UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Financial Statements

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

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors of Union Insurance Co., LTD.:

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Union Insurance Co., LTD.("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs"), International Accounting Standards ("IASs"), Interpretations developed by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") or the former Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Assessment of insurance liability

Please refer to Note 4(o) "Insurance liabilities" for the related accounting policy for the years ended December 31, 2024, Note 5 for accounting assumptions and estimation uncertainty of insurance liability for the years ended December 31, 2024, and Note 6(n) for details of the assessment of insurance liability.



Description of key audit matter:

The Company measures insurance liabilities in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Provision of Various Reserves" and relevant administrative rules, of which the judgment of future uncertainty and related hypothetical parameters include claim development factor and expected claim rate used in estimating the claim reserve, as well as the reserve of unearned premium is based on the calculated factors according to characteristics of each insurance type. Above mentioned assessment is involved the exercise of significant professional judgments. Therefore, the valuation of insurance liabilities has been identified as a key audit matter in our audit.

How the matter was addressed in our audit:

Our principal audit procedures included: engaging our internal actuarial specialists to perform relevant audit procedures over insurance liability, inspecting whether the methods and parameters of insurance liabilities are in accordance with insurance related regulations and administrative rules and relevant practical principles set by the Actuarial Institute of the Republic of China; independently establishing models to recalculate the amount of reserves and further comparing the result of recalculation with the one provided by the management; the appropriateness of actuarial assumptions based on internal data or industry experiences with the characteristics of insurance products, including understanding of industry and market, and evaluating the rationality of actuarial assumption adopted by the management.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises and with the IFRSs, IASs, IFRIC, SIC endorsed and issued into effect by the Financial Supervisory Commission of the Republic of China, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- 2. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- 3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- 4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- 5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Notes to Readers

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

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



The engagement partners on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report are Wu, Cheng-Yen and Tsai, Pei-Ju.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China) March 11, 2025

Notes to Readers

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UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Balance Sheets

December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Assets	December 31 Amount	2024	December 31, 2	2023 %		Liabilities and Equity	_	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2	
11000	Cash and cash equivalents (note 6(a))	\$ 3,132,83		3,479,186		21000	Liabilities and Equity Accounts payable (note 6(b) and (e))	\$	Amount % 7	Amount 1,234,591	% 6
12000	Receivables (note 6(b))	653,10		555,987	3	21700	Current tax liabilities	•	180,909 1	94,885	_
12600	Current tax assets	11,91		7,234	_	24000	Insurance liabilities (note 6(n))		14,097,745 61	12,297,598	62
14110	Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (note 6(f))	2,541,49	7 11	1,721,519	9	27000	Provisions(note 6(1))		69,727 -	98,816	1
14190	Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 6(f)	2,878,01	0 12	2,351,075	12	23800	Lease liabilities (note 6(j))		13,351 -	17,929	_
14145	Financial assets at amortized cost (note 6(f))	3,063,73	8 13	2,562,498	13	28000	Deferred tax liabilities (note 6(o))		63,920 -	63,920	_
14180	Other financial assets, net (note 6(f))	2,515,75	8 11	1,872,700	10	25000	Other liabilities		26,148 -	19,669	
16700	Right-of-use assets (note 6(i))	13,21	1 -	17,733	-		Total liabilities	-	15,915,621 69	13,827,408	
14200	Investment property (note 6(g))	862,33	3 4	1,047,509	5			•			
15000	Reinsurance assets (note 6(c))	5,327,36	8 23	4,202,406	21		Equity				
16000	Property and equipment (note 6(h))	1,486,82	6 6	1,287,364	6	31100	Ordinary share (note 6(p))		2,236,080 10	2,236,080	11
17000	Intangible assets	213,96	9 1	165,170	1	33100	Legal reserve (note 6(p))		1,022,451 4	1,004,854	5
18000	Other assets	530,03	4 2	657,674	3	33200	Special reserve (note 6(n) and (p))		3,378,295 14	3,094,152	16
						33300	Unappropriated retained earnings (note 6(p))		726,574 3	(256,606)	(1)
						34000	Other equity(note 6(p))		(48,424)	22,167	
		-					Total equity		7,314,976 31	6,100,647	31
	Total assets	\$ 23,230,59	<u>7</u> <u>100</u>	19,928,055	<u>100</u>		Total liabilities and equity	\$	23,230,597 100	19,928,055	<u>100</u>

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Statements of Comprehensive Income

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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

		2024 Amount	<u>%</u>	2023 Amount	<u>%</u>	Change %
41000	Operating revenue:	ф. 12.656.072	104	12 200 700	101	11
41110 41120	Written premium Reinsurance premium	\$ 13,656,072 461,415	124	12,280,790 455,275	121 4	11 1
41120	Premium	14,117,487	<u>4</u> 128	12,736,065	125	1
51100	Less: Reinsurance expense	4,187,538	38	3,533,680	35	19
51310	Net change in unearned premiums reserve	336,440	3	236,828	2	42
41130	Retained earned premium	9,593,509	87	8,965,557	88	72
41300	Reinsurance commission received	721,427	7	570,682	6	26
41500	Net income (loss) from investments	721,127	,	270,002	Ü	
41510	Interest income	161,485	2	129,927	1	24
41521	Gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	367,014	3	365,860	4	-
41527	Realized gains (losses) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	97,480	1	90,790	1	7
41550	Foreign exchange gains (losses), investments	22,808	_	1,066	-	2,040
41570	Gains (losses) on investment property	44,229	_	38,426	_	15
41585	Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of investments (note 6(f))	1,096	_	(3,476)	_	132
41595	Impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses on other investments (Note 6(g))	(10,350)	_	-	_	-
41800	Other operating income	17,649	_	18,681	_	(6)
11000	Total operating revenue	11,016,347	100	10,177,513	100	(0)
51000	Operating costs:	11,010,317	100	10,177,515	100	
51200	Insurance claim payment	6,018,441	54	6,627,072	65	(9)
41200	Less: Claims recovered from reinsurers	1,373,402	12	1,762,084	17	(22)
51260	Retained claim payment	4,645,039	42	4,864,988	48	(22)
51300	Net change in other insurance liability (note 6(n))	4,043,037	72	4,004,200	40	
51320	Net change in claim reserve	546,362	5	224,208	2	144
51340	Net change in special claim reserve	(68,807)	-	40,005	-	(272)
51350	Net change in premium deficiency reserve	(1,465)	_	(394,485)	(3)	100
51500	Commission expense	2,062,850	19	1,930,951	19	7
51800	Other operating costs	25,650	-	30,450	-	(16)
51700	Finance costs	9,488		7,265		31
31700	Total operating costs	7,219,117	66	6,703,382	66	31
58000		7,219,117		0,703,382		
	Operating expenses:	1,874,857	17	1,747,106	17	7
58100 58200	General expenses Administrative expenses	466,125	17 4	404,646	17 4	15
58300	Staff training expenses	1,837		1,465	4	25
58400	Expected credit losses or reversal of expected credit losses of non-investments (note 6(b))	15,701	-	18,819	-	(17)
30400			21			(17)
	Total operating expenses	2,358,520	13	2,172,036	21	10
	Operating income	1,438,710	13	1,302,095	13	10
50100	Non-operating income and expenses:	7 155				
59100 59900	Gains (losses) on disposals of property and equipment	7,455 19,294	-	7.514	-	157
39900	Other non-operating income and expenses, net	26,749	<u> </u>	7,514 7,514	<u> </u>	137
62000	Total non-operating income and expenses Net income before income tax		13	1,309,609	13	12
		1,465,459			13	12
63000	Less: Income tax expenses (note 6(o))	243,936	2	1 200 246	12	123
92000	Net Income	1,221,523	11	1,200,346	12	2
83000	Other comprehensive income:					
83100	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	28 002		7 247		200
83110	Gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans (note 6(1))	28,903	-	7,247	- 1	299
83190	Revaluation gains (losses) on investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(35,651)		88,201		(140)
02525	Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	(6,748)		95,448	1	(107)
83200	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss					
83290	Gains (losses) from investments in debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(446)				-
0.50.5	Components of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss	(446)				-
83000	Other comprehensive income (after tax)	(7,194)		95,448	1	(108)
0====	Total comprehensive income	\$ <u>1,214,329</u>	<u>11</u>	1,295,794	<u>13</u>	(6)
97500	Basic earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(q))	<u>\$</u>	5.46		5.37	
98500	Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars) (note 6(q))	<u> </u>	5.44		5.37	

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Share capital		Retained earnings		Other equity	
	Ordinary shares	Legal reserve	Special reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings	Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Total equity
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$ 2,236,080	1,004,854	2,750,537	(1,120,584)	(66,034)	4,804,853
Net Income	-	-	-	1,200,346	-	1,200,346
Other comprehensive income			<u> </u>	7,247	88,201	95,448
Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1,207,593	88,201	1,295,794
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:						
Special reserve on appropriated-net change in special claim reserve	-	-	344,588	(344,588)	-	=
Special reserve on reversal-employee training and transferring plan	<u> </u>		(973)	973	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at December 31, 2023	2,236,080	1,004,854	3,094,152	(256,606)	22,167	6,100,647
Net Income	-	-	-	1,221,523	-	1,221,523
Other comprehensive income		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	28,903	(36,097)	(7,194)
Total comprehensive income	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1,250,426	(36,097)	1,214,329
Appropriation and distribution of retained earnings:						
Legal reserve appropriated	-	17,597	-	(17,597)	-	=
Special reserve on appropriated-net change in special claim reserve	-	-	285,315	(285,315)	-	=
Special reserve on reversal-employee training and transferring plan	-	-	(1,172)	1,172	-	-
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	34,494	(34,494)	=
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 2,236,080	1,022,451	3,378,295	726,574	(48,424)	7,314,976

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 $\,$

(Expressed in Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		2024	
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities:	Ф	1 465 450	1 200 600
Net income before income tax	\$	1,465,459	1,309,609
Adjustments:			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss):		52.050	51.052
Depreciation expense		52,050	51,953
Amortization expense		35,151	25,320
Net gain on financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(363,255)	(345,727)
Interest expense		9,488	7,265
Interest income		(161,485)	(129,927)
Dividend income		(129,322)	(110,923)
Net change in insurance liabilities		1,802,142	175,386
Net change in other provisions		(186)	(4,050)
(Reversal of expected credit losses) expected credit losses of investments		(1,096)	3,476
Expected credit losses of non-investments		15,701	18,819
Gain on disposal of property and equipment		(7,455)	-
Gain on disposal of intangible assets		(2,698)	-
Impairment loss on non-financial assets		10,350	-
Others		<u> </u>	9
Total adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)		1,259,385	(308,399)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Changes in operating assets:			
Decrease in notes receivable		16,138	21,530
(Increase) decrease in premiums receivable		(67,233)	24,287
Increase in other receivables		(42,531)	(8,951)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		(456,723)	(573,315)
Increase in financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		(563,159)	(122,198)
(Increase) decrease in financial assets at amortized cost		(500,000)	200,000
Increase in other financial assets		(643,058)	(249,825)
(Increase) decrease in reinsurance assets		(1,134,891)	35,136
Decrease in other assets		60,835	83,071
Total changes in operating assets		(3,330,622)	(590,265)
Changes in operating liabilities:			
Increase in other payable		229,230	67,286
Increase in other liabilities		6,479	301
Total changes in operating liabilities		235,709	67,587
Cash (outflow) inflow generated from operations		(370,069)	478,532
Interest received		153,560	148,873
Dividends received		128,453	110,432
Interest paid		(9,488)	(7,265)
Income taxes paid		(162,589)	(14,378)
Net Cash flows from operating activities		(260,133)	716,194
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities:		(===,===,/	, = 0, = 2
Increase in prepayments		(1,433)	(29,043)
Acquisition of property and equipment		(47,392)	(23,820)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment		11,140	(23,020)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(36,021)	(32,444)
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		4,137	(32,444)
Acquisition of investment properties		-,137	(202,631)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(69,569)	(287,938)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities:		(07,507)	(201,730)
Payment of lease liabilities		(16,645)	(16,360)
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(16,645)	(16,360)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(346,347)	411,896
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		3,479,186	3,067,290
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	•	3,132,839	3,479,186
Cash and Cash equivalents at the of period	.	3,134,037	J, 1 /J,100

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

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

(1) Company history

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. (the "Company") was founded on February 20, 1963 and registered under the Ministry of Economic Affairs, R.O.C. The address of the Company's registered office is 12th Floor, No. 219, Sec. 4, Zhongxiao E. Road, Taipei, Taiwan, R.O.C. The Company are primarily engaged in underwriting of fire, marine, automobile, engineering, liability and accident insurance, reinsurance, insurance businesses entrusted by other companies, performing a variety of investments and other businesses in accordance with the regulations.

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

These financial reports were approved and announced by the Board of Directors on March 11, 2025.

(3) New standards, amendments and interpretations adopted:

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

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

- Amendments to IAS 1 "Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current"
- Amendments to IAS 1 "Non-current Liabilities with Covenants"
- Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 "Supplier Finance Arrangements"
- Amendments to IFRS 16 "Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback"
- (b) The impact of IFRS Accounting Standards endorsed by the FSC but not yet effective

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

• Amendments to IAS21 "Lack of Exchangeability"

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

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

Standards or Interpretations IFRS 17 "Insurance The new standards" Contracts" The new standards or Insurance contracts insurance contracts

Effective date per Content of amendment IASB

January 1, 2023

The new standard of accounting for insurance contracts contain recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued, and the main amendments are as follows:

- Recognition: an entity recognizes a group of insurance contracts that it issues from the earliest of:
 - the beginning of the coverage period of the group of contracts;
 - the date when the first payment from a policyholder in the group because due; and
 - for a group of onerous contracts, when the group becomes onerous, if facts and circumstances indicate that there is such a group.
- Measurement: on initial recognition, an entity shall measure a group of insurance contracts at the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin. For subsequent measurement, the entity shall estimate the cash flows, discount rates and the adjustment for nonfinancial risk.
- Presentation and disclosure: the presentation of insurance revenue is based on the provision of service pattern and investment components excluded from insurance revenue.

Standards or		Effective date per
Interpretations	Content of amendment	IASB
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Insurance Contracts"	The fundamental principles introduced when the Board first issued IFRS 17 in May 2017 remain unaffected. The amendments are designed to:	January 1, 2023
	• reduce costs by simplifying some requirements in the Standard;	
	• make financial performance easier to explain; and	
	• ease transition by deferring the effective date of the Standard to 2023 and by providing additional relief to reduce the effort required when applying IFRS 17 for the first time.	
Amendments to IFRS 17 "Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 – Comparative Information "	The amendment adds a new transition option to IFRS 17 (the 'classification overlay') to alleviate accounting mismatches in comparative information between insurance contract liabilities and related financial assets on the initial application of IFRS 17. It allows presentation of comparative information about financial assets to be presented in a manner that is more consistent with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.	January 1, 2023

Standards or Interpretations

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements"

Content of amendment

new standard introduces three categories of income and expenses, two income statement subtotals and one single management performance note on The three amendments, measures. combined with enhanced guidance on how to disaggregate information, set the stage for better and more consistent information for users, and will affect all the entities.

- A more structured income statement: under current standards, companies use different formats to present their results, making it difficult for investors to compare financial performance across companies. The new standard promotes a more structured income statement, introducing a newly defined 'operating profit' subtotal and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between three new distinct categories based on a company's main business activities.
- Management performance measures (MPMs): the new standard introduces a definition for management performance measures, and requires companies to explain in a single note to the financial statements why the measure provides useful information, how it is calculated and reconcile it to an amount determined under IFRS Accounting Standards.
- Greater disaggregation of information: the new standard includes enhanced guidance on how companies group information in the financial statements. This includes guidance on whether information is included in the primary financial statements or is further disaggregated in the notes.

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

Effective date per IASB

January 1, 2027

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

- Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 "Sale or Contribution of Assets Between an Investor and Its Associate or Joint Venture"
- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures"
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments"
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards—Volume 11
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity"

(4) Summary of material accounting policies:

The material accounting policies presented in the financial statements are summarized as follows. Unless otherwise indicated, the significant accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Companies and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations and SIC Interpretations endorsed and issued into effect by the FSC (hereinafter referred to IFRS endorsed by the FSC).

(b) Basis of preparation

(i) Basis of measure

Except for the following significant accounts, the financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis:

- 1) FVTPL are measured at fair value.
- 2) FVOCI are measured at fair value.
- 3) Net defined benefit liability is recognized as the fair value of the plan assets less the present value of the defined benefit obligation and the effect of the asset ceiling.
- 4) Part of investment properties are measured at fair value as their recognized cost.
- 5) Reinsurance reserve assets and insurance liability are measured in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Provision of Various Reserves".

(ii) Functional currency and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of the Company is determined based on the primary economic environment in which the entities operate. The financial statements are presented in New Taiwan Dollar, which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in New Taiwan Dollar has been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(c) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the respective functional currencies of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each subsequent reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated into the functional currencies using the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured based on historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences are generally recognized in profit or loss, except for the differences relating to an investment in equity securities designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(d) Principle of classifying assets and liabilities as current and non-current

Due to the specific business feature of insurance business, the operating cycle is more difficult to establish, and therefore assets and liabilities are not classified as current or non-current. Nonetheless, the items are classified per their properties and are arranged per their liquidity.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents comprise time deposits due within three months and bonds purchased under resale agreements which are held for the purpose of meeting short term cash commitments, readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Those time deposits exceed three months are recognized as other financial assets—net.

(f) Bills and bonds purchased/sold under agreements to resell

Bills and bonds purchased/sold under agreements to resell, they are accounted at the transaction price and are included in assets on the delivery date if it's compliance with financing conditions. When selling back, they are regarded as the realization of the assets, and the difference between the trading and the selling is classified as interest income.

(g) Financial instruments

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

(i) Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at: amortized cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – debt investment; FVOCI – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

1) Financial assets measured at amortized cost

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

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost, which is the amount at which the financial asset is measured at initial recognition, plus/minus, the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method, adjusted for any loss allowance. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.

2) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

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

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

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

Debt investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income. On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Dividend income is recognized in profit or loss on the date on which the Company's right to receive payment is established.

3) Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

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

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

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

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

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

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

5) Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances for expected credit losses on financial assets measured at amortized cost (including cash and cash equivalents, amortized costs, receivables, guarantee deposit paid and other financial assets), debt investments measured at FVOCI, accounts receivable and contract assets.

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

- · debt securities that are determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date; and
- other debt securities and bank balances for which credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowance for trade receivables and contract assets are always measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL.

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

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

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

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

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

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being more than 90 days past due;

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortized cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets. For debt securities at FVOCI, the loss allowance is charge to profit or loss and is recognized in other comprehensive income instead of reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering a financial asset in its entirety or a portion thereof. For corporate customers, the Company individually makes an assessment with respect to the timing and amount of write-off based on whether there is a reasonable expectation of recovery. The Company expects no significant recovery from the amount written off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

6) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.

The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized in its statement of balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

(ii) Financial liabilities

1) Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities not classified as held for trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value (including payables and other liabilities), plus any directly attributable transaction costs at the time of initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost calculated using the effective interest method.

2) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

3) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(h) Investment property

Investment property is property held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes. Investment property is measured at cost on initial recognition and subsequently at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation expense is calculated based on the depreciation method, useful life, and residual value which are the same as those adopted for property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property (calculated as the difference between the net proceeds from disposal and the carrying amount) is recognized in profit or loss.

Rental income from investment property is recognized as other revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognized as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease.

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

(i) 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". The Company defines significant insurance risk as the event which might lead to additional significant payment.

Once a contract has qualified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expired, even if insurance risk becomes insignificant or not existent. However, some contracts do not transfer any insurance risk to the Company at inception, although they do transfer insurance risk at a later time. In those cases, the contract is not considered an insurance contract until the risk transfer happens.

(i) Reinsurance contract assets

The Company's rights to the reinsurer include ceded unearned premium reserve, ceded claim reserve, ceded premium deficiency reserve, claims recoverable from reinsurers, and net reinsurance receivables. The way to estimate claims and payments recoverable from reinsures is consistent with the way to estimate claims of policies. Receivables and payables of reinsurance are not offset and present by net amounts unless both parties to the contract have statutory offsetting rights and intend to deliver on a net basis or at the same time.

The Company periodically assesses the impairment of the reinsurance assets described above, reinsurance reserve assets, claims recoverable from reinsurers, reinsurance receivables, and reinsurance liabilities reserve deposit. A reinsurance asset is impaired if, and only if (a) 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 (b) that event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the reinsurer. If the Company's reinsurance reserve assets are impaired, the Company shall reduce its carrying amount accordingly and recognize that impairment loss in profit or loss, and recognize proper allowance for claims recoverable from reinsurers, reinsurance receivables, and reinsurance liabilities reserve deposit.

The Company assesses whether significant insurance risks have been transferred to the reinsurer. If significant insurance risks of the insurance contract have not been transferred, the contract is recognized via deposit accounting. The premium minus the company retained reinsurance premium (or fee) is recognized as deposit asset or liability, not profit or loss.

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Compliance with the "Regulations Governing the Provision of Unauthorized Reinsurance Reserves for Insurance Company", the Company deposits reserve for those unauthorized reinsurance ceded businesses according to "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises Engaging in Operating Reinsurance and Other Risk Spreading Mechanisms" on ceded date or balance sheet date and discloses in notes of financial statements.

(k) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

(ii) Reclassifies the property to investment property

When the use of a property changes to investment property, the Company reclassifies the property to investment property based on the carrying amount when the use is changed.

(iii) Subsequent cost

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

(iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment.

Land is not depreciated.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative years of significant items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

1) Buildings

20-61 years

2) Office and other equipment 3-9 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives, and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(1) Leases

(i) Identifying a lease

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

(ii) As a leasee

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be reliably determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- payments for purchase or termination options that are reasonably certain to be exercised.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when:

- there is a change in future lease payments arising from the change in an index or rate; or
- there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; or
- there is a change in the lease term resulting from a change of its assessment on whether it
 will exercise an option to purchase the underlying asset, or
- there is a change of its assessment on whether it will exercise a extension or termination option; or
- there is any lease modifications such as lease subject, scope or other lease terms.

When the lease liability is remeasured, other than lease modifications, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or in profit and loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

When the lease liability is remeasured to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease for lease modifications that decrease the scope of the lease, the Company accounts for the remeasurement of the lease liability by decreasing the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize in profit or loss any gain or loss relating to the partial or full termination of the lease.

The Company presents right-of-use assets that do not meet the definition of investment and lease liabilities as a separate line item respectively in the statement of financial position.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of IT equipment and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

(iii) As a leasor

When the Company acts as a lessor, it determines at lease commencement whether each lease is a finance lease or an operating lease. To classify each lease, the Company makes an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers to the lessee substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, then the lease is a finance lease; if not, then the lease is an operating lease. As part of this assessment, the Company considers certain indicators such as whether the lease is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

The Company recognizes lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term as part of lease income.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets, including computer software and golf membership, that are acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

(ii) Subsequent Expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalized only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Amortization

The amortizable amount is the cost of an asset less its residual value. Amortization is recognized in profit or loss on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives for current and comparative periods are as follows:

1) Computer software

3-12 years

2) Golf membership

10-12 years

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted if appropriate.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. They are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the CGU on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. For other assets, an impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(o) Insurance liability

The Company determines reserves for insurance contracts in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Provision of Various Reserves", "Regulations for Management of the Various Reserve of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance", "Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance", and "Regulations for the Reserve of Nuclear Insurance", methodologies used to determine the reserve are certified by the appointed actuary who is authorized by the Financial Supervisory Commission, Executive Yuan.

The methodologies used to determine the reserves are described as follows:

(i) Unearned premiums reserve:

Unearned premium reserve is determined based on the exposure of the unexpired period for the unexpired policies and the policies that have been not terminated.

(ii) Claim reserve:

The Company shall determine claim reserve, including case reserve and IBNR, using actuarial approaches, based on the historical experiences for each line of business. The case reserve shall be estimated case by case, based on actual relevant information.

(iii) Special reserve:

Special reserve comprises three parts, catastrophe reserve, risk volatility reserve and travel insurance reserve.

1) Special reserve - catastrophe special reserve

Catastrophe special reserve for each line of business shall be determined based on ratios regulated by the Authority. The portion of the losses over NT\$ 30 million shall be recovered from catastrophe special reserve. Catastrophe special reserve can be released after 15 years based on the mechanism decided by the appointed actuary and filed to the Authority.

From July 1, 2011, reserve of Commercial Earthquake Insurance and Typhoon and Flood Insurance can be released after 30 years and recognized in accordance with the "Regulations for Insurance Companies Determining Various Reserves of Commercial Earthquake Insurance and Typhoon and Flood Insurance"

2) Special reserve - risk volatility special reserve

If the actual loss, after deducting catastrophe special reserve, is less than the expected loss, an equalization special reserve shall be recognized at 15% of that difference. From July 1, 2011, according to "Regulations for Insurance Companies Determining Various Reserves of Commercial Earthquake Insurance and Typhoon and Flood Insurance", for commercial earthquake insurance and typhoon and flood insurance, if the actual claim of the retention, deducted by the balance of the insurance written off by catastrophe special reserve, is lower than the expected claim, then a equalization special reserve shall be provided based on 75% of the difference. The expected claim shall not be less than 60% of the expected rate of loss.

If the actual loss, after deducting the catastrophe special reserve recovered for the line of business, exceeds the expected loss, the amount of that difference shall be recovered from the equalization special reserve. If the equalization special reserve is insufficient to deduct for a specific line of business, it can be released from other line of business. The amount released and the line of business from which shall follow the related regulations. If the cumulative equalization special reserve exceeds 60% of the net earned premium, the equalization special reserve shall be released by that difference. Although accident insurance and health insurance shall be released in accordance with the "Regulations Governing the Provision of Various Reserves" Art. 20.1.(3).

From July 1, 2011, according to "Regulations for Insurance Companies Determining Various Reserves of Commercial Earthquake Insurance and Typhoon and Flood Insurance", if the equalization special reserve of commercial earthquake insurance exceeds 18 times of the net earned premium, or the equalization special reserve of typhoon and flood insurance exceeds 8 times of the net earned premium, the equalization special reserve shall be released by that difference.

In addition, according to Directions Concerning Enhanced Catastrophe Disaster Reserve of Property Insurance" under Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 11101405951, from January 1, 2013, "Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance" under Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 10102531691, and "Regulations for Insurance Companies Determining Various Reserves of Nuclear Insurance" under Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 10102517091, the Company should first fill the special catastrophe reserve and risk volatility reserve for commercial earthquake insurance and typhoon and flood insurance to maximum amount with the special catastrophe reserve and risk volatility reserve, which was in liability account and was provided before December 31, 2012, in the equity account. The calculation of the maximum amount of the special catastrophe reserve and risk volatility reserve for Commercial Earthquake Insurance, Typhoon Insurance, and Flood Insurance is to take the net earned premium of 2012 and the average amount of net earned premium from 2008 to 2012, which is higher, as the base. The catastrophe special reserve is calculated by the base amount described above multiply the catastrophe special reserve rate (7%) and cumulative age (30 years), and the maximum amount of risk volatility reserve is calculated by the base amount described above multiply the cumulative multiples (Commercial Earthquake Insurance multiply 18; Typhoon Insurance and Flood Insurance multiply 8).

The deficiency between the amount which was in liability and equity accounts on December 31, 2012 and the maximum amount of the special catastrophe reserve shall be first filled by special reserves of other insurances and then scaled to the risk volatility special reserve of Commercial Earthquake Insurance, Typhoon Insurance, and Flood Insurance. If there is any reserve left, the amount deducted by income tax calculated based on IAS 12 shall be reclassified to special reserve in equity account.

The amount that is transferred from special reserves of other insurances to catastrophe special reserve under liability accounts shall be released by one thirtieth of the ending balance of liability on January 1, 2013. The recoverable amount described above shall first deduct the amount of losses caused by the event exceed over NT\$ 30 million dollars for the individual company. If the cumulative amount of catastrophe special reserve is lower than the recoverable amount described above before deduction, the excess amount can only be released after the deficiency being filled. In addition, the recoverable amount described above shall be reviewed annually before 2025. If the recoverable amount described above is greater than the released amount of other types of accidents before the implementation of the precautions, the after tax difference shall be transferred to equity account. The difference described above shall be allocated in proportion to the retained premiums of other insurances of current period.

The "Regulations for Insurance Companies Determining Various Reserves of Commercial Earthquake Insurance and Typhoon and Flood Insurance" shall be followed when determining risk volatility special reserve of Commercial Earthquake Insurance and Typhoon and Flood Insurance.

3) Special reserve – travel insurance special reserve

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 10904939031 dated October 29, 2020, in order to improve the financial structure of the insurance enterprises, the insurance enterprises shall, at the end of each business year, set aside 10% of the total premium income based on the amount of insurance and the number of days of insurance, less 20% of the nominal tax rate, in the special reserve account under owners' equity in accordance with the "Standard Rate Schedule for Personal Travel Insurance Accidental Death and Dismemberment Benefit".

4) Compulsory automobile liability insurance

The special reserve of compulsory automobile liability insurance is determined in accordance with the Regulations for Management of the Various Reserve of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance. The amount calculated by sum of retention of earned premium, withdrawal of claims reserve and special reserve of prior period plus interests deducts retained claim payment and deposit claim reserve, shall be deposited as special reserve. If the former amount is less than the latter amount, the deficiency shall be recovered by the special reserve cumulated in previous periods. If the deficiency still exists, it shall be recorded by memo entries and recovered by the special reserve cumulated in future periods.

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 11004107771 dated February 20, 2021, the insurance enterprises that operate as compulsory automobile liability insurance shall set aside a special reserve from the business expenses received from the operation of such business.

Except for the special reserve of compulsory automobile liability insurance, the provision each year is recognized in special reserve under equity account with the amount deducted by income tax. The amount is calculated based on IAS 12. For the amount which should be written off or reclaimed, the Company writes off and reclaims it via special reserve under equity account with the amount deducted by income tax.

(iv) Premium deficiency reserve

The company shall evaluate the future losses and expenses for the unexpired policies and the policies that have been not terminated. If the expected future losses and expenses exceed the sum of the recognized unearned premium reserve and the expected future premium income, a premium deficiency reserve shall be recognized at the amount of that difference.

(v) Liability adequacy reserve

In accordance with IFRS 4, the Company should assess whether its recognized insurance liabilities are adequate, using current estimates of future cash flows at the end of each reporting period. If that assessment shows that the carrying amount of its insurance liabilities (less related intangible assets) is inadequate, the entire deficiency shall be recognized as a liability adequacy reserve.

(p) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

(q) Premium income and acquisition costs

Premium income direct business is recognized based on the written policies and endorsement. Since January 1, 2015, sales that are attributable to car insurance recognize revenue. Assumed reinsurance premiums for reinsurance assumed business is recognized when the reinsurance statement arrived. For those statements have not been received, assumed reinsurance premium shall be estimated by a reasonable and systematic method on the balance sheet date. The related acquisition costs (such as: commissions, brokerages, fees, reinsurance commissions and etc.) is recognized in the same period without deferring.

Unearned premium reserve is determined based on the exposure of the unexpired period for the unexpired policies and the policies that have been not terminated.

Unearned premium reserve for the compulsory auto liability is determined in accordance with the Regulations for Management of the Various Reserve of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance.

Unearned premium reserve for the Residential earthquake insurance is determined in accordance with the Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance.

Unearned premiums reserve for the nuclear insurance is determined in accordance with the Regulations for the Reserve of Nuclear Insurance.

The approaches to determine unearned premiums reserves selected based on the characteristics of the line of business and decided by the actuary (The approaches are not allowed to change without the permission of the Authority.) Unearned premium reserve shall be certified by the appointed actuary.

Income tax, based on Value added and Non value added Business Tax Act, the Stamp Tax Act, and other relevant laws and regulations, related to the premium income shall be recognized on accrual basis.

(r) The cost of insurance claims

Loss for direct business is recognized based on the paid losses for the reported claims. Loss shall be estimated case by case, based on the actual relevant information, and recognized as the net change in reported but unpaid reserve for the claims which have been not yet paid, either have been determined or not been determined by the claim department.

Assumed reinsurance loss for reinsurance assumed business is recognized when the statement is arrival. For those statements have not been received, assumed reinsurance, loss shall be estimated in a reasonable and systematic way and recognized as the net change in loss reserve.

Unreported loss for direct written business and reinsurance assumed business shall be estimated using actuarial methodologies, based on the historical experience, and recognized as net change in the IBNR.

The loss receivable from the reinsurance companies according to the reinsurance ceded contract shall be recognized as claims recovered from reinsurers if the loss has been paid and recognized as net change in loss reserve if the loss has not been paid.

The loss reserve is not discounted.

The loss reserve for compulsory automobile liability insurance is determined in accordance with the Regulations for Management of the Various Reserve of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance.

The loss reserve for residential earthquake insurance is determined in accordance with the Enforcement Rules for the Risk Spreading Mechanism of Residential Earthquake Insurance.

The loss reserve for nuclear insurance is determined based on the Regulations for the Reserve of Nuclear Insurance.

(s) Coinsurance organization, coinsurance business and guarantee fund agreement.

The Company signed coinsurance contract of the compulsory automobile liability insurance with all the member companies which approved by the government to operate the compulsory automobile liability coinsurance. It was agreed that all business of compulsory automobile liability insurance should be covered by the coinsurance institution or the Company should pay the penalty and be audited by the auditor of the coinsurance organization. The business of the coinsurance was calculated based on pure premium, and distribute by coinsurance percentage.

(t) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which services are rendered by employees.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each the plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a potential asset for the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. To calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any applicable minimum funding requirements.

Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income, and accumulated in retained earnings within equity. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognized in profit or loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognizes gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are expensed at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits and when the Company recognizes costs for a restructuring. If benefits are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months of the reporting date, then they are discounted.

(iv) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

(u) Income taxes

Income taxes comprise current taxes and deferred taxes. Except for expenses related to businesscombinations or recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, all current anddeferred taxes are recognized in profit or loss.

Current taxes comprise the expected tax payables or receivables on the taxable profits (losses) for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax payables or receivables are the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received that reflects uncertainty related to income taxes, if any. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred taxes arise due to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and their respective tax bases. Deferred taxes are recognized except for the following:

(i) Assets and liabilities that are initially recognized but are not related to the business combination and have no effect on net income or taxable gains (losses) arising from the transaction.

- (ii) Temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- (iii) Taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred taxes are measured at tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reserve, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if the following criteria are met:

- (i) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- (ii) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
 - 1) the same taxable entity; or
 - 2) Different taxable entities which intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realize the assets and liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

(v) Earnings per share

The Company discloses the Company's basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company. Basic earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated as the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all potentially dilutive ordinary shares.

(w) Operating segments

Operating segments are units of the Company that engage in operating activities that may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenue and expenses related to transactions with other units within the Company. The operating results of all operating divisions are reviewed regularly by the Company's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about the allocation of resources to those divisions and to evaluate their performance. Separate financial information is available for each operating segment.

(x) Salvage and subrogation

Salvage legally acquired from the claim procedure for direct written business shall be valued and recognized at its fair value. Subrogation legally acquired shall be recognized when the actual recovery is definite (the inflow of the economic benefits in the future is more likely than not), and its amount can be reliably measured.

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

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, management has made judgments and, estimates about the future, including climate-related risks and opportunities, that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are consistent with the Company's risk management and climate-related commitments where appropriate. Revisions to estimates are recognised prospectively in the period of the change and future periods.

The carrying amount of the liabilities as mentioned below may be affected by accounting estimates and judgment that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. The actual results may be influenced by the change of taken accounting estimates and professional judgments with the content has an existing significant difference as follows

Insurance liability

The Company measures insurance liabilities in accordance with "Regulations Governing the Provision of Various Reserves".

- (i) Unearned premium reserve is estimated based on the exposure of the unexpired period of each business line. The provision of reserves is determined by actuarial specialists in accordance with of characteristics each business line.
- (ii) Claim reserve is estimated in accordance with the method of a loss triangle. The final claim cost is calculated based on the primary assumptions that are loss development factors and expected claim ratio. The loss development factors and expected claim ratio of each business line are calculated based on historical claim experience and adjusted by Company's policies such as insurance rate and claim management.

The professional judgment used in the above process will affect the amount recognized, including net change in insurance liability and the provision of insurance liability.

(6) Explanation of significant accounts:

(a) Cash and cash equivalents

	Dec	2024	2023
Cash on hand	\$	473	500
Petty cash		13,210	13,010
Cash in bank		2,146,564	2,767,653
Bonds purchased under resale agreements		972,592	698,023
Total	\$	3,132,839	3,479,186

(b) Receivables and Payables

(i) Receivables

•.	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31,
Item		2023	
Notes receivable	\$	243,248	259,364
Premiums receivable		223,808	159,870
Other receivables		186,047	136,753
Total	\$	653,103	555,987

(ii) Payables

Item	December 31 2024	, December 31, 2023
Commission payable	\$ 231,5	13 196,354
Due to ceding companies	129,73	98,338
Reinsurance premium payable	610,79	96 484,424
Reinsurance commission payable	1,63	1,207
Insurance claims payable	10,44	10,001
Other payables	479,69	95 444,267
Total	\$1,463,82	1,234,591

(iii) Receivables of insurance contracts

Item	Dec	eember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Notes receivable	\$	243,375	259,513
Less: Loss allowance		(127)	(149)
Total	\$	243,248	259,364

Item	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Premiums receivable				
Fire insurance	\$	25,750	23,657	
Marine insurance		37,491	22,095	
Hull and fishing vessel insurance		3,878	3,005	
Other accident insurance		9,488	48,600	
Compulsory pure premium		6,735	7,503	
Voluntary automobile insurance		8,552	5,992	
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		3,323	3,599	
Overdue receivables		137,509	51,042	
Subtotal		232,726	165,493	
Less: Loss allowance		(8,918)	(5,623)	
Total	\$	223,808	159,870	

(iv) Other receivables

Item	Dec	eember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Other receivables	\$	231,472	179,679
Less: Loss allowance		(45,425)	(42,926)
Total	\$	186,047	136,753

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the overdue receivables in notes receivable, premiums receivable and other receivables were \$182,542 and \$93,220, which provisioned the loss allowance \$54,470 and \$48,698, respectively. The movements of the loss allowance for receivables were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Beginning balance	\$	48,698	44,355	
Loss recognized		5,772	4,343	
Ending balance	\$	54,470	48,698	

The Company's aging analysis of receivables was as follows:

	Dec	December 31, 2023	
Under 90 days	\$	617,677	540,997
91~270 days		48,778	26,266
More than 271 days		41,118	37,422

The estimate of expected credit losses of the Company's receivables please refer to Note 6(u).

(v) Payables of insurance contracts

Reinsurance reserve assets (Note 6(n))

	Item	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Commission payable	\$	231,513	196,354
(c)	Reinsurance assets			
		Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
	Claims recoverable from reinsurers (Note 6(d))	\$	231,448	237,038
	Due from reinsurers and ceding companies – net (Note 6(e))		430,853	289,938

Ceded unearned premiums reserve 2,069,609 1,777,831 Ceded claim reserve 2,587,434 1,885,063 Ceded premium deficiency reserve 12,536

Total 5,327,368 4,202,406

8,024

(d) Claims recoverable from reinsurers

Item	December 31 2024	, December 31, 2023
Fire insurance	\$ 21,80	63 11,676
Marine insurance	1	2,335
Land and air insurance	2	26 32
Liability insurance	47,6	12 62,906
Surety insurance	1	73 -
Other property insurance	85,54	40 98,469
Accident insurance	6,6	8,635
Health insurance	2	73 1,307
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	67,52	26 51,642
Overdue receivables	1,58	83 36
Less: Loss allowance		
Total	\$	48 237,038

(e) Due from (to) reinsurers and ceding companies

(i) Receivables of insurance contracts

Item	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Due from ceding companies	\$	160,892	167,833
Reinsurance premium receivable		61,652	58,428
Reinsurance commission receivable		202,012	63,633
Overdue receivables		30,702	14,495
Subtotal		455,258	304,389
Less: Loss allowance		(24,405)	(14,451)
Total	\$	430,853	289,938

The movements of the loss allowance for receivables of insurance contracts were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Beginning balance	\$	14,451	-	
Loss recognized		9,954	14,451	
Ending balance	\$	24,405	14,451	

(ii) Payables of insurance contracts

Item	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Due to ceding companies	\$	129,732	98,338	
Reinsurance premium payable		610,796	484,424	
Reinsurance commission payable		1,639	1,207	
Total	\$	742,167	583,969	

(f) Financial assets

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

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value				
through profit or loss:				
Beneficiary certificate	\$	687,181	213,233	
Real estate investment trust beneficiary certificate		290,284	321,109	
Domestic listed stocks and OTC stocks		1,383,750	1,187,177	
Foreign stock		180,282		
Total	\$	2,541,497	1,721,519	

(Continued)

Sensitivity analysis - the risk of equity price:

If there is an increase in the securities' price of 1% on the reporting date (assume that all other variables remain the same), the impact on net income before income tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 will increase \$25,415 and \$17,215, respectively. Conversely, if there is a decrease in the securities' price of 1% on the reporting date based on all other variables remain the same, there will be the same amount but opposite direction of influence.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

	De	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Financial bonds	\$	164,773	-	
Corporate bonds		510,343		
Subtotal		675,116		
Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income:				
Domestic listed stocks and OTC stocks	\$	2,188,572	2,336,417	
Domestic unlisted stocks		14,322	14,658	
Subtotal		2,202,894	2,351,075	
Total	\$	2,878,010	2,351,075	

1) Debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company has assessed that the securities are hold within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting the contractual cash flows and selling securities. Therefore, the investment was classified as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

2) Equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company designated the investments shown above as equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income because these equity securities represented those investments that the Company intended to hold not for trading purposes.

During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the dividends of \$82,133 and \$90,790, respectively, related to equity investments at fair value through other comprehensive income held on the periods then ended, were recognized; the dividend of \$16,451 and \$0, respectively, related to the investments derecognized during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were recognized.

The Company disposed shares designated as measured at fair value through other comprehensive income due to assets allocation, managing and rearranging portfolio. The disposed shares, during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Fair value	\$	312,841	-	
Accumulate gains by disposing	\$	34,494	-	

The accumulate gains by disposing above have been transferred from other equity to retained earning.

Sensitivity analysis - the risk of equity price:

If there is an increase in the securities' price of 1% on the reporting date (assume that all other variables remain the same), the impact on other comprehensive income before taxes for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 will increase \$22,029 and \$23,511, respectively. Conversely, if there is a decrease in the securities' price of 1% on the reporting date based on all other variables remain the same, there will be the same amount but opposite direction of influence.

- 3) Please refer to Note 6(u) for further information of credit risk.
- 4) The Company had assessed the impairment of the debt instruments of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024. Please refer to Note 6(u) for further information of the movement in loss allowance of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(iii) Financial assets at amortized cost

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Government bonds	\$	614,233	614,701	
Financial bonds		1,700,000	1,300,000	
Corporate bonds		1,150,000	1,050,000	
Subtotal		3,464,233	2,964,701	
Less: Security deposits		(397,136)	(397,621)	
Loss allowance		(3,359)	(4,582)	
Total	\$	3,063,738	2,562,498	

- 1) The Company assessed financial assets that are held to maturity in order to collect contractual cash flows, which are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Therefore, these financial assets were classified as measured at amortized cost.
- 2) Please refer to Note 6(u) for further information of credit risk.

- 3) The Company's financial assets measured at amortized cost had been pledged partially, please refer to Note 8.
- 4) Please refer to Note 6(u) for further information of the movement in loss allowance of financial assets at amortized cost.

(iv) Other financial assets, net:

		cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Time deposits—initial maturity date over than three months	\$	2,515,758	1,919,700	
Less: Security deposits		-	(47,000)	
Total	\$	2,515,758	1,872,700	

The Company's time deposits were provided as pledged assets and were reclassified to refundable deposits, please refer to Note 8 for further information.

(v) Capital outsourcing information

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company had outsourced to Securities Investment Trust to manage investment project and capital amount. Further information were as follows:

	December 31,	December 31,	
<u> </u>	2024	2023	
Investment	Amount	Amount	
Domestic listed stocks and OTC stocks, bonds, bonds purchased under \$	1,900,000	1,700,000	
resale agreements, short term bills, deposits in financial institutions,			
etc.			

The investment project was mentioned above, and the carrying amount as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

		cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	321,148	658,937	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss - stocks		886,896	1,060,528	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - bonds		675,116	-	
Total	\$	1,883,160	1,719,465	

(g) Investment property

The cost, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment loss of the investment property of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Land and improvement		Buildings and construction	Total
Cost or deemed cost:				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$	920,829	224,477	1,145,306
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment		41,440	20,778	62,218
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment		(207,886)	(18,610)	(226,496)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	754,383	226,645	981,028
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	727,887	217,104	944,991
Additions		194,546	8,085	202,631
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment		(1,604)	(712)	(2,316)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	920,829	224,477	1,145,306
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss				
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$	2,359	95,438	97,797
Depreciation		-	4,904	4,904
Reclassification from property, plant and equipment		-	10,973	10,973
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment		-	(5,329)	(5,329)
Impairment loss		10,350	<u> </u>	10,350
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$	12,709	105,986	118,695
Balance at January 1, 2023	\$	2,359	90,937	93,296
Depreciation		-	4,861	4,861
Reclassification to property, plant and equipment		_	(360)	(360)
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$	2,359	95,438	97,797
Carrying amount:			<u> </u>	
December 31, 2024	\$	741,674	120,659	862,333
December 31, 2023	\$	918,470	129,039	1,047,509
Fair value:				
December 31, 2024			\$ _	1,938,755
December 31, 2023			\$ <u></u>	2,058,304

On December 31, 2024 and 2023, the assessment of fair value of investment property mainly referred to the market trade.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's investment property had not been pledged as collateral.

(h) Property, plant and equipment

The cost, accumulated depreciation, and accumulated impairment loss of the property, plant and equipment of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and construction	Computer equipment	Transportation equipment	Other equipment	Leasehold improvement	Total
Cost:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	\$ 951,838	529,263	191,948	579	56,092	2,930	1,732,650
Additions	-	15,661	20,362	-	6,208	5,161	47,392
Reclassification from prepayments for equipment	-	-	16,390	-	-	-	16,390
Reclassification from investment property	207,886	18,610	-	-	-	-	226,496
Reclassification to investment property	(41,440)	(20,778)	-	-	-	-	(62,218)
Disposal	(1,791)	(3,399)	-	-	-	-	(5,190)
Scrap			(13,583)		(3,382)		(16,965)
Balance at December 31, 2024	1,116,493	539,357	215,117	579	58,918	8,091	1,938,555
Balance at January 1, 2023	945,824	518,148	192,284	579	55,997	2,004	1,714,836
Additions	4,410	10,403	5,464	-	2,617	926	23,820
Reclassification from investment property	1,604	712	-	-	-	-	2,316
Scrap			(5,800)		(2,522)		(8,322)
Balance at December 31, 2023	951,838	529,263	191,948	579	56,092	2,930	1,732,650
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:							
Balance at January 1, 2024	15,196	201,268	176,952	579	49,169	2,122	445,286
Depreciation	-	15,408	11,498	-	3,392	259	30,557
Reclassification from investment property	-	5,329	-	-	-	-	5,329
Reclassification to investment property	-	(10,973)	-	-	-	-	(10,973)
Disposal	-	(1,505)	-	-	-	-	(1,505)
Scrap			(13,583)		(3,382)		(16,965)
Balance at December 31,	15,196	209,527	174,867	579	49,179	2,381	451,729
2024							
Balance at January 1, 2023	15,196	185,858	171,412	579	47,749	1,774	422,568
Depreciation	-	15,050	11,340	-	3,942	348	30,680
Reclassification from investment property	-	360	-	-	-	-	360
Scrap			(5,800)		(2,522)		(8,322)
Balance at December 31, 2023	15,196	201,268	176,952	579	49,169	2,122	445,286
Carrying amount:							
December 31, 2024	\$1,101,297	329,830	40,250		9,739	5,710	1,486,826
December 31, 2023	\$ 936,642	327,995	14,996		6,923	808	1,287,364

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company's property, plant and equipment had not been pledged as collateral, and there are no restrictions on the ownership of overseas real estate.

(i) Right-of-use assets

The changes in the Company's costs and depreciation of leasing buildings and construction, transportation equipment were as follows:

	Buildings and construction				Transportation equipment	Total
Cost of right-of-use assets:						
January 1, 2024	\$	26,197	9,902	36,099		
Additions		5,931	6,168	12,099		
Derecognition		(5,701)	(4,436)	(10,137)		
December 31, 2024	\$	26,427	11,634	38,061		
January 1, 2023	\$	25,844	9,088	34,932		
Additions		22,185	814	22,999		
Derecognition		(21,832)		(21,832)		
December 31, 2023	\$	26,197	9,902	36,099		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets:		_				
January 1, 2024	\$	11,767	6,599	18,366		
Depreciation		12,911	3,678	16,589		
Derecognition		(5,669)	(4,436)	(10,105)		
December 31, 2024	\$	19,009	5,841	24,850		
January 1, 2023	\$	19,053	4,083	23,136		
Depreciation		13,896	2,516	16,412		
Derecognition		(21,182)		(21,182)		
December 31, 2023	\$	11,767	6,599	18,366		
Carrying amount:						
December 31, 2024	\$	7,418	5,793	13,211		
December 31, 2023	\$	14,430	3,303	17,733		

(j) Lease liabilities

The Company's lease liabilities were as follows:

	D	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Less than one year	\$	7,617	13,700
Between one and five years	_	5,734	4,229
Total	\$	13,351	17,929

The maturity analysis please refer to Note 6(u) financial instruments.

The amounts recognized in profit or loss were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	20	024	2023
Interest on lease liabilities	<u>\$</u>	397	450

The amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
		2024	2023
Total cash outflow for leases	\$	17,042	16,810

(i) Leases of buildings and construction

The Company leases buildings and construction as offices with usual lease terms of 1 to 5 years.

(ii) Other leases

The Company leases transportation equipment with lease terms of 1 to 3 years.

(k) Operating lease

Leases as lessor

The Company leases out its investment properties (please refer to Note 6(g)). The future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

	Dec	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Within a year	\$	49,285	39,611
One to five years		140,213	114,905
More than five years		89,348	97,566
	\$	278,846	252,082

Rental incomes from investment properties were \$49,133 and \$43,287 for 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(l) Employee benefits

(i) Defined benefit plans

Reconciliation of defined benefit obligation at present value and plan asset at fair value for the Company are as follows:

	Dec	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Present value of the defined benefit obligations	\$	(468,466)	(473,553)
Fair value of plan assets		398,739	374,737
Net defined benefit (liabilities) assets	\$	(69,727)	(98,816)

(Continued)

The Company makes defined benefit plan contributions to the pension fund account with Bank of Taiwan that provides pensions for employees upon retirement. Plans (covered by the Labor Standards Law) entitle a retired employee to receive retirement benefits based on years of service and average monthly salary for the six months prior to retirement.

1) Composition of plan assets

The Company allocates pension funds in accordance with the Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund, and such funds are managed by the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor. With regard to the utilization of the funds, minimum earnings shall be no less than the earnings attainable from two year time deposits with interest rates offered by local banks.

The Company's Bank of Taiwan labor pension reserve account balance amounted to \$398,739 and \$374,737 as of December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For information on the utilization of the labor pension fund assets, including the asset allocation and yield of the fund, please refer to the website of the Bureau of Labor Funds, Ministry of Labor.

2) Movements in present value of the defined benefit obligations

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations for Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December 3			
		2024	2023	
Defined benefit obligation at January 1	\$	473,553	497,455	
Current serviced costs and interest cost		11,558	12,323	
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities				
 Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes of demographic assumptions 		-	(77)	
 Actuarial gains or losses arising from changes of financial assumptions 		(1,142)	-	
 Actuarial gains or losses arising from experience adjustments 		6,766	(3,637)	
Benefits paid by the plan		(22,269)	(32,511)	
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	\$	468,466	473,553	

3) Movements of defined benefit plan assets

The movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan assets for the Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December		
		2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at January 1		374,737	387,342
Interest income		4,497	4,648
Remeasurements of net defined benefit liabilities			
 Expected return on plan assets (excluding current interest) 		34,527	3,533
Contribution made to the plan		7,247	11,725
Benefit paid by the plan		(22,269)	(32,511)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	\$	398,739	374,737

4) Expenses recognized in profit or loss

The expenses recognized in profit or loss for the Company were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31		
		2024	2023
Current service cost	\$	5,876	6,354
Net interest of net liabilities (assets) for defined benefit obligations		1,185	1,321
	\$	7,061	7,675

5) Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in other comprehensive income

The Company's remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability (asset) recognized in other comprehensive income for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, was as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
		2024	2023
Accumulated amount at January 1	\$	144,202	151,449
Recognized during the period		(28,903)	(7,247)
Accumulated amount at December 31	\$	115,299	144,202

6) Actuarial assumptions

The principal actuarial assumptions at the reporting date were as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,		
	2024	2023	
Discount rate	1.44 %	1.20 %	
Expected return on planned assets	1.44 %	1.20 %	
Future salary increases	1.50 %	1.50 %	

The expected allocation payment to be made by the Company to the defined benefit plans for the one year period after the reporting date is \$7,247. The weighted average lifetime of the defined benefits plans is 3 years.

7) Sensitivity Analysis

When calculating the present value of the defined benefit obligations, the Company uses judgments and estimations to determine the actuarial assumptions, including discount rate and future salary increases. Any changes in the actuarial assumptions may significantly impact the amount of the defined benefit obligations.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, if the actuarial assumptions had changed, the impact on the present value of the defined benefit obligation shall be as follows

	Effects to Defined Benefit Obligations		
	In	crease	Decrease
December 31, 2024			
Discount rate (change 0.5%)	\$	9,759	2,193
Future salary increases(change 0.5%)		9,642	2,202
December 31, 2023			
Discount rate (change 0.5%)		21,318	4,030
Future salary increases (change 0.5%)		21,128	4,038

The sensitivity analysis presented above is based on the condition that other variables are unchanged. In practice, the changes of many assumptions are correlated. The method that the sensitivity analysis adopted is in accordance with the method of calculating net pension liability.

There is no change in the method and assumptions used in the preparation of sensitivity analysis for 2024 and 2023.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

The Company allocates 6% of each employee's monthly wages to the labor pension personal account at the Bureau of Labor Insurance in accordance with the provisions of the Labor Pension Act. Under these defined contribution plans, the Company allocates a fixed amount to the Bureau of Labor Insurance without additional legal or constructive obligation.

The pension costs of the Company incurred from the contributions to the Bureau of the Labor Insurance amounted to \$34,707 and \$34,819 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

(m) Remunerations to employees and directors

In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, once the Company has annual profit, it should appropriate $1\% \sim 5\%$ of the profit to its employees and no more than 5% to its directors as remunerations. However, if the Company has accumulated deficits, the profit should be reserved to offset the deficit.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company estimated its employees remuneration amounting to \$27,000 and \$2,000, and remunerations to directors all amounting to \$6,000 and \$0. The estimated amounts mentioned above were calculated based on the net profit before tax, excluding the remunerations to employees and directors of each period, and after deducting accumulated losses, then multiplied by the percentage of remunerations to employees and directors as specified in the Company's articles. These remunerations were expensed under operating costs or expenses for each period. If the actual amounts were subsequently decided after the approval and the issuance date of the financial statements in the following year differ from the estimated amount, the differences are accounted for as changes in accounting estimates and recognized in profit or loss in the following year. If the Board of Directors resolved to distribute the employees' remuneration in the form of shares, the number of shares of the distribution is based on the closing price of the day before the Board of Directors' meeting date.

The amounts of remunerations to employees of the Company in 2023 and 2022 were \$2,000, \$0 and remunerations to directors all amounting to \$0, respectively. There is no difference in the actual distribution situation. Relevant information can be obtained from the Market Observation Post System.

(n) Insurance liability

	De	ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unearned premium reserve	\$	6,926,563	6,300,340
Claims reserve		6,257,864	5,009,156
Special reserve		905,207	974,014
Premium deficiency reserve		8,111	14,088
Total	\$	14,097,745	12,297,598

(i) Unearned premium reserve

1) Unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserves

	December 31, 2024								
	Unearned pre	mium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve						
Item	Direct business	Reinsurance ceded in	Reinsurance ceded out	Retained business					
Fire insurance	\$ 1,051,045	27,916	665,538	413,423					
Marine insurance	96,826	524	83,143	14,207					
Land and air insurance	33,251	-	31,916	1,335					
Liability insurance	1,857,279	14,800	246,792	1,625,287					
Surety insurance	11,815	584	6,311	6,088					
Other property insurance	2,878,702	63,034	799,343	2,142,393					
Accident insurance	364,085	3,284	28,165	339,204					
Health insurance	10,895	-	4	10,891					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	347,302	165,221	208,397	304,126					
Total	\$ <u>6,651,200</u>	275,363	2,069,609	4,856,954					

			ber 31, 2023			
	U	nearned prei	nium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve		
Item	Dire	ect business	Reinsurance ceded in	Reinsurance ceded out	Retained business	
Fire insurance	\$	863,987	35,331	500,614	398,704	
Marine insurance		78,080	915	65,124	13,871	
Land and air insurance		50,143	-	40,900	9,243	
Liability insurance		1,727,596	28,990	249,633	1,506,953	
Surety insurance		11,221	555	6,053	5,723	
Other property insurance		2,563,724	45,116	670,213	1,938,627	
Accident insurance		360,766	3,769	30,994	333,541	
Health insurance		11,127	-	1,949	9,178	
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		353,893	165,127	212,351	306,669	
Total	\$	6,020,537	279,803	1,777,831	4,522,509	

2) The Net change in reserve for unearned premiums and reserve for ceded unearned premiums

For the years ended December 31 2024

						ror the year	's enaea Decen	iber 51, 2024					
Items	Premium revenue	Reinsurance premium	Reinsurance expense	Retained Premium	Direct b Unearned pre		Reinsurand Unearned rese	premium	Net change in unearned premium reserve	Reinsuranc Unearned pre		Net change in ceded unearned premium reserve	Retained earned premium
Compulsory	\$ 934,506	299,880	390,757	843,629	347,302	353,893	165,221	165,127	(6,497)	208,397	212,351	(3,954)	846,172
Non- compulsory insurance	12,721,566	161,535	3,796,781	9,086,320	6,303,898	5,664,649	110,142	114,676	634,715	1,861,212	1,565,480	295,732	8,747,337
Total	\$ 13,656,072	461,415	4,187,538	9,929,949	6,651,200	6,018,542	275,363	279,803	628,218	2,069,609	1,777,831	291,778	9,593,509
						For the year	s ended Decem	ber 31, 2023					
Items	Premium revenue	Reinsurance premium	Reinsurance expenses	Retained Premium	Direct b Unearned pre		Reinsurand Unearned rese Provision	premium	Net change in unearned premium reserve	Reinsuranc Unearned pre Provision	e ceded out mium reserve Recovery	Net change in ceded unearned premium reserve	Retained earned premium
Compulsory insurance	\$ 947,041	300,123	398,011	849,153	353,893	362,630	165,127	165,582	(9,192)	212,351	217,590	(5,239)	853,106
Non- compulsory insurance	11,333,749	155,152	3,135,669	8,353,232	5,666,644	5,238,726	114,676	139,899	402,695	1,565,480	1,403,566	161,914	8,112,451
Total	\$ 12,280,790	455,275	3,533,680	9,202,385	6,020,537	5,601,356	279,803	305,481	393,503	1,777,831	1,621,156	156,675	8,965,557

3) The movements in unearned premium reserve and ceded unearned premium reserve were as follows:

	For	r the years ended l	December 31, 2024	
Item	pr	Unearned emium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve	
Beginning balance	\$	6,300,340	1,777,831	
Provision		6,926,563	2,069,609	
Recovery		(6,300,340)	(1,777,831)	
Ending balance	\$	6,926,563	2,069,609	
	For	r the years ended l	December 31, 2023	
	For	r the years ended l Unearned	December 31, 2023 Ceded unearned	
Item				
Item Beginning balance		Unearned	Ceded unearned	
	pr	Unearned emium reserve	Ceded unearned premium reserve	
Beginning balance	pr	Unearned emium reserve 5,908,746	Ceded unearned premium reserve 1,621,156	

The provision methods of unearned premium reserve are determined by an actuary according to the characteristics of each insurance and are stated in the instruction of insurance commodity calculation and shall not be changed without the approval of the competent authority. The Company has submitted the provision method of unearned premium reserve on Letter (Wang) Zong Jing Suan No. 1112 on October 24, 2011 and had been approved by Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Insurance Bureau Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 10002518120.

On October 9, 2014, the Company signed a specific business transferring contract with Asia Insurance Company Ltd. Taiwan Branch and accepted its long term fire insurance contracts on the delivery date, which was December 15, 2014. The Company undertook the amount of \$3,916 unearned premium reserve and charged \$3,648 to Asia Insurance Company Ltd. Taiwan Branch. According to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contract" that paragraph of insurance contracts acquired in business combination or portfolio transfer: the intangible asset recognized was the difference of \$268 from the fair value of the contractual insurance rights acquired and insurance obligations assumed to a liability measured in accordance with the insurer's accounting policies for insurance contracts that it issued. The subsequent measurement of this asset shall be consistent with the measurement of the related insurance liability.

On December 7, 2012, the Company signed a special business transferring contract with Walsun Insurance Ltd. and accepted its direct business of four types of insurance contracts on January 10, 2013: long term residential fire insurance contracts, employer's accidental liability insurance contracts, contractor's liability insurance contracts, and architect's professional liability insurance contracts. The Company undertook the amount of \$232,939 unearned premium reserve and requested for a grant of \$67,451 from the Insurance and Security Fund of the Corporation. According to IFRS 4 "Insurance Contract" that paragraph of insurance contracts acquired in business combination or portfolio transfer: the intangible asset recognized was the difference of \$165,488 from the fair value of the contractual insurance rights acquired and insurance obligations assumed to a liability measured in accordance with the insurer's accounting policies for insurance contracts that it issued. The subsequent measurement of this asset shall be consistent with the measurement of the related insurance liability.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the relevant unearned premium reserve from the business transfer and intangible assets were \$10,055 and \$7,052 and \$12,891 and \$9,047, respectively.

(ii) Special reserve

1) Segmentation of specific assets

The Company is engaged in business of compulsory automobile liability insurance (hereinafter referred to as "this insurance") accounting to this insurance's relevant accounting of Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance Law.

This insurance of special reserve provision obeys "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance" Article 5 that is to the insurer shall purchase treasury bills or deposit the reserve with a financial institution as a time deposit. Provided that with the approval of the competent authority, the insurer may purchase the following domestic securities:

- a) Government bonds, not including exchangeable government bonds.
- b) Financial bonds, negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution, provided that financial bonds shall be limited to ordinary financial bonds only.

The amount of treasury bills purchased or time deposits placed in a financial institution under the preceding paragraph shall not be less than 30 percent of the total amount of the insurer's retained earned pure premiums for this Insurance in the most recent period, as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant. The competent authority may raise that percentage to a level it deems appropriate based on the insurer's operational status.

If the balance of special reserve is less than 30 percent of the total amount of the retained earned pure premiums for this insurance in the most recent period, as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant, then the full amount of its special reserve shall be deposited in a financial institution as a time deposit or treasury bills.

According to Article 6 of "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance", funds (all types of reserves, payables, temporary credits and amounts to be carried forward) held by an insurer for this Insurance shall be deposited in a financial institution in the form of demand deposits and time deposits, provided that with the approval of the competent authority, an insurer may purchase any of the following domestic securities:

- a) Treasury bills.
- b) Negotiable certificates of deposit, bankers' acceptances, and commercial paper guaranteed by a financial institution.
- c) Government bonds in a repo transaction.

The amount of deposits deposited in financial institutions under the first paragraph shall not be less than 45 percent of the balance remaining after subtracting the amount of special reserves from the amount of funds held by the insurer due to the operation of this Insurance, or less than 30 percent of the retained earned pure premium for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant. The competent authority may raise the percentage of deposits required by the insurer to a level it deems appropriate based on the insurer's operational status.

If the total amount of unearned premium reserve and loss reserve of the insurer with respect to this Insurance is less than 30 percent of the retained earned pure premiums of this Insurance for the most recent period as audited or reviewed by a certified public accountant, the funds held by the insurer through its conduct of this Insurance shall be deposited in full with a financial institution in the form of deposits.

Accounting Article 11 of "Regulations for the Management of the Various Reserves for Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance", when an insurer suspends business operations or terminates its operation of this Insurance, the various reserves for this Insurance shall be transferred into the various reserves set aside for handling of this Insurance by the other insurer that assumes the business.

When an insurer has been duly ordered to suspend business and undergo rehabilitation, ordered to dissolve, or its permission to operate this Insurance business has been revoked, and no other insurer is to assume this Insurance business, and there is no outstanding liability under this Insurance, and the balance of the special reserve is positive, the assets corresponding to the special reserve shall be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Accident Compensation Fund.

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 11004107771 dated February 20, 2021, the insurance company that operates as compulsory automobile liability insurance shall set aside a special reserve from the business expenses received from the operation of such business.

In accordance with the provisions of the Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 10904939031 dated October 29, 2020, in order to improve the financial structure of the insurance enterprises, the insurance enterprises shall, at the end of each business year, set aside 10% of the total premium income based on the amount of insurance and the number of days of insurance, less 20% of the nominal tax rate, in a special reserve account under owners' equity in accordance with the "Standard Rate Schedule for Personal Travel-Insurance Accidental Death and Dismemberment Benefit".

Special reserve - Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance

	For the years ended December 31,				
Item		2024	2023		
Beginning balance	\$	135,259	90,188		
Provision		40,876	45,071		
Ending balance	\$	176,135	135,259		

Special reserve – Non-Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance

				For the years ended December 31, 2024					
			Liability			Special r	eserve		
	Ca	tastrophic	Contingency	_	Catastrophic	Contingency	Travel		
Item		risk	risk	Total	risk	risk	Insurance	Total	
Beginning balance	\$	96,414	738,185	834,599	992,188	2,066,074	22,575	3,080,837	
Provision		-	-	-	114,611	214,480	13,544	342,635	
Recovery		(5,066)	(104,617)	(109,683)		(57,320)		(57,320)	
Ending balance	\$	91,348	633,568	724,916	1,106,799	2,223,234	36,119	3,366,152	

	For the years ended December 31, 2023								
			Liability			Special r	eserve		
	C	atastrophic	Contingency		Catastrophic	Contingency	Travel		
Item		risk	risk	Total	risk	risk	Insurance	Total	
Beginning balance	\$	101,480	738,185	839,665	884,765	1,841,170	10,314	2,736,249	
Provision		-	-	-	107,423	241,925	12,261	361,609	
Recovery	_	(5,066)		(5,066)		(17,021)		(17,021)	
Ending balance	\$	96,414	738,185	834,599	992,188	2,066,074	22,575	3,080,837	

Note: The liability of special reserve mentioned above means non-compulsory automobile liability insurance reserve had been provisioned before January 1, 2011. In addition, Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No.11101405951, which is the base of recovered special reserve for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

2) Special reserve -Other

In 2013, the determination of cost of real estate and equipment based on the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 1 that approved by the Financial Supervisory Committee, the Company chose the exemption that the revaluation reserve of land and buildings according to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of the Republic of China transferred to retained earnings. However, according to the standard of the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, the revaluation reserve that estimated by the cash flow discount approach via contractual rent of the investment real estate target as the upper limit adjustment to define the cost and the value added part. Then, to fill the unrecognized pension loss, the unrecognized transition net payment obligation, the increase on defined benefit obligation based on the change of actuarial assumptions, and the employee's paid leave liability, those adjustment increased the special increase of \$4,156.

(iii) Claims reserve

1) Liabilities for claims are to be paid, reported but unpaid and incurred but not reported (IBNR).

	December 31, 2024							
	Insurance claims payable Reported to be paid		Claims reserve					
Item			Reported but unpaid	IBNR	Total			
Fire insurance	\$	-	1,581,989	159,851	1,741,840			
Marine insurance		-	72,224	65,248	137,472			
Land and air insurance		-	11,003	18,386	29,389			
Liability insurance		2,264	1,340,287	491,327	1,831,614			
Surety insurance		1	28,764	7,931	36,695			
Other property insurance		4,462	1,114,409	199,286	1,313,695			
Accident insurance		525	60,162	279,384	339,546			
Health insurance		123	1,610	15,774	17,384			
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		3,071	222,369	587,860	810,229			
Total	\$	10,446	4,432,817	1,825,047	6,257,864			

December 31, 2023 **Insurance claims** payable Claims reserve Reported Reported but unpaid Item to be paid **IBNR** Total \$ Fire insurance 875,130 122,821 997,951 Marine insurance 105,349 64,417 169,766 Land and air insurance 38,142 18,412 56,554 Liability insurance 3,202 1,255,622 393,882 1,649,504 5,899 Surety insurance 1 18,631 24,530 5,768 Other property insurance 913,895 102,083 1,015,978 Accident insurance 518 78,697 206,307 285,004 Health insurance 100 1,844 18,526 20,370 Compulsory automobile 412 196,860 592,639 789,499 liability insurance

2) Reinsurance assets - the insurance ceded business for the policy holders with reported but unpaid or unreported claims

3,484,170

1,524,986

5,009,156

10,001

Total

	December 31, 2024						
Item	Re	eported but unpaid	IBNR	Total			
Fire insurance	\$	1,237,853	45,372	1,283,225			
Marine insurance		53,745	44,568	98,313			
Land and air insurance		4,342	13,098	17,440			
Liability insurance		177,773	69,057	246,830			
Surety insurance		11,529	2,059	13,588			
Other property insurance		475,123	48,176	523,299			
Accident insurance		9,592	49,867	59,459			
Health insurance		168	3,289	3,457			
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		84,237	257,586	341,823			
Total	\$	2,054,362	533,072	2,587,434			

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_	Re	eported but						
Item		unpaid	IBNR	Total				
Fire insurance	\$	596,868	41,469	638,337				
Marine insurance		76,739	44,224	120,963				
Land and air insurance		32,245	13,016	45,261				
Liability insurance		178,412	63,305	241,717				
Surety insurance		8,182	1,841	10,023				
Other property insurance		409,765	27,207	436,972				
Accident insurance		11,372	45,096	56,468				
Health insurance		247	2,917	3,164				
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		71,856	260,327	332,183				
Less: Accumulated impairment		(25)	<u>-</u> _	(25)				
Total	\$	1,385,661	499,402	1,885,063				

3) The net change of claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

	For the	years	ended	December	31, 2024
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	Direct un busii		Reinsuran	ce ceded-in	The net change in claims	Reinsuranc	e ceded-out	The net change in ceded claims
Item	Provision	Recovery	Provision	Recovery	reserve	Provision	Recovery	reserve
Fire insurance	\$ 1,498,028	963,732	243,812	34,219	743,889	1,283,225	638,337	644,888
Marine insurance	132,356	164,660	5,116	5,106	(32,294)	98,313	120,963	(22,650)
Land and air insurance	27,925	54,037	1,464	2,517	(27,165)	17,440	45,261	(27,821)
Liability insurance	1,798,916	1,621,996	32,698	27,508	182,110	246,830	241,717	5,113
Surety insurance	34,500	22,545	2,195	1,985	12,165	13,588	10,023	3,565
Other property insurance	1,274,769	995,445	38,926	20,533	297,717	523,299	436,972	86,327
Accident insurance	320,834	269,620	18,712	15,384	54,542	59,459	56,468	2,991
Health insurance	14,929	18,169	2,455	2,201	(2,986)	3,457	3,164	293
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	571,816	555,767	238,413	233,732	20,730	341,823	332,183	9,640
Total	\$ <u>5,674,073</u>	4,665,971	583,791	343,185	1,248,708	2,587,434	1,885,088	702,346

For the years ended December 31, 2023 The net

	Direct un busii		Reinsuran	ce ceded-in	change in claims	Reinsuranc	e ceded-out	change in ceded claims
Item	Provision	Recovery	Provision	Recovery	reserve	Provision	Recovery	reserve
Fire insurance	\$ 963,732	1,114,837	34,219	20,896	(137,782)	638,337	754,480	(116,143)
Marine insurance	164,660	231,149	5,106	3,778	(65,161)	120,963	182,426	(61,463)
Land and air insurance	54,037	61,699	2,517	2,562	(7,707)	45,261	53,134	(7,873)
Liability insurance	1,621,996	1,356,466	27,508	11,278	281,760	241,717	208,099	33,618
Surety insurance	22,545	23,170	1,985	1,541	(181)	10,023	10,073	(50)
Other property insurance	995,445	926,234	20,533	5,633	84,111	436,972	370,602	66,370
Accident insurance	269,620	213,759	15,384	3,851	67,394	56,468	40,204	16,264
Health insurance	18,169	107,469	2,201	2,417	(89,516)	3,164	3,332	(168)
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	555,767	508,369	233,732	232,067	49,063	332,183	304,965	27,218
Total	\$ 4,665,971	4,543,152	343,185	284,023	181,981	1,885,088	1,927,315	(42,227)

4) The movements in claims reserve and ceded claims reserve

			For the years ende	ed December 31,	
		202	4	202	23
			Ceded claims		Ceded claims
Item	Cla	aims reserve	reserve	Claims reserve	reserve
Beginning balance	\$	5,009,156	1,885,063	4,827,175	1,927,315
Provision		6,257,864	2,587,434	5,009,156	1,885,088
Recovery		(5,009,156)	(1,885,088)	(4,827,175)	(1,927,315)
Impairment loss reversed(recognized)		-	25		(25)
Ending balance	\$	6,257,864	2,587,434	5,009,156	1,885,063

The methodology for providing claims reserve is decided by actuaries and reported to the Authority. If there is any change, it should adopt the same procedures as fore mentioned. The Company submitted the method of claims reserve provision in the letter of (Wang) Zong Qi Zi No. 1920 on December 23, 2009, which has been approved by Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Insurance Bureau Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 09802245610. The relevant provision methods is explained as follows:

- 1) Regarding to the claims reserve for reported but not paid, it should be estimated based on actual situation by each case.
- 2) Regarding to the claims reserve for IBNR, it should be estimated based on the experience of claim loss development of each type insurance by actuary methodology.

(iv) Premium deficiency reserve

1) Premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

			Decem	ber 31, 2024	
	Pı	remium defici	iency reserve	Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
Item	Dire	ct business	Reinsurance ceded-in	Reinsurance ceded- out	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$	7,972	52	8,024	-
Land and air insurance		87			87
Total	\$	8,059	52	8,024	87
			Decem	ber 31, 2023	
Premium deficiency reserve				Ceded premium deficiency reserve	
Item	Dire	ct business	Reinsurance ceded-in	Reinsurance ceded- out	Retained business
Fire insurance	\$	12,183	353	12,536	-
Marine insurance		1,552			1,552
Total	\$	13,735	353	12,536	1,552

2) The net change in premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

					For the y	ears ended Dec	ember 31, 202	24		
Item	_	Direct un	derwrite Recover	Reinsurand Provision	ce ceded-in Recover	The net change in premium deficiency	Reinsuranc	e ceded-out Recover	The net change in premium ceded deficiency	Net deposit of premium deficiency reserve
Fire insurance	\$	7,972	12,183	52	353	(4,512)	8,024	12,536	(4,512)	-
Marine insurance		-	1,552	-	-	(1,552)	-	-	-	(1,552)
Land and air insurance		87				87				87
Total	\$	8,059	13,735	52	353	(5,977)	8,024	12,536	(4,512)	(1,465)
	For the years ended December 31, 2023									
	The net change in Direct underwrite Reinsurance ceded-in premium Reinsurance ceded-ou		e ceded-out	The net change in premium ceded	Net deposit of premium deficiency					
Item		rovision	Recover	Provision	Recover	deficiency	Provision	Recover	deficiency	reserve
Fire insurance	\$	12,183	57,717	353	1,551	(46,732)	12,536	57,390	(44,854)	(1,878)
Marine insurance		1,552	1,146	-	-	406	-	-	-	406
Health insurance	_	-	393,777			(393,777)		764	(764)	(393,013)
Total	\$	13,735	452,640	353	1,551	(440,103)	12,536	58,154	(45,618)	(394,485)

3) The movements in premium deficiency reserve and ceded premium deficiency reserve

	For the	years ended	December 31, 2024		
Item	Pren deficiency		Ceding premium deficiency reserve		
Beginning balance	\$	14,088	12,536		
Provision		8,111	8,024		
Recovery		(14,088)	(12,536)		
Ending balance	\$	8,111	8,024		
	For the	years ended l	December 31, 2023		
	Prem	ium	Ceding premium		
Item	deficienc	y reserve	deficiency reserve		
Beginning balance	\$	454,191	58,154		
Provsion		14,088	12,536		
Recovery		(454,191)	(58,154)		
Ending balance	\$	14,088	12,536		

The methodology for premium deficiency reserve provision is decided by actuaries and shall report to the Authority, same as afterward change. The Company reported the methodology for premium deficiency reserve provision on February 16, 2012 in the letter of (Wang) Zong Jing Suan No.0005, which has been approved by Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. No.10102503930.

(o) Income tax

The components of the Company's income tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

	For the years ended December 3		
		2024	2023
Current period	\$	248,975	109,263
Adjustments for prior periods		(5,039)	
Current income tax expenses	\$	243,936	109,263

Reconciliation of income tax and profit before tax for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were as follows:

			For t	he years ende	d December 31,
				2024	2023
	Pro	fit excluding income tax	\$	1,465,459	1,309,609
	Inco	ome tax using the Company's domestic tax rate		293,092	261,922
	Adj	ustment items:			
	Τ	Tax-exempt income		(64,463)	(58,298)
	J	Jsage of tax loss carry-forward		-	(112,230)
	P	Prior income tax (over) under estimated		(5,039)	-
	(Others		20,346	17,869
	Inco	ome tax expenses (profits)	\$	243,936	109,263
(v)	Def	erred tax assets and liabilities			
	1)	Unrecognized deferred tax assets			
		Actuarial losses of defined benefit plans	Dec \$	ember 31, 2024 23,060	December 31, 2023 28,840
	2)	Recognized deferred tax liabilities			
		Land value-added tax	Dec \$	ember 31, 2024 63,920	December 31, 2023 63,920

The Company's tax returns for the year through 2021 were assessed by the Taipei National Tax Administration tax authorities.

(p) Capital and other equity

(i) Share capital

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the number of authorized ordinary shares were all \$6,236,320 with par value of \$10 per share, i.e. 623,632 thousand shares. The issued shares were both 223,608 thousand shares of common stock.

(ii) Retained earnings

1) Legal reserve

According to the Company Act, the Company is able to issue new stock or cash dividend from legal reserve if there is no deficit as long as the legal reserve is over 25% of the paid in capital.

2) Special reserve

Based on Financial Supervisory Commission Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No.10102508861 on June 5, 2012, when the Company distributes retained surplus that transferred from the special reserve of unrealized revaluation increment \$12,143, it should be accounted a decrease in other equity, with the same amount of the prior years' inappropriate retained earning provision being equal to current year's net income. The amount of decrease in other equity belonged to the prior accumulation, the same amount of special reserve should be not appropriated. However, the Company's has provisioned the special reserve based on former standard, the difference between the provision amount and the decrease in other equity has been provision special reserve. Then, if a reversal of shareholders' equity contra account occurs, the reversed portion of the special reserve could be distributed as dividends.

According to the letter from the Financial Supervisory Commission Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 10502066464 on July 13, 2016. The insurance industry should allocate a special surplus reserve from 0.5% to 1% of the net profit after tax when the 2016-2018 fiscal year surplus is distributed. Moreover, since 2017, the expense of employee transferring training, transferring occupation, and settle down during the development of financial technology should be reversal. As of December 31, 2024 and 2023 the special reserve distributed by the Company in accordance with the regulations were \$0 and \$1,172, respectively.

3) Undistributed retained earnings appropriated

Under the Company's Article of Incorporation, the Company's net income after deduction of income tax and losses (if any) and offset the prior years' deficits, should be provisioned 20% of remaining amount as legal reserve, except the legal reserve is equal to the capital. In addition to any remaining profit together with any undistributed retained earnings shall be distributed based on the Company considering the operating need and legal requirement to provision special reserve, the distribution plan proposed by the Board of Directors and submitted to the stockholders' meeting for approval.

The remuneration of non-executive director in the Company is authorized to the board's meeting to set rational remuneration, and do not attend the earning distribution. The Company belongs to property and casualty insurance, the enterprise development should cooperate with the Government's policy and risk based capital, the ability of underwriting and solvency have to be stronger. The Company's earning distribution policy has to consider the current and future investment environment, capital requirement, market competition situation and budget, etc., with the benefit of shareholders, balancing dividend and long term financial plan, etc. and then the earning distribution that the board's meeting set will provide to the shareholder's meeting. The earning distribution should be in form of cash or stock dividend to distribute, in addition to the amount of cash dividend should not be lower than 10% of stock dividend. However, the amount of par cash dividend is lower than \$0.1, the dividend should use the form of stock dividend to distribute.

Both the profit and loss make-up proposal for 2023 and the loss make-up proposal for 2022 had been approved during the shareholder's meeting on June 24, 2024 and June 7, 2023.

The amount of cash dividends on the appropriations of earnings for 2024 had been proposed during the board meeting on March 11, 2025, as follow:

	For tl	ne years ended 2024	December 31,
		otment r share	Total Amount
Dividends distributed to ordinary shareholders			
Cash	\$	1.50	335,412

The relevant information about distribution of retained earnings under the consent of the shareholders' meeting, can be obtained on the website of Market Observation Post System.

(iii) Other equity (after tax)

	(losses assets fair v other c	sanzeu gams s) on financial measured at alue through comprehensive income
January 1, 2024	\$	22,167
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(36,097)
Disposal of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		(34,494)
December 31, 2024	\$	(48,424)

Unrealized gains

Unrealized gains (losses) on financial

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	fair v	s measured at value through comprehensive income
January 1, 2023	\$	(66,034)
Unrealized gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		88,201
December 31, 2023	\$	22,167

(q) Earnings per share

The calculation of basic earnings per share and diluted earnings per share were shown as follows:

	For	the years ende	d December 31,
		2024	2023
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	\$	1,221,523	1,200,346
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands shares)	===	223,608	223,608
Basic earnings per share (NT dollars)	\$	5.46	5.37
Diluted earnings per share			
Net income attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	\$	1,221,523	1,200,346
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (thousands shares)		223,608	223,608
Employee share options		874	53
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (Dilutive potential common shares)(thousands shares)		224,482	223,661
Diluted earnings per share (NT dollars)	\$	5.44	5.37

(r) Disclosure of acquisition cost of insurance contracts

Acquisition cost of insurance contracts

			F	or the vears ended	December 31, 2024	1	
Item		ommission expense	Agent fee	Charge	Reinsurance commission expense	Other cost	Total
Fire insurance	\$	195,284	-	-	2,070	-	197,354
Marine insurance		25,519	-	-	335	-	25,854
Land and air insurance		9,276	-	-	-	-	9,276
Liability insurance		689,490	-	-	4,274	-	693,764
Surety insurance		3,676	-	-	-	-	3,676
Other property insurance		722,827	-	-	16,346	-	739,173
Accident insurance		237,836	-	-	-	-	237,836
Health insurance		31,806	-	-	-	-	31,806
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		124,111		-	-	-	124,111
Total	\$	2,039,825			23,025	<u>-</u>	2,062,850
			F	or the years ended	December 31, 2023	;	
	Co	ommission			Reinsurance commission		

	For the years ended December 31, 2023								
Item		ommission expense	Agent fee	Charge	Reinsurance commission expense	Other cost	Total		
Fire insurance	\$	170,147	-	-	1,036	_	171,183		
Marine insurance		24,574	-	-	219	-	24,793		
Land and air insurance		8,644	-	-	31	-	8,675		
Liability insurance		620,250	-	-	3,436	-	623,686		
Surety insurance		3,565	-	-	2	-	3,567		
Other property insurance		694,646	-	-	12,208	-	706,854		
Accident insurance		242,151	-	-	151	-	242,302		
Health insurance		25,174	-	-	-	-	25,174		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		124,717	-	-	-	-	124,717		
Total	\$	1,913,868			17,083		1,930,951		

(s) Disclosure of insurance cost-benefit analysis

(i) Direct written business cost-benefit analysis

	For the years ended December 31, 2024									
Item Fire insurance	Written premium \$ 2,472,927		The net change in Ir unearned c ritten premium ac emium reserve		nsurance contract cquisition cost Claims 195,284 573,909		Gain (Loss) 980,385			
Marine insurance		337,450	18,746	25,519	28,328	(32,304)	297,161			
Land and air insurance		99,360	(16,892)	9,276	5,250	(26,112)	127,838			
Liability insurance		3,825,507	129,683	689,490	1,890,098	176,920	939,316			
Surety insurance		24,783	594	3,676	5,746	11,955	2,812			
Other property insurance		4,756,860	314,978	722,827	2,063,763	279,324	1,375,968			
Accident insurance		1,081,548	3,319	237,836	407,853	51,214	381,326			
Health insurance		123,131	(232)	31,806	28,859	(3,240)	65,938			
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	_	934,506	(6,591)	124,111	609,799	16,049	191,138			
Total	\$	13,656,072	632,658	2,039,825	5,613,605	1,008,102	4,361,882			

	For the years ended December 31, 2023									
Item		Written premium	The net change in unearned premium reserve	Insurance contract acquisition cost	Claims	The net change in claims reverse	Gain (Loss)			
Fire insurance	\$	1,974,676	131,743	170,147	653,540	(151,105)	1,170,351			
Marine insurance		257,419	(7,282)	24,574	152,516	(66,489)	154,100			
Land and air insurance		112,850	5,324	8,644	18,702	(7,662)	87,842			
Liability insurance		3,506,565	70,441	620,250	1,868,568	265,530	681,776			
Surety insurance		23,575	2,025	3,565	711	(625)	17,899			
Other property insurance		4,353,575	289,542	694,646	2,238,699	69,211	1,061,477			
Accident insurance		1,016,561	(53,218)	242,151	488,055	55,861	283,712			
Health insurance		88,528	(10,657)	25,174	275,490	(89,300)	(112,179)			
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	_	947,041	(8,737)	124,717	602,903	47,398	180,760			
Total	\$_	12,280,790	419,181	1,913,868	6,299,184	122,819	3,525,738			

(ii) Reinsurance cost-benefit analysis

	For the years ended December 31, 2024								
Item		insurance oremium	The net change in unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expense	Reinsurance Claims	The net change in claims reverse	Ceded in Gain (Loss)		
Fire insurance	\$	68,595	(7,415)	2,070	76,161	209,593	(211,814)		
Marine insurance		5,798	(391)	335	(97)	10	5,941		
Land and air insurance		-	-	-	(522)	(1,053)	1,575		
Liability insurance		17,618	(14,190)	4,274	25,297	5,190	(2,953)		
Surety insurance		1,265	29	-	714	210	312		
Other property insurance		61,648	17,918	16,346	13,338	18,393	(4,347)		
Accident insurance		6,611	(485)	-	2,973	3,328	795		
Health insurance		-	-	-	-	254	(254)		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		299,880	94	-	286,972	4,681	8,133		
Total	\$	461,415	(4,440)	23,025	404,836	240,606	(202,612)		

	For the years ended December 31, 2023									
Item		einsurance oremium	The net change in unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission expense	Reinsurance Claims	The net change in claims reverse	Ceded in Gain (Loss)			
Fire insurance	\$	75,748	(785)	1,036	315	13,323	61,859			
Marine insurance		7,295	(355)	219	144	1,328	5,959			
Land and air insurance		191	(579)	31	3,418	(45)	(2,634)			
Liability insurance		14,689	(38,286)	3,436	18,929	16,230	14,380			
Surety insurance		1,233	(15)	2	1,620	444	(818)			
Other property insurance		47,578	14,638	12,208	14,719	14,900	(8,887)			
Accident insurance		8,418	159	151	2,549	11,533	(5,974)			
Health insurance		-	-	-	-	(216)	216			
Compulsory automobile liability insurance		300,123	(455)		286,194	1,665	12,719			
Total	\$	455,275	(25,678)	17,083	327,888	59,162	76,820			

(iii) Gain/Loss on reinsurance contracts

	For the years ended December 31, 2024									
Item	Reinsurance expense	The net change in unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission received	Claims recovered from reinsurers	The net change in ceded claims reserve	Ceded out Gain (Loss)				
Fire insurance	\$ (1,834,255)	164,924	200,150	310,723	644,888	(513,570)				
Marine insurance	(243,958)	18,019	15,099	18,516	(22,650)	(214,974)				
Land and air insurance	(75,899)	(8,984)	8,775	3,790	(27,821)	(100,139)				
Liability insurance	(468,908)	(2,841)	184,093	256,533	5,113	(26,010)				
Surety insurance	(9,022)	258	1,006	3,583	3,565	(610)				
Other property insurance	(1,089,597)	129,130	291,628	378,865	86,327	(203,647)				
Accident insurance	(73,952)	(2,829)	20,269	35,190	2,991	(18,331)				
Health insurance	(1,190)	(1,945)	407	3,078	293	643				
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(390,757)	(3,954)		363,124	9,640	(21,947)				
Total	\$ <u>(4,187,538)</u>	291,778	721,427	1,373,402	702,346	(1,098,585)				

	For the years ended December 31, 2023									
Item	Reinsurance expense	The net change in unearned premium reserve	Reinsurance commission received	Claims recovered from reinsurers	The net change in ceded claims reserve	Ceded out Gain (Loss)				
Fire insurance	\$ (1,346,571)	100,522	147,386	394,182	(116,143)	(820,624)				
Marine insurance	(160,603)	(10,408)	10,916	97,425	(61,463)	(124,133)				
Land and air insurance	(93,820)	5,713	9,044	17,832	(7,873)	(69,104)				
Liability insurance	(472,174)	(30,024)	132,582	269,599	33,618	(66,399)				
Surety insurance	(8,442)	919	756	210	(50)	(6,607)				
Other property insurance	(954,283)	97,939	250,475	563,643	66,370	24,144				
Accident insurance	(91,910)	1,524	16,892	48,464	16,264	(8,766)				
Health insurance	(7,866)	(4,271)	2,631	8,974	(168)	(700)				
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(398,011)	(5,239)	-	361,755	27,218	(14,277)				
Total	\$ (3,533,680)	156,675	570,682	1,762,084	(42,227)	(1,086,466)				

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Notes to the Financial Statements

- (t) Disclosure of insurance contract risk
 - (i) The purpose, policy, procedure and the managing method of risk related to the risk management of control insurance contract
 - 1) The range of risk management in framework, organizational, accountability
 - a) Risk management of framework and organization

The Company's risk managing organizational framework includes the Board of Directors, Risk Management Committee, Risk Management Department, operating segments and Audit department.

- b) The responsibility of various unit are as follows:
 - i) The Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is the highest decision making unit of risk management in the Company, which is responsible for approving risk management policy and framework, establishing the risk management culture, ensuring the effectiveness of risk management, and bear the ultimate responsibility of risk management.

- ii) Risk Management Committee
 - 1. In charge of making the risk management policy, framework, organization function, in order to establish the managing quality and quantity standard. To submit regularly the report of the executing the risk management to the Board of Directors, in case providing the necessary improve suggestion.
 - 2. To execute the Board of Directors' decision, and entirely and periodically oversee the development, establishment and executing performance.
 - 3. To assist and oversee various segments' risk management activities.
 - 4. To consider the environment to adjust the types of risk, risk limit allocating and the bearing method.
 - 5. To coordinate interaction and communication of the risk managing function between departments.
- iii) Risk Management Department
 - 1. To be responsible for risk monitoring, measuring, evaluating executive layer of routine affairs, which should be independent to the executing right of operating segments.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

- 2. Should depend on the type of operating business to execute:
 - To assist and execute the Board setting risk management policies and strategies.
 - Accounting the Company risk appetite set risk tolerance
 - Summarize risk information, coordinated and communicated for carrying out policy and quota of each unit.
 - Risk management report is proposed regularly.
 - Monitor the risk of each operating segments regularly.
 - Assistance of pressure test.
 - · Back testing.
 - Others
- 3. To deal with the violation of other units by the authorization of the Board of Directors or Risk Management Committee
- iv) Operating segments
 - 1. The responsibilities of operating segments supervisor to execute the risk management are as follows:
 - To be responsible for preparing daily risk report, taking actions.
 - To monitor related information of risk management and report to risk management department regularly.
 - 2. The responsibilities of operating segments to execute the risk management are as follows:
 - To recognize risk, and to report the information of risk exposure situation.
 - To measure the influence of degree of risk occurred (quality and quantity), and response the accurate solution with passing the risk information.
 - Reviewing the effectiveness of the setting risk tolerance.
 - Monitor risk exposure and measure the risk exceed the tolerance.
 - To assist the risk modelling development, ensuring that the uses and hypothesis of measuring, modeling are rational and consist of the basis.

- Ensure the effectiveness of internal control.
- Gather the information which is related to operational risk.

v) Audit department

Based on incumbent related legal regulation, to audit the implementation of risk management of each department in the Company.

2) Scope and nature of risk reporting or measure system

The Company's insurance risk monitoring included the entire or individual deal process of operating segments and various insurance goods, such as business volume, loss rate change, business structure, etc., should be in accordance with the standard, the limit, the process of over limit and the authorization. Then, through operating segments supervisors report daily or regularly to higher management level and Risk Management Department to summarize.

The Company holds Risk Management Committee periodically to report officially the insurance risk management monitor for decision making by the operating level.

3) Procedures for risk assuming, measurement, monitoring and control, as well as adequate risk classification and the underwriting policy

The Company set the underwriting policy which is following the Company's target, client demand and market competition environment. The unit of underwriting should process danger options in accordance with the underwriting policy. In addition the underwriting should cooperate with operating in term of assessment of danger and choice of business, policy due to the organization become more and more big and the market become more competitive. To achieve the goal of good quality, higher quantity, faster receivable rolling and faster claim procedure which is customer focus, the Company should enhance the method of thinking and innovation in underwriting, operating, claim and managing.

4) The range of entire basic evaluation assessment of the enterprise and risk management

The entire risk as a basic identify the Company's insurance risk, includes the design and price set risk, underwriting risk, insurance risk, claim risk, catastrophic risk and reserve risk, etc., in accordance with the various insurance risk of insurance risk management.

5) Limiting insurance risk exposure and avoiding the concentrations of insurance risk

The business of retained, ceded in reinsurance, ceded out reinsurance of the Company is under "Regulations Governing Insurance Enterprises Engaging in Operating Reinsurance and Other Risk Spreading Mechanisms" to establish the mechanism of risk management, and considering the risk bearing capacity, formulating a reinsurance risk management plan and implementing.

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the amount of the retained risk limit per unit for each type of insurance is disclosed in the following table:

Insurance by Type	Dec	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Fire insurance	\$	500,000	500,000
Hull insurance		100,000	100,000
Fishing vessel insurance		50,000	50,000
Aviation insurance		200,000	200,000
Marine cargo insurance		600,000	600,000
Accident insurance		200,000	200,000
Engineering insurance		500,000	500,000
Casualty insurance		500,000	500,000
Vehicle insurance		30,000	30,000
Automobile liability insurance		120,000	120,000
Other property insurance		300,000	300,000
Health insurance		5,000	5,000
Accident insurance - travel insurance		240,000	240,000

6) The method of assets and liabilities management

The Company's assets and liabilities are coordinate with the factor of risk, including market risk, liquidity risk and insurance risk, which depend on the various risk management mechanism of monitor assets and liabilities cash flows, and using such as ratio of debt to assets, net debt to assets, etc., to entirely evaluate and analyze the appropriateness of managing assets and liabilities.

7) The illustration of management, monitor and control procedure of taking extra liabilities and equities promise when obtaining or providing on special events.

Under the Insurance Act, the Company's risk based capital ratio (RBC) should be at least 200%. Otherwise, the Company would be required to raise additional capital within a certain period; in addition, the Company will be prohibited from appropriating its earnings. Moreover, the authorities will restrict the Company's operations and use of capital.

(ii) Insurance risk information

1) Sensitivity analysis of insurance risk

	For the years ended December 31, 2024						
			Effect of profit or loss on 1% movement of expected rate of loss				
Item	 Written premium	Expected rate of loss	Before reinsurance	After reinsurance			
Fire insurance	\$ 2,541,522	63.55 %	23,619	6,925			
Marine insurance	343,248	62.29 %	3,249	990			
Land and air insurance	99,360	69.28 %	1,163	314			
Liability insurance	3,843,125	67.01 %	37,276	32,559			
Surety insurance	26,048	72.72 %	254	167			
Other property insurance	4,818,508	64.34 %	44,856	35,251			
Accident insurance	1,088,159	72.68 %	10,853	10,085			
Health insurance	123,131	81.91 %	1,234	1,202			
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,234,386	No applicable	No applicable	No applicable			

		For the years	ended December 31, 20	023		
		•	Effect of profit or loss on 1% movement of expected rate of loss			
Item	Written premium	Expected rate of loss	Before reinsurance	After reinsurance		
Fire insurance	\$ 2,050,424	64.18 %	19,214	6,753		
Marine insurance	264,714	62.17 %	2,723	1,013		
Land and air insurance	113,041	69.90 %	1,083	202		
Liability insurance	3,521,254	66.72 %	34,891	29,869		
Surety insurance	24,808	72.69 %	228	153		
Other property insurance	4,401,153	64.35 %	40,970	32,406		
Accident insurance	1,024,979	75.21 %	10,780	9,877		
Health insurance	88,528	80.27 %	992	870		
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,247,164	No applicable	No applicable	No applicable		

Note: Due to various insurance contract frameworks are difference, the impact of a one percent change in rate of expected loss is not linear relationship to incomes and losses.

2) Concentration of insurance risk

The risk of insurance risk concentration is controlled by reinsurance transfer method. For example, the risk caused by natural disasters is based on the RMS and Verisk Touchstone (AIR) natural disaster model is used as the basis for arranging the natural disaster reinsurance contract. Its content is used as a reference for setting key risk indicators for catastrophe.

a) The premium proportion of underwriting and ceded in reinsurance.

The insurance contracts which the Company underwrites are separated in various types of insurances, and not concentrated in any single type of insurance. In terms of proportion, the voluntary automobile insurance is the highest proportion accounts for 47.25% and 49.78% for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Although the proportion is slightly higher than other insurances, the loss experience of voluntary automobile insurance is stable and the risk variation is low. The remaining types of insurance are no risk concentration.

The premium proportion of underwriting insurance and ceded in reinsurance:

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
Type	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Fire insurance	\$ 1,346,692	9.54 %	1,048,607	8.23 %
Marine cargo insurance	301,476	2.14 %	235,001	1.85 %
Hull, fishing vessel and aviation insurance	139,399	0.99 %	140,598	1.10 %
Voluntary automobile insurance	6,670,341	47.25 %	6,339,474	49.78 %
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	1,234,386	8.74 %	1,247,164	9.79 %
Liability insurance	785,099	5.56 %	622,813	4.89 %
Engineering and nuclear insurance	1,034,560	7.33 %	817,081	6.42 %
Surety and credit insurance	26,048	0.18 %	24,808	0.19 %
Other property insurance	50,800	0.36 %	63,040	0.49 %
Accident insurance	1,088,159	7.71 %	1,024,979	8.05 %
Typhoon, flood and earthquake insurance	1,192,300	8.45 %	1,001,293	7.86 %
Personal and commercial all-risk insurance	120,720	0.85 %	80,138	0.63 %
Health insurance	123,131	0.87 %	88,528	0.70 %
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance	4,376	0.03 %	2,541	0.02 %
Total	\$ <u>14,117,487</u>	100.00 %	12,736,065	<u>100.00</u> %

b) Percentage of retained premium

In term of retained business, the voluntary automobile insurance which is the highest proportion accounts for 59.01% and 59.43% for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Company assesses the possibility of accumulated loss in order to arrange the contracts of reinsuring to diversify the risk. Therefore, there is no the situation of risk concentration.

In addition, the insurance which is likely to result in significant accumulated loss such as catastrophe insurance (earthquake, typhoon and flood) and the insurances are likely to result in accumulation are property insurance (fire insurance and engineering insurance), marine insurance and accident insurance should avoid the operating risk resulting from the underwriting risk concentration, the Company has bought catastrophe reinsurance contracts in advance for abovementioned insurances to diversify the risk.

The percentage of retained premium was as follows:

		For the years end	led December 31,				
		2024	20	023			
Type	Amoun	t Percentage	Amount	Percentage			
Fire insurance	\$ 455,	559 4.59 %	419,816	4.56 %			
Marine cargo insurance	117,2	277 1.18 %	119,137	1.29 %			
Hull, fishing vessel and aviation insurance	5,4	450 0.05 %	4,107	0.04 %			
Voluntary automobile insurance	5,859,0	59.01 %	5,468,544	59.43 %			
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	843,0	8.50 %	849,153	9.23 %			
Liability insurance	628,2	260 6.33 %	465,516	5.06 %			
Engineering and nuclear insurance	476,9	987 4.80 %	443,490	4.82 %			
Surety and credit insurance	17,0	026 0.17 %	16,366	0.17 %			
Other property insurance	40,	789 0.41 %	48,613	0.53 %			
Accident insurance	1,014,2	207 10.21 %	933,069	10.14 %			
Typhoon, flood and earthquake insurance	249,	178 2.51 %	285,757	3.11 %			
Personal and commercial all-risk insurance	97,3	0.98 %	69,926	0.76 %			
Health insurance	121,9	941 1.23 %	80,662	0.88 %			
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance	2,0	0.03 %	(1,771)	(0.02)%			
Total	\$ <u>9,929,</u>	949 100.00 %	9,202,385	100.00 %			

3) Claims trend

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Occurrence year	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	44,182,975	3,505,019	4,231,875	3,846,573	4,548,623	4,201,280	4,120,597	4,742,416	6,043,107	5,311,099	5,639,134
2	44,305,119	3,615,016	4,483,260	4,058,010	4,804,267	4,901,074	4,890,228	5,292,664	6,640,880	5,527,739	
3	44,186,381	3,557,644	4,338,968	3,989,815	4,784,261	4,774,671	4,886,780	5,098,963	6,568,063		
4	44,119,750	3,530,087	4,331,187	3,997,617	4,714,228	4,775,424	4,899,446	5,094,772			
5	44,096,384	3,505,206	4,348,353	3,972,187	4,711,259	4,745,935	4,899,727				
6	44,060,407	3,518,795	4,300,980	3,971,299	4,695,182	4,750,543					
7	44,414,834	3,501,489	4,301,352	3,969,391	4,694,608						
8	44,033,300	3,502,875	4,305,090	3,947,881							
9	44,029,607	3,500,708	4,303,991								
10	44,018,689	3,500,573									
11	43,981,872										
Estimates	43,981,872	3,500,573	4,303,991	3,947,881	4,694,608	4,750,543	4,899,727	5,094,772	6,568,063	5,527,739	5,639,134
Actual	43,980,044	3,498,256	4,290,546	3,943,151	4,677,578	4,736,154	4,827,707	5,023,846	6,199,181	4,691,330	3,046,653
Subtotal	1,828	2,317	13,445	4,730	17,030	14,389	72,020	70,926	368,882	836,409	2,592,481
Reconciliations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount recognized in balance sheet	1,828	2,317	13,445	4,730	17,030	14,389	72,020	70,926	368,882	836,409	2,592,481

For the year ended December 31, 2023

Occurrence year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	41,020,376	3,019,920	3,505,019	4,231,875	3,846,573	4,548,623	4,201,280	4,120,597	4,742,416	6,043,107	5,311,099
2	41,163,055	3,216,949	3,615,016	4,483,260	4,058,010	4,804,267	4,901,074	4,890,228	5,292,664	6,640,880	
3	41,088,170	3,161,079	3,557,644	4,338,968	3,989,815	4,784,261	4,774,671	4,886,780	5,098,963		
4	41,025,302	3,151,586	3,530,087	4,331,187	3,997,617	4,714,228	4,775,424	4,899,446			
5	40,968,164	3,151,839	3,505,206	4,348,353	3,972,187	4,711,259	4,745,935				
6	40,944,545	3,130,980	3,518,795	4,300,980	3,971,299	4,695,182					
7	40,929,427	3,155,004	3,501,489	4,301,352	3,969,391						
8	41,259,830	3,128,978	3,502,875	4,305,090							
9	40,904,322	3,127,878	3,500,708								
10	40,901,729	3,133,487									
11	40,885,203										
Estimates	40,885,203	3,133,487	3,500,708	4,305,090	3,969,391	4,695,182	4,745,935	4,899,446	5,098,963	6,640,880	5,311,099
Actual	40,844,453	3,132,950	3,498,387	4,291,485	3,937,662	4,676,395	4,720,884	4,810,143	4,897,736	5,967,883	3,134,364
Subtotal	40,750	537	2,321	13,605	31,729	18,787	25,051	89,303	201,227	672,997	2,176,735
Reconciliations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total amount recognized in balance sheet	40,750	537	2,321	13,605	31,729	18,787	25,051	89,303	201,227	672,997	2,176,735

(iii) Credit risk of insurance contracts

1) Credit risk

- a) Compliance with the "Regulations Governing the Provision of Unauthorized Reinsurance Reserves for Insurance Company" No.5, the transaction with unauthorized reinsurers shall be represented in the notes of financial statements and the content shall include:
 - i) The summary of unauthorized reinsurance contracts and types of reinsurance.
 - ii) The reinsurance premium expense of unauthorized reinsurance contracts.
 - iii) General description of the amount of unauthorized reserve and its components.
- b) The abstract and related insurance of unauthorized reinsurance contracts in the Company were as follows:

As of December 31, 2024

Company	Annotation
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd.	Facultative reinsurance of each kind of insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd. (Hong Kong Branch)	Treaty and Facultative reinsurance of each kind of insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance CO.B.S.C (C) Trust Re	Treaty and Facultative reinsurance of each kind of insurance

As of December 31, 2023

Company	Annotation
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd.	Facultative reinsurance of each kind of insurance
Asia Capital Reinsurance Group Pte Ltd. (Hong Kong Branch)	Treaty and Facultative reinsurance of each kind of insurance
Trust International Insurance and Reinsurance CO. B.S.C. (C) Trust Re	Treaty and Facultative reinsurance of each kind of insurance
S-Squared Insurance Company, Inc.	Facultative reinsurance of fire insurance

- c) For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the reinsurance premium expenses (reversal) for unauthorized reinsurance in the Company amounted to \$0 and \$(79), respectively.
- d) The principal summary of amounts and component items of unauthorized reinsurance reserve in the Company were as follows:

	De	ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Unearned premium reserve	\$	-	1
Claims recoverable from reinsurers of paid claims overdue in nine months		-	3
Claims recoverable from reinsurers reported but unpaid		92	1,645
Total unauthorized reinsurance reserve	\$	92	1,649

2) Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risk includes capital liquidity risk and market liquidity risk of insurance contracts, via monitoring and managing the liquidity risk of risk management to maintain the sufficient liquidity when the occasion events and raise the balance of assets income investment.

To ensure the operating stability, the Company needs the sufficient liquidity assets that can immediately into cash in case the needs of premium deficiency or unexpected claim duty increase sharply.

3) Market risk

The market risk of insurance contracts in the Company includes interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and price risk. The monitoring market risk includes the overall and individual transaction processes of each trading unit and each financial product, such as change in positions, change in profit and loss, trading patterns and trading targets, etc., which should be carried out within the scope of the Company including quota, stop loss and over limit treatment. The competent authority shall conduct risk reporting according to its responsibilities and the risk management department shall regularly report the market risk monitoring table to the operating management and report to the risk management committee and the Board of Directors regularly.

(u) Financial instruments

(i) Credit risk

1) Credit risk exposure

Maximum credit risk exposure was as follows:

	D	ecember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,132,839	3,479,186
Receivables		653,103	555,987
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2,541,497	1,721,519
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		2,878,010	2,351,075
Financial assets at amortized cost		3,063,738	2,562,498
Other financial assets		2,515,758	1,872,700
Reinsurance contract assets		662,301	526,976
Other assets		518,336	577,534
Total	\$	15,965,582	13,647,475

The Company does not involve into lending business. The financial assets are mainly receivables, reinsurance contract assets and investment projects in the open market. The credit risk is controlled by the limit method and the risk status of the counterparty is assessed regularly.

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the overdue refundable deposits accounted for under other assets were all \$20,000, which provisioned the loss allowance all \$20,000.

2) Impairment loss of receivables

The expected credit losses of receivables were as follows:

			D	ecember 31, 2024		
		Not overdue	Overdue under 90 days	Overdue for 91-270 days	Overdue 271 over days	Total
Notes receivable:						
Expected credit loss rate		0.05%	100%	100%	100%	
Carrying amount	\$	243,361	14	-	-	243,375
Expected credit loss amount		113	14	-	-	127
Premiums receivable:						
Expected credit loss rate		2.09%	2%~10%	2%~10%	10%~100%	
Carrying amount	\$	95,217	90,117	46,137	1,255	232,726
Expected credit loss amount		1,986	3,281	2,396	1,255	8,918
Other receivables:						
Carrying amount	\$	186,454	2,514	2,641	39,863	231,472
Expected credit loss amount		1,567	1,354	2,641	39,863	45,425
				ecember 31, 2023		
	1	Not overdue	Overdue under 90 days	Overdue for 91-270 days	Overdue 271 over days	Total
Notes receivable:						
Expected credit loss rate		0.06%	100%	100%	100%	
Carrying amount	\$	259,513	-	-	-	259,513
Expected credit loss amount		149	-	-	-	149
Premiums receivable:						
Expected credit loss rate		1.79%	2%~10%	2%~10%	10%~100%	
Carrying amount	\$	114,451	27,026	22,887	1,129	165,493
Expected credit loss amount		2,051	1,124	1,319	1,129	5,623
Other receivables:						
Carrying amount	\$	137,501	2,506	3,379	36,293	179,679
Expected credit loss amount		1,734	1,520	3,379	36,293	42,926

3) The movement in loss allowance

a) The movement in loss allowance of debt investments at fair value through other comprehensive income

			Fo	r the year ended	December 31, 20	024	
						The provision	
						of impairment	
						in accordance with	
						Guidelines for	
						Handling	
						Assessment of	
						Assets, Loans	
					The provision	Overdue,	
			Lifetime	T * C . *	of impairment	Receivable on	
			ECL	Lifetime	in accordance with	Demand and	
	12_n	nonth	(assessed on collective)	ECL (assessed on individual)	IFRS9	Bad Debts by Insurance	
		stage 1	stage 2	stage 3	(subtotal)	Enterprises.	Total
Beginning balance	\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
New financial assets acquired		127			127		127
Ending balance	\$	127			127		127

b) The movement in loss allowance of financial assets at amortized cost

		For the year ended December 31, 2024									
	12-month ECL stage 1	Lifetime ECL (assessed on collective) stage 2	Lifetime ECL (assessed on individual) stage 3	The provision of impairment in accordance with IFRS9 (subtotal)	The provision of impairment in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises.	Total					
Beginning balance	\$ 1,723	2,859	-	4,582	-	4,582					
Changes	(5)	(1,218)		(1,223)	<u> </u>	(1,223)					
Ending balance	\$1,718	1,641		3,359	<u> </u>	3,359					
		Fo	r the year ended	December 31, 2							
Beginning balance	12-month <u>ECL stage 1</u> \$ 1,106	Lifetime ECL (assessed on collective) stage 2	Lifetime ECL (assessed on individual) stage 3	The provision of impairment in accordance with IFRS9 (subtotal)	The provision of impairment in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance Enterprises.	Total 1,106					
Beginning balance Changes	ECL stage 1	Lifetime ECL (assessed on collective)	Lifetime ECL (assessed on individual)	The provision of impairment in accordance with IFRS9 (subtotal)	The provision of impairment in accordance with Guidelines for Handling Assessment of Assets, Loans Overdue, Receivable on Demand and Bad Debts by Insurance						

4) The information of credit quality

						De	ecember 31, 202	24				
			sta	ge1			sta	ge2				
		Low-risk	Moderate- risk	High-risk	Total	Low-risk	Moderate- risk	High-risk	Total	stage3	Allowance impairment loss	Total
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - debt instruments	\$	675,116	-		675,116	-	-		<u>-</u>	-	-	675,116
Financial assets at amortized cost (including statutory deposit)	_	3,294,233		-	3,294,233	170,000		-	170,000	-	3,359	3,460,874
Total	\$	3,969,349			3,969,349	170,000			170,000		3,359	4,135,990
	_					De	ecember 31, 202	23				
	_		sta	ge1			sta	ge2				
Financial assets at	_	Low-risk	Moderate- risk	High-risk	Total	Low-risk	Moderate- risk	High-risk	Total	stage3	Allowance impairment loss	Total
amortized cost (including statutory deposit)	3_	2,794,701			2,794,701	170,000			170,000		4,582	2,960,119

(ii) Liquidity risk

The following table shows the maturity date of financial liabilities. The Company does not anticipate that the cash flow of the maturity analysis will occur significantly earlier, or the actual amount will be significantly different.

		December 31, 2024										
Non-derivative financial	_	Amount	Contract undiscounted cash amount	Overdue under 3 months	Overdue for 3 - 9 months	Overdue for 9 - 12 months	Overdue over 12 months					
liabilities	_											
Payables												
Claims payable	\$	10,446	10,446	9,051	81	68	1,246					
Commissions payable		231,513	231,513	231,513	-	-	-					
Due to ceding companies		742,167	742,167	661,730	62,159	5,060	13,218					
Other payables		479,695	479,695	446,694	33,001	-	-					
Lease liabilities		13,351	13,687	3,326	3,233	1,289	5,839					
Other liabilities												
Guarantee deposits received		10,011	10,011	1	276	144	9,590					
Total	\$ _	1,487,183	1,487,519	1,352,315	98,750	6,561	29,893					

				December	31, 2023		
		Amount	Contract undiscounted cash amount	Overdue under 3 months	Overdue for 3 - 9 months	Overdue for 9 - 12 months	Overdue over 12 months
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Payables							
Claims payable	\$	10,001	10,001	8,792	91	4	1,114
Commissions payable		196,354	196,354	196,354	-	-	-
Due to ceding companies		583,969	583,969	564,195	19,468	306	-
Other payables		444,267	444,267	441,933	2,162	81	91
Lease liabilities		17,929	18,232	3,959	7,039	2,939	4,295
Other liabilities							
Guarantee deposits received	_	10,338	10,338	1,132	1,862	88	7,256
Total	\$_	1,262,858	1,263,161	1,216,365	30,622	3,418	12,756

(iii) Foreign currency risk

1) Exposure about foreign currency risk

The amounts of the original currency (in thousands) exposed to the significant foreign currency exchange rate risk were as follows:

	ember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial assets	 	
Monetary items		
USD	\$ 25,491	4,836
EUR	99	103
JPY	35	59
HKD	30	34
KRW	4	4
CNY	33	44
GBP	34	37
THB	10	45
Non-Monetary items		
USD	5,498	-
Financial liability		
Monetary items		
USD	2,480	2,891

Important rate:

	Rat	es
	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
USD	\$ 32.79	30.71
EUR	34.14	33.98
ЈРҮ	0.2099	0.2172
HKD	4.22	3.93
KRW	0.0225	0.0239
CNY	4.48	4.33
GBP	41.19	39.15
THB	0.9623	0.9017

2) Sensitivity analysis

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, with all other variable factors that remain constant, when NTD decreases 1% compared to other currency, the amount of the Company's comprehensive income will increase as follows:

	December 31 2024	, December 31, 2023
USD(increases 1%)	\$ 7,4	78 478
EUR(increases 1%)		27 28
HKD(increases 1%)		1 1
CNY(increases 1%)	-	2
GBP(increases 1%)		11 12
CNY(increases 1%)		1 -

Conversely, if there is a increase of 1% compared to other currency based on all other variables remain the same, there will be the same amount but opposite direction of influence as of December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(iv) Interest rate risk

1) Summary

The amounts of interest bearing financial instruments related to interest rate risk on the reporting date were as follows:

		Carrying	Amount
	De	cember 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Variable interest rate instrument:			
Term deposit	\$	1,405,000	1,339,000

(Continued)

2) Sensitivity Analysis of variable interest rate financial instruments

Based on the carrying amount of those financial instruments on the reporting date, assuming they are held for one year, and all other variable factors remaining constant, when interest rate change 10 basis points, the Company's net income before income tax will increase or decrease as follows:

	December 31, 2024		December 31, 2023	
Increase 10 basis points	\$	1,405	1,339	
Decrease 10 basis points		(1,405)	(1,339)	

(v) Fair value and hierarchy information

1) Fair value information

a) General description

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction among market participants at the measurement date.

b) Definition of fair value hierarchy

i) Level 1

The input of Level 1 is the public quote of the same financial instrument in an active market. An active market is a market that meets all the conditions listed below: Products traded in the market is of homogeneity; it is able to reach buyer and seller anytime in the market and the price information can be accessed by the public. Listed stock, OTC stock, beneficiary certificates, as well as equity and derivative instruments with public quote in an active market possessed by the Company belong to Level 1.

ii) Level 2

The input of Level 2 refers to observable price except public quote in an active market, including direct observable input parameters (such as price) or indirect observable input parameters (derivation from price).

iii) Level 3

The input of level 3 is the parameters of measuring fair value, which is from neither on direct market data nor from the counter party.

2) Based on fair value measurement

a) Hierarchy information of fair value

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value are evaluated on a recurring basis. The financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value were as follows:

		December	31, 2024	
Assets and liabilities	Total	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Repeatable fair value measurement				
Non-derivative financial assets				
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 687,181	687,181	-	-
Real estate investment trust beneficiary certificates	290,284	290,284	-	-
Stocks	1,564,032	1,564,032	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	2,202,894	2,188,572	-	14,322
Bonds	675,116	-	675,116	-
		December	31, 2023	
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant other observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
Assets and liabilities	 Total	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Repeatable fair value measurement Non-derivative financial assets Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Beneficiary certificates	\$ 213,233	213,233	-	-
Real estate investment trust beneficiary certificates	321,109	321,109	-	-
Stocks	1,187,177	1,187,177	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income				
Stocks	2,351,075	2,336,417	-	14,658

b) Valuation techniques of fair value measurement

The valuation of non-derivative financial instruments are based on transparent offer price as fair value if there is existence of active market. The basic of fair value is the market price announced by stock exchange, OTC, etc., the listed stocks and OTC stocks as equity instruments, and debt instruments in active market.

If obtaining frequently and timely transparent offers from stock exchange, brokers, securities underwriter, industrial union and set price service organization or supervisor organization that means the price is actual and frequent fair market deal that is the transparent offer price as fair value in the active market. If the conditions above mentioned are fail, the market is considered as non active market. Generally, the difference between bid ask is big and significant or with the volume of deal is few would be indicated that non active market. The equity of non transparent offer price shall be evaluated by valuation techniques by using the Market approach public company comparable with the discount of lack equity liquidity.

c) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

There is no transfer between Level 1 and Level 2 for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

d) Movements of financial assets at fair value classified into Level 3

			Fo	r the year ended	December 31, 2024	ı		
		Gains and loss	es on valuation	Inci	rease	Dec	rease	
Name Financial assets at fair	Balance at the beginning of the year \$ 14,658	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income (336)	Purchase or issue	Transferred from Level 3	Sale, disposal or settlement	Transferred out Level 3	Balance at the end of the year 14,322
value through other comprehensive income								
			Fo	r the year ended	December 31, 2023	3		
		Gains and loss	es on valuation	Inci	rease	Dec	rease	
	Balance at the beginning of	Recognized in	Recognized in other comprehensive	Purchase or	Transferred	Sale, disposal or	Transferred	Balance at the
Name Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	the year \$ 15,176	profit or loss	income (518)	issue	from Level 3	settlement	out Level 3	end of the year 14,658

e) Quantified information of fair value measurement for significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

The Company's Level 3 fair value measurements are financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income – equity instruments investment.

The Company's equity instruments investment without active market include multiple significant unobservable inputs. Those unobservable inputs of equity instrument without active market are independent from each other, thus, they are not correlative. Since the correlation between significant unobservable inputs and fair value cannot be fully measured in practical, the quantified information is not disclosed.

Items	Evaluation	significant unobservable inputs	relationship between significant unobservable inputs and the fair value
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income - equity instruments without an active market	Market method	 Price to Book Ratio Discount for lack of marketability 	 The higher price to book ratio is, the higher fair value is. The higher discount for lack of marketability is, the lower the fair value is.

f) Fair value measurement to Level 3, and the sensitivity analysis of the substitutable appropriate assumption made on fair value

The fair value measurement that the Company made for the financial instruments is deemed reasonable; however, different valuation models or inputs could result in different valuation results. Specifically, if the valuation input of financial instruments classified in the Level 3 changes by 1%, the effects on other comprehensive income are as follows:

	Cl	hange in fair value i comprehensive inc	O
		Favorable	Unfavorable
December 31, 2024			
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ <u></u>	143	(143)
December 31, 2023			
Financial assets fair value through other comprehensive income	\$ <u></u>	147	(147)

Favorable and unfavorable movements of the Company refer to the fluctuation of fair value, and the fair value is calculated through the valuation technique according to the unobservable inputs to different extent. If the fair value of a financial instrument is affected by more than one input, the above table only illustrates the effect as a result of one single input, and the correlation and variance among multiple inputs are not listed here.

(vi) Financial instruments not measured at fair value

1) Fair value information

The carrying amount of financial instruments not measured at fair value, such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, reinsurance assets, other financial assets, account payables and other financial liabilities that are approximate to the fair value in the Company does not disclose the fair value, except for below items:

Item	Carrying amount	Fair value
December 31, 2024		
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost (included statutory deposits)	\$ 3,460,874	3,428,695
Investment Property	862,333	1,938,755
December 31, 2023		
Financial assets		
Financial assets at amortized cost (included statutory deposits)	2,960,119	2,938,276
Investment Property	1,047,509	2,058,304
		(Continued)

2) Fair value information

_		Decembe	r 31, 2024	
Item	Total	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Financial assets at amortized cost \$ (included statutory deposits)	3,428,695	-	3,428,695	-
Investment property	1,938,755	-	-	1,938,755
		Decembe	r 31, 2023	
		Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant other observable	Significant unobservable inputs
	Total	Quoted prices in active markets for identical	Significant other	U
Item Financial assets at amortized cost \$ (included statutory deposits)	Total 2,938,276	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets	Significant other observable inputs	unobservable inputs

3) Valuation techniques

The valuation assumption and methods of financial instruments not measured at fair value is used by the Company were as follows:

- a) The fair value of short-term financial commodity is estimated by the carrying amount of balance sheet. The carrying amount is the reasonable basis to estimate the fair value, because the maturity date of the commodity is near. The method applied on cash and equivalent cash, accounts receivables and accounts payables.
- b) Financial assets at amortized cost (bond investments without active market)

If investments assets measured at amortized cost have transaction price or quotes of the market makers, use the recent transaction price and quotes as the basis of estimating fair value. If without market value, discounted cash flow method or the quotes of the counterparties are used to calculate fair value or the quoted prices of the counter party.

- c) The refundable deposits and guarantee deposits have no specific maturity date, as a result, using the carrying amount on the balance sheet as the fair value.
- d) The fair value of investment property is assessed by the market practices.

4) Transfer between Level 1 and Level 2

There were no transfer for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(v) Financial risk management

(i) Overview

1) Credit risk

Credit risk is that borrowers failing to make payments, including pre settlement risk and settlement risk. The settlement risk is the counterparties' violation, and the problem of their liquidity limit and procedure. The pre settlement risk is that during the period of deal, the counterparties cannot perform their obligation of the contract, resulting in the risk of loss.

2) Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk indicates that the deficiency of trading volume or lack of trading counterparties results in the risk of finished trade out of expecting timing.

3) Market risk

Market risk includes foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The risk of foreign exchange rates comes from the change of price of foreign currency, includes the change of value, and the change of relationship between currencies, and currency depreciation. The risk of interest rates comes from the change of bond's price, i.e. yield curve risk, when the shape of yield curve risk changes, the risk will occur.

(ii) The framework of risk management

Please refer to Note(6)(t)(i)1).

(iii) Credit risk

- 1) The financial assets are classification of credit risk quantity as an assessment of loss. The Company' internal credit risk is classified as low risk, moderate risk and high risk as definition as follows:
 - a) Low risk: The issuers or the counterparties are rated as robust or above to fulfill their obligation of the contracts. Even under various negative news or disadvantageous economic conditions, the companies are capable of dealing with the situations.
 - b) Medium risk: The issuers or the counterparties have lower capability of fulfilling their obligation, disadvantage operation, financial and economic conditions, resulting in weaken capability of dealing with the situations.
 - c) High risk: The possibility that the issuers or counterparties fulfill their obligation is remote and mainly relies on the business environment. Negative news or disadvantageous economic conditions will lower their ability and willingness to fulfill their obligation.
 - d) The impaired items represent the amount of loss allowance provided for financial assets based on the regulations of accounting standards. Under the principle of prudence, the impaired amount is able to reflect the current value of the impaired assets.

- 2) Determining the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition
 - a) At each reporting date, the Company assessed all the financial instruments applicable for IFRS 9 to determine whether the credit risk has increased significantly since the initial recognition. In order to make this assessment, the Company considers reasonable and supportable information (including forward looking information) that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The criteria include external credit rating, overdue status, credit spreads, and other market information related to the issuers or debtors.
 - b) Low credit risk: If it is determined that the credit risk of a financial instrument at the reporting date is low, it can be assumed that the credit risk of the financial instrument has not increased significantly since the date of initial recognition. Judgment criteria: external credit rating above investment grade (Baa3).
- 3) Measuring the expected credit losses
 - a) The methods and assumptions
 - If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company shall measure the allowance for impairment of the financial instrument using the 12 month expected credit losses; if the credit risk on a financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company shall measure the allowance for impairment using the lifetime expected credit losses.
 - In order to measure expected credit losses, the Company considers the default probability (Probability of default, "PD") of financial assets or issuers or debtors, and loss given default rate ("LGD") multiplying the exposure at default ("EAD"), taking into account the time value of money as well evaluate 12 month and lifetime loss.
 - Default probability is the probability that the issuers or the debtors defaults, and the loss given default rate is the rate of loss caused by default by the issuers or debtors. The relevant indicators used by the Company are based on the default rate and loss given default rate published by Moody's.
 - The Company measures the Exposure at default based on the amortized cost of financial instruments plus accrued interest.
- 4) Consideration of forward-looking information

The Company obtains forward-looking information which it takes into consideration when determining whether the credit risk of financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition and assessing the expected credit losses. The default probability used for impairment assessment of the Company is based on the information which already includes forward-looking general economic information published by Moody's.

(iv) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that there is sufficient liquidity to support the liabilities which is going to expire. The investment targets all have an active market. Financial assets are expected to be sold at a price close to fair value and the own operating capital are sufficient to support the demand for funds needed so there is no liquidity risk due to the inability to make funds.

(v) Market risk

The goal of market risk management is to control the market risk exposure to an acceptable level and optimize investment returns. The Company uses VAR values to measure price risk. Regularly compare the holding of investment targets with market prices and strictly observe the restrictions on stop-loss. The investment targets do not involve emerging market and commodity risks. It's only foreign currency financial assets and liabilities expose to foreign currency risk and Interest rate risk. The Company conducts stress tests and sensitivity analysis for exchange rate and interest rate risk to ensure that the maximum loss does not endanger the Company's operations.

(w) Capital Management

The policy of the Board of Directors is to maintain robust capital base, and to uphold the confidence of investors, creditors and the market, as well as to support the development of future operations. The capital includes the Company's share capital, capital reserve and undistributed surplus. The Board of Directors controls the rate of return on capital and controls the level of common stock dividends.

As of December 31, 2024, the method of capital management of the Company remains the same.

(x) Structured entities not included in the financial statements

(i) The Company possesses the equities of the following structured entities which are not included in the financial statements. The fund is from the Company and an outside third party:

Types of structured entity	Characteristic and purpose	Equity owned by the Company
	Invests in assets securitization products of commercial real estate.	Asset backed securities issued

(ii) The carrying amount of the assets related to the structured entities recognized by the Company but not yet included in the financial statements on December 31, 2024 and 2023, were as follows:

December 31, 2024	securitization ucts-REITS
Assets possessed by the Company	
-Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$ 290,284
Total assets possessed by the company	\$ 290,284

Equity around by the

	Asset	securitization
December 31, 2023	prod	lucts-REITS
Assets possessed by the Company		
-Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	\$	321,109
Total assets possessed by the company	\$	321,109

The maximum exposure of the possible loss from the entity is the carrying amount of the assets possessed.

(iii) The Company did not provide any financial support for the asset securitization products not included in the financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

(7) Related-party transactions:

(a) Final controller

Mr. Tsai Yan Ming is the Company final controller.

(b) Names and relationship of related parties

The followings are entities that have had transactions with related party during the periods covered in the financial statements.

Name of Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Want Want Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Want Chia Enterprises Co.,Ltd.	Substantive related party
H.Y. Tsai Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Tsai Ho Want Enterprises Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Want Want Constructions Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Digital Commercial Times Inc.	Substantive related party
CTI Television Incorporation Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
China Times Culture Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
China Television Company Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Infotimes Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Touche Innovative Media Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Media Sphere Communications Ltd.	Substantive related party
TY Star Network Technology Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Want Tai Media Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
I Lan Foods Ind. Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
First Family Enterprise Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Want Pu Construction Co.,Ltd.	Substantive related party
Want Pu Trading Limited, Taiwan Branch (B.V.I)	Substantive related party
Newwing Limited, Taiwan Branch (B.V.I)	Substantive related party

(Continued)

Name of Related Party	Relationship with the Company
Twitcher Taiwan Limited, Taiwan Branch (B.V.I)	Substantive related party
Shao Yuan Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Jia Peng Development Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Ho Yuan Want Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Taiwan Marketing Logistics Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Hao Want Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Wulai Tourism Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Ren Want Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
IBF Securities Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Nuowant Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
CTV Charities Aid Foundation	Substantive related party
Commercial Culture Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Hongkong Hai Tian Aquaculture Holdings Limited, Taiwan Branch	Substantive related party
Chunyuan Hospitality Ltd.	Substantive related party
Pozzo Bakery Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Porker Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Chaopin Food Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Jinping Development Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Duozi Duosun Duofuqi Co., Ltd.	Substantive related party
Zuocheng Law Firm	Substantive related party
All directors, supervisors, managers, chairmar related parties.	n of the board, general managers are the Company's

(c) Compensation of key management personnel

	For the years ended December 3		
		2024	2023
Short-term employee benefits	\$	64,172	51,021
Short-term employee benefits-paid leave		1,223	1,189
Post-employment benefits		1,202	1,104
Total	\$	66,597	53,314

- (d) Significant transactions with related parties were as follows:
 - (i) The details of written premium, account receivables, and prepaid expenses were as follows:
 - 1) Written premium

2)

	For the years ended December 31,			
	2024		2023	
	A	mount	Amount	
Written premium				
Other related parties	\$	19,374	15,865	
Key management personnel		823	930	
Total	\$	20,197	16,795	
Account receivables				
	Dec	ember 31.	December 31.	

 December 31, 2024
 December 31, 2023

 Premiums receivable:
 \$ 642
 420

 Other related parties
 \$ 642
 420

 Key management personnel
 1
 5

 Total
 \$ 643
 425

The terms of transactions were similar to those of non-related parties.

3) Prepaid expenses

	December 31,	December 31,
Related parties	2024	2023
Other related parties	<u>\$</u>	2

(ii) The details of general expense were as follows:

	For the	ne years ende	d December 31,
Related parties		2024	2023
Other related parties	\$	8,306	3,333

(8) Pledged assets:

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

Pledged Assets	Ι	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Purpose of pledge
Other financial assets - Time deposit	\$	-	47,000	Guarantee for the insurance business
Financial assets at amortized cost	_	397,136	397,621	Guarantee for operating business, suit, and contract performance
Total	\$_	397,136	444,621	

(9) Commitments and contingencies:

- (a) The Company had several significant insurance lawsuits and was required to pay indemnities of \$159,790, of which approximately \$112,925 were reinsured. The remain had been accrued. These cases have not been resolved with District Court of Appeal as of December 31, 2024.
- (b) In order to improve computer equipment and IT systems, the Company is in contract with several IT companies. As of December 31, 2024, there is \$53,928 unpaid.
- (10) Losses Due to Major Disasters: None.
- (11) Subsequent Events: None.

(12) Other:

(a) A summary of employee benefits, depreciation and amortization:

		For the years ended December 31,				
Function		2024		2023		
Nature	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Employees Benefits:						
Salaries	416,584	873,859	1,290,443	391,675	801,883	1,193,558
Labor and health insurance	-	89,152	89,152	-	86,370	86,370
Pension	-	41,768	41,768	-	42,494	42,494
Remuneration of directors	-	23,658	23,658	-	17,077	17,077
Others	-	52,837	52,837	-	47,499	47,499
Depreciation	4,904	47,146	52,050	4,861	47,092	51,953
Amortization	-	35,151	35,151	-	25,320	25,320

240,781

236,828

9,202,385

8,112,451

8,965,557

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD. Notes to the Financial Statements

(b) Disclosure of earned retention premium by compulsory and non-compulsory insurance

	For the year ended December 31, 2024						
Item	_	Premium Revenue	Reinsurance Premium (2)	Reinsurance Expense	Net change in unearned premium reserve (4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	Net change in unearned premium reserve(5)	Retention of earned premium (6)=(4)-(5)
Compulsory insurance	\$	934,506	299,880	390,757	843,629	(2,543)	846,172
Non-compulsory insurance	_	12,721,566	161,535	3,796,781	9,086,320	338,983	8,747,337
Total	\$_	13,656,072	461,415	4,187,538	9,929,949	336,440	9,593,509
			Fo	r the year ended	December 31, 2023	}	
		Premium Revenue	Reinsurance Premium	Reinsurance Expense	Net change in unearned premium reserve	Net change in unearned premium	Retention of earned premium
<u>Item</u>	_	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)	<u>reserve(5)</u>	(6)=(4)-(5)
Compulsory insurance	\$	947,041	300,123	398,011	849,153	(3,953)	853,106

3,135,669

3,533,680

155,152

455,275

(c) Disclosure of self-claim by compulsory and non-compulsory insurance

11,333,749

12,280,790

Non-compulsory insurance

Total

	For the year ended December 31, 2024						
				Claims			
		ms (included	Reinsurance	recovered from	Retained claim		
	relat	ted expenses)	claims	reinsurers	payment		
Item		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)		
Compulsory insurance	\$	609,799	286,972	363,124	533,647		
Non-compulsory insurance		5,003,806	117,864	1,010,278	4,111,392		
Total	\$	5,613,605	404,836	1,373,402	4,645,039		
	For the year ended December 31, 2023						
				Claims			
	Clai	ms (included	Reinsurance	recovered from	Retained claim		
	relat	ted expenses)	claims	reinsurers	payment		
Item		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)=(1)+(2)-(3)		
Compulsory insurance	\$	602,903	286,194	361,755	527,342		
Non-compulsory insurance		5,696,281	41,694	1,400,329	4,337,646		
Total		6,299,184	327,888	1,762,084	4,864,988		

(d) Reserves accrued and recovered for compulsory automobile and motorcycle insurance:

For the years ended December 31, 2024

Type	Beginning	Provision	Recovery	Ending	Note
Unearned premium					
reserve					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	\$ 389,897	382,123	389,897	382,123	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	126,834	126,458	126,834	126,458	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	2,289	3,942	2,289	3,942	
Special reserve					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(185,237)	14,904	-	(170,333)	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	320,178	25,585	-	345,763	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	318	387	-	705	
Claim reserve					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	621,470	646,446	621,470	646,446	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	167,415	162,046	167,415	162,046	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	614	1,737	614	1,737	
Total	\$ 1,443,778	1,363,628	1,308,519	1,498,887	

For the years ended December 31, 2023

Type	Beginning	Provision	Recovery	Ending	Note
Unearned premium			·		
reserve					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	\$ 398,720	389,897	398,720	389,897	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	129,132	126,834	129,132	126,834	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	360	2,289	360	2,289	
Special reserve					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	(219,154)	33,917	-	(185,237)	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	309,295	10,883	-	320,178	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	47	271	-	318	
Claim reserve					
Compulsory automobile liability insurance	572,412	621,470	572,412	621,470	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	167,935	167,415	167,935	167,415	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	89	614	89	614	
Total	\$ 1,358,836	1,353,590	1,268,648	1,443,778	

- (e) Balance sheet and operating revenue and cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance:
 - (i) Balance sheet of compulsory automobile liability insurance:

	Amo	ount		Amo	ount
Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023	Items	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
<u>Asset</u>			<u>Liabilities</u>		
Cash and cash in bank	\$ 890,848	853,379	Claims payable	\$ 3,071	412
Notes receivable	6,079	5,856	Due to reinsurers and ceding companies	69,461	68,883
Premiums receivable	6,735	7,503	Unearned premium reserve	512,523	519,020
Claim recoverable from reinsures	67,526	51,642	Claims reserve	810,229	789,499
Due from reinsurers and ceding companies	49,993	50,070	Special reserve	176,135	135,259
Ceded unearned premium reserve	208,397	212,351			
Ceded claims reserve	341,823	332,183			
Temporary payments	18	89			
Total assets	\$ 1,571,419	1,513,073	Total liabilities	\$ 1,571,419	1,513,073

(ii) Operating revenue and cost of compulsory automobile liability insurance:

	For the years ended December 31,				
Item	2024	2023			
Operating revenue	565,156	570,779			
Pure premium	651,233	663,321			
Reinsurance premium	299,880	300,123			
Premium	951,113	963,444			
Less: Reinsurance expense	(390,757)	(398,011)			
Net change in unearned premium reserve	2,543	3,953			
Retained earned premium	562,899	569,386			
Interest income	2,257	1,393			
Operating costs	585,613	594,258			
Insurance claim payment	609,799	602,903			
Reinsurance claim payment	286,972	286,194			
Less: Claim recovered from reinsurers	(363,124)	(361,755)			
Retained claim payment	533,647	527,342			
Net change in claim reserve	11,090	21,845			
Net change in special reserve	40,876	45,071			

(f) The amounts of total assets and liabilities which will be recovered or paid within or over 12 months of the balance sheet date are as follows:

	December 31, 2024					
Assets		in 12 months	Over 12 months	Total		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,132,839	-	3,132,839		
Receivables		653,103	-	653,103		
Current tax assets		11,911	-	11,911		
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		2,541,497	-	2,541,497		
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	2,878,010	2,878,010		
Financial assets at amortized cost		-	3,063,738	3,063,738		
Other financial assets		2,515,758	-	2,515,758		
Right-of-use assets		-	13,211	13,211		
Investment property		-	862,333	862,333		
Reinsurance assets		4,572,416	754,952	5,327,368		
Property and equipment		-	1,486,826	1,486,826		
Intangible assets		-	213,969	213,969		
Other assets		-	530,034	530,034		
Total assets	\$	13,427,524	9,803,073	23,230,597		
			December 31, 2024			
Liabilities	With	in 12 months	Over 12 months	Total		
Accounts payable	\$	1,449,357	14,464	1,463,821		
Current tax liabilities		180,909	-	180,909		
Insurance liabilities		12,649,490	1,448,255	14,097,745		
Provisions		-	69,727	69,727		
Lease liabilities		7,617	5,734	13,351		
Deferred tax liabilities		-	63,920	63,920		
Other liabilities		16,558	9,590	26,148		
Total liabilities	\$	14,303,931	1,611,690	15,915,621		

			December 31, 2023		
Assets	With	in 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	3,479,186	-	3,479,186	
Receivables		555,987	-	555,987	
Current tax assets		7,234	-	7,234	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		1,721,519	-	1,721,519	
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	2,351,075	2,351,075	
Financial assets at amortized cost		-	2,562,498	2,562,498	
Other financial assets		1,033,400	839,300	1,872,700	
Right-of-use assets		-	17,733	17,733	
Investment property		-	1,047,509	1,047,509	
Reinsurance assets		1,855,670	2,346,736	4,202,406	
Property and equipment		-	1,287,364	1,287,364	
Intangible assets		-	165,170	165,170	
Other assets			657,674	657,674	
Total assets	\$	8,652,996	11,275,059	19,928,055	
			December 31, 2023		
Liabilities		in 12 months	Over 12 months	Total	
Accounts payable	\$	1,233,386	1,205	1,234,591	
Current tax liabilities		94,885	-	94,885	
Insurance liabilities		11,170,500	1,127,098	12,297,598	
Provisions		-	98,816	98,816	
Lease liabilities		13,700	4,229	17,929	
Deferred tax liabilities		-	63,920	63,920	
Other liabilities		12,413	7,256	19,669	

12,524,884

1,302,524

Total liabilities

13,827,408

- (g) Other disclosures in accordance with regulations governing the preparation of financial reports by insurance enterprises:
 - (i) The details of the market values of investments which were held for investment purpose by the discretionary investment trust fund: Refer to Note 6(f).
 - (ii) Information regarding to discontinued operations: None.
 - (iii) Material revolutions of adjustments of organization and management policy: None.
 - (iv) Material influence because of the regulations changed: None.
 - (v) The Loan because of paying large amount of claims: None.
- (h) Disclosure in accordance to "catastrophe special reserve and equalization special reserve", "the special reserve for resident earthquake insurance" and "the special reserve for nuclear insurance":

For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the influence for not applying the notification on net income, liabilities, and equity of the Company resulted in an decrease of \$28,537, an increase of \$64,519, a increase of \$28,537, a decrease of \$64,519, an decrease of \$28,537, an increase of \$64,519, respectively. The influence on the Company for not applying the notification resulted in the EPS (NT dollars) by an decrease of \$0.13 and an increase of \$0.29, respectively.

(13) Other disclosures:

(a) Information on significant transactions:

The following is the information on significant transactions required by the "the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises" for the Company:

- (i) Acquisition of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (ii) Disposal of individual real estate with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (iii) Related-party transactions for purchases and sales with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (iv) Receivables from related parties with amount exceeding the lower of NT\$100 million or 20% of the capital stock: None.
- (v) Trading in derivative instruments: None.
- (b) Information on investees: None.
- (c) Information on investment in mainland China: None.

(d) Major shareholders:

Units: in shares

Shareholding Shareholder's Name	Shares	Percentage
Tsai Ho Want Enterprises Co., Ltd.	49,961,671	22.34 %
Want Chia Enterprises Co., Ltd.	48,480,873	21.68 %
Want Want Co., Ltd.	46,689,943	20.88 %

Notes: The information on major shareholders, which is provided by the Taiwan Depository & Clearing Corporation, summarized the shareholders who held over 5% of total non-physical common stocks and preferred stocks (including treasury stocks) on the last business date of each quarter. The registered non-physical stocks be different from the capital stocks disclosed in the financial statement due to different calculation basis.

(14) Segment information:

(a) General information

The Company primarily conducts its business in property insurance, which is the single mostly significant business unit for the Company, furthermore major decisions are based on the business activity's company-wide report to determine performance evaluation and the allocation of resources, therefore it is not necessary to individually disclose operational information of reportable segments.

(b) Region information

The Company's business is primarily located in Taiwan.

(c) Important client information

The Company does not receive premium revenue from any single customer which exceeds 10% of the direct written premiums received and there is no need to disclose major customer information.

Statement of cash and cash equivalents

December 31, 2024

Items				Description	 Amount
Cash:					
Cash on hand					\$ 473
Petty cash					13,210
Demand deposits					1,354,653
Checking deposits					6,066
Foreign currency	Included of	original cur	rency ((in thousands) and exchange rate:	118,388
deposits	USD	3,439	<u>@</u>	32.7900	
	HKD	30	<u>@</u>	4.2200	
	GBP	33	<u>@</u>	41.1900	
	JPY	35	<u>@</u>	0.2099	
	AUD	21	<u>@</u>	20.3900	
	EUR	99	<u>@</u>	34.1400	
	CAD	1	<u>@</u>	22.8200	
	SGD	6	<u>@</u>	24.1300	
	THB	10	<u>@</u>	0.9623	
	CNY	33	<u>@</u>	4.4800	
Time deposits	Due date 1.29% to		5, 202	5 to Mar. 23, 2025, interest rate from	667,457
Cash equivalents:					
Bonds purchased under resale agreements	Due date : 1.16% to		2, 202:	5 to Jan. 17, 2025, interest rate from	 972,592
Total					\$ 3,132,839

Statement of notes receivable

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Customer Description		<i> A</i>	Amount	Note	
Non-Related Parties					
A company		\$	24,435		
Others			218,940	Each customer balance is less than 5% of account balance.	
Less: Loss allowance			(127)		
Total (net)		\$	243,248		

Statement of premiums receivable

Customer	Description	Description Amount		Note
Related Parties				
Other related parties		\$	642	
Key management personnel			1	
Non-Related Parties				
B company			87,725	
C company			66,200	
Others			78,158	Each customer balance is less than 5% of account balance.
			232,726	salance.
Less: Loss allowance			(8,918)	
Total (net)		\$	223,808	

Statement of other receivables

December 31, 2024

Items	Description		Amount	Note
Interests receivable	Bond interest	\$	50,658	
	Time deposit interest	_	2,169	
	Subtotal		52,827	
Overdue commissions of premium refund receivables			45,018	
Less: Loss allowance for overdue commissions of premium refund receivables			(42,441)	
	Subtotal	_	2,577	
Other receivables	From credit card		56,044	
	From convenience store		42,928	
	From beneficiary certificate settlement		29,670	
	Others		4,985	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance.
Less: Loss allowance for other receivables		_	(2,984)	
	Subtotal		130,643	
Total		\$_	186,047	

Statement of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

December 31, 2024

Financial assets		Shares/	Principal			Acquisition	Fair V	Change in fair value attributable to change		
Name	Description	Units	Par Value	Amount	Rate	Cost	Unit Price	Total	in credit risk	Note
Beneficiary certificate Others(less than 5%)		-	\$ -	-	-	688,172	-	687,181	-	_
Listed stocks and OTC stocks										
Taiwan Semiconductor		443,000	1	4,430	-	305,617	1,075.00	476,225	-	
Manufacturing Co., Ltd.										
Others(less than 5%)		-	-	-	-	917,415	-	1,087,807	-	
Domestic unlisted stocks										
CHINA REBAR CO., LTD.		5,644,203	1	56,442	-	296,010	-	-	-	
<u>REITs</u>										
Cathay R1		18,911,000	-	-	-	325,074	15.35	290,284	-	
Subtotal						2,532,288	_	2,541,497		
Add: Valuation adjustment						9,209	-			
Total (net)						2,541,497				

Statement of financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

December 31, 2024

Financial assets		Ch/		Dada aira al	T	Allowance	A	Fair Va		
rinanciai assets Name	Description	Shares/ Units	Par Value	Principal Amount	Loss Allowance	Adjustments for Valuation	Acquisition Cost	Unit Price	Total	Note
Domestic listed stock and OTC stocks										
Taiwan Cement Corp. 2nd Preferred Shares		2,785,000 \$	5 10	27,850	-	(11,302)	141,083	46.60	129,781	
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Preferred Stock A		5,000,000	10	50,000	-	5,000	300,000	61.00	305,000	
Cathay Financial Holding Co., Ltd. Preferred Stock B		2,709,011	10	27,090	-	271	162,541	60.10	162,812	
Taishin Financial Holding CO., LTD. Class E Preferred Shares		6,328,000	10	63,280	-	9,062	317,463	51.60	326,525	
CTBC Financial Holding CO., LTD. Preferred Shares C		8,333,000	10	83,330	-	(19,166)	499,980	57.70	480,814	
Chailease Holding CO., LTD. Class A Preferred Shares		2,990,000	10	29,900	-	(6,201)	299,520	98.10	293,319	
Others(less than 5%)		-	-	-		(38,704)	529,025	- <u> </u>	490,321	
Subtotal					_	(61,040)	2,249,612	_	2,188,572	
Domestic unlisted stocks										
Minchali Metal Industry CO., LTD.		1,400,000	10	14,000		13,062	1,260	10.23	14,322	
Financial bonds	Due date from Sep. 30, 2027 to Sep. 29, 2028, interests paid twice a year.	-	-	-	(32)	(311)	165,084	-	164,773	
Corporate bonds	Due date from Feb. 6, 2027 to Sep. 1, 2035, interests paid twice a year.	-	-	-	(95)	(262)	510,605		510,343	
Subtotal		-	-	-	(127)	(573)	675,689	- <u> </u>	675,116	
Total					(127)	(48,551)	2,926,561	=	2,878,010	

Statement of financial assets measured at amortized cost

December 31, 2024

				Principal			(Discount) Premium		
Bonds Name	Description	Quantity	Par Value	Amount	Rate	Loss Allowance	Unamortized	Book Value	Note
Central Government Construction Bonds:									
Bond A2 issued in 2006	Due on 2026.02.24. Interests paid once a year	-	-	50,000	1.875 %	-	(77)	49,923	100% of securities serving
Bond A7 issued in 2006	Due on 2026.11.10. Interests paid once a year	-	-	50,000	2.125 %	-	(37)	49,963	76% of securities serving
Bond A8 issued in 2012	Due on 2042.08.24. Interests paid once a year	-	-	100,000	1.625 %	-	18,512	118,512	97% of securities serving
Bond A9 issued in 2018	Due on 2028.10.17. Interests paid once a year	-	-	100,000	0.875 %	-	720	100,720	_
Bond A2 issued in 2022	Due on 2032.02.18. Interests paid once a year	-	-	300,000	0.625 %	-	(4,885)	295,115	65.83% of securities serving
Subtotal				600,000			14,233	614,233	
Corporate Bonds:									
NAN SHAN Life Insurance Subordinated Corporate Bonds 2016 1	Cumulative without due date	-	-	300,000	3.500 %	(157)	-	299,843	
SHIN KONG Life Insurance Subordinated Corporate Bonds 2016 1	<i>"</i>	-	-	80,000	3.800 %	(106)	-	79,894	
Mercuries Life Insurance Subordinated Corporate Bonds 2016 1	<i>"</i>	-	-	170,000	3.700 %	(1,641)	-	168,359	
Taiwan Life Insurance Subordinated Corporate Bonds 2017 1	<i>"</i>	-	-	200,000	3.450 %	(105)	-	199,895	
NAN SHAN Life Insurance Subordinated Corporate Bonds 2018 1	<i>"</i>	-	-	100,000	3.300 %	(52)	-	99,948	
SHIN KONG Life Insurance Subordinated Corporate Bonds 2018 1	<i>"</i>	-	-	100,000	3.500 %	(134)	-	99,866	
Far Eastern New Century Corporation 3rd Unsecured	Due on 2028.07.27. Interests paid once a year	-	-	100,000	1.670 %	(170)	-	99,830	
Corporate Bond in 2023-Tranche B									
TSMC 1st Unsecured Corporate Bond in 2024- Tranche A	Due on 2029.03.15. Interests paid once a year	-	-	100,000	1.640 %	(44)		99,956	
Subtotal				1,150,000		(2,409)		1,147,591	
Financial Bonds:									
First Commercial Bank Subordinated Financial Bonds issued in	Debenture Bonds, non-cumulative without due date	-	-	100,000	2.360 %	(52)	-	99,948	
2018 2									
Hua Nan Commercial Bank Subordinated Financial Bonds issued	"	-	-	200,000	1.950 %	(104)	-	199,896	
in 2019 1	,,								
Taiwan Cooperative Bank issue of 1st Non-Cumulative Perpetual	"	-	-	300,000	2.500 %	(156)	-	299,844	
Subordinated Financial Debentures in 2022	,,								
Hua Nan Commercial Bank 1st issuance of unsecured perpetual	"	-	-	200,000	3.000 %	(104)	-	199,896	
non-cumulative subordinated financial bonds in 2022	"			• • • • • • •				***	
Taiwan Cooperative Bank issue of 2nd Non-Cumulative Perpetual	"	-	-	300,000	3.000 %	(156)	-	299,844	
Subordinated Financial Debentures in 2022	"			• • • • • • •		(4.0.4)		400.00=	
The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank Ltd. 3rd Perpetual		-	-	200,000	3.250 %	(103)	-	199,897	
Non-cumulative Unsecured Subordinated Financial Debentures									
Issue in 2022	"			250.000	2 200 0/	(2.10)		240.760	
The 5th issuance of Unsecured Perpetual Non-cumulative		-	-	350,000	3.200 %	(240)	-	349,760	
Subordinated Financial Debenture of Mega International									
Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. in 2024	D 2026 00 26 I 4 4 11			50.000	1.720.07	(25)		40.067	
SinoPac Bank 1st Senior Unsecured Financial Debentures in 2024	Due on 2026.09.26. Interests paid once a year	-	-	50,000	1.730 %	(35)		49,965	
Subtotal Least Computes for an entire a hydrogen and suit				1,700,000		(950)	(14.626)	1,699,050	
Less: Guarantee for operating business and suit Total				(382,500)		(2.250)	(14,636)	(397,136)	
iotai			3	\$ 3,067,500		(3,359)	(403)	3,063,738	

Statement of other financial assets

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Time deposit—initial maturity	-	\$ 2,515,758	_
date over than three months		 _	

Statement of changes in right-of-use assets

		Beginning	Ending				
Item		Balance	Increased	Decreased	Balance	Note	
Buildings and constructions	\$	26,197	5,931	5,701	26,427		
Transportation equipment		9,902	6,168	4,436	11,634		
	<u>\$</u>	36,099	12,099	10,137	38,061		

Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of right-of-use assets

		Beginning	Ending				
Item		Balance	Increased	Decreased	Balance	Note	
Buildings and constructions	\$	11,767	12,911	5,669	19,009		
Transportation equipment	-	6,599	3,678	4,436	5,841		
	<u>\$</u>	18,366	16,589	10,105	24,850		

Statement of changes in investment property

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	I	Beginning Balance	<u> </u>		Addition			Decrease			Ending Balance			
	Initial	Accumulated		Initial	Accumulated		Initial	Accumulated		Initial	Accumulated			
	Recognition	Changes in		Recognition	Changes in		Recognition	Changes in		Recognition	Changes in		Collateral	
Items	Amount	Fair Value	<u>Total</u>	Amount	Fair Value	Total	Amount	Fair Value	Total	Amount	Fair Value	<u>Total</u>	pledge	Note
Land and improvement	\$ 920,829	-	920,829	41,440	-	41,440	(207,886)	-	(207,886)	754,383	-	754,383	None	
Buildings and constructions	224,477		224,477	20,778		20,778	(18,610)		(18,610)	226,645		226,645	"	
Total	\$ <u>1,145,306</u>		1,145,306	62,218		62,218	(226,496)		(226,496)	981,028		981,028		

Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of investment property

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		_	Addi	tion	Decr	ease		
	Be	ginning		_		_		
Items	B	alance	Provision	Reclassification	Sold and Scrap	Reclassification	Ending Balance	Note
Buildings and constructions	\$	93,480	4,904	10,973		(5,329)	104,028	

Note: Provision depreciated by using the straight-line method over useful life of 20 to 61 years.

Statement of changes in accumulated impairment of investment property

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Beg	ginning			Ending	
Items	B	alance	Addition	Decrease	Balance	Note
Land and improvement	\$	2,359	10,350	-	12,709	_
Buildings and constructions		1,958	-	-	1,958	
Total	\$	4,317	10,350		14,667	

Statement of claims and payments recoverable from reinsurers

December 31, 2024

Items	Description	Am	ount	Note
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance	•	\$	7,614	
Domestic transportation insurance			26	
Marine cargo insurance			188	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance			54,236	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance			3,406	
Personal automobile liability insurance			31,744	
Commercial automobile liability insurance			7,886	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance			47,496	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance			10,405	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance			9,533	
Compulsory mini electric twowheel vehicle liability insurance			92	
General liability insurance			7,861	
Professional indemnity insurance			121	
Engineering insurance			6,314	
Surety insurance			173	
Credit insurance			(327)	
Other property insurance			976	
Agricultural insurance			17,505	
Accident insurance			6,664	
Commercial earthquake insurance			9,338	
Personal all risks insurance			3,430	
Typhoon and flood insurance			4,911	
Health insurance			273	
Overdue claims recoverable from reinsurers			1,583	
Total		\$	231,448	

Statement of due from and due to reinsurers and ceding companies

December 31, 2024

Description	Debit	Description	Credit	Note
Alexander Leed Risk Services, Inc.	\$ 42,553	Marsh Ltd., Taiwan Branch	49,874	
Central Reinsurance Corporation.	36,027	Residential earthquake insurance fund	20,995	
Gallagher Insurance Brokers Taiwan	21,866	Arthur J. Gallagher (UK) Limited	12,916	
Aon Taiwan Ltd.	17,189	W&H Insurance Broker Co.,Ltd	8,125	
Elicon Risk Services Ltd	13,550	Howden Specialty Taiwan Limited	7,839	
Guy Carpenter Taiwan Branch	12,535		-	
Foreign exchange gains (losses) and others	17,172	Foreign exchange gains (losses) and others	29,983	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance
Subtotal	160,892	Subtotal	129,732	
Reinsurance receivable	61,652	Reinsurance payable	610,796	
Reinsurance commission receivable	202,012	Reinsurance commission payable	1,639	
Overdue from ceding companies	30,702			
Loss allowance from ceding company	(24,405)			
Total (net)	\$ 430,853		742,167	

Statement of change in property and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2024

		_	Addition		Decr	Decrease			
T .	I	Beginning	ъ 1	D 1 100 11		D 1 .0	F !! B !	Collateral or	3 .7 4
Items		Balance	Purchase	Reclassification	Sold and Scrap	Reclassification	Ending Balance	pledge	Note
Land	\$	951,838	-	207,886	(1,791)	(41,440)	1,116,493	None	
Buildings and constructions		529,263	15,661	18,610	(3,399)	(20,778)	539,357	"	
Computer equipment		191,948	20,362	16,390	(13,583)	-	215,117	"	
Transportation equipment		579	-	-	-	-	579	"	
Other equipment		56,092	6,208	-	(3,382)	-	58,918	"	
Leasehold improvements		2,930	5,161				8,091	"	
Total	\$	1,732,650	47,392	242,886	(22,155)	(62,218)	1,938,555		

Statement of changes in accumulated depreciation of property and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Add	ition	Decr	ease		
Items		Beginning Balance	Provision	Reclassification	Sold and Scrap	Reclassification	Ending Balance	Note
Buildings and constructions	\$	199,323	15,408	5,329	(1,505)	(10,973)	207,582	Note
Computer equipment		176,952	11,498	-	-	(13,583)	174,867	"
Transportation equipment		579	-	-	-	-	579	"
Other equipment		49,169	3,392	-	-	(3,382)	49,179	"
Leasehold improvements	_	2,122	259				2,381	"
Total	\$	428,145	30,557	5,329	(1,505)	(27,938)	434,588	

Note: Both buildings and structures and miscellaneous equipment are depreciated by using the straight line method over useful life of 21 to 60 years and 3 to 9 years, respectively.

Statement of changes in accumulated impairment of property and equipment

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Ве	ginning				Ending	
Items	B	alance	Addition	Decrease	Reclassification	Balance	Note
Land	\$	15,196	-	-	-	15,196	
Buildings and constructions		1,945	-	-	<u>-</u>	1,945	
Total	\$	17,141			<u> </u>	<u>17,141</u>	

Statement of changes in intangible assets

	В	eginning				
Items]	Balance	Addition	Decrease	Reclassification	Note
Computer software	\$	119,101	87,384	(32,368)	174,117	Note 1, 2
Golf club card		37,022	-	(4,222)	32,800	Note 3, 4
Other intangible assets - others		9,047		(1,995)	7,052	Note 5
Total	\$	165,170	87,384	(38,585)	213,969	

- Note 1: Cost of computer software is amortized by straight line method over useful life of 3 to 12 years.
- Note 2: The increase of \$87,384 is addition and transfer from prepayments. The decrease of \$32,368 is amortization expense.
- Note 3: The decrease of \$4,222 is amortization and disposal expense.
- Note 4: Cost of golf club card is amortized by using the straight line method over useful life of 10 to 20 years.
- Note 5: In accordance with IFRS 4, the intangible asset recognized was the difference from the fair value of the contractual insurance rights acquired and insurance obligations assumed to a liability measured in accordance with the insurer's accounting policies for insurance contracts that it issues. The subsequent measurement of this asset shall be consistent with the measurement of the related insurance liability.

Statement of other assets

December 31, 2024

Items	Description	 Amount	Note
Guarantee deposits	Operation	\$ 332,179	
	Performance bond	96,093	
	Membership	49,748	
	Others	 40,316	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance.
	Subtotal	 518,336	
Guarantee deposits - overdue payments		20,000	
Less: Allowance for guarantee deposits - overdue payments		 (20,000)	
	Subtotal	 	
Suspense payment		6,664	
Others		 5,034	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance.
Total		\$ 530,034	

Statement of insurance and reinsurance indemnity payables

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description	 Amount
Personal automobile physical damage insurance		\$ 3,854
Personal automobile liability insurance		1,794
Commercial automobile liability insurance		284
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance		2,997
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance		3
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance		71
General liability insurance		186
Engineering insurance		3
Surety insurance		1
Other Property Insurance		199
Accident insurance		525
Personal all risks insurance		387
Commercial all risks insurance		19
Health insurance		 123
Total		\$ 10,446

Note: All of the above are direct businesses.

Statement of other payables

December 31, 2024

Items Description			Amount	Note
Accrued expenses	Salary compensation and year- end bonus	\$	354,960	
	Others		34,459	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance.
	Subtotal	_	389,419	
Accrued taxes			47,038	
Other		_	43,238	
Total		\$_	479,695	

Statement of changes in unearned premium reserve

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Total:

Insurance		Beginning Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Ending Balance	Note
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire insurance	\$	72,337	2,128	-	74,465	11010
Long-term dwelling fire insurance	Ψ	47,597	(10,031)	-	37,566	
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance		349,185	108,446	-	457,631	
Long-term commercial fire insurance		227	(34)	-	193	
Domestic transportation insurance		9,935	(8,723)	_	1,212	
Marine cargo insurance		59,849	11,851	_	71,700	
Hull insurance		6,944	5,572	_	12,516	
Fishing vessel insurance		11,846	977	_	12,823	
Aviation insurance		40,208	(8,169)	_	32,039	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance		1,627,488	86,852	_	1,714,340	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance		91,048	(6,963)	_	84,085	
Personal automobile liability insurance		1,157,967	98,678	_	1,256,645	
Commercial automobile liability insurance		321,379	(2,646)	_	318,733	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance		316,606	(586)	-	316,020	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability		73,291	(7,188)	-	66,103	
insurance		126 924	(276)		126 450	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance		126,834	(376)	-	126,458	
General liability insurance		230,027	29,189	-	259,216	
Professional indemnity insurance		29,601	6,862	-	36,463	
Engineering insurance		837,641	247,424	-	1,085,065	
Nuclear risks insurance		3,209	312 623	-	3,521	
Surety insurance		11,776		-	12,399	
Other property insurance Accident insurance		23,390	(4,547)	-	18,843	
		364,535	2,834	-	367,369	
Commercial earthquake insurance Personal all risks insurance		127,906	21,124	-	149,030	
		26,064	9,818	-	35,882	
Typhoon and flood insurance		151,792	49,345	-	201,137	
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance		150,046	8,665	-	158,711	
Yearly health insurance		11,127	(232)	-	10,895	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance		2,289	1,653	-	3,942	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance	_	18,196	(16,635)		1,561	
Total	\$ _	6,300,340	626,223		6,926,563	
Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance						
		Beginning			Ending	
Insurance		Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Balance	Note
Fire insurance	\$	228	-	-	228	
Hull insurance		356	(45)	-	311	
Other liability insurance	_	17,612	(16,590)	<u> </u>	1,022	
Total	\$	18,196	(16,635)		1,561	

Statement of changes in unearned premium reserve

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Ceded-out:

Insurance	Beginning Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Ending Balance	Note
Long-term dwelling fire insurance	\$ 23,295	${(4,563)}$	-	18,732	11000
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance	196,330	100,903	-	297,233	
Long-term commercial fire insurance	49	(8)	-	41	
Domestic transportation insurance	993	(872)	-	121	
Marine cargo insurance	47,653	11,475	-	59,128	
Hull insurance	6,827	5,689	-	12,516	
Fishing vessel insurance	10,288	900	-	11,188	
Aviation insurance	39,907	(8,112)	-	31,795	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance	253,710	(3,246)	-	250,464	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance	9,253	(870)	-	8,383	
Personal automobile liability insurance	125,218	3,488	-	128,706	
Commercial automobile liability insurance	32,189	(531)	-	31,658	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance	132,211	76	-	132,287	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance	33,306	(4,061)	-	29,245	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	45,866	(825)	-	45,041	
General liability insurance	65,993	9,215	-	75,208	
Professional indemnity insurance	10,075	798	-	10,873	
Engineering insurance	397,314	129,040	-	526,354	
Surety insurance	6,053	258	-	6,311	
Other property insurance	3,620	34	-	3,654	
Accident insurance	30,994	(2,829)	-	28,165	
Commercial earthquake insurance	62,125	20,615	-	82,740	
Personal all risks insurance	6,316	4,172	-	10,488	
Typhoon and flood insurance	87,243	43,621	-	130,864	
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance	131,572	4,356	-	135,928	
Yearly Health insurance	1,949	(1,945)	-	4	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	968	856	-	1,824	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance	16,514	(15,856)		658	
Total	\$ 1,777,831	291,778		2,069,609	
Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance					
	Beginning			Ending	
Insurance	Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Balance	Note
Hull insurance	\$ 356	(45)	-	311	
Other liability insurance	16,158	(15,811)		347	
Total	\$ <u>16,514</u>	(15,856)		658	

Statement of changes in loss reserve

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Total:

T.,		eginning	N. 4 Channa	Other Cherry	Ending	NI - 4 -
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire insurance	\$	Balance 18,828	Net Change 21,609	Other Change	Balance 40,437	Note
Long-term dwelling fire insurance	Ψ	973	(947)	_	26	
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance		914,544	(166,378)	_	748,166	
Long-term commercial fire insurance		1	(100,576)	_	2	
Domestic transportation insurance		4,475	3,152	_	7,627	
Marine cargo insurance		62,010	(8,269)	_	53,741	
Hull insurance		93,795	(19,827)	_	73,968	
Fishing vessel insurance		13,174	(4,264)	_	8,910	
Aviation insurance		50,166	(29,233)	_	20,933	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance		477,493	787	_	478,280	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance		58,714	11,130	_	69,844	
Personal automobile liability insurance		1,042,039	89,530	_	1,131,569	
Commercial automobile liability insurance		376,033	49,194	_	425,227	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance		516,731	26,197	_	542,928	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability		104,739	(1,221)	_	103,518	
insurance		101,737	(1,221)		103,310	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance		167,415	(5,369)	-	162,046	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance		614	1,123	-	1,737	
General liability insurance		215,513	43,372	-	258,885	
Professional indemnity insurance		11,797	434	-	12,231	
Engineering insurance		464,658	261,836	-	726,494	
Nuclear risks insurance		1,041	88	-	1,129	
Surety insurance		24,530	12,165	-	36,695	
Other property insurance		9,648	2,046	-	11,694	
Accident insurance		285,004	54,542	-	339,546	
Commercial earthquake insurance		17,321	745,804	-	763,125	
Personal all risks insurance		4,360	21,740	-	26,100	
Typhoon and flood insurance		43,866	143,649	-	187,515	
Policy-Oriented Earthquake Insurance		-	226	-	226	
Health insurance		20,370	(2,986)		17,384	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance		9,304	(1,423)		7,881	
Total	\$	5,009,156	1,248,708		6,257,864	
Oversees Coded in Poinsurance						

Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance

	Be	eginning			Ending	
Insurance	H	Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Balance	Note
Fire insurance	\$	2,418	(75)	-	2,343	
Marine cargo insurance		86	6	-	92	
Hull insurance		701	60	-	761	
Automobile insurance		38	3	-	41	
Engineering insurance		26	87	-	113	
Aviation insurance		1,913	(1,084)	-	829	
Other liability insurance		4,122	(420)		3,702	
Total	\$	9,304	(1,423)		7,881	

Statement of changes in loss reserve

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Ceded-out:

Insurance	Beginning Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Ending Balance	Note
Long-term dwelling fire insurance	\$ 5	4	-	9	11010
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance	610,241	(127,354)	_	482,887	
Domestic transportation insurance	314	390	_	704	
Marine cargo insurance	19,727	725	-	20,452	
Hull insurance	90,654	(19,228)	-	71,426	
Fishing vessel insurance	10,582	(4,147)	-	6,435	
Aviation insurance	44,947	(28,211)	-	16,736	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance	97,836	(24,748)	-	73,088	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance	8,374	171	-	8,545	
Personal automobile liability insurance	127,610	(6,079)	-	121,531	
Commercial automobile liability insurance	41,839	(230)	-	41,609	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance	222,873	14,130	-	237,003	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance	46,652	(838)	-	45,814	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	62,397	(4,179)	-	58,218	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance	261	527	-	788	
General liability insurance	69,801	11,504	-	81,305	
Professional indemnity insurance	2,467	(82)	-	2,385	
Engineering insurance	328,924	106,144	-	435,068	
Surety insurance	10,023	3,565	-	13,588	
Other property insurance	1,251	2,934	-	4,185	
Accident insurance	56,468	2,991	-	59,459	
Commercial earthquake insurance	8,541	721,019	-	729,560	
Personal all risks insurance	587	1,826	-	2,413	
Typhoon and flood insurance	19,488	51,219	-	70,707	
Health insurance	3,164	293	-	3,457	
Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance Assumed	62	-	-	62	
Less: Accumulated Impairment	(25)	25			
Total	\$ <u>1,885,063</u>	702,371		2,587,434	
Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance Assumed					
Insurance	Beginning Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Ending Balance	Note
Fire insurance	\$ <u>62</u>		<u> </u>	62	

Statement of changes in special reserves

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Beginning				
Items	Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Ending Balance Note	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance	\$ 249,306	16,595	-	265,901	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance	(434,542)	(1,692)	-	(436,234)	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	320,178	25,585	-	345,763	
Compulsory mini electric two- wheel vehicle liability insurance	317	388	-	705	
Nuclear risks insurance	82,796	-	-	82,796	
Commercial earthquake insurance	474,641	(83,069)	-	391,572	
Typhoon and flood insurance	150,051	(26,614)	-	123,437	
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance	127,111	-	-	127,111	
Others(Note)	4,156			4,156	
Total	\$ <u>974,014</u>	(68,807)		905,207	

Note: In 2013, the determination of cost of real estate and equipment based on the International Financial Reporting Standards No. 1 that approved by the Financial Supervisory Commission, the Company chose the exemption that the revaluation reserve of land and buildings according to the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles of the Republic of China, and transferred it to retained earnings. However, according to the standard of the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises, the revaluation reserve that estimated by the cash flow discount approach via contractual rent of the investment real estate target as the upper limit adjustment to define the cost and the value added part. Then, to fill the unrecognized pension loss, the unrecognized transition net payment obligation, the increase on defined benefit obligation based on the change of actuarial assumptions, and the employee's paid leave liability, those adjustments increased the special by \$4,156.

Statement of changes in special reserves (special reserves for catastrophic event and fluctuation of risk)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

•.		eginning	ъ	D	Ending	N T 4
Items		Balance	Provision	Recovery	Balance	Note
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire insurance	\$	86,531	8,704	(4,054)	91,181	
Long-term dwelling fire insurance		7,073	443	(301)	7,215	
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance		91,950	18,202	-	110,152	
Long-term commercial fire insurance		1,098	3	(2)	1,099	
Domestic transportation insurance		14,259	2,502	-	16,761	
Marine cargo insurance		99,940	10,593	-	110,533	
Hull insurance		8,208	36	-	8,244	
Fishing vessel insurance		8,428	484	(527)	8,385	
Aviation insurance		2,785	127	-	2,912	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance		579,462	71,557	-	651,019	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance		7,109	1,211	-	8,320	
Personal automobile liability insurance		219,231	42,771	-	262,002	
Commercial automobile liability insurance		36,516	4,430	-	40,946	
General liability insurance		194,872	47,066	-	241,938	
Professional indemnity insurance		5,780	1,538	-	7,318	
Engineering insurance		172,092	16,962	-	189,054	
Nuclear risks insurance		47,012	2,258	-	49,270	
Surety insurance		10,754	535	-	11,289	
Credit insurance		719	18	(18)	719	
Other property insurance		22,233	1,615	-	23,848	
Accident insurance		368,162	40,478	(37,201)	371,439	
Commercial earthquake insurance		421,907	3,017	-	424,924	
Personal all risks insurance		16,780	734	(13,823)	3,691	
Commercial all risks insurance		8,906	-	-	8,906	
Typhoon and flood insurance		322,726	7,998	-	330,724	
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance		279,734	33,375	-	313,109	
Yearly health insurance		9,189	11,943	-	21,132	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance		14,806	491	(1,394)	13,903	
Total	\$	3,058,262	329,091	(57,320)	3,330,033	
Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance	•		,		, ,	

Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance

	Ве	eginning			Ending	
Items	E	Balance	Provision	Recovery	Balance	Note
Fire insurance	\$	7,607	292	(988)	6,911	
Marine cargo insurance		577	1	-	578	
Hull insurance		1,691	-	-	1,691	
Fishing vessel insurance		1	-	-	1	
Automobile insurance		164	2	-	166	
Engineering insurance		600	-	-	600	
Aviation insurance		979	188	(188)	979	
Other property insurance		59	-	-	59	
Other liability insurance		3,128	8	(218)	2,918	
Total	\$	14,806	491	(1,394)	13,903	

Statement of changes in special reserves (special reserves for travel insurance)

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	В	Seginning			Ending
Items		Balance	Provision	Recovery	Balance
Accident insurance	<u></u>	22,575	13,544		36,119

Calculation of special reserves (special reserves for catastrophic event and fluctuation of risk) allocated

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

		Expecte	d Claim			Spe	ecial Reserve Provis	ion	
Insurance	Retained Earned premium	Expected Probability of Loss	Expected Claim Amount	Retained Claim payment	Provision Rate	Standard Provision	Less than Expected Claim Provision	Effects of Income Tax	Total Provision
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire insurance	\$ 137,699	55.93 %		32,018	3.00 %	4,131	6,748	(2,175)	8,704
Long-term dwelling fire insurance	5,386	70.40 %	3,792	460	1.00 %	54	500	(111)	443
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance	308,271	60.19 %	185,535	136,615	5.00 %	15,414	7,338	(4,550)	18,202
Long-term commercial fire insurance	25	74.00 %	19	-	5.00 %	1	2	-	3
Domestic transportation insurance	30,298	60.73 %	18,401	3,606	3.00 %	909	2,219	(626)	2,502
Marine cargo insurance	94,455	60.67 %	57,308	518	5.00 %	4,723	8,518	(2,648)	10,593
Hull insurance	197	68.40 %	135	(96)	5.00 %	10	35	(9)	36
Fishing vessel insurance	4,278	69.37 %	2,968	359	5.00 %	214	391	(121)	484
Aviation insurance	1,071	72.40 %	775	213	7.00 %	75	84	(32)	127
Personal automobile physical damage insurance	2,878,313	65.64 %	1,889,324	1,484,902	1.00 %	28,783	60,663	(17,889)	71,557
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance	151,356	65.02 %	98,413	113,740	1.00 %	1,514	-	(303)	1,211
Personal automobile liability insurance	2,099,061	65.57 %	1,376,399	1,159,908	1.00 %	20,990	32,474	(10,693)	42,771
Commercial automobile liability insurance	553,821	65.03 %	360,143	385,303	1.00 %	5,538	-	(1,108)	4,430
General liability insurance	842,714	73.35 %	618,109	282,076	1.00 %	8,427	50,405	(11,766)	47,066
Professional indemnity insurance	19,815	67.30 %	13,335	1,840	1.00 %	198	1,724	(384)	1,538
Engineering insurance	352,645	59.30 %	209,119	185,315	5.00 %	17,632	3,571	(4,241)	16,962
Nuclear risks insurance	5,645	- %	-	-	- %	-	2,822	(564)	2,258
Surety insurance	16,827	72.72 %	12,237	11,148	3.00 %	505	164	(134)	535
Credit insurance	-	66.30 %	-	(153)	3.00 %	-	23	(5)	18
Other property insurance	45,371	66.30 %	30,081	25,700	3.00 %	1,361	657	(403)	1,615
Accident insurance	916,102	72.68 %	665,806	424,262	1.57 %	14,366	36,232	(10,120)	
Commercial earthquake insurance	53,873	61.47 %	33,117	113,398	7.00 %	3,771	-	(754)	3,017
Personal all risks insurance	91,702	68.30 %	62,633	89,712	1.00 %	917	-	(183)	734
Commercial all risks insurance	-	65.30 %		-	3.00 %	-	-	-	-
Typhoon and flood insurance	142,831	61.75 %	88,204	112,540	7.00 %	9,998	-	(2,000)	7,998
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance	41,934	- %	-	-	- %	-	41,719	(8,344)	33,375
Yearly Health insurance	119,882	81.91 %	98,191	22,645	3.00 %	3,597	11,332	(2,986)	11,943
Overseas ceded-in	3,446		2,136	12		135	477	(121)	
reinsurance									

Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance

		Expecte	ed Claim		Special Reserve Provision				
Insurance Fire insurance	Retained Earned premium \$ 2,	Expected Probability of Loss 60.19 %	Expected Claim Amount 1,523	Retained Claim Payment (68)	Provision Rate 5.00 %	Standard Provision	Less than Expected Claim Provision 239	Effects of Income Tax (73)	Total Provision
Marine cargo insurance		24 60.67 %	15	12	5.00 %	1	-	-	1
Hull insurance	-	68.40 %	-	64	5.00 %	-	-	-	-
Fishing vessel insurance	-	69.37 %	-	-	5.00 %	-	-	-	-
Automobile insurance		65.64 %	74	65	1.00 %	1	1	-	2
Engineering insurance	-	59.30 %	-	1,000	5.00 %	-	-	-	-
Aviation insurance	-	72.40 %	-	(1,568)	7.00 %	-	235	(47)	188
Other property insurance	-	66.30 %	-	-	3.00 %	-	-	-	-
Other liability insurance		<u>779</u> 67.30 %	524	507	1.00 %	7	2	(1)	8
	\$3,	<u>146</u>	2,136	12		135	477	(121)	491

Calculation of special reserves (special reserves for catastrophic event and fluctuation of risk) recovered

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Special Reserve Recovery					
Insurance	Previous Accumulated Special Reserve	Previous Accumulated Special Reserve added Provision	More than Expected Claim Recovery	More than Retained Earned Premium Recovery	Special Reserve Recovered for Serious Accident	Effects of Income Tax	Total Recoverable amount	Accumulated Special Reserve
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire insurance		95,235	-	(5,068)	-	1,014	(4,054)	91,181
Long-term dwelling fire insurance	7,073	7,516	-	(376)	-	75	(301)	7,215
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance	91,950	110,152	-	-	-	-	-	110,152
Long-term commercial fire insurance	1,098	1,101	-	(3)	-	1	(2)	1,099
Domestic transportation insurance	14,259	16,761	-	-	-	-	-	16,761
Marine cargo insurance	99,940	110,533	-	-	-	-	-	110,533
Hull insurance	8,208	8,244	-	-	-	-	-	8,244
Fishing vessel insurance	8,428	8,912	-	(659)	-	132	(527)	8,385
Aviation insurance	2,785	2,912	-	-	-	-	-	2,912
Personal automobile physical damage insurance	579,462	651,019	-	-	-	-	-	651,019
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance	7,109	8,320	-	-	-	-	-	8,320
Personal automobile liability insurance	219,231	262,002	-	-	-	-	-	262,002
Commercial automobile liability insurance	36,516	40,946	-	-	-	-	-	40,946
General liability insurance	194,872	241,938	-	-	-	-	-	241,938
Professional indemnity insurance	5,780	7,318	-	-	-	-	-	7,318
Engineering insurance	172,092	189,054	-	-	-	-	-	189,054
Nuclear risks insurance	47,012	49,270	-	-	-	-	-	49,270
Surety insurance	10,754	11,289	-	-	-	-	-	11,289
Credit insurance	719	737	-	(23)	-	5	(18)	719
Other property insurance	22,233	23,848	-	-	-	-	-	23,848
Accident insurance	368,162	408,640	-	(46,501)	-	9,300	(37,201)	371,439
Commercial earthquake insurance	421,907	424,924	-	-	-	-	-	424,924
Personal all risks insurance	16,780	17,514	(17,279)) -	-	3,456	(13,823)	3,691
Commercial all risks insurance	8,906	8,906	-	-	-	-	-	8,906
Typhoon and flood insurance	322,726	330,724	-	-	-	-	-	330,724
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance	279,734	313,109	-	-	-	-	-	313,109
Yearly Health insurance	9,189	21,132	-	-	-	-	-	21,132
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance	14,806	15,297		(1,743)		349	(1,394)	13,903
9	3,058,262	3,387,353	(17,279	(54,373)		14,332	(57,320)	3,330,033

Overseas Ceded-in Reinsurance

			Special Reserve Recovery					
Insurance	Previous Accumulated Special Reserve	Previous Accumulated Special Reserve added Provision	More than Expected Claim Recovery	More than Retained Earned Premium Recovery	Special Reserve Recovered for Serious Accident	Effects of Income Tax	Total Recovery	Accumulated Special Reserve
Fire insurance	\$ 7,607	7,899	-	(1,235)	-	247	(988)	6,911
Marine cargo insurance	577	578	-	-	-	-	-	578
Hull insurance	1,691	1,691	-	-	-	-	-	1,691
Fishing vessel insurance	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Automobile insurance	164	166	-	-	-	-	-	166
Engineering insurance	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	600
Aviation insurance	979	1,167	-	(235)	-	47	(188)	979
Other property insurance	59	59	-	-	-	-	-	59
Other liability insurance	3,128	3,136		(273)		55	(218)	2,918
	\$ <u>14,806</u>	15,297		(1,743)		349	(1,394)	13,903

Statement of changes in premium deficiency reserve

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Total:

Insurance		Beginning Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Ending Balance	Note
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance	\$	12,536	(12,536)	-	-	
Hull insurance		1,552	(1,552)	-	-	
Aviation insurance		-	87	-	87	
Commercial earthquake insurance	_		8,024		8,024	
Total	\$_	14,088	(5,977)		8,111	
Ceded-out:						
Insurance		Beginning Balance	Net Change	Other Change	Ending Balance	Note
Yearly renewable term	\$	12,536	(12,536)	-	-	
commercial fire insurance						
Commercial earthquake insurance	_		8,024		8,024	
Total	\$_	12,536	(4,512)		8,024	

Statement of provisions

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description		Amount	Note
Provisions for employee benefits			69,727	

Statement of lease liabilities

			Ending				
Item	Description	Leasing Term	Discount Rate	Balance	Note		
Buildings and constructions		2022.04.01~2028.04.30	1.80%~2.70%	\$ 7,500	_		
Transportation equipment		2022.01.25~2027.09.29	2.70%~2.99%	5,851			
				\$ <u>13,351</u>			

Statement of deferred tax liabilities

Items	Description	Amount	Note
Provisions for land value-added tax	-	\$ 63,920	

Statement of other liabilities

December 31, 2024

Items	Description	Aı	<u>nount</u>	Note
Premiums received in advance		\$	1,452	
Guarantee deposits	Leasehold		9,835	
	Others		176	
Suspense receipts			13,802	
Others			883	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance
Total		\$	26,148	

Statement of retained earned premium income

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Written	Reinsurance	Reinsurance	Retained	Provision	Net Change in Unearned Premiums	Retained Earned	
Insurance	Premium	Premium	Expense	Premium	Method	Reserve	Premium	Note
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire \$ insurance	139,826	-	-	139,826	Note	2,127	137,699	
Long-term dwelling fire insurance	(109)	(8)	(36)	(81)	"	(3,472)	3,391	
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance	1,193,316	13,667	891,169	315,814	"	7,543	308,271	
Long-term commercial fire insurance	-	-	-	-	"	(25)	25	
Domestic transportation insurance	26,561	-	4,114	22,447	"	(7,851)	30,298	
Marine cargo insurance	271,753	3,162	180,085	94,830	"	375	94,455	
Hull insurance	37,087	-	37,007	80	"	(117)	197	
Fishing vessel insurance	28,610	903	25,157	4,356	"	78	4,278	
Aviation insurance	72,799	_	71,785	1,014	"	(57)	1,071	
Personal automobile physical Damage insurance	3,450,935	-	482,523	2,968,412	"	90,099	2,878,313	
Commercial automobile physical Damage insurance	161,380	-	16,117	145,263	"	(6,093)	151,356	
Personal automobile liability insurance	2,445,220	42	251,010	2,194,252	"	95,191	2,099,061	
Commercial automobile liability insurance	612,761	3	61,059	551,705	"	(2,116)	553,821	
General liability insurance	725,963	17,191	140,774	602,380	"	19,973	582,407	
Professional indemnity insurance	41,563	382	16,065	25,880	"	6,065	19,815	
Engineering insurance	975,238	53,365	557,573	471,030	"	118,385	352,645	
Surety insurance	24,783	1,265	9,022	17,026	"	365	16,661	
Other property insurance - casualty	30,781	-,	6,461	24,320	"	(807)	25,127	
Other property insurance- automobile	13,259	-	-	13,259	"	(3,309)		
Other property insurance- accident	168	-	47	121	"	-	121	
Agricultural insurance	4,379	2,213	3,503	3,089	"	(466)	3,555	
Accident insurance	1,081,548	6,611	73,952	1,014,207	"	5,663	1,008,544	
Commercial earthquake insurance	402,838	3,099	351,557	54,380		508	53,872	
Personal all risks insurance	120,720	-	23,373	97,347	"	5,645	91,702	
Typhoon and flood insurance	465,055	3,049	319,549	148,555	"	5,724	142,831	
Health insurance	123,131	-	1,190	121,941	"	1,713	120,228	
Nuclear risks insurance	-	5,957	-	5,957	"	312	5,645	
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance	272,001	46,258	272,016	46,243	"	4,309	41,934	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — fire insurance	-	2,530	-	2,530	"	-	2,530	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — marine cargo insurance	-	24	-	24	"	-	24	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — hull insurance	-	1,709	1,709	-		-	-	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — automobile insurance	-	113	-	113	"	-	113	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — other liability insurance	-	-	-	-	"	(779)	779	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance	673,289	191,083	264,575	599,797	"	(663)	600,460	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance	106,999	34,723	58,490	83,232	"	(3,127)	86,359	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance	148,823	73,219	65,715	156,327	"	450	155,877	
Compulsory mini electric two- wheel vehicle liability insurance	5,395	855	1,977	4,273	"	797	3,476	
Total \$_	13,656,072	461,415	4,187,538	9,929,949		336,440	9,593,509	
- -							. 	

Note: The provision methods of unearned premiums reserve are determined by an actuary according to the characteristics of each insurance, and are stated in the instruction of insurance commodity calculation, and shall not be changed without the approval of the competent authority. The Company has submitted the provision method of unearned premiums reserve on Letter (Wang) Zong Jing Suan No. 1112 on October 24, 2011, and has been approved by Financial Supervisory Commission, R.O.C. (Taiwan) Insurance Bureau Jin Guan Bao Cai Zi No. 10002518120.

Statement of interest income

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description	 Amount	Note	
Government bonds, financial bonds, and corporate bonds		\$ 107,932		
Cash in banks		50,866		
Others	Imputed-interest for deposit	 2,687	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance.	
Total		\$ 161,485		

Statement of gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Items	Description		Amount	Note
Equity instrument	Realized gains (losses)	\$	182,221	
	Valuation gains (losses)		177,078	
Liability instrument	Realized gains (losses)		49,728	
	Valuation gains (losses)		(42,013)	
		<u>\$</u>	367,014	

Statement of realized gain (loss) on financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Amou	nt	Note
Equity instrument:			
Cash dividends	\$	98,584	
Bonds instrument:			
Realized gain or loss		(1,104)	
Total	\$	97,480	

Statement of foreign exchange gain (loss)

<u>Items</u>	Description	Amount	Note
Valuation for foreign currency deposits		\$ 22,808	

Statement of gain (loss) on investment property

Items	Amount	Note
Rental revenue	\$ 49,133	
Depreciation expense	 (4,904)	
Total	\$ 44,229	

Statement of expected credit loss and reversal on investment

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	Imp	airment	Reversal of	
Items	<u>L</u>	osses	Impairment Iosses	Note
Financial bonds	\$	32	7	_
Corporate bonds		95	1,216	
	\$	127	1,223	

Statement of other impairment loss and reversal on investment

December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Impairment Losses	Reversal of Impairment Iosses	Note
Investment property	\$ 10,350		

Statement of other operating income or cost

Items	Description	A	mount	Note
Income:	-	· ·		
Exchange gains — non-investment		\$	17,649	
Total		\$	17,649	
Costs:				
Exchange losses — non-investment		\$	11,914	
Reserve for industry stability fund			13,672	
Others			64	
Total		\$	25,650	

Statement of retained claims payments

For the year ended December 31, 2024

	C	laim(included related	Reinsurance	Claims recovery from	Retained claim	
Insurance		expense)	<u>claim</u>	reinsurers	<u>payment</u> _	Note
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire insurance	\$	10,934	-	-	10,934	
Long-term dwelling fire insurance		2,079	25	738	1,366	
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance		381,786	1,121	211,247	171,660	
Domestic transportation insurance		1,045	-	105	940	
Marine cargo insurance		12,189	(7)	2,863	9,319	
Hull insurance		11,416	-	11,414	2	
Fishing vessel insurance		4,723	(102)	4,239	382	
Aviation insurance		4,205	-	3,685	520	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance		1,719,346	-	260,048	1,459,298	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance		115,738	-	12,615	103,123	
Personal automobile liability insurance		1,206,924	-	139,979	1,066,945	
Commercial automobile liability insurance		375,155	-	37,639	337,516	
General liability insurance		306,250	4,407	58,499	252,158	
Professional indemnity insurance		1,769	-	427	1,342	
Engineering insurance		100,370	9,123	72,168	37,325	
Surety insurance		5,746	714	3,583	2,877	
Credit insurance		(1,069)	(136)	(1,051)	(154)	
Other property insurance — casualty		10,010	(1)	5,185	4,824	
Other property insurance — automobile		15,505	-	-	15,505	
Agricultural insurance		21,882	2,003	17,507	6,378	
Accident insurance		407,853	2,973	35,190	375,636	
Commercial earthquake insurance		141,795	50,000	85,025	106,770	
Personal all risks insurance		81,981	1,233	12,393	70,821	
Typhoon and flood insurance		35,615	86	12,013	23,688	
Health insurance		28,859	-	3,078	25,781	
Nuclear risks insurance		-	136	-	136	
Policy-Oriented Earthquake Insurance		1,700	24,927	1,700	24,927	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — fire insurance		-	2	-	2	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — marine cargo insurance		-	6	-	6	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — hull insurance		-	6	-	6	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — automobile insurance		-	63	-	63	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — engineering insurance		-	917	-	917	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — aviation Insurance		-	(522)	-	(522)	
Overseas ceded-in reinsurance — other liability insurance		-	20,890	19,989	901	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance		426,966	188,046	256,709	358,303	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance		91,560	33,538	52,994	72,104	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance		90,898	65,014	53,196	102,716	
Compulsory mini electric twowheel vehicle liability insurance	_	375	374	225	524	
Total	\$ _	5,613,605	404,836	1,373,402	4,645,039	

Statement of commission expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Items	Description	\mathbf{A}	mount	Note
Commission expense from underwriting:		_		
Yearly renewable term dwelling fire insurance		\$	22,855	
Long-term dwelling fire insurance			(43)	
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance			90,234	
Domestic transportation insurance			3,989	
Marine cargo insurance			23,137	
Hull insurance			1,384	
Fishing vessel insurance			998	
Aviation insurance			5,287	
Personal automobile physical damage insurance			592,330	
Commercial automobile physical damage insurance			29,570	
Personal automobile liability insurance			423,055	
Commercial automobile liability insurance			111,427	
Compulsory personal automobile liability insurance			106,815	
Compulsory commercial automobile liability insurance			3,648	
Compulsory motorcycle liability insurance			13,333	
General liability insurance			149,198	
Professional indemnity insurance			5,810	
Engineering insurance			64,395	
Surety insurance			3,676	
Other property insurance			6,719	
Agricultural insurance			443	
Accident insurance			237,836	
Commercial earthquake insurance			31,498	
Personal all risks insurance			29,370	
Typhoon and flood insurance			34,967	
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance			15,773	
Health insurance			31,806	
Compulsory mini electric two-wheel vehicle liability insurance		_	315	
Total		\$	2,039,825	

Statement of commission expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Items	Description	A	Amount	Note
Reinsurance commission expense:	-			
Long-term dwelling fire insurance		\$	(3)	
Yearly renewable term commercial fire insurance			1,052	
Fishing vessel insurance			132	
Personal automobile liability insurance			2	
Commercial automobile liability insurance			1	
General liability insurance			4,267	
Professional indemnity insurance			4	
Engineering insurance			16,009	
Nuclear risks insurance			327	
Commercial earthquake insurance			207	
Typhoon and flood insurance			206	
Policy-oriented earthquake insurance			336	
Reinsurance assumed business			485	
Total		\$	23,025	

Statement of finance costs

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description	Amount	Amount
Deferred interest expense	Deferred interest payment due to claim disputation	\$ 9,091	
Interest expense of lease liability		 397	
Total		\$ 9,488	

Statement of general expenses

Items	Description	 Amount	Remarks
Salary expense	Employee salary and year-end bonuses	\$ 640,756	
Taxes	Value-added and stamp tax	332,721	
Entertainment expense		290,014	
Advertisement expense		146,251	
Handling fee		125,585	
Others		 339,530	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance.
Total		\$ 1,874,857	

Statement of administrative expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2024

Items	Description	 <u>Amount</u>	Note
Salary expense	Employee salary and year-end bonuses	\$ 256,264	
Professional service expense		61,156	
Amortization expense		31,832	
Others		 116,873	Each item amount is less than 5% of account balance.
Total		\$ 466,125	

Summary of employee benefits, depreciation, depletion and amortization expenses by functional account

For the year ended December 31, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Function	2024			2023		
Nature	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total	Operating costs	Operating expense	Total
Employees Benefits						
Salaries	416,584	873,859	1,290,443	391,675	801,883	1,193,558
Labor and health insurance	-	89,512	89,512	-	86,370	86,370
Pension	=	41,768	41,768	=	42,494	42,494
Remuneration of directors	-	23,658	23,658	-	17,077	17,077
Others	=	52,837	52,837	=	47,499	47,499
Depreciation	4,904	47,146	52,050	4,861	47,092	51,953
Amortization	-	35,151	35,151	-	25,320	25,320

An additional information on the numbers of employees and employee benefits of The Company for 2024 and 2023 were as follow:

	 2024	2023
Employees	 1,113	1,116
Numbers of directors-non-employees	8	8
Average expense employee benefits	\$ 1,334	1,236
Average employee salary expense	\$ 1,168	1,077
Adjustment to average employee salaries and wages	8.45 %	
Supervisor's remuneration	 <u>-</u>	-

Remuneration policy (includes directors, managers and employees):

- (1) Directors and appointed managers:
 - (a) It is handled in accordance with the Company's "Salary and Remuneration Committee Organizational Rules", "Performance and Salary and Remuneration Evaluation Methods for Directors and Managers" and "Performance System and Evaluation Mechanism for the Chairman and General Manager".
 - (b) Directors:
 - (i) The salary and remuneration of the Company's directors is based on a monthly salary system, and transportation fees are paid based on actual attendance of the board of directors and their respective functional committees.

- (ii) The remuneration of the chairman of the Board also includes an annual performance bonus and is handled in accordance with the "Performance System and Evaluation Mechanism for the Chairman and General Manager".
- (iii) The remuneration of the Company's directors (including transportation fees) is based on the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, and the amount is authorized to be paid by the Board of Directors according to usual standards of the industry.

(c) Appointed managers:

- (i) The remuneration of appointed managers is based on a monthly salary system plus various bonuses; they are in nature to motivate or reward appointed managers; and depend on the Company's overall operating performance during the year and the achievement of the unit. They include year-end and variable performance bonuses, etc.
- (ii) The remuneration of the general manager is handled in accordance with the content stipulated in the appointment contract, and "Performance System and Evaluation Mechanism for the Chairman and General Manager".
- (iii) The remuneration of the Company's appointed managers is based on the regulations of the Articles of Incorporation, which shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for discussion.
- (d) Regarding the distribution of flexible bonuses to the Company's directors and appointed managers, the Company's overall operating results for the year and the comprehensive evaluation of the operating performance of the units under its jurisdiction shall be considered. Reasonableness and fairness and the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation shall be paid attention to during the evaluation.
- (e) The salary and remuneration of the directors and appointed managers of the Company shall be discussed by the salary and remuneration committee before the board of directors resolution.

(2) Employee:

The employees' annual salary includes 12-months salary, year-end bonus and employee compensation. Year-end bonuses are paid based on the Company's operating performance and individual employee performance for the year; employee compensation is based on the Company's Articles of Incorporation. If the Company makes a profit during the year, one to five percent shall be allocated as employee compensation. However, if the Company still has accumulated losses, it shall first make up for the accumulated losses before the balance can be allocated and distributed.

Union Insurance Co., LTD.

Statement of non-operating income and expenses

For the year ended December 31, 2024

(Expressed in thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Items	Description	An	nount	Note
Gains on disposal of property and equipment		\$	7,455	
Gains on disposal of intangible assets			2,698	
Recovery claim			16,488	
Miscellaneous income			4,554	
Recovery service expense			(4,446)	
Total		\$	26,749	

(English Translation of Other Disclosures in Financial Reports and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Other Disclosures in Financial Reports

For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

Union Insurance Co., LTD.Review Report of Other Disclosures in Financial Reports

To the Board of Directors Union Insurance Co., LTD.:

We have entrusted to audit the financial statements of Union Insurance Co., LTD. for the year ended December 31, 2024. Our audit was made in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Certification of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China, and we issued the audit report thereon on March 11, 2025. Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The attached "Other Disclosures in Financial Reports" (Other Disclosures) is prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises. We have reviewed the information included in the Other Disclosures in accordance with article 25 of Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises.

Based on our review, the Other Disclosures in Financial Reports of Union Insurance Co., LTD. for the year ended December 31, 2024, are in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Insurance Enterprises. The financial information disclosed is consistent with the basic financial statements, and does not need any modification.

The engagement partners on the reviews resulting in this independent auditors' review report are Wu, Cheng-Yen and Tsai, Pei-Ju.

KPMG

Taipei, Taiwan (Republic of China) March 11, 2025

Notes to Readers

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

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

(English Translation of Other Disclosures in Financial Reports and Report Originally Issued in Chinese)

UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Other Disclosures in Financial Reports For the year ended December 31, 2024

(1) Information on business conditions

- (a) Significant business matters
 - (i) Acquisition or merger: None.
 - (ii) Demerger: None.
 - (iii) Change in management rights (equity) reaching 10% or more: None.
 - (iv) Transfer of business: None.
 - (v) Investments in affiliated enterprises arising over the most recent 5 fiscal years

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars/shares)

	Year	2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
Name of investee		Amount	Shares								
China Insurance (Thai) Public		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Company Limited											

Note: On December 30, 2019, the Board of Directors of the Company approved to sell China Insurance (THAI) Public Company Ltd., the subsidiary of the Company. All shares would be transferred in January 2020.

- (vi) Reorganization: None
- (vii) Acquisition or disposal of major assets arising over the most recent 5 fiscal years
 - 1) Acquisition of major assets

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

	Acquisi	tion date				Previous trans	fer information, a related pa					
Type of		Occurrence				.	Relations with			Reference for	Purpose of	Current
property	contract	date	Amount	Counterparty	Relationship	Counterparty	the Company	Date	Amount	price	acquisition	condition
Property	2021.5.12	2021.8.4	167,020	Natural person	Non related	-	-	-	-	Appraisal report	Owner-	Owner-
					parties						occupied	occupied
		l									property	property
Property	2023.08.12	2023.11.01	202,222	Natural person	Non related	-	-	-	-	Appraisal report	Invest	Invest
					parties						property	property

- 2) Disposal of major assets: None
- (viii) Significant changes in operation method (including sales system) or business activity

The Company's main business is property insurance, engaging in the sales of various insurances and related business operations. There was no major change in the last five years.

- (b) Remuneration to directors, supervisors, president, vice presidents, and Chairmen of the board and presidents rehired as consultants after retiring from the insurance enterprise or its affiliate enterprises and related information
 - (i) Remuneration paid to directors, supervisors, president, vice presidents, and consultants
 - 1) Remuneration to directors (include independent directors)

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			1				Remuneration	n of director	s										ation received by di	rectors who	are also en	nployees	,		Ratio of total			Compensation
				Comp	ensation (A)	Retirem	ent pension (B)	Bonus t	o directors (C)	Business e	execution fee (D)			remuneration to net income		Salary, bonu	ses, and allowances		ent pension (F)		Employe	es' compensation	ı (G)			+E+F+G) to		paid to directors from an invested
					All companies in the consolidated		All companies in the consolidated		All companies in the consolidated		All companies in the consolidated	The Co		All com	panies in solidated		All companies in the consolidated		All companies in the consolidated	The Co		All companies in	the consolidated statements	The Co		All com	panies in solidated	company other than the
	TET 4			The	financial	The	financial	The	financial	The	financial	Total	Ratio	Total	D (The	financial	The	financial	Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock	Total	n.:	T . 1	Ratio	Company's subsidiary
-	Titl	Director of	Name WANT-WANT	Company	statements	Company	statements	Company	statements	Company	statements	1 otai	Katio	Total	Ratio	Company	statements	Company	statements	Casn	Stock	Casn	Stock	1 otai	Ratio	Total	Katio	subsidiary
			Co., Ltd.																									
			WANT-WANT Co., Ltd. (legal																									
		1	representative,H UNG, CHI- HSIUNG)																									
		Director of	WANT-WANT																									
			Co., Ltd. (legal																									
			representative,HS U, HAI-LUN)																									
		Director of	WANT-WANT																									
			Co., Ltd. (legal																									
L.			representative,LU , JING-YI)	l																								
Dire			WANT-WANT	12,264	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,124	-	20,388	1.67 %	1 -	-	8,638	-	108	-	221	-	-	-	29,355	2.40 %	-	-	None
		the Board	Co., Ltd. (legal																									
			representative, MA, CHIA-																									
			YING)																									
		Director of the Board	WANT-WANT Co., Ltd. (legal																									
		inc Bourd	representative,H																									
			UNG, YUNG- TSUNG)																									
		Director of	WANT-WANT																									
		the Board	Co., Ltd. (legal																									
			representative, LIU, CHIH-																									
			MING)																									
			WANG, TUNG- LIANG																									
Inde			LIU, HUANG-	2 240						020		2 270	0.27.0/											2 270	0.27.0/			
	ector	Director	CHI	2,340	-	-	-	-	-	930	-	3,270	0.27 %	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,270	0.27 %	-	-	None
		Independent Director	MA, YU-FENG																									

Except listed above, there are 0 thousand dollars remuneration for services directors provided to all companies in financial statements, such as being consultants who are non-employees.

Note1: The relationship between the policy, the regulation, the structure, and the standard of remuneration paid to independent directors and the amount of remuneration:

- (1) According to Art. 36.2 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, the remuneration paid to independent directors is reasonably decided by the Board. Independent directors would not participate in earning distribution. Regarding to the amount of remuneration (including the amount of reward for driver), by Art. 28 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Company, is decided by the Board, which refers to the standard of the same trade.
- (2) According to the regulation of remuneration paid to directors and functional committee members, independent directors are given fixed payment without participating in earning distribution.
- (3) According to the regulation of performance and remuneration of directors and managers, they should follow the principle of sustainable development and stable profits and keep from high-risk operating model and high-volatility investment strategy.

Note2: Employment data of the year 2024.

Note3: Retirement pension contains provision and payment.

Note4: The amount of reward for driver of \$1,620 was exclude.

Range of remuneration

		Name of	directors	
Range of remuneration paid to directors	Total of remunera	ation (A+B+C+D)	Total of remuneration	(A+B+C+D+E+F+G)
	The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statements (H)	The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statements (I)
Under TWD 1,000,000	Legal representative of WANT-WANT Co., Ltd.: HSU, HAI-LUN; LU, JING-YI; MA, CHIA-YING; HUNG, YUNG-TSUNG; LIU, CHIH-MING	-	Legal representative of WANT-WANT Co., Ltd.: HSU, HAI-LUN; LU, JING-YI; MA, CHIA-YING; HUNG, YUNG-TSUNG	-
TWD 1,000,000 (included)~ TWD 2,000,000 (excluded)	WANG, TUNG-LIANG; LIU, HUANG-CHI; MA, YU-FENG	-	WANG, TUNG-LIANG; LIU, HUANG-CHI; MA, YU-FENG	-
TWD 2,000,000 (included)~ TWD 3,500,000 (excluded)	-	-	-	-
TWD 3,500,000 (included)~ TWD 5,000,000 (excluded)	-	-	-	-
TWD 5,000,000 (included)~ TWD 10,000,000 (excluded)	WANT-WANT Co., Ltd.	-	WANT-WANT Co., Ltd.; Legal representative of WANT-WANT Co., Ltd.,; LIU, CHIH-MING	
TWD10,000,000 (included)~ TWD 15,000,000 (excluded)	Legal representative of WANT-WANT Co., Ltd. : HUNG, CHI-HSIUNG	-	Legal representative of WANT-WANT Co., Ltd., : HUNG, CHI-HSIUNG;	-
TWD15,000,000 (included)~ TWD 30,000,000 (excluded)	-	-	-	-
TWD30,000,000 (included)~ TWD 50,000,000 (excluded)	-		-	
TWD50,000,000 (included)~ TWD100,000,000 (excluded)	-	-	-	
Over TWD100,000,000	-	-	-	-
Total	10 people	-	10 people	-

Note: Listing legal director and representative respectively.

2) Remuneration paid to supervisors: None.

3) Remuneration paid to president and vice presidents

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			Salary (A)	Retire	ment pension (B)	Bonuses,	and Allowances (C)		Emplo	yees' compensation	on	(-	Ratio of tota	al remuneratio	n	Compensation paid to president and vice
		The	All companies in the consolidated financial		All companies in the consolidated financial	The	All companies in the consolidated financial	The Co		All companies in	the consolidated statements		ompany I	All com	panies in olidated	presidents from an invested company other than the
Title	Name	Company	statements	Company	statements	Company	statements	Cash	Stock	Cash	Stock	Amount	Ratio	Amount	Ratio	Company's subsidiary
President	LIU, CHIH- MING															
Vice	TSAO,	1														
President	SHENG- KUANG															
Vice	WU,FU-															
President	CHENG															
Vice	PAN, SHAO-	1														
President	YUN															
Vice	TSAI, WAN-															
President	HUA															
Vice	HSU, JUI-LIN	21,424		1,202		19,039		1,275				42,940	3.52 %			None
President		21,424	-	1,202	-	19,039	-	1,2/3	-	-	-	42,940	3.32 %	-	-	None
Vice	YEN, KUO-															
President	CHUNG															
Vice	CHEN, TAI-															
President	LUNG															
Vice	LAI, SUNG-															
	YEN															
	WANG, LI-															
	HUNG															
Chief																
1 *	KO, CHING-															
Officer	HUA			l				1	1			l	l		1	1

Note1: The amount of reward for driver of \$880 was excluded.

Note2: Retirement pension contains provision and payment.

Note3: Employees' compensation that is predicted to pay this year is calculated by the rate of actual payments in previous years.

Range of remuneration

	Name of president	and vice presidents
Range of remuneration paid to president and vice presidents	The Company	All companies in the consolidated financial statements (E)
Under TWD 1,000,000		-
TWD 1,000,000 (included) ~ TWD 2,000,000 (excluded)		-
	TSAI, WAN-HUA; YEN, KUO-CHUNG; CHEN, TAI-LUNG; WANG, LI-HUNG; KO, CHING-HUA	-
	TSAO, SHENG-KUANG; WU,FU-CHENG; PAN, SHAO-YUN; HSU, JUI-LIN; LAI, SUNG-YEN	-
TWD 5,000,000 (included)~ TWD 10,000,000 (excluded)	LIU, CHIH-MING	-
TWD10,000,000 (included) ~ TWD 15,000,000 (excluded)	-	-
TWD15,000,000 (included) ~ TWD 30,000,000 (excluded)	-	-
TWD30,000,000 (included)~ TWD 50,000,000 (excluded)	-	-
TWD50,000,000 (included)~ TWD100,000,000 (excluded)	-	-
Over TWD100,000,000	-	-
Total	11 people	-

⁴⁾ Top 5 managers' remuneration of the listed insurance companies: Not applicable.

5) Employees' compensation distributed to managers

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

			(In Inc	ousands of l	New Taiwa	
_			Bonus	Bonus		Ratio of tota amount to n
Item	Title	Name	- in Stock	- in Cash	Total	income (%)
Management (President Vice President	LIU, CHIH-MING				
	Vice President	TSAO, SHENG- KUANG				
	Vice President	WU, FU-CHENG				
	Vice President	TSAI, WAN-HUA				
	Vice President	PAN, SHAO-YUN				
	Vice President	HSU, JUI-LIN				
	Vice President	YEN, KUO-CHUNG				
	Vice President	CHEN, TAI-LUNG				
	Vice President	LAI, SUNG-YEN				
	Chief Audit Officer	WANG, LI-HUNG				
	Chief Compliance Officer	KO, CHING-HUA				
	Assistant vice president	HUANG, CHIN-PIN				
	Assistant vice president	LAI, TUNG-I				
	Senior Manager	WU, PI-TU				
	Manager	YEN, HSU-NAN				
	Manager	LIN, TSANG-CHING				
	Manager	CHEN, MEI-LING				
	Manager	CHENG, KUO-JUNG				
	Manager	TSENG, MEI-HUI	-	3,368	3,368	0.28
	Manager	TSAI,YUAN-HSIEN				
	Assistant vice president	CHANG, SUNG-TSE				
	Senior Manager	LI, HUI-YING				
	Assistant vice president	HSU, CHE-CHANG				
	Senior Manager	TSUI, CHUAN- SHENG				
	Senior Manager	HUNG, KUO-CHUN				
	Assistant vice president	WU, TA-CHUN				
	Senior Manager	LI, WEN-JUI				
	Senior Manager	WU, YI-CHENG				
	Senior Manager	WU, SHU-CHUAN				
	Manager	LIU, SEN-JUNG				
	Manager	TING,YU-SHENG				
	Manager	WU, HSING-KUN				
	Senior Manager	HSU, CHUN-YU				
	Manager	HSU, MIN-YUAN				
	Manager	LIN, HSING-YI				
	Chief Financial Officer	HSUEH, CHANG- HSIAO				
	Chief Accounting Officer	KUO, FEI-WEN				

Note 1: Employment data on December 31, 2024.

Note 2: Employees' compensation that is predicted to pay this year is calculated by the rate of actual payments in previous years.

- 6) Chairmen of the board and presidents rehired as consultants after retirement: None.
- (ii) The Company's chairman, general manager, or any managerial officer in charge of finance or accounting matters has in the most recent year held a position at the accounting firm of its CPA or at an affiliated enterprise: None.

(c) Labor-management relations

- (i) Agreements between labor and management and the implementation
 - 1) Employee benefit policies

The Company established Employees' Welfare Committee, which is comprised of employees recommend. They hold various of welfare activities in accordance with Rules for Employees' Welfare.

2) Professional development and training

The Company provides employees systematic and professional education training in concert with interdisciplinary learning program, multiple training program, and self-learning program.

3) Retirement programs

In compliance with the Labor Standards Act and Labor Pension Act, the Company shall make a monthly contribution to the labor pension reserve funds and labor pension funds. The calculation of the defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary with actuarial report to protect the workers' rights and interests.

- 4) Other major agreements: None.
- (ii) Loss sustained as a result of labor disputes in the most recent 3 fiscal years: None.
- (iii) Violation of the Labor Standards Act found during the labor inspection: None.
- (d) Cyber Security Management
 - (i) Implementation of Cyber Security Management
 - 1) Structure of cyber security risk management

The Company has established the Cyber Security Management Promotion Committee, which is responsible for the discussion and resolution of matters related to the cyber security management system. The cyber security management promotion committee includes the cyber security executive team, the cyber security audit team and the cyber security incident notification team. The cyber security executive team is responsible for planning, establishment, implementation, maintenance, review and continuously improving the Company's cyber security management system in accordance with the resolutions of the Committee. The cyber security audit team is responsible for evaluating the implementation and compliance of the cyber security management system and conducting audits. The cyber security incident notification team performs cyber incident reporting and business continuity management projects.

2) Policy of cyber security

To ensure a normal, safe and stable operation of the Company's information system services, the cyber security management system that regulates the maintenance and operation process of the Company's information platform is the highest guideline to establish secure and reliable information system services, to ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information assets, to meet the requirements of relevant laws and regulations, to maintain the continuous operation of the information platform, to reduce information operation risks, and to protect the rights of information system service users.

a) Information Security Policy Statement

The ultimate goal of the Company's information security work is to ensure the safety and effective operation of the information processing operations of the information platform through the management of personnel, operations and information technology, as well as to prevent security incidents affecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information during the information processing operations in order to protect the privacy rights of customers and personal information.

- i) The Information Management Promotion Committee was established to be responsible for the establishment and promotion of the Company's information security management system.
- ii) Evaluate the relevant laws and regulations and operational requirements, conduct information risk assessment of information assets, determine information operation security requirements, establish operation standard procedures, and adopt appropriate information security measures to ensure information asset security.
- iii) Establish an evaluation or assessment system based on the roles and functions of personnel, and conduct information security education and training and promotional activities according to actual needs.
- iv) Grant access rights to information assets according to business needs, taking into account the limit of authorization, segregation of authorization and responsibility, as well as independence review.
- v) Establish information on security incident management procedures to ensure proper incident response, control and handling, develop business continuity plans, as well as conduct regular drills to ensure the continued operation on information systems or services.
- vi) Handle and protect personal information and intellectual property rights in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Personal Information Protection Act and the Intellectual Property Rights.
- vii) Perform information security audits regularly to review the implementation of the information security management system.
- viii) All employees of the Company shall be responsible for information security and comply with the relevant information security management regulations.
- ix) The policy shall be effective upon announcement after being approved by the Board of Directors, and shall also be effective upon amendment.

b) Information Security Goal

- i) The Company aims to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information assets in order to:
 - 1. Maintain the business continuity of the information platform maintenance process.
 - 2. Protect the information assets related to the information platform maintenance process from improper or illegal use, and stop hackers, viruses, and other intrusive and destructive behaviors.
 - 3. Establish standard operating procedures for information platform maintenance processes to avoid human errors and accidents, as well as to enhance the awareness of information security among employees.
- ii) This policy shall be evaluated at least once a year to reflect the latest developments in relevant laws and regulations, technology and the Company's business, and shall be revised as appropriate.

3) Specific Management Solutions

- a) The Information Security Promotion Committee shall convene a management review meeting at least once a year, and if necessary, an ad hoc meeting.
- b) The minutes of the meeting which the management reviews should include the following:
 - i) Status of implementation of resolutions at the previous management review meeting: Follow-up on the issues resolved at the previous meeting.
 - ii) Changes on internal and external issues related to information security management system: Review on the entire identification results of the organization.
 - iii) Feedback on information security performance, including the following trends:
 - 1. Non-conforming items and corrective measures: Proper handling of information on safety events and improvement operations.
 - 2. Supervision and measurement results.
 - 3. Audit results: Information security internal and external audit results and suggested improvement items.
 - 4. Achievement of information on security objectives: Implementation of status report regarding the information security objectives.
 - iv) Feedback from observers: Suggestions from employees, third parties and other stakeholder groups.
 - v) Risk assessment results and status of risk management plan: Risk assessment and feedback review.
 - vi) Opportunities for continuous improvement: Suggestions for improving information security that can be provided.

- c) The conclusion of the minutes of the meeting should include that the output of the management review should include decisions related to continuous improvement concerning opportunities and any need for changes on the information security management system.
- d) Management review is an important activity of the information security management system, and the review records should be handled in accordance with the record management requirements of the information security management system.
- 4) Input resources for Ares security management
 - a) Firewall, WAF and IPS information security device protection
 - b) HiNet DDoS protection
 - c) Annual evaluation on information security evaluation
 - d) Annual exercises on social engineering
 - e) Annual implementation of ISO27001 certification
 - f) Import of Microsoft WVD two-factor certificate
 - g) Privilege connection monitoring mechanism
 - h) Employee account behavior pattern analysis
 - i) Introduction on DLP personal data protection system
 - j) Import website anti-replacement system
 - k) Introduction on Cybersecurity Threat Detection and Management Service
 - 1) Zero-Trust Architecture Planning
- (ii) Losses due to significant information security incidents in the most recent year: None.
- (iii) Impact of Ares security risk on the Company's financial operations and measures to address it.

The Company has established internal operation regulations related to information security to strengthen the implementation of internal audit and internal control. It promptly controls any information security incidents to effectively reduce any damage in order to protect customer data security and achieve sustainable business operation.

- (e) Changes in president, chief audit officer and actuaries in the most recent 2 years
 - (i) Changes in president, chief audit officer: None
 - (ii) Changes in qualified actuaries:None
- (f) Changes in the method for provision of all kinds of reserves: None.
- (g) The situation in the most recent year where its shareholders meeting has adopted the resolution to carry out capital increase or decrease or its Board of Directors (council) has adopted the resolution to issue new shares but the application (or filing) has not been approved (or has not been approved for record) by the FSC, or where its application for capital change registration has not been approved by the Ministry of Economic Affairs: None.

(h) Cases of claim payment and claim recovery from reinsurer involving amount exceeding NT\$20 million in the most recent 3 years and financial impact analysis

For the	vear	ended	December	31.	2024
I UI UIIC	v Cai	cnucu	December	UI .	4V4T

	Ins	urance Claim Payment	Claims Recoverable from Reinsurers	Retained Claim Payment
Insurance		(A)	(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)
Liability insurance	\$	20,826	20,826	-
Commercial fire insurance		144,477	75,009	69,468
Commercial earthquake insurance		357,111	321,401	35,710
Engineering Insurance		73,700	51,087	22,613
Typhoon and flood Insurance		75,119	35,117	40,002
	\$	671,233	503,440	167,793

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Ins	urance Claim Payment	Claims Recoverable from Reinsurers	Retained Claim Payment
Insurance		(A)	(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)
Commercial fire insurance	\$	662,838	458,091	204,747
Engineering Insurance		214,124	176,369	37,755
Typhoon and flood Insurance		20,000	10,927	9,073
Fishing vessel insurance		23,088	20,779	2,309
	\$	920,050	666,166	253,884

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	rance Claim Payment	Claims Recoverable from Reinsurers	Retained Claim Payment
Insurance	 (A)	(B)	(C)=(A)-(B)
Commercial fire insurance	\$ 678,389	467,639	210,750
Hull insurance	21,460	21,460	-
	\$ 699,849	489,099	210,750

(i) Names of reinsurers to whom the reinsurance premium expenses paid in the most recent year account for more than 1% of total premium income and the credit rating of those reinsurers

Reinsurer	Credit Rating	Credit Rating Agency
Central Reinsurance Corporation	A	S & P
Swiss Re Asia Pte. Ltd., Hong Kong Branch	AA-	S & P
Hannover Rueck SE Malaysian Branch	AA-	S & P

(j) Entrust credit rating agency to rating reinsurers

The Company entrusted Taiwan Ratings to make the credit rating in connection with financial condition and issuer. On September 25, 2024, the result of Taiwan Ratings is twAA, and the credit rating vision is stable. On September 25, 2024, the result of Standard & Poor 's is A-, and the credit rating vision is stable. On May 29, 2024, the result of A.M. Best Company is A-(Excellent), and the credit rating vision is stable.

(2) Market price of securities, dividend and dispersion of ownership

(a) Per share market price, net worth, earnings per share, dividends in the past 2 years

(New Taiwan Dollars/in Thousands of shares)

	(New Tarwaii Donats/iii Thousands of Shares)						
Item		Year	2024	2023			
	Highest		38.10	42.00			
Market price per share	Lowest		28.75	14.85			
	Average		33.27	23.61			
Net worth per share	Before distribu	ıtion	32.71	27.28			
	After distributi	ion	Note 2	Note 1			
Earnings per share	Weighted aver shares	age number of ordinary	223,608	223,608			
	Earnings per sl	hare	5.44	5.37			
	Cash dividend		Note 2	Note 1			
Dividends per share	Issuance of Stock dividend from retained earnings		-	-			
	bonus shares Stock dividend from capital reserve		-	-			
	Accumulated 1	andistributed dividends	-	-			
Analysis of return on	Price-earnings	ratio	6.12	Note 1			
investment	Price-dividend	ratio	Note 2	Note 1			
	Cash dividend	yield	Note 2	Note 1			

Note 1: There are accumulated deficits in 2023.

Note2: The earning distribution of 2024 is pending to pass a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

(b) Dispersion of ownership

(i) Common shares

Ordinary Par Va	As of l	December 31, 2024	
	Number of		
Class of Shareholding	Shareholders	Shareholding	Percentage
1~ 999	8,932	1,517,479	0.6786 %
1,000~ 5,000	4,780	10,099,267	4.5165 %
5,001~ 10,000	871	6,850,408	3.0636 %
10,001~ 15,000	288	3,635,973	1.6260 %
15,001~ 20,000	183	3,416,316	1.5278 %
20,001~ 30,000	183	4,684,206	2.0948 %
30,001~ 40,000	72	2,608,802	1.1667 %
40,001~ 50,000	60	2,783,123	1.2446 %
50,001~ 100,000	105	7,549,325	3.3761 %
100,001~ 200,000	37	5,018,483	2.2443 %
200,001~ 400,000	23	6,584,830	2.9448 %
400,001~ 600,000	11	5,230,552	2.3392 %
600,001~ 800,000	2	1,341,912	0.6001 %
$800,001 \sim 1,000,000$	2	1,967,667	0.8800 %
1,000,001 or over	10	160,319,657	71.6967 %
Total	15,559	223,608,000	100.00 %

- (ii) Preferred shares: The Company have no preferred share.
- (c) Net change in shareholding of directors, supervisors, managerial officers, and shareholders with 10% shareholdings or more: None.
- (d) Information for shelf registration: Not applicable.

(3) Financial Information

- (a) Concise balance sheet and statement of comprehensive income
 - (i) Concise Balance Sheet from 2019 to 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Year Financial summary for the most recent five years (Note 1)							
	Year	Financial summary for the most recent five years (Note 1)					
Item		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	
Cash and cash equivalents		3,132,839	3,479,186	3,067,290	3,648,227	2,386,542	
Account re	eceivables	653,103	555,987	615,306	680,984	667,810	
Assets cla sale	ssified as held-for-	-	-	-	-	1	
Financial a	assets and loans	11,861,336	9,555,301	8,151,571	8,639,744	8,730,438	
Reinsuran	ce assets	5,327,368	4,202,406	4,252,018	3,860,017	3,920,832	
Property a	nd equipment	1,486,826	1,287,364	1,292,268	1,262,061	1,165,781	
Intangible	assets	213,969	165,170	113,373	120,574	136,982	
Other asse	ets	555,156	682,641	809,785	809,330	736,347	
Total asse	ts	23,230,597	19,928,055	18,301,611	19,020,937	17,744,732	
Accounts	payable	1,463,821	1,234,591	1,167,305	1,237,685	1,256,750	
	related to assets as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-	-	
Financial 1	liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	
reserve for	liabilities and r insurance with instrument	14,097,745	12,297,598	12,124,121	10,958,474	10,326,662	
Provisions	S	69,727	98,816	110,113	179,077	214,043	
Other liab	ilities	284,328	196,403	95,219	203,928	100,084	
Total	Before distribution	15,915,621	13,827,408	13,496,758	12,579,164	11,897,539	
liabilities	After distribution	Note 3	Note 3	Note 2	12,802,772	12,076,425	
Ordinary share		2,236,080	2,236,080	2,236,080	2,236,080	2,236,080	
Capital surplus		-	-	-	-	-	
Retained	Before distribution	5,127,320	3,842,400	2,634,807	4,126,209	3,552,655	
earnings	After distribution	Note 4	Note 3	Note 2	3,902,601	3,373,769	
Other equi	ity interest	(48,424)	22,167	(66,034)	79,484	58,458	
Total	Before distribution	7,314,976	6,100,647	4,804,853	6,441,773	5,847,193	
equity	After distribution	Note 4	Note 3	Note 2	6,218,165	5,668,307	

Note 1: Financial summary for the most recent five years has been audited by CPA.

Note 2: There are accumulated deficits in 2022.

Note3: There are accumulated deficits in 2023.

Note4: The earning distribution of 2024 is pending to pass a resolution of the shareholders' meeting.

(ii) Concise comprehensive income statement from 2019 to 2023

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Year	Financial summary for the most recent five years (Note 1)					
Item	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	
Operating revenue	11,016,347	10,177,513	8,500,870	8,809,911	8,237,782	
Operating cost	7,219,117	6,703,382	7,800,876	6,004,143	5,509,703	
Operating expense	2,358,520	2,172,036	2,031,404	2,011,651	2,054,189	
Non-operating income and expense	26,749	7,514	8,781	12,144	32,162	
Income (loss) before tax	1,465,459	1,309,609	(1,322,629)	806,261	706,052	
Net income (loss)	1,221,523	1,200,346	(1,322,207)	696,668	702,097	
Other comprehensive income	(7,194)	95,448	(91,105)	76,798	(82,387)	
Earnings (loss) per share (Note 2) (in New Taiwan dollars)	5.44	5.37	(5.91)	3.12	3.14	

Note 1: Financial summary for the most recent five years has been audited by CPA.

Note 2: Earnings (Loss) per share is calculated by retrospective-adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares. If capital increase by retained earning or share premium, or capital decrease due to reverse share split happened, the shares will be retrospective-adjusted according to ratio of increased and decreased capital, regardless of the outstanding period.

(b) Financial ratios analysis

	Year	Financial ra	tios analysis	for the most	recent five ye	ears(Note 1)
Item		2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Business	Rate of change in direct written premiums	11.20	11.54	3.27	4.29	3.96
analysis	Rate of change in claims paid	(10.88)	(2.06)	16.42	(0.36)	(1.38)
(%)	Rate of change in net premiums	7.91	8.92	5.67	8.29	5.45
	Rate of net value	31.49	30.61	26.25	33.87	32.95
	Return on assets	5.70	6.31	(7.05)	3.81	3.99
	Return on equity	18.21	22.01	(23.51)	11.34	12.47
Profitability	Net return on fund	3.67	3.59	(1.84)	3.47	3.24
analysis	Return on investment	3.38	3.31	(1.70)	3.16	2.93
(%)	Net combined ratio	91.51	95.28	109.58	95.49	96.03
	Net expense ratio	37.40	38.52	39.39	41.02	42.17
	Net loss ratio	54.11	56.76	70.19	54.47	53.86
	Net premiums to shareholders' equity	135.75	150.84	175.83	124.12	126.27
Overall	Gross premiums to shareholders' equity	192.99	208.77	238.09	172.22	182.00
operation	Net reinsurance commission to equity	6.88	6.40	7.30	5.13	7.85
analysis	Reserves to equity	192.72	201.58	252.33	170.12	176.61
(%)	Rate of change in equity	19.90	26.97	(25.41)	10.17	7.92
	Expense rate	31.42	32.31	33.47	33.63	34.70

Note 1: Financial summary for the most recent five years has been audited by CPA.

(c) Other significant information sufficient to enhance understanding of its financial position, financial performance and cash flows or trends of change (e.g. the effects of exchange rate fluctuation): None.

(4) Financial position and financial performance analysis

(a) Financial position analysis

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Year	(22 2 22 3 3 2	Differ		
Item	2024	2023	Amount	%
Cash and cash equivalents	3,132,839	3,479,186	(346,347)	(9.95)
Account Receivables	653,103	555,987	97,116	17.47
Assets classified as held-for-sale	-	-	-	-
Financial assets and loans	11,861,336	9,555,301	2,306,035	24.13
Reinsurance assets	5,327,368	4,202,406	1,124,962	26.77
Property and equipment	1,486,826	1,287,364	199,462	15.49
Intangible assets	213,969	165,170	48,799	29.54
Other assets	555,156	682,641	(127,485)	(18.68)
Total assets	23,230,597	19,928,055	3,302,542	16.57
Accounts payable	1,463,821	1,234,591	229,230	18.57
Liabilities related to assets classified	-	-	-	-
as held-for-sale				
Financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Insurance liabilities and reserve for	14,097,745	12,297,598	1,800,147	14.64
insurance with nature of financial				
instrument				
Provisions	69,727	98,816	(29,089)	(29.44)
Other liabilities	284,328	196,403	87,925	44.77
Total liabilities	15,915,621	13,827,408	2,088,213	15.10
Capital stock	2,236,080	2,236,080	-	-
Capital surplus	-	-	-	-
Retained earnings	5,127,320	3,842,400	1,284,920	33.44
Other equity interest	(48,424)	22,167	(70,591)	(318.45)
Total equity	7,314,976	6,100,647	1,214,329	19.90

Analysis of change over 20%:

(i) Financial assets and loans:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to capital markets continue to rise.

(ii) Reinsurance asset:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the earthquake caused multiple claims.

(iii) Intangible assets:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the system completion and acceptance.

(iv) Provisions:

The decrease in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the reduce of net defined benefit liability.

(v) Other Liabilities:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the increase of tax liabilities.

(vi) Retained earnings:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the continued profitability.

(vii) Other equity interest:

The decrease was mainly due to the increase in unrealized loss on investment sites at fair value through other comprehensive income.

(b) Financial performance analysis

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Dollars)

Year			Change in	Change of
Item	2024	2023	amount	rate (%)
Operating revenue	11,016,347	10,177,513	838,834	8.24
Operating cost	7,219,117	6,703,382	515,735	7.69
Operating expense	2,358,520	2,172,036	186,484	8.59
Income from operation	1,438,710	1,302,095	136,615	10.49
Non-operating income and expense	26,749	7,514	19,235	255.99
Profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax	1,465,459	1,309,609	155,850	11.90
Tax expense (income)	243,936	109,263	134,673	123.26
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	1,221,523	1,200,346	21,177	1.76

Analysis of change over 20%:

(i) Income from operation, profit (loss) from continuing operations before tax:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the growth of the overall property insurance market and the increase in the retention of earned premium.

(ii) Non-operating income and expense:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the increase in gain on disposal of properties and intangible assets.

(iii) Tax expense:

The increase in the current period compared with the previous period was mainly due to the increase in net income, which has led to an increase in tax expense.

(5) CPA information

- (a) Information on Accountants' Fees
 - (i) Audit fees and non-audit fees paid to the CPA, to the accounting firm of the CPA, and to any affiliated enterprise of such accounting firms.

(In Thousands of New Taiwan Doll							
	Name of						
Accounting firm	accountant	Audit period	Audit fee	Non-audit fee	Total	Note	
	ILIN	2024.01.01~ 2024.12.31	2,740	4,660	7,400		
	TSAI, PEI-JU	2024.12.31					

Non-audit services mainly include tax compliance audit, internal control system project review and project services.

- (ii) Alter the CPA Firm and the audit fee in altering year is less than that in the previous year: None.
- (iii) The audit fee is reduced by over 10% compared with the previous year: None.
- (b) Alternation of CPA: None.

Union Insurance Co., LTD.

Chairman: HUNG, CHI-HSIUNG

President: LIU, CHIH-MING

Chief Accounting Officer: KUO, FEI-WEN