance sheet	Net amount
March 31, 2020			
Derivatives	$ 53,928	$ 21,297	$ 32,631
December 31, 2019			
Derivatives	$ 122,789	$ 5,000	$ 117,789
March 31, 2019			
Derivatives	$ 2,808	$ 1,992	$ 816

Note: The above-mentioned items are all accounted as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities

Description	Gross amounts of recognized financial liabilities	Financial instruments not set off in the balance sheet	Net amount
March 31, 2020			
Derivatives	$ 23,801	$ 21,297	$ 2,504
December 31, 2019			
Derivatives	$ 10,095	$ 5,000	$ 5,095
March 31, 2019			
Derivatives	$ 20,892	$ 1,992	$ 18,900

Note: The above-mentioned items are all accounted as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(11) Property and equipment

	Land	Building	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Total
At January 1, 2020						
Cost	$ 180,796	$ 91,648	$ 27,174	$ 4,861	$ 4,303	$ 308,782
Accumulated depreciation	-	(78,571)	(17,539)	(4,699)	(3,342)	(104,151)
	$ 180,796	$ 13,077	$ 9,635	$ 162	$ 961	$ 204,631
2020						
At January 1	$ 180,796	$ 13,077	$ 9,635	$ 162	$ 961	$ 204,631
Depreciation	-	(724)	(695)	(81)	(83)	(1,583)
At March 31	$ 180,796	$ 12,353	$ 8,940	$ 81	$ 878	$ 203,048
At March 31, 2020						
Cost	$ 180,796	$ 91,648	$ 27,174	$ 4,861	$ 4,303	$ 308,782
Accumulated depreciation	-	(79,295)	(18,234)	(4,780)	(3,425)	(105,734)
	$ 180,796	$ 12,353	$ 8,940	$ 81	$ 878	$ 203,048

	Land	Building	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Miscellaneous equipment	Total
At January 1, 2019						
Cost	$ 180,796	$ 91,579	$ 22,270	$ 4,861	$ 4,460	$ 303,966
Accumulated depreciation	-	(75,411)	(16,246)	(4,376)	(3,155)	(99,188)
	$ 180,796	$ 16,168	$ 6,024	$ 485	$ 1,305	$ 204,778
2019						
At January 1	$ 180,796	$ 16,168	$ 6,024	$ 485	$ 1,305	$ 204,778
Additions	-	-	670	-	-	670
Depreciation	-	(797)	(621)	(81)	(87)	(1,586)
At March 31	$ 180,796	$ 15,371	$ 6,073	$ 404	$ 1,218	$ 203,862
At March 31, 2019						
Cost	$ 180,796	$ 91,579	$ 22,940	$ 4,861	$ 4,460	$ 304,636
Accumulated depreciation	-	(76,208)	(16,867)	(4,457)	(3,242)	(100,774)
	$ 180,796	$ 15,371	$ 6,073	$ 404	$ 1,218	$ 203,862

The above assets were not pledged to others as collateral.

(12) Accounts payable

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	$ 379,667	$ 256,460	$ 385,176
Other payables	255,682	200,083	96,336
	$ 635,349	$ 456,543	$ 481,512

(13) Employee benefits

A. Defined benefit obligation

(a)The Company has established a defined benefit pension plan in accordance with the Labor Standards Act. Under the defined benefit pension plan, two units are accrued for each year of service for the first 15 years and one unit for each additional year thereafter, subject to a maximum of 45 units. Pension benefits are based on the number of units accrued and the average monthly salaries and wages of the last 6 months prior to retirement. The Company contributes monthly an amount equal to 8% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the retirement fund deposited with Bank of Taiwan, the trustee, under the name of the independent retirement fund committee. After the Company provided a comprehensive assessment report, the Department of Labor, Taipei City Government approved the Company's reduction of the contribution rate to 2% effective from July, 2019. Also, the Company would assess the balance in the aforementioned labor pension reserve account by the end of December 31, every year. If the account balance is insufficient to pay the pension calculated by the aforementioned method, to the employees expected to be qualified for retirement next year, the Company will make contributions to cover the deficit once or in installments.

(b) For the aforementioned pension plan, the Company recognized pension costs of $202 and $193 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(c) Expected contributions to the defined benefit pension plans of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2020 amounts to $1,000.

B. Defined contribution plan

(a)Effective July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution pension plan (the "New Plan") under the Labor Pension Act (the "Act"). Under the New Plan, the Company contributes monthly an amount based on 6% of the employees' monthly salaries and wages to the employees' individual pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance. The benefits accrued are paid monthly or in lump sum upon termination of employment.

(b)The pension costs under the above-mentioned pension plan of the Company for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 were $1,852 and $1,751, respectively.

(14) Common stock

As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the Company's authorized capital were all $6,000,000, and the paid-in capital were all $5,903,888, with a par value of $10 (in dollars) per share.

(15) Capital reserve

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Company Act, capital surplus arising from paid-in capital in excess of par value on issuance of common stocks and donations can be used to cover accumulated deficit or to issue new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, provided that the

Company has no accumulated deficit. Further, the R.O.C. Securities and Exchange Act requires that the amount of capital surplus to be capitalized mentioned above should not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. Capital surplus should not be used to cover accumulated deficit unless the legal reserve is insufficient. However, according to Jin-Kuan-Bao-Tsai Letter No. 10202501991, for the purpose of strengthening the solvency and operation, insurance companies having no deficit should submit relevant documents demonstrating the financial soundness and steady operation of their companies to FSC for approval before the stockholders' meeting if they propose to use legal reserve provided under Article 145-1 of Insurance Act and capital surplus to issue cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership in accordance with Article 241 of the R.O.C. Company Act.

(16) Retained earnings

A. Limitation on distribution of retained earnings and dividend policy

Under the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the current year's earnings, if any, shall first be used to pay all taxes and offset prior years' operating losses and then 20% of the remaining amount shall be set aside as legal reserve. Afterwards, the Company shall recognize or reverse special reserve in accordance with regulations, and accumulated unappropriated earnings of the prior period. Appropriation of the remainder shall be proposed by the Board of Directors and resolved by the stockholders.

The Company's dividends are distributed in the form of cash dividends and stock dividends, in a coordinated way, among which, the cash dividends shall account for at least 50% of the total dividends distributed.

Pursuant to the R.O.C. Insurance Act, legal reserve shall be set aside until the total amount reaches the total capital. Except for covering accumulated deficit or issuing new stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership, the legal reserve shall not be used for any other purpose. The use of legal reserve for the issuance of stocks or cash to shareholders in proportion to their share ownership is permitted, provided that the distribution of the reserve is limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the Company's paid-in capital. In addition, procedures for those requiring approval from competent authorities to use legal reserve for issuance of cash in accordance with Jin-Kuan-Bao-Tsai Letter No. 10202501991 are set out in Note 6 (15).

B. Special reserve

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Equalization reserve	$ 2,215,608	$ 2,215,608	$ 1,865,006
Unrealized revaluation increment	126,557	126,557	126,557
Employees' education and training	16,027	16,027	10,777
	$ 2,358,192	$ 2,358,192	$ 2,002,340

(a) For the year 2019, the provision for equalization reserve amounting to $350,602 had been recognized as special reserve under equity upon annual resolution and is not available for distribution.

(b) The amounts previously set aside by the Company as special reserve on initial application of IFRSs in accordance with Jin-Kuan-Zheng-Fa Order No. 1010012865, dated April 6, 2012 and Jin-Kuan-Bao-Tsai Order No. 10102508861, dated June 5, 2012, shall be reversed proportionately when the relevant assets are used, disposed of or reclassified subsequently.

The Company had transferred the amount of $126,557 of unrealized gain from real estate value-added to special reserve under equity.

(c) In accordance with the regulations of Jin-Kuan-Bao-Tsai Order No. 10502066461 promulgated on July 13, 2016, upon appropriating the earnings of 2016 through 2018, the Company shall provision 0.5% of income after tax as special reserve. And starting from the subsequent year of the provision of such special reserve, special reserve as mentioned above may be reversed in an amount equal to expenditures that were for employees' education and training and for the protection of employees' interest. However, the above-mentioned order was repealed by Jin-Kuan-Bao-Tsai Order No. 10804932431 on July 30, 2019, resulting in the Company no longer having to provide special reserve starting 2019. The remaining special reserve as mentioned above may be reversed in an amount equal to expenditures that were for employees' education and training and for the protection of employees' interest. The Company had transferred the amounts of $5,250 for expenditures that were for employees' education and training and for the protection of employees' interest to special reserve under equity for the year 2018, and approved by the stockholders in 2019.

C. On May 29, 2019, the distribution of earnings for 2018 as resolved by the stockholders were $531,350 (cash dividends of $0.9 (in dollars) per share). On March 25, 2020, the distribution of earnings for 2019 as proposed by the Board of Directors was $531,350 (cash dividends of $0.9 (in dollars) per share).

Detailed information on earnings appropriation resolved by the Board of Directors and ratified at the stockholders' meeting is posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

D. For information relating to employees' compensation and directors' remuneration, please see Note 6 (18).

(17) Income tax

A. Components of income tax expense:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Current income tax:		
Current income tax on profits for the period	$ 112,895	$ 111,431
Deferred income tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	(8,924)	1,270
Income tax expense	$ 103,971	$ 112,701

B. The income tax relating to components of other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Exchange differences on translation of foreign financial statements	$ 1,610	$ 1,671
Other comprehensive income upon reclassification of applying overlay approach	(9,230)	12,881
	($ 7,620)	$ 14,552

C. The Company's income tax returns have been assessed and approved by the Tax Authority up to 2016.

(18) <u>Employee benefits expense, depreciation and amortization</u>

Employee benefits expense, depreciation and amortization by function are as follows:

Function / Expense	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020		Three-month period ended March 31, 2019	
	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses	Operating Costs	Operating Expenses
Employee benefits expense	$ -	$ 58,617	$ -	$ 55,287
Salaries	-	50,325	-	47,056
Employees' insurance	-	4,042	-	3,757
Pension	-	2,054	-	1,944
Other employee benefits expense (Note 1)	-	2,196	-	2,530
Depreciation (Note 2)	540	1,642	605	1,677
Amortization	-	1,003	-	556

Note 1:Other employee benefits expense include employees' welfare and training expenses.

Note 2:The depreciation, which is classified as operating cost, is accounted for as deduction to gain on investment property.

A. As of March 31, 2020 and 2019, the average numbers of employees were 145 and 141, respectively.

B. According to the Company's Articles of Incorporation, after covering accumulated deficits with current year earnings, the remainder, if any, shall provision employees' compensation of no less than 0.5% and directors' remunerations of no more than 1%.

C. The Company's estimated employees' compensation of $4,355 and $3,822 for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, were determined from earnings and the distribution in the past on a pro-rata basis, which fell within the scope of the Company's Articles of Incorporation's requirements. The Company's estimated directors' remuneration for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 were all $975. The estimates, which were within the scope of the Company's Articles of Incorporation's requirements, were determined from earnings and the past distribution experiences during the tenure of directors. The aforementioned amounts were recognized in salary expenses.

The 2019 employees' compensation of $11,728 and directors' remuneration of $3,900 as approved by the Board of Directors of the Company were in agreement with the amounts recognized in the 2019 financial statements, and employees' compensation and directors' remuneration are distributed in the form of cash.

Information about the appropriation of employees' compensation and directors' remuneration by the Company as resolved by the Board of Directors will be posted in the "Market Observation Post System" at the website of the Taiwan Stock Exchange.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(1) Names of related parties and their relationship with the Company

Names of related parties	Relationship with the Company
Evergreen International Corporation	Parent company
Evergreen Insurance Company Limited	Other related parties
Directors, general managers, vice general managers, etc.	Key management of the Company

(2) Significant related party transactions and balances

A. Due from reinsurers and ceding companies (shown under reinsurance contract assets)

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Other related parties	$ 1,147	$ 296	$ 1,295

B. Other payables (shown under accounts payable)

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Parent	$ 1,106	$ 1,254	$ 1,257

C. Operating revenues and operating costs

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Other related parties		
Gross premiums written	$ 7,906	$ 5,513
Reinsurance premiums ceded	(1)	114
Reinsurance commission expenses	2,779	5,016
Reinsurance commission revenue	(1)	16
Reinsurance claims paid	2,205	876
Reinsurance claims recovery	6	21

D. Operating expenses

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Parent		
System service charge, fees paid to stock transfer agent and printing expenses, etc.	$ 3,390	$ 3,500

(3) Key management compensation

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	$ 7,177	$ 7,101
Post-employment benefits	105	103
	$ 7,282	$ 7,204

8. PLEDGED ASSETS

Please see Note 6 (4).

9. COMMITMENTS

None.

10. SIGNIFICANT ACCIDENTAL LOSS

None.

11. SIGNIFICANT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None.

12. OTHERS

(1) Fair value information

A. The fair value of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value is provided in Note 12 (1) K. The fair value of the Company's investment property measured at cost model is provided in Note 6 (7).

B. The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial instruments have been defined as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date. A market is regarded as active where a market in which transactions for the asset or liability takes place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis. The fair value of the Company's investment in listed and over-the-counter stocks and beneficiary certificates is included in Level 1.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. The fair value of the Company's investment in off-the-run government bonds, corporate bonds, financial bonds and derivative instruments is included in Level 2.

Level 3:Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. The fair value of the Company's investment in part of investments in debt instrument without active market, mandatory convertible corporate bonds, unlisted stocks and investment property is included in Level 3.

C. The related information of financial instruments measured at fair value by level on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019 is as follows:

March 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed and over-the-counter common stocks	$ 821,372	$ -	$ -	$ 821,372
Listed and over-the-counter preferred stocks	-	229,295	-	229,295
Unlisted stocks	-	-	109,405	109,405
Index funds	214,326	-	-	214,326
Open-end funds	547,896	-	-	547,896
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
FX swap contracts	$ -	$ 47,466	$ -	$ 47,466
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	6,462	-	6,462
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
FX swap contracts	-	21,327	-	21,327
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	2,474	-	2,474

December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed and over-the-counter common stocks	$ 4,257,136	$ -	$ -	$ 4,257,136
Listed and over-the-counter preferred stocks	-	239,195	-	239,195
Unlisted stocks	-	-	155,230	155,230
Securitized real estate products	38,893	-	-	38,893
Index funds	221,780	-	-	221,780
Open-end funds	931,867	-	-	931,867
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
FX swap contracts	$ -	$ 117,495	$ -	$ 117,495
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	5,294	-	5,294
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
FX swap contracts	-	242	-	242
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	5,134	-	5,134
Futures	-	4,719	-	4,719

March 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Non-derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Listed and over-the-counter common stocks	$ 1,394,794	$ -	$ -	$ 1,394,794
Listed and over-the-counter preferred stocks	-	25,767	-	25,767
Securitized real estate products	260,258	-	-	260,258
Mandatory convertible corporate bonds	-	-	221,363	221,363
Index funds	82,165	-	-	82,165
Open-end funds	327,549	-	-	327,549
Derivative financial instruments				
Assets				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
FX swap contracts	$ -	$ 2,054	$ -	$ 2,054
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	754	-	754
Liabilities				
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
FX swap contracts	-	17,534	-	17,534
Forward foreign exchange contracts	-	3,358	-	3,358

D. The methods and assumptions the Company used to measure fair value are as follows:

(a) The instruments the Company used market quoted prices as their fair values (that is, Level 1) are listed below by characteristics:

Listed shares	Index funds	Real estate securitization products	Open-end funds
Closing price	Closing price	Closing price	Net asset value

(b) Except for financial instruments with active markets, the fair value of other financial instruments is measured by using valuation techniques or by reference to counterparty quotes. The fair value of financial instruments measured by using valuation techniques method can be referred to current fair value of instruments with similar terms and characteristics in substance, discounted cash flow method or other valuation methods, including calculated by applying model using market information available at the balance sheet date (i.e. yield curves on the Taipei Exchange, average commercial paper interest rates quoted from Reuters).

(c) When assessing non-standard and low-complexity financial instruments, for example, debt instruments without active market and swap contracts, the Company adopts valuation technique that is widely used by market participants. The inputs used in the valuation method to measure these financial instruments are normally observable in the market.

(d) The valuation of derivative financial instruments is based on valuation model widely accepted by market participants, such as present value techniques. Forward exchange contracts are usually valued based on the current forward exchange rate.

(e) The Company uses the market approach to evaluate the fair value of unlisted stocks. The used factors include unobservable input. The effect of unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial instruments is provided in Note 12 (1) I.

(f) For high-complexity financial instruments, the fair value is measured by using self-developed valuation model based on the valuation method and technique widely used within the same industry. The valuation model is normally applied to debt instruments with embedded derivatives. Certain inputs used in the valuation model are not observable at market, and the Company must make reasonable estimates based on its assumptions. The effect of unobservable inputs to the valuation of financial instruments is provided in Note 12 (1) I.

(g) The output of valuation model is an estimated value and the valuation technique may not be able to capture all relevant factors of the Company's financial instruments. Therefore, the estimated value derived using valuation model is adjusted accordingly with additional inputs, for example, model risk or liquidity risk and etc. In accordance with the Company's management policies and relevant control procedures relating to the valuation models used for fair value measurement, management believes adjustment to valuation is necessary in order to reasonably represent the fair value of financial instruments at the balance sheet. The inputs and pricing information used during valuation are carefully assessed and adjusted based on current market conditions.

(h) The Company takes into account adjustments for credit risks to measure the fair value of financial instruments to reflect credit risk of the counterparty and the Company's credit quality.

E. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2.

F. The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020							
				Acquired in the period		Disposed of in the period		
	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income (Note)	Buy or issuance	Transfers into level 3	Sell, disposal or settle	Transfers out from level 3	Ending balance
Non-Derivative financial instruments								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 155,230	$ -	($ 45,825)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 109,405

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019							
				Acquired in the period		Disposed of in the period		
	Opening balance	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	Buy or issuance	Transfers into level 3	Sell, disposal or settle	Transfers out from level 3	Ending balance
Non-Derivative financial instruments								
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss								
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 237,082	($ 15,719)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 221,363

Note: Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss recognized in other comprehensive income upon reclassification of applying overlay approach.

Unrealized gain or loss on valuation recognized in other comprehensive income and profit or loss arising from the assets held for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 was ($45,825) and ($15,719), respectively.

G. For the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019, there were no transfer into or out from Level 3.

H. Financial segment is in charge of valuation procedures for fair value measurements being categorized within Level 3, which is to verify independent fair value of financial instruments. Such assessment is to ensure the valuation results are reasonable by applying independent information to make results close to current market conditions, confirming the resource of information is independent, reliable and in line with other resources and represented as the exercisable price, and frequently updating inputs used to the valuation model and making any other necessary adjustments to the fair value. Financial segment set up valuation policies, valuation processes and rules for measuring fair value of financial instruments and ensure compliance with the related requirements in IFRS.

I. The following is the qualitative information of significant unobservable inputs and sensitivity analysis of changes in significant unobservable inputs to valuation model used in Level 3 fair value measurement:

	Fair value at March 31, 2020	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss					
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss					
Unlisted stocks	$ 109,405	Market approach Black-Scholes model	Liquidity discount	10.24%	The lower the liquidity discount, the higher the fair value

	Fair value at December 31, 2019		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Unlisted stocks	$	155,230	Market approach Black-Scholes model	Liquidity premium	10.26%	The lower the liquidity discount, the higher the fair value

	Fair value at March 31, 2019		Valuation technique	Significant unobservable input	Range (weighted average)	Relationship of inputs to fair value
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss						
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Domestic mandatory convertible corporate bonds (Note)	$	221,363	The binary tree stock discount model of convertible bonds	Liquidity premium	0.52%	The lower the liquidity premium, the higher the fair value

Note: Items that affect the fair value measurement of mandatory convertible corporate bonds include observable stock prices.

J. The Company has carefully assessed the valuation models and assumptions used to measure fair value; however, different valuation model or input could result in different valuation results. Specifically, if the valuation input of financial instrument classified in Level 3 increase or decrease 10%, or market interest rates increase or decrease by 50 basis points, the effects on profit and loss in the period would be as follows:

	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	Change in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income		Change in fair value recognized in profit and loss	
	Favorable	Unfavorable	Favorable	Unfavorable
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss	$ 10,940	($ 10,940)	$ 19	($ 19)

K. Fair value of the financial instruments not measured at fair value

Except for the financial instruments below and investment property, the carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments not measured at fair value (including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other financial assets and accounts payable) are approximate to their fair values.

	March 31, 2020				December 31, 2019			
		Fair value				Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets								
Financial assets at amortized cost	$ 13,768,338	$ -	$ 13,825,336	$ 489,195	$ 14,002,315	$ -	$ 13,880,073	$ 575,077

	March 31, 2019			
		Fair value		
	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Financial assets at amortized cost	$ 13,467,470	$ -	$12,827,874	$ 774,592

The different levels that the inputs to valuation techniques are used to measure fair value of financial instruments have been defined in Note 12 (1) B, and the methods and assumptions are as follows:

If recent transaction prices or market maker quotes are available, the fair value is based on such information. If there is no quoted market price available, the fair value is determined by using valuation techniques and calculated as the present value of the estimated cash flows.

(2) Assets and liabilities recoverable or payable within or over 12 months from the reporting date are as follows:

	March 31, 2020			December 31, 2019		
Assets	Book value	Within 12 months	Over 12 months	Book value	Within 12 months	Over 12 months
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,825,140	$ 16,825,140	$ -	$ 12,603,772	$ 12,603,772	$ -
Accounts receivable	276,288	276,288	-	325,191	325,191	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1,976,222	1,976,222	-	5,966,890	5,966,890	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	12,724,699	1,023,274	11,701,425	13,080,024	1,061,930	12,018,094
Other financial assets	400,000	400,000	-	100,000	100,000	-
Investment property	448,016	-	448,016	448,556	-	448,556
Reinsurance contract assets	6,217,359	5,026,560	1,190,799	5,066,416	4,062,884	1,003,532
Property and equipment	203,048	-	203,048	204,631	-	204,631
Right-of-use asset	551	-	551	610	-	610
Intangible assets	7,863	-	7,863	8,866	-	8,866
Other assets	1,476,273	588,639	887,634	1,293,293	494,062	799,231
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	$ 635,349	$ 635,348	$ 1	$ 456,543	$ 456,011	$ 532
Current income tax liabilities	375,948	375,948	-	266,264	266,264	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	23,801	23,801	-	10,095	10,095	-
Lease liabilities	553	240	313	611	240	371
Insurance liabilities	27,302,057	15,012,273	12,289,784	26,234,743	14,347,824	11,886,919
Provisions	17,990	-	17,990	18,011	-	18,011
Other liabilities	53,226	50,170	3,056	70,096	67,866	2,230

Assets	Book value	Within 12 months	Over 12 months
	March 31, 2019		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 16,767,257	$ 16,767,257	$ -
Accounts receivable	201,089	201,089	-
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,314,704	2,314,704	-
Financial assets at amortized cost	12,533,343	1,316,446	11,216,897
Other financial assets	100,000	100,000	-
Investment property	450,073	-	450,073
Reinsurance contract assets	4,816,027	3,917,885	898,142
Property and equipment	203,862	-	203,862
Right-of-use asset	122	122	-
Intangible assets	5,231	-	5,231
Other assets	1,391,896	297,218	1,094,678
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	$ 481,512	$ 480,449	$ 1,063
Current income tax liabilities	210,763	210,763	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	20,892	20,892	-
Lease liabilities	122	122	-
Insurance liabilities	26,254,918	14,187,477	12,067,441
Provisions	18,077	-	18,077
Other liabilities	52,066	48,455	3,611

(3) Calculation of retention earned premiums are shown below:

Category of insurance	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020 Gross premiums written (1)	Reinsurance premiums ceded (2)	Retention premiums (3)=(1)-(2)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (4)	Retention earned premiums (5)=(3)-(4)
Non-Compulsory insurance	$ 4,385,624	$ 524,198	$ 3,861,426	$ 457,800	$ 3,403,626
Compulsory insurance	635,622	-	635,622	(18,183)	653,805
	$ 5,021,246	$ 524,198	$ 4,497,048	$ 439,617	$ 4,057,431

Category of insurance	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019 Gross premiums written (1)	Reinsurance premiums ceded (2)	Retention premiums (3)=(1)-(2)	Net change in unearned premium reserve (4)	Retention earned premiums (5)=(3)-(4)
Non-Compulsory insurance	$ 3,920,088	$ 406,391	$ 3,513,697	$ 411,082	$ 3,102,615
Compulsory insurance	670,138	-	670,138	15,060	655,078
	$ 4,590,226	$ 406,391	$ 4,183,835	$ 426,142	$ 3,757,693

(4) Calculation of retention reinsurance claims paid are shown below:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020		
Category of insurance	Reinsurance claims paid (1)	Reinsurance claims recovery (2)	Retention reinsurance claims paid (3)=(1)-(2)
Non-Compulsory insurance	$ 1,859,176	$ 146,149	$ 1,713,027
Compulsory insurance	555,070	-	555,070
	$ 2,414,246	$ 146,149	$ 2,268,097

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019		
Category of insurance	Reinsurance claims paid (1)	Reinsurance claims recovery (2)	Retention reinsurance claims paid (3)=(1)-(2)
Non-Compulsory insurance	$ 1,767,212	$ 125,341	$ 1,641,871
Compulsory insurance	580,180	-	580,180
	$ 2,347,392	$ 125,341	$ 2,222,051

(5) Balance sheets for compulsory automobile liability insurance are as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,252,547	$ 4,165,212	$ 4,470,857
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	422,901	427,264	423,228
	$ 4,675,448	$ 4,592,476	$ 4,894,085
Liabilities			
Unearned premium reserve	$ 1,505,610	$ 1,523,793	$ 1,511,695
Claims reserve	2,147,686	2,133,275	2,120,865
Equalization reserve	1,022,152	935,408	1,261,525
	$ 4,675,448	$ 4,592,476	$ 4,894,085

Note: As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, certain time deposits, which amounted to $0, $0 and $100,000, respectively, included above as cash and cash equivalents of compulsory automobile liability insurance did not meet the definition of cash equivalents, consequently they are presented under other financial assets.

(6) Details of revenues and costs for compulsory automobile liability insurance are as follows:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Operating revenues		
Reinsurance premiums	$ 635,622	$ 670,138
Net change in unearned premium reserve	18,183	(15,060)
Retention earned premiums	653,805	655,078
Interest income	2,420	3,067
	$ 656,225	$ 658,145
Operating costs		
Reinsurance claims paid	$ 555,070	$ 580,180
Net change in claims reserve	14,411	1,696
Net change in equalization reserve	86,744	76,269
	$ 656,225	$ 658,145

13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has established risk management policy being the highest directive of promoting enterprise risk management, to efficiently identify, assess, respond and monitor all the risks assumed and to ensure that all risks are within the limitations as planned. Reasonable consideration relationship between risk and reward has been taken into account to maximize the value of equity, maintain the capital adequacy and solvency capability and strengthen the long-term operations of business. The Company has set up risk management committee which is in charge of executing risk management decisions made by the Board of Directors, as well as independent risk management unit which is responsible for executive affairs in daily monitoring, assessment and evaluation of risks.

With regard to various circumstances of the risk management and the monitoring specification, the Company implemented "Risk Managing Mechanism" covering market, credit, liquidity, operation, insurance, asset and liability, emerging market, money laundering, terrorist financing and other risks. In addition, in order to better improve the strategic risk management efficiency, risk quantitative module, finance of risk variance are put to use to analyze various businesses. In addition, the Company sets up risk capacity and risk bearing as the basis for risk management, and promoting the modularization of various risks to continually strengthen the efficiency of risk management at the same time.

(1) Financial instruments

A. Financial risk management policies

Except for derivatives held by the Company, the Company's financial instruments mainly comprise cash and cash equivalents, and all kinds of investments. The Company utilizes those instruments to achieve adjustments to operating cash flows. The Company holds other financial assets and liabilities as well, such as notes receivable from operating activities, due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies, reinsurance receivables (payables), other accounts receivable, and other accounts payable.

The Company undertakes derivative financial instruments such as futures, forward foreign exchange contracts and FX swap contracts to hedge fair value risk arising from fluctuations in stock prices and exchange rates.

B. Significant financial risks and degrees of financial risks

(a) Market risk

i. Foreign exchange risk

To hedge cash flow fair value risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates, the Company undertakes derivative financial instruments such as FX swap contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge recognized assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company estimates that the conditions of the hedge instruments and the hedged items are the same, thus maximizing the hedging effectiveness.

(i)The Company's businesses involve some non-functional currency operations (the Company's functional currency: NTD, the Offshore Insurance Branch's currency: USD). The information on assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies whose values would be materially affected by the exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

	March 31, 2020		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value
Assets			
Monetary items			
CAD	3,474	21.337	$ 74,128
CNY	407,179	4.259	1,734,331
EUR	4,384	33.273	145,868
GBP	594	37.309	22,154
HKD	78,602	3.902	306,714
IDR	12,724,002	0.002	23,598
ILS	15,893	8.485	134,851
JPY	343,796	0.279	95,962
KRW	3,290,131	0.025	81,692
THB	248,379	0.922	229,127
TRY	8,327	4.606	38,352
USD	444,073	30.254	13,434,978
Non-monetary items			
HKD	72,616	3.902	283,357
JPY	101,040	0.279	28,210
USD	11,351	30.254	343,404
Liabilities			
Monetary items			
CNY	173,470	4.259	738,876
EUR	3,304	33.273	109,949
GBP	622	37.309	23,219
HKD	6,763	3.902	26,389
IDR	23,489,194	0.002	43,564
INR	206,960	0.401	83,053
JPY	2,192,515	0.279	612,148
KRW	5,257,100	0.025	130,528
MYR	3,690	7.018	25,899
THB	64,468	0.922	59,472
TRY	4,779	4.606	22,012
USD	126,335	30.254	3,822,131

	December 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value
Assets			
Monetary items			
CAD	3,453	23.073	$ 79,678
CNY	272,948	4.321	1,179,388
EUR	2,607	33.743	87,954
HKD	43,268	3.866	167,290
ILS	11,638	8.706	101,315
JPY	338,013	0.277	93,652
KRW	3,581,612	0.026	93,293
THB	207,906	1.008	209,507
TRY	25,665	5.061	129,890
USD	417,781	30.106	12,577,701
Non-monetary items			
CNY	195,879	4.321	846,379
HKD	157,389	3.866	608,526
USD	29,984	30.106	902,713
Liabilities			
Monetary items			
CNY	167,493	4.321	723,723
EUR	4,088	33.743	137,942
HKD	15,409	3.866	59,576
INR	203,055	0.422	85,766
JPY	1,634,756	0.277	452,935
KRW	5,758,821	0.026	150,003
TRY	12,697	5.061	64,258
USD	134,920	30.106	4,061,889

	March 31, 2019		
	Foreign currency amount (in thousands)	Exchange rate	Book value
Assets			
Monetary items			
CAD	3,415	22.954	$ 78,384
CNY	546,421	4.581	2,503,332
EUR	5,622	34.623	194,634
GBP	593	40.134	23,810
HKD	67,014	3.927	263,155
IDR	8,902,830	0.002	19,266
ILS	3,843	8.488	32,620
JPY	255,986	0.278	71,248
KRW	2,952,549	0.027	80,173
THB	127,121	0.970	123,278
TRY	6,925	5.466	37,855
USD	406,984	30.825	12,545,297
VND	16,963,437	0.001	22,537
Non-monetary items			
CNY	20,610	4.581	94,419
HKD	16,889	3.927	66,322
USD	5,152	30.825	158,813
Liabilities			
Monetary items			
CNY	143,218	4.581	656,127
EUR	1,771	34.623	61,324
GBP	468	40.134	18,801
HKD	5,537	3.927	21,745
IDR	19,189,799	0.002	41,533
INR	314,240	0.445	139,967
JPY	1,380,612	0.278	384,264
KRW	4,203,451	0.027	114,141
MYR	2,956	7.549	22,317
SGD	1,055	22.751	24,000
THB	52,203	0.970	50,625
USD	121,309	30.825	3,739,352

(ii) Sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange risk for monetary financial assets and liabilities listed in the table below is performed for reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates with other conditions held constant and without considering foreign exchange derivatives for hedge, showing the effect on profit or loss before tax.

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019
Foreign currencies to NTD appreciate by 1%	$ 101,490	$ 108,553
Foreign currencies to NTD depreciate by 1%	(101,490)	(108,553)

ii. Price risk

(i) The values of financial instruments may be changed by economic situations, industrial circumstances, market capital flows and government monetary policies. To hedge market value risk exposures, the Company adopts diversified assets allocation strategy taking into account the current trends of financial markets to flexibly adjust assets portfolio under the provisions of Article 146 (1) ~ (8) of the Insurance Act, regulating the limits of funds utilization ratios and accordingly, disperse the market value risk.

(ii)The Company adopts the FX swap contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge exchange rate fluctuations risk on foreign-currency denominated assets. As the gain (loss) arising from exchange rate changes will mostly offset against the loss (gain) on hedged objectives, the Company estimates no material market value risk would arise. The Company is exposed to price risk because of investments in stock-related futures, which have fair value in the active market and are used for hedging purposes. The Company sets limits to control the transaction volume to reduce its market risk.

(iii)The Company's investments comprise equity securities and REITs, etc. Their fair value would change due to the change of the prices of equity securities. If the prices of these equity securities and REITs had increased/decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, the effects on profit and loss and equity in the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	March 31, 2020		
	Changes in variables	Changes in profit or loss before tax	Changes in other comprehensive income (before tax)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Increased/ decreased by 1%	$ 3,453	$ 15,770

	March 31, 2019		
	Changes in variables	Changes in profit or loss before tax	Changes in other comprehensive income (before tax)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Increased/ decreased by 1%	$ 6,474	$ 14,431

iii. Interest rate risk

Sensitivity analysis of interest rate risk listed in the table below is performed for reasonably possible changes in interest rate with other conditions held constant, showing the effect on profit or loss before tax and other comprehensive income before tax. Measurement of interest rate risk only takes into consideration the duration but does not include convexity. Relevant effects may differ from the actual values, but the differences are not significant.

	December 31, 2019		
	Changes in variables	Changes in profit or loss	Changes in other comprehensive income
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	Increase/decrease 50 basis points	Decrease $19/ Increase $19	-

(b) Credit risk

i. When investing in financial instruments, the Company will encounter the risks that the transaction counterparties may default on contracts and the custodians may incur operating difficulties. The Company utilizes funds and makes investments in accordance with the Article 146 of Insurance Act and relevant laws, and conducts transactions only with counterparties with good credit ratings, or ensures that financial instruments are issued or guaranteed by reputable financial institutions, or acquires adequate collaterals. The Insurance Act also puts a limit to the transaction amount on an individual counterparty. Accordingly, the maximum loss to the Company is the total amount of all book value.

ii. The Company utilizes funds and makes investments in financial instruments except for short-term notes and bills, time deposits, demand deposits and cash equivalents in accordance with the Article 146 of Insurance Act and related laws, and sets limits to control the investment volume with an individual institution. Therefore, the Company has lower significant concentrations of credit risk. As for the management of credit risk of debt instruments, the Company identifies the credit risk by its rating provided by external institutions, credit quality, conditions of locations and risk of counterparties. For credit ratings of counterparties, the Company strictly complies with the Article 146 of Insurance Act, the relevant legal interpretations and the Company's internal regulations on risk control. The counterparties of bond investments are those financial institutions and companies with a certain degree of credit rating.

iii. The Company undertakes FX swap contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts only with high-credit-quality financial institutions. If the counterparties of Taiwan Stock Index Futures default, the futures brokers will be liable for the losses incurred on the default. Accordingly, the Company estimates no material credit risk would arise.

iv. The Company recognizes the following events as financial instruments' credit risk increases significantly:

(i) Bond interest receivable and debt instrument investments at amortized cost

a. When an independent external rating system has rated such investment instrument as investment grade, then it is classified as low credit risk;

b. When an independent external rating system has downgraded such investment instrument 2 notches and to non-investment grade; or

c. When an independent external rating system has rated such investment instrument as non-investment grade and decline in market value (against to the cost) exceeds 30%, then it is classified as the credit risk increases significantly.

(ii) Accounts receivable (excluding bond interest receivable) and other financial assets at amortized cost

When contractual payments (excluding the debt instruments) are more than 30 days past due but less than 90 days, then it is classified as the credit risk increases significantly.

v. The Company uses the following indicators to assess whether a financial asset has a credit impairment:

(i) A breach of contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; when a contract (excluding the debt instruments) is overdue more than 90 days, it is deemed breached.

(ii) The issuer enters into bankruptcy or reorganization that significantly affects its business.

vi. The Company wrote-off the financial assets partially or entirely to the extent of the amount which cannot be reasonably expected to be recovered. The indicators for reasonably expected to be unrecoverable include:

(i) The recourse procedure has ceased.

(ii) The debtor's assets or income is evaluated to be insufficient to repay outstanding payments.

vii. The Company uses credit ratings (including forward-looking information), probability of default and loss given default figures periodically published by international credit rating agencies to estimate expected credit loss of bond interest receivable and debt instruments at amortized cost. Information about expected loss rate is as follows:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months
Bond interest receivable			
Group 1	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
Group 2	0.0000%~0.0248%	0.0000%~0.0276%	0.0000%~0.0276%
Group 3	0.0182%~0.0372%	0.0184%~0.1103%	0.0230%~0.1103%
Group 4	0.0745%~0.1365%	0.0742%~0.1423%	0.0742%~0.1423%
Group 5	-	-	0.3267%
Debt instruments at amortized cost			
Group 1	0.0000%	0.0000%	0.0000%
Group 2	0.0000%~0.0248%	0.0000%~0.0276%	0.0000%~0.0276%
Group 3	0.0182%~0.0372%	0.0184%~0.1103%	0.0230%~0.1103%
Group 4	0.0745%~0.1365%	0.0742%~0.1423%	0.0742%~0.1423%

Group 1: S&P AAA or equivalents.
Group 2: Over S&P AA- or equivalents.
Group 3: Over S&P A- or equivalents.
Group 4: Over S&P BBB- or equivalents.
Group 5: Under S&P BBB- or equivalents.

The following credit risk information for the accounts receivable – bond interest receivable and investments in debt instruments at amortized cost is rated in 12-month period as of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019:

	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
	12 Months	12 Months	12 Months
Bond interest receivable			
Group 1	$ 4,887	$ 10,223	$ 4,924
Group 2	33,127	40,624	31,646
Group 3	65,887	55,454	80,718
Group 4	7,650	5,961	6,563
Group 5	-	-	11,421
	$ 111,551	$ 112,262	$ 135,272
Debt instruments at amortized cost			
Group 1	$ 1,742,643	$ 1,733,824	$ 1,761,534
Group 2	4,416,926	4,503,069	4,288,695
Group 3	6,260,583	6,417,427	6,368,330
Group 4	1,351,916	1,352,171	1,052,937
	$ 13,772,068	$ 14,006,491	$ 13,471,496

Movements in 12-month loss allowance for bond interest receivable and investments in debt instruments at amortized cost as of March 31, 2020 and 2019 are as follows:

	2020	2019
	12 Months	12 Months
Bond interest receivable		
At January 1	$ 31	$ 57
Provision	-	19
At March 31	$ 31	$ 76

	2020	2019
	12 Months	12 Months
Debt instruments at amortized cost		
At January 1	$ 4,176	$ 3,565
Provision	-	461
Recovery	(446)	-
At March 31	$ 3,730	$ 4,026

viii. The Company considers expected loss rate based on historical and current information and takes into account forecasts of future economic conditions to estimate expected credit loss of accounts receivable (excluding bond interest receivable) and other financial assets at amortized cost. As of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, the Company's accounts receivable (excluding bond interest receivable) and other financial assets at amortized cost are not overdue or past due no more than 30 days. The Company therefore assessed credit risk as low and do not recognize loss allowance for credit loss. The book value as of March 31, 2020, December 31, 2019 and March 31, 2019, are as follows:

	March 31, 2020		December 31, 2019		March 31, 2019	
	12 Months		12 Months		12 Months	
Accounts receivable (excluding bond interest)	$	164,768	$	212,960	$	65,893
Other financial assets		400,000		100,000		100,000
Refundable deposits under other assets		146,883		150,700		259,875

(c) Liquidity risk

i. The Company uses time deposits to adequately adjust its cash flows. When conducting investment evaluation, the Company will take into account the liquidity of financial instruments in secondary markets and may allocate some funds to lower-liquidity but higher-yield-rate financial instruments on condition that the risk is controlled. Even if those financial instruments are sold in the short-term, there is a less likelihood that liquidity risk would arise due to the selling price being significantly lower than the fair value. However, those financial instruments are not intended to be sold in the short-term.

ii. The notional principal of FX swap contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts is normally used as a calculation basis of receivables and payables for these transactions, and is not the actual settlement amount, except for new undertaking or non-renewing transactions. The actual settlement amount is usually lower than the notional principal. The Company has paid margins in advance before undertaking stock-related futures transactions, and daily evaluates the unsettled futures positions. In case additional margins have to be paid later on, the Company has sufficient working capital to fulfill its payment obligations. Accordingly, the Company estimates no material cash flow risk would arise.

iii. The table below analyzes the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into groupings based on the remaining period at the end of the reporting period to the contractual maturity date.

(i) Non-derivative financial liabilities

March 31, 2020	Due in one year	Due after one year through three years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 635,348	$ 1	$ 635,349
Deposits-in (under other liabilities)	2,418	3,056	5,474

December 31, 2019	Due in one year	Due after one year through three years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 456,011	$ 532	$ 456,543
Deposits-in (under other liabilities)	3,244	2,230	5,474

March 31, 2019	Due in one year	Due after one year through three years	Total
Accounts payable	$ 480,449	$ 1,063	$ 481,512
Deposits-in (under other liabilities)	1,806	3,611	5,417

(ii) Net-settled derivative financial liabilities

March 31, 2020	Due in three months	Due after three months through one year	Total
FX swap contracts	$ 4,108	$ 17,219	$ 21,327
Forward foreign exchange contracts	1,519	955	2,474

December 31, 2019	Due in three months	Due after three months through one year	Total
FX swap contracts	$ 242	$ -	$ 242
Forward foreign exchange contracts	4,937	197	5,134
Futures	4,719	-	4,719

March 31, 2019	Due in three months	Due after three months through one year	Total
FX swap contracts	$ 17,365	$ 169	$ 17,534
Forward foreign exchange contracts	3,358	-	3,358

(2) Risk management of insurance contracts

All insurance contracts assumed by the Company, after assessment, were considered risks transferred by reinsurance. Risk management and procedures are summarized below:

A. Measurement and management of insurance risk:

Insurance risk occurs when loss frequency, severity, timing and other possible risk factors are far from past experience. For example, natural and man-made catastrophes risk may occur randomly and thus actual claims may be more than expected.

The Company follows underwriting and risk management related guidelines to assume reinsurance business. The Company's internal quantitative model, external monitoring model, internal control system and other related systems are developed to ensure insurance risks are efficiently identified, measured, steered and monitored.

(a) Underwriting policy

The reinsurance portfolio of the Company consists of various types of reinsurance and businesses from different countries and territories. The insurance types include life insurance, property and casualty insurance and others which are in compliance with regulatory requirement. The Company's development direction is to actively deepen the domestic market and steadily expand the international market to diversify risks of regional concentration.

(b) Retrocession strategy

In consideration of financial strength, capacity and the operation strategies, the Company arranges retrocession to increase the capacity, diversify risks, mitigate retained risk and increase business competitiveness. Furthermore, the Company has purchased catastrophe cover to minimize the exposure to catastrophe loss which may greatly impact the Company's financial performance. Stringent evaluation of the reputation and credit rating of the reinsurer is taken into account when the Company arranges a retrocession contract.

Although the Company adopts various prescribed methods to control insurance risk, given the random and unpredictable nature of insured incidents, deviation may occur between the actual result and the expectation derived from historical experience.

B. Concentration of insurance risk

Premium income and retention premium income ratio based on the business type are as follows:

Year / Type	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020		Three-month period ended March 31, 2019	
	Reinsurance premiums	Retention premiums	Reinsurance premiums	Retention premiums
Domestic inward property reinsurance business	69.31%	67.58%	69.69%	68.45%
Domestic inward life reinsurance business	14.18%	15.49%	14.86%	15.97%
Subtotal-Domestic inward reinsurance business	83.49%	83.07%	84.55%	84.42%
Foreign inward reinsurance business	16.51%	16.93%	15.45%	15.58%
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

C. Sensitivity analysis of insurance risk

The retention earned premium income of the Company (excluding the compulsory automobile liability insurance business) for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 were \$3,403,626 and \$3,102,615, respectively. If the change of combined ratio of the Company is 1%, the estimated effect on gains and losses of underwriting for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2020 and 2019 would be approximately \$34,036 and \$31,026, respectively.

D. Loss development pattern

(a) As of March 31, 2020, the following table indicates the loss development pattern of the Company's inward business:

Year of underwriting	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Total
Non-statutory insurance							
Accumulated estimated claim amount							
At the end of the year	$ 5,067,741	$ 4,823,223	$ 4,676,211	$ 4,930,116	$ 5,429,011	$ 790,360	
After the first year	7,521,055	7,371,808	7,200,462	8,375,007	6,792,570		
After the second year	7,049,813	7,038,930	7,175,700	8,426,771			
After the third year	6,892,499	6,840,249	7,195,074				
After the fourth year	6,804,183	6,782,934					
After the fifth year	6,824,837						
Accumulated estimated claim amount	6,824,837	6,782,934	7,195,074	8,426,771	6,792,570	790,360	$ 36,812,546
Accumulated claim payment	(6,014,784)	(6,197,164)	(5,940,282)	(5,905,019)	(1,627,577)	131,904	(25,552,922)
Accumulated unpaid claim	810,053	585,770	1,254,792	2,521,752	5,164,993	922,264	11,259,624
Add: accumulated unpaid claim before 2014							2,892,522
Subtotal							14,152,146
Provision for statutory insurance claims reserve (Note)	31	5,507	198,682	707,304	1,002,836	233,483	2,147,843
Total							$ 16,299,989

Note: Statutory insurance includes compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance.

(b) As of March 31, 2020, the following table indicates the loss development pattern of the Company's retention business:

Year of underwriting	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Three-month period ended March 31, 2020	Total
Non-statutory insurance							
Accumulated estimated claim amount							
At the end of the year	$ 4,796,487	$ 4,501,311	$ 4,427,596	$ 4,566,834	$ 4,965,602	$ 703,781	
After the first year	7,012,164	6,787,551	6,686,191	7,512,520	6,228,402		
After the second year	6,605,203	6,519,989	6,712,808	7,373,690			
After the third year	6,459,501	6,321,303	6,684,562				
After the fourth year	6,371,512	6,267,196					
After the fifth year	6,392,829						
Accumulated estimated claim amount	6,392,829	6,267,196	6,684,562	7,373,690	6,228,402	703,781	$ 33,650,460
Accumulated claim payment	(5,605,556)	(5,716,528)	(5,534,317)	(5,331,208)	(1,497,879)	93,186	(23,592,302)
Accumulated unpaid claim	787,273	550,668	1,150,245	2,042,482	4,730,523	796,967	10,058,158
Add: accumulated unpaid claim before 2014							2,791,749
Subtotal							12,849,907
Provision for statutory insurance claims reserve (Note)	31	5,507	198,682	707,304	1,002,836	233,483	2,147,843
Less:Loss allowance of ceded claims reserve							8
Total							$ 14,997,758

Note: Statutory insurance includes compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance.

(c) As of December 31, 2019, the following table indicates the loss development pattern of the Company's inward business:

Year of underwriting	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Non-statutory insurance							
Accumulated estimated claim amount							
At the end of the year	$ 4,482,819	$ 5,067,741	$ 4,823,223	$ 4,676,211	$ 4,930,116	$ 5,429,011	
After the first year	7,292,566	7,521,055	7,371,808	7,200,462	8,375,507		
After the second year	6,837,791	7,049,813	7,038,930	7,175,700			
After the third year	6,618,827	6,892,499	6,840,249				
After the fourth year	6,551,918	6,804,183					
After the fifth year	6,475,167						
Accumulated estimated claim amount	6,475,167	6,804,183	6,840,249	7,175,700	8,375,507	5,429,011	$ 41,099,817
Accumulated claim payment	(5,969,031)	(5,969,193)	(6,159,813)	(5,819,517)	(5,247,972)	(527,271)	(29,692,797)
Accumulated unpaid claim	506,136	834,990	680,436	1,356,183	3,127,535	4,901,740	11,407,020
Add: accumulated unpaid claim before 2013							2,428,911
Subtotal							13,835,931
Provision for statutory insurance claims reserve (Note)	-	31	28,983	277,211	879,231	947,975	2,133,431
Total							$ 15,969,362

Note: Statutory insurance includes compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance.

(d) As of December 31, 2019, the following table indicates the loss development pattern of the Company's retention business:

Year of underwriting	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Non-statutory insurance							
Accumulated estimated claim amount							
At the end of the year	$ 4,218,773	$ 4,796,487	$ 4,501,311	$ 4,427,596	$ 4,566,834	$ 4,965,602	
After the first year	6,809,108	7,012,164	6,787,551	6,686,191	7,512,520		
After the second year	6,420,151	6,605,203	6,519,989	6,712,808			
After the third year	6,214,332	6,459,501	6,321,303				
After the fourth year	6,147,683	6,371,512					
After the fifth year	6,072,352						
Accumulated estimated claim amount	6,072,352	6,371,512	6,321,303	6,712,808	7,512,520	4,965,602	$ 37,956,097
Accumulated claim payment	(5,586,384)	(5,560,765)	(5,680,960)	(5,419,038)	(4,715,608)	(526,479)	(27,489,234)
Accumulated unpaid claim	485,968	810,747	640,343	1,293,770	2,796,912	4,439,123	10,466,863
Add: accumulated unpaid claim before 2013							2,345,706
Subtotal							12,812,569
Provision for statutory insurance claims reserve (Note)	-	31	28,983	277,211	879,231	947,975	2,133,431
Less:Loss allowance of ceded claims reserve							8
Total							$ 14,946,008

Note: Statutory insurance includes compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance.

(e) As of March 31, 2019, the following table indicates the loss development pattern of the Company's inward business:

Year of underwriting	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019	Total
Non-statutory insurance							
Accumulated estimated claim amount							
At the end of the year	$ 4,482,819	$ 5,067,741	$ 4,823,223	$ 4,676,211	$ 4,930,116	$ 591,815	
After the first year	7,292,566	7,521,055	7,371,808	7,200,462	6,191,454		
After the second year	6,837,791	7,049,813	7,038,930	7,357,726			
After the third year	6,618,827	6,892,499	6,924,510				
After the fourth year	6,551,918	6,857,798					
After the fifth year	6,543,910						
Accumulated estimated claim amount	6,543,910	6,857,798	6,924,510	7,357,726	6,191,454	591,815	$ 34,467,213
Accumulated claim payment	(5,934,025)	(5,874,452)	(5,995,488)	(4,779,433)	(1,487,267)	5,325	(24,065,340)
Accumulated unpaid claim	609,885	983,346	929,022	2,578,293	4,704,187	597,140	10,401,873
Add: accumulated unpaid claim before 2013							3,084,406
Subtotal							13,486,279
Provision for statutory insurance claims reserve (Note)	-	12,275	172,443	683,253	918,043	335,126	2,121,140
Total							$ 15,607,419

Note: Statutory insurance includes compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance.

(f) As of March 31, 2019, the following table indicates the loss development pattern of the Company's retention business:

Year of underwriting	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Three-month period ended March 31, 2019	Total
Non-statutory insurance							
Accumulated estimated claim amount							
At the end of the year	$ 4,218,773	$ 4,796,487	$ 4,501,311	$ 4,427,596	$ 4,566,834	$ 560,675	
After the first year	6,809,108	7,012,164	6,787,551	6,686,191	5,686,790		
After the second year	6,420,151	6,605,203	6,519,989	6,847,062			
After the third year	6,214,332	6,459,501	6,409,840				
After the fourth year	6,147,683	6,425,644					
After the fifth year	6,139,043						
Accumulated estimated claim amount	6,139,043	6,425,644	6,409,840	6,847,062	5,686,790	560,675	$ 32,069,054
Accumulated claim payment	(5,554,158)	(5,468,237)	(5,525,849)	(4,428,600)	(1,333,853)	4,987	(22,305,710)
Accumulated unpaid claim	584,885	957,407	883,991	2,418,462	4,352,937	565,662	9,763,344
Add: accumulated unpaid claim before 2013							2,940,873
Subtotal							12,704,217
Provision for statutory insurance claims reserve (Note)	-	12,275	172,443	683,253	918,043	335,126	2,121,140
Less:Loss allowance of ceded claims reserve							286
Total							$ 14,825,643

Note: Statutory insurance includes compulsory automobile liability insurance, residential earthquake insurance and nuclear insurance.

14. THE OBJECTIVE, POLICY AND PROCEDURE OF CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's primary objectives when managing capital are to safeguard capital adequacy and solvency of the Company in order to support the Company's sustainable development and continuously create interests for shareholder.

In practice, Taiwan insurance enterprises usually measure whether the capital is adequate by using the capital adequacy ratio. Pursuant to Article 143-4 of Insurance Act, an insurance enterprise's ratio of self-owned capital to risk-based capital may not be lower than 200%. The Company calculates the capital adequacy ratio every six months in accordance with "Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies" to ensure that it can continuously meet the statutory capital requirement.

In accordance with "Regulations Governing Capital Adequacy of Insurance Companies", capital adequacy ratio is calculated as self-owned capital divided by risk-based capital. Self-owned capital is the total capital approved by the competent authority, which includes recognized owners' equity and other adjustment items as regulated by the competent authority; risk-based capital is the total capital calculated based on the extent of risk that an insurance enterprise assumes in its actual operations. Capital adequacy ratios of the Company as of December 31, 2019 and 2018 were all at capital adequacy level. In addition, the net worth ratio of the Company is 29.92% as of March 31, 2020, in accordance with the Article 15 of the "Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises".

15. OTHER DISCLOSURES

(1) Information of significant transactions

A. Acquisition of real estate in excess of $300,000 or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

B. Disposals of real estate in excess of $300,000 or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

C. Related party transactions in excess of $100,000 or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

D. Accounts receivable from related parties in excess of $100,000 or 20% of the paid-in capital: None.

E. Derivative business transactions: Please see Note 6 (3).

F. Business and significant transactions between the parent company and subsidiaries, and those between subsidiaries: None.

(2) Information related to long-term investments

None.

(3) Investments in Mainland China and business transactions

None.

(4) Major shareholders information

Shares / Names of major shareholders	Number of shares held	Shareholding ratio(%)
Evergreen International Corporation	207,419,251	35.13%
Ministry of Finance	120,239,773	20.36%
Evergreen International Storage and Transport Corporation	51,228,414	8.67%
Evergreen Marine Corporation	49,866,466	8.44%
EVA Airways Corporation	35,203,008	5.96%

Note: Major shareholders information on this exhibit is the shareholders who own 5% or more shares of the Company on the last business day of each quarter.

16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operates business only in reinsurance services. The Company allocates resources and assesses performance of the Company as a whole, and has identified that the Company has only one reportable operating segment.

17. BORROWINGS RESULTED FROM PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

None.

18. ACQUISITION, CONSTRUCTION, IDLELIZATION AND SALES OF MAIN OPERATING ASSETS AND REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

None.

19. IMPORTANT LAWSUITS IN PROGRESS OR ADJUDICATED

None.

20. IMPORTANT CONTRACTS SIGNED, DISCHARGED BY PERFORMANCE, AGREEMENT, OR BREACHED

Aside from regular contracts related to the insurance business, the Company had no important contracts signed, discharged by performance, agreement, or breached.

21. INVESTMENT ITEMS AND INVESTMENT CEILINGS WITH THE INVESTMENT FUNDS BEING HANDLED AND MANAGED BY THE SECURITIES INVESTMENT TRUST COMPANIES OR SECURITIES INVESTMENT CONSULTING COMPANIES

None.

22. ADJUSTMENT OF ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT CHANGE OR REFORM OF MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

None.

23. EFFECTS OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN GOVERNMENT LAWS

None.

24. INFORMATION ON DISCOUNTINUED OPERATIONS

None.

25. MAJOR OPERATIONS, ASSETS, AND LIABILITIES RECEIVED FROM OR TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSURANCE BUSINESSES

None.